

GEF-8 Program Framework Document (PFD)

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General Project Information

Project Title

Resilience Enhancement through Adaptation in the Pacific (REAP)

Country(ies)

Regional

Fiji

Micronesia

Nauru

GEF Program ID

11702

GEF Agency(ies)

ADB

GEF Agency ID

Other GEF Agenc(ies):

Submission Date

9/18/2024

Type of Trust Fund

SCCF

Anticipated Program Executing Entity(s):

Department of Environment, Climate Change and Emergency Management (FSM), Ministry of Public Works, Meteorological Services and Transport (Fiji);
Department of Climate Change and National Resilience (Nauru)
Department of Climate Change and National Resilience (Nauru)

Anticipated Program Executing Partner Type(s):

Government

Sector (Only for Programs on CC):

Climate Change Adaptation Sector

Project Duration (Months):

60

GEF Focal Area (s)

Climate Change

Program Commitment Deadline:

12/15/2025

Taxonomy

Tourism, Mainstreaming, Biodiversity, Coastal and Marine Protected Areas, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Community Based Natural Resource Mngt, Climate finance, Focal Areas, Climate Change Adaptation, Climate Change, Community-Based Natural Resource Management, Sustainable Land Management, Land Degradation, Drought Mitigation, Disaster risk management, Small Island Developing States, Climate information, Community-based adaptation, Sea-level rise, National Adaptation Plan, Climate resilience, Adaptation Tech Transfer, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Demonstrate innovative approach, Stakeholders, Beneficiaries, Type of Engagement, Participation, Information Dissemination, Consultation, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Non-Governmental Organization, Communications, Awareness Raising, Local Communities, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender-sensitive indicators, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender results areas, Participation and

leadership, Capacity Development, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Access to benefits and services, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Learning, Theory of change, Knowledge Generation, Innovation

| | |
|--|------------------------|
| GEF Program Financing (a) | PPG Amount: (c) |
| 8,532,800.00 | 275,235.00 |
| Agency Fee(s): (b) | PPG Agency Fee(s): (d) |
| 767,200.00 | 24,765.00 |
| Total GEF Project Financing: (a+b+c+d) | Total Co-financing |
| 9,600,000.00 | 33,900,000.00 |

Project Tags

CBIT: No SGP: No

Program:

Other Program

Program Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the program, including: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? (ii) what are the program objectives, and how will the program promote transformational change? (iii) how will this be achieved (approach to deliver on objectives), and (iv) what are the GEBs and other key expected results. The purpose of the summary is to provide a short, coherent summary for readers. The explanation and justification of the program should be in section B "program description". (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

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Pacific Small Island Developing States (PSIDS) comprising 14 island nations are dispersed across 75,000 islands in the Pacific region with a total population of about 8 million people displaying diverse resource use and socio-economic landscape. PSIDS share a common set of challenges including, among others, geographical isolation, small size, declining natural resource base and climate change impacts. Climate change presents the largest environmental, economic and social challenges for PSIDS currently.^[1] The state of water resource availability for drinking, farming and other household uses, coastal resource management with the sea level rise, and climate change induced disasters have further amplified the intensity of climate change impacts and PSIDS's vulnerability to these adverse impacts. It is estimated that climate change may reduce the annual gross domestic product by 2.2% - 3.5% and up to 12.7% under business-as-usual in 2050 and 2100 respectively.^[2] This needs to be halted and reversed through climate change adaptation.

The REAP will consist of a small regional child project, which will provide umbrella and coordination support services for three Pacific SIDS: Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia and Nauru. **These three countries face**

generally similar climate adaptation challenges, although there are variabilities in the nature and extent of these challenges depending on the unique circumstances and priorities of each country.

In addition to being on the front line of major cyclones, Fiji experiences great variability in rainfall patterns. Extreme daily rainfall events in Fiji are predicted to increase in both frequency and intensity. It is estimated that current 1-in-20-year daily rainfall events will occur much more frequently. Rainfall-induced landslides pose a significant risk in Fiji due to the country's steep terrain, weathered rock features, and frequent cyclones and storms. El Niño driven droughts can reduce annual rainfall by 20-50 percent [3]³ Changes in rainfall patterns affect considerably agricultural productivity.

In FSM, climate change is directly triggering sea level rise which affects drinking water availability and food security. While some small islets disappear at high tide [4]⁴, some atolls inhabited by 40,000 people are vanishing due to sea level rise. FSM is witnessing the fastest rate of sea level rise in the world with an average annual increase of 7-8 mm, while some places experience a higher rate of 10 mm of sea level rise per year, increasing their vulnerability to climate change impact. Saline water intrusion triggers coastal erosion and poses considerable challenges for irrigated agriculture and adversely affect soil fertility [5]⁵ and thereby reduces agricultural production and productivity.

Nauru as one of the world's smallest nations, experiences coastal inundation with increasing frequency. Strong winds and heavy rainfall cause flooding and tidal storm surges during the wet season (November – April). Nauru is experiencing annual sea level rise of about 5 mm since 1993, which is higher than the global average. The country could see a sea level rise of 10-11 cm under a high emissions scenario by 2030. It is projected that the sea level will rise by 23-35 cm and 45-97 cm by 2060 and the end of the century respectively. This will heighten the risk of storm surges and coastal flooding.

There are a number of common threads across all the three national child projects, which include: i) the need for strengthened climate adaptation plans, strategies and actions, ii) the need for improved coastal resilience, including climate-proofing of coastal areas and settlements, iii) the need for cost-effective, long-term nature-based approaches to infrastructure investment, and iv) the need for increased awareness of and response capacity for, climate-induced events and disasters.

The REAP will cover three broad outcome areas which will be woven into the national child project fabric during the PPG stage: i) Gender-responsive policy, plan and strategy which aims to strengthen / create the enabling environment for enhanced transformative climate resilience, ii) Measures or initiatives to improve climate resilience of community and ecosystems, water security, coastal and critical infrastructure through innovative and gender-responsive climate adaptation practices, and iii) Knowledge, information and communications on integrated water management, coastal resource management and disaster risk reduction for increased climate resilience

Climate adaptation benefits generated by the proposed project will include: (i) integration of climate adaptation in relevant plans and strategies at different levels; (ii) reduced vulnerability and improved resilience as a result of climate proofing of water infrastructure, coastal protection, nature-based solutions; (iii) capacity strengthening for successful implementation of planned project interventions; (iv) effective communication of climate and disaster early warning information, and (v) number of males and females as direct beneficiaries from program / project interventions.. These adaptation outcomes are aligned with the objectives of SCCF. Additional adaptation co-benefits also include; i) improved water quality, ii) improved post-disaster

response, combined with avoided / reduced costs of damages and repairs, and iii) avoided costs of health care for women and youth in particular through better adaptation strategy implementation. A number of additional socio-economic benefits will be generated by the program at the global, national and local level. These include: increased women and youth engagement and employment, community empowerment, improved agricultural production and income in target areas, diverse and increased livelihoods opportunities, and continued services from protected public and critical infrastructure.

In addition to the support through the REAP, each national child project will also be closely aligned or integrated with an associated ADB baseline investment. This will help to leverage greater adaptation impact and benefits for the project communities. The consolidated program will support water sector coverage for respective countries, and although modest financially, aims to catalyze actions to promote technical and scientific inputs for policy-making, demonstrations of community-driven nature-based solutions and infrastructure-resilient options, along with strengthened linkages to adaptation financing - which have potential to contribute to transformative or innovative climate adaptation action.

[1] ADB. Climate Change in the Pacific. ADB Publications and Documents. <https://www.adb.org/publications/series/climate-change-pacific>

[2] ADB. 2013. Economics of Climate Change in the Pacific, Publication Stock No. ARM135979-3 Manila: ADB. <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/30372/economics-climate-change.pdf>

[3] UN-Habitat. 2013. Increasing the resilience of informal urban settlements in Fiji that are highly vulnerable to climate change and disaster risks Adaptation Fund.

[4] Chuuk Disaster Emergency Operation Centre Coordination Office (CDEOC). 2017. Chuuk Joint State Action Plan on Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change. FSM.

[5] Center for Excellence in Disaster Management & Humanitarian Assistance. 2019. Federated State of Micronesia – Disaster Management Reference Handbook. <https://www.theprif.org/sites/theprif.org/files/2020-08/FSM%20Disaster%20Management%20Ref%20HDBK.pdf>

Indicative Program Overview

Program Objective

To enhance climate resilience in three selected Pacific Small Island Developing States (PSIDS) through integrated water resource management, sustainable coastal management and community-led disaster risk reduction.

Program Components

Strengthening gender-responsive policy, plan and strategy to create an enabling environment for enhanced transformative climate resilience

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Component Type | Trust Fund |
| Technical Assistance | SCCF-A |
| GEF Program Financing (\$) | Co-financing (\$) |
| 1,872,450.00 | 2,000,000.00 |

Program Outcome:

1. Gender-responsive plan and strategies for climate resilient community and infrastructure developed and gender-inclusive institutional capacity to attain transformative climate resilience strengthened

Program level output:

1.1 Gender-responsive plan and strategies developed/updated for climate proofing of coastal areas and infrastructure through integrated water resource management and coastal management.

1.2 Strengthened national and subnational government capacity employing a gender-inclusive approach for relevant data collection, curation and seamless decision-making for implementing integrated gender-resilient climate adaptation strategies.

Project level linkages:

- Climate change vulnerability and, impact and disaster risk assessment including physical impact study for coastal areas, water resources and rural livelihoods with a particular focus on gender dimensions completed (FSM & Nauru)
- Water supply scheme master plan developed (Fiji)
- Catchment level hydrological study report produced (Fiji)
- Integrated and gender-responsive coastal resource management plan developed (Nauru)
- Community awareness raising and government and community capacity strengthening on climate change adaptation strategies and practices in a gender-inclusive manner (FSM, Fiji & Nauru)

Improving climate resilience of community, ecosystems, and water, coastal and critical infrastructure through innovative and gender-responsive climate adaptation practices

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Component Type | Trust Fund |
| Technical Assistance | SCCF-A |
| GEF Program Financing (\$) | Co-financing (\$) |
| 4,416,793.00 | 26,500,000.00 |

Program Outcome:

2. Implementation and uptake of gender-responsive climate proofing solutions for community and infrastructure, and early warning systems increased for integrated water management, improved coastal management and disaster risk reduction.

Program level output:

2.1 Increased adoption of community-led gender-responsive innovative practices and nature-based solutions for integrated water management and sustainable coastal management with increased civil society and private sector engagement.

Project level linkages:

- Climate proofing of water infrastructure, culverts and flood gates (Fiji)
- Coastal area management – climate proofing of coastal areas, houses and critical infrastructure (Nauru)

- Nature-based solutions for water management, coastal resource management and disaster risk reduction. (FSM, Fiji & Nauru)
- Early warning system developed and implemented for disaster risk reduction (FSM, Fiji & Nauru)

Communications, knowledge management and learning

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Component Type | Trust Fund |
| Technical Assistance | SCCF-A |
| GEF Program Financing (\$) | Co-financing (\$) |
| 1,558,057.00 | 3,500,000.00 |

Program Outcome:

3. Improved knowledge, information and communications on integrated water management, coastal resource management and disaster risk reduction for increased climate resilience using multiple gender- inclusive platforms for increased outreach and scaling up.

Program level outputs:

- 3.1 Knowledge products on lessons learned and best practices for gender-responsive integrated water resource management, coastal resource management, disaster risk reduction, and climate resilience building developed and disseminated for increased outreach and scaling up.
- 3.2 Increased access of participating countries to climate finance and investments through improved linkages to allied entities/platforms

Project level linkages:

- Climate and disaster early warning system developed and implemented for community-based disaster risk reduction (FSM, Fiji & Nauru)
 - Mobile telephone App developed for early warning information communication – (Fiji & Nauru)
 - Climate and disaster early warning information communication through AM radio with a slot dedicate for women specific information (FSM)
 - A dynamic and user-friendly website developed and administered (FSM, Fiji & Nauru)
 - Bulletins/newsletter/print materials for a wider audience in an easy to understand format (FSM, Fiji & Nauru)

M&E

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Component Type | Trust Fund |
| Technical Assistance | SCCF-A |
| GEF Program Financing (\$) | Co-financing (\$) |
| 380,000.00 | 200,000.00 |

Program Outcome:

- 4.1 Periodic gender-responsive project progress monitoring and reporting supported
- 4.2 Mid-Term Review and Terminal Evaluation Conducted

Component Balances

| Project Components | GEF Project Financing (\$) | Co-financing (\$) |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Strengthening gender-responsive policy, plan and strategy to create an enabling environment for enhanced transformative climate resilience | 1,872,450.00 | 2,000,000.00 |
| Improving climate resilience of community, ecosystems, and water, coastal and critical infrastructure through innovative and gender-responsive climate adaptation practices | 4,416,793.00 | 26,500,000.00 |
| Communications, knowledge management and learning | 1,558,057.00 | 3,500,000.00 |
| M&E | 380,000.00 | 200,000.00 |
| Subtotal | 8,227,300.00 | 32,200,000.00 |
| Project Management Cost | 305,500.00 | 1,700,000.00 |
| Total Project Cost (\$) | 8,532,800.00 | 33,900,000.00 |

Please provide Justification

The program addresses key priorities identified in the ADB Country Partnership Strategies and associated pipelines of the 3 participating countries. The program is further aligned with the SCCF-A programming directions and ADB's Strategy 2030, including its commitments as the 'climate bank' for Asia and the Pacific.

PROGRAM OUTLINE

A. PROGRAM RATIONALE

Briefly describe the current situation: the global environmental problems that the program will address, the key elements and underlying drivers of environmental change to be targeted, and the urgency to transform associated systems in line with the GEF-8 Programming Directions document. Describe the overall objective of the program, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

Pacific Small Island Developing States (PSIDS) comprising 14 island nations are dispersed across 75,000 islands in the Pacific region with a total population of about 8 million people displaying diverse resource use and socio-economic landscape. All the PSIDS are endowed with rich ocean resources where most of the people live in close proximity of the ocean which is the main source of their food and livelihoods. PSIDS share a common set of challenges including, among others, geographical isolation, small size, declining natural resource base and climate change impacts. Climate change presents the largest environmental, economic and social challenges for PSIDS currently.^{[1]⁶} The state of water resource availability for drinking, farming and other household uses, coastal resource management with the sea level rise, and climate change induced disasters have further amplified the intensity of climate change impacts and PSIDS's vulnerability to these adverse impacts. These challenges are only going to intensify if not contained. Countries in the Pacific

region have embarked on a number of climate change initiatives at national or regional level with varying degrees of implementation success.

Based on their extent of vulnerability to climate change impacts, different SIDS are affected differently. None of the PSIDS are immune to climate change impacts. It is estimated that climate change may reduce the annual gross domestic product of the Pacific region by 2.2% - 3.5% and up to 12.7% under business-as-usual in 2050 and 2100 respectively. [2]⁷ This needs to be halted and reversed through climate change adaptation.

The double burden of water affairs with drought/water scarcity and water abundance/flooding puts water sector in a precarious condition with serious implications for health, hygiene, sanitation and agriculture production in the Pacific region. It is predicted that climate change could increase the frequencies of El Niño and La Niña effects by more than 40% in the Pacific with potential increased risks of severe droughts, floods, and damaging tropical storms. [3]⁸ It is predicted that while the countries in the central north Pacific will face more frequent tropical cyclones, less frequent and more intense cyclones will cross other island countries in the Pacific. [4]⁹ All these would entail climate proofing of water and coastal infrastructure, improving integrated **water resource management** - water security, and putting in place multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk reduction to address these climate scenarios.

With the sea level rise and high tide episodes coastal areas in the Pacific have become increasingly more vulnerable. It is projected that by 2100, sea level rise in the Pacific will be above the global average of 0.48 meter. For example, Fiji could see present sea level rise 1.91 meter at high tide. Economically significant and thickly inhabited coastal areas will be exposed to risks by rising sea levels together with high tides, and houses and critical infrastructure could go under water. [5]¹⁰ This will lead shorelines to move along the sandy coasts of majority of SIDS. To halt this there is an urgent need for coastal protection and integrated coastal resource management. Sea levels rise, storm surges and high tides will aggravate coastal inundation and saline water intrusion. To halt this there is an urgent need for coastal area protection and integrated coastal resource management.

The size, location and unique biodiversity of the Pacific island countries make them highly prone to natural disasters with limited capacity to manage risks. With the likelihood of higher frequency and extent of climate change induced disasters happening, disaster risk reduction and management are of paramount importance to uphold the countries' development gains. [6]¹¹

Federated States of Micronesia (FSM). Owing to the geographical, environmental, and socio-economic factors, the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) are extremely vulnerable to climate change impacts. The climate change negatively impacts agriculture, fisheries and tourism sectors, coral reefs and human health causing substantial economic loss to the country.

Average annual air temperatures have increased by 0.5⁰C – 1.0⁰C in all states except in Yap since 1951. It is predicted that by 2030 FSM will be 0.8⁰C warmer compared to 1995. By 2100, FSM is expected to be 1.0⁰C -1.5⁰C and 2.5⁰C -3.0⁰C warmer in low emission and high emission scenario respectively. Very hot days will

be more frequent and intense while the cool days with average minimum temperature will be less frequent. Rising temperature will have implications for health and agriculture sectors, and water resources.[7]¹² The rising temperature affects marine resources and causes coral reef damage and bleaching. This contributes to coastal erosion and further intensifies the country's vulnerability to floods and storms surges.[8]¹³

Climate change is directly triggering sea level rise negatively affecting drinking water availability and country's food security. While some small islets disappears at high tide[9]¹⁴, some atolls inhabited by 40,000 people are vanishing due sea level rise. FSM is witnessing the fastest rate of sea level rise in the world with an average annual sea level rise of 7-8 mm, while some places experience a higher rate of 10 mm of sea level rise per year increasing their vulnerability to climate change impact. Saline water intrusion resulting from sea level rise triggers coastal erosion and poses considerable challenges for irrigated agriculture and adversely affect soil fertility [10]¹⁵ and thereby reduces agricultural production and productivity. Sea level rise damages coastal homes and critical infrastructure, adversely affects coastal fisheries[11]¹⁶ and coastal livelihoods.

Based on weather related losses in 2000-2019, FSM's Climate Risk Index ranks 40 with a score of 55.67.[12]¹⁷ The total annual economic costs of climate change impacts are estimated between \$30 to \$60 million. These figures are quite substantial that FSM cannot continue to incur. It is evident that investments in disaster risk reduction and climate resilience building cost considerably less than post-disaster recovery efforts.

Due to its geographic location, the country and its inhabitants are exposed to a range of hazards which are intensified by climate change impacts leading to substantially increased disaster risks - droughts, typhoons, storm waves, flooding and landslides. Pohnpei, one of the wettest places in the world has seen a reduced wet season rainfall since 1950. The average long term volume of rain is estimated to increase by 10-12% by 2090. It is estimated that East FSM (Pohnpei and Kosrae) and West FSM (Yap and Chuuk) will experience an increase of 11-15 mm and 14-18 mm rainfall by 2030. The upper and lower range of the rainfall increase is projected for low and high emissions scenario respectively. By 2090, the corresponding figures for East FSM and West FSM are expected to be 20-38 mm and 19-47 mm respectively.[13]¹⁸

The country has seen an increase in extreme rainfalls both in terms of intensity and frequency, particularly during wet seasons. In East FSM and West FSM, a 1-in-20 years extreme rainfall event is expected to occur every 1-in-7 years and 1-in-8-years respectively in low emissions scenario. In high emission scenario, extreme rainfall event may happen 1-in-6 years and 1-in-4 years in East FSM and West FSM respectively.[14]¹⁹ In contrast, droughts are expected to be longer and more severe in line with the El Niño and La Niña (El Niño-Southern Oscillation – ENSO) cycle.[15]²⁰ Periods of heavy rainfall followed by severe droughts can be triggered by ENSO-related rainfall variability and resulting in water and food shortages, and extreme climate events such as fires, floods and landslides. Tropical storms happen in the country in above

average numbers during El Nino events. ^[16]^[21] All these episodes lead to crop failures, food and water insecurity and disease outbreaks.

All the four states of the country are hilly, mountainous with steep slopes. These terrain features make the country more prone to erosion, landslides and flash flooding, which can be caused or further exacerbated by heavy rainfall. The water courses tend to have steep gradients triggering excessive riverbed and lateral erosion. In addition, the coastal belt is susceptible to more frequent inundation due to sea level rise, mainly triggered by climate change typhoon induced storm surges, increased and higher wave action, river and flash floods and severe storms.

These hazards cause erosion along the rivers and shoreline, cut connecting roads, damage infrastructure, houses and crops, deposit sediments along the rivers and flood plains, severe water supply, transport and energy infrastructure, and trigger landslides. Consequently, these events disrupt daily life, connectivity, access to essential services and endanger lives and properties.

Fiji. Fiji, with a land area of 18,274 sq km is an archipelago of 332 islands, of which 110 are permanently inhabited. Approximately 75% of the total population of 924,610 people live within 5 km of the coast, and the remaining 25% live in even in closer proximity (1 km) to coast. Although Fiji is an economic hub in the Pacific, the country is highly vulnerable to external shocks, notably climate change impacts. Climate change impacts including sea level rise, ocean acidification, increased flooding and vector-borne diseases present challenges for the country's development efforts. ^[17]^[22] The island nation currently sits at 15th position among countries in the world with the highest disaster risk due to high exposure to extreme weather events and sea-level rise. According to Germanwatch's climate risk index (CRI) based on weather related losses, Fiji's CRI ranks 20 (high risk) for the period of 1998-2017. The CRI further slipped one rank behind to 19 in 2000-2019 with a CRI score of 38.33. ^[18]^[23] Fiji like other SIDS is disproportionately affected by climate change impacts compared to continental land masses.

Fiji's terrain includes mountains, tropical forests, and beaches. The islands are of volcanic origin, which contributes to their diverse landscapes. The country is considerably affected by climate change induced sea level rise. While the Fijian government and local communities are working on different climate adaptation measures, the climate challenges remain substantial.

The mean air temperatures has increased by 0.9⁰C over the last 50 years. Temperatures are expected to rise by 1.0⁰C by 2030. It is predicted with high confidence that there will be warmer years and decades in post 2030. ^[19]^[24] According to a simulation study, Fiji may lose revenues from tourism by 18% by 2030 due to the effects temperature rise alone. Increased temperature may negatively impact animal and plant production and health across the agriculture value chain. It is projected that temperature rise of 0.5⁰C – 1.0⁰C will have varying degree of impacts on staple foods, export crops and livestock enterprises ranging between low, medium and high by 2030 and 2050. The expected impacts of temperature rise on staple foods - sweet potatoes, taro, yams and rice, export crops – cocoa, sugar and papaya, and livestock – cattle, pigs and poultry are moderate to high to high by 2050. ^[20]^[25]

Fiji saw an annual sea level rise of 6 mm since 1993, which is greater than global average of 2.8-3.6 mm per year.^{[21]²⁶} It is predicted that the country will have a sea level rise of 87-135 cm by 2100 that will result in more frequent coastal flooding, coastal erosion, cyclone storm surge, wave setup and astronomical tide. The projected future increase in storm surge in the country will be dominated by sea level rise.^{[22]²⁷} Sea level rise could present a major threat for Fiji, particularly small, low-lying islands with thin population. Sea level rise exacerbates coastal risks with permanent inundation of some areas and more frequent flooding in some other areas making them uninhabitable. As a result, people in some villages have been forced to relocate to higher grounds as their homes became uninhabitable, and affects coastal and marine ecosystems. Saline water intrusion due to sea level rise will reduce agricultural land for primary production and contaminate ground water.^{[23]²⁸}

The PACCSAP projections indicate annual rainfall in the country could both increase and decrease.^{[24]²⁹} However, extreme daily rainfall events in Fiji are predicted to increase in both frequency and intensity. It is estimated that current 1-in-20-year daily rainfall events will occur much more frequently under both the very low and very high emissions scenarios, and the country will experience on average as 1-in-9-year events in very low emissions and 1-in 4-year events in very high emissions scenarios by 2090. Rainfall-induced landslides poses a significant risk in Fiji due to the country's steep terrain, weathered rock features, and frequent cyclones and storms.^{[25]³⁰} El Niño driven droughts can reduce annual rainfall by 20-50 percent.^{[26]³¹} Changes in rainfall patterns affect considerably agricultural productivity.

Fiji's Rewa Delta, located in the Central Division faces several systemic challenges related to the environment and climate change. These include rising sea levels and king tides, which results in **flooding**, coastal erosion and saltwater intrusion; extreme weather events such as severe storm surges and tropical cyclones causing damage to communities and infrastructure, changes in the hydrological cycle leading to more intense floods, and river siltation and erosion of river banks impacting agriculture and water resources and livelihoods of local communities against a backdrop of limited adaptive capacity due to limited technical, human, and financial resource availability.

Nauru. Nauru, the second smallest country in the world after the Vatican city covers a land area of 21 sq. km. with a population of 10,000 people. A raised, fossilised coral atoll in the central Pacific, Nauru is one of three great phosphate rock islands in the Pacific Ocean. This small island nation faces substantial climate change challenges such as coastal erosion, sea level rise, **coastal inundation**, and extreme weather events. These threats jeopardize critical infrastructure, residential areas, and natural habitats putting the livelihoods and well-being of local communities at great risks.

Nauru is experiencing climate challenges including stronger and longer-lasting droughts, heat waves, increased acidity of ocean waters, wind-driven waves and king tides. These climate induced hazards are predicted to intensify over time.^{[27]³²} Country's freshwater sources are prone to get polluted due to sea level rise and storm surge.

Strong winds and heavy rainfall cause flooding and tidal storm surges during the wet season (November – April). Nauru is experiencing annual sea level rise of about 5 mm since 1993, which is higher than the global average. The country could see a sea level rise of 10-11 cm under a high emissions scenario by 2030. It is projected that the sea level will rise by 23-35 cm and 45-97 cm by 2060 and the end of the century respectively under all emission scenarios. This will heighten the risk of storm surges and coastal flooding.^{[28]³³}

According to PACCSAP, the average temperatures in Nauru have increased by about 0.15 – 0.25°C per decade since 1950. Under all emissions scenarios the annual average air temperature is projected to increase. It is predicted that temperature will increase by 0.5–1.2°C by 2030 under a very high emissions scenario.^{[29]³⁴}

It is projected that both the intensity and frequency of extreme rainfall days will increase. The average annual and seasonal rainfall are projected to increase over the course of the 21st century.^{[30]³⁵}

Against this backdrop, this project aims to improve resilience in the Pacific Small Island Developing States (PSIDS) through People-Centric Climate Adaptation Actions. In doing so, the project will undertake a number of interlinked activities – climate change impact studies including physical impact assessment for coastal areas, water resources, food security and rural livelihoods; review and update of integrated water security and coastal resource management plans and strategies for transformative resilience building; strengthening of community and government capacity; climate proofing of water infrastructure and coastal resources and critical infrastructure, developing and implementing multi-hazard early warning systems; increased outreach of climate actions and disaster early warnings; and increased women participation.

The project will employ an integrated approach to water security, coastal resource management/coastal area protection and robust early warning systems for climate and natural disasters for transformative resilience in three PSIDS – Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji and Nauru covering the north, south and central Pacific. ADB categorizes all these participating three countries as fragile and conflict affected states (FCAS) that require contextualized and customized support based on the ground reality.^{[31]³⁶}

The integrated approach will be augmented by strengthening of capacity building at different levels for uptake of a range of climate adaptation practices that will directly contribute to target SIDS's resilience. Community capacity building will see a strong participation of women and other underserved groups for inclusive water infrastructure proofing, coastal protection and climate and disaster early warning communication. The project will develop an incentive scheme – Community Climate Adaptation Champion for accelerated climate adaptation adoption diffusion process. The project will also create community level platforms – Community/Youth DRR Clubs for wider uptake of community-based disaster risk reduction and management practices. The project will encourage private sector participation to facilitate implementation of project interventions.

Climate adaptation benefits generated by the proposed project will include: (i) integration of climate adaptation in relevant plans and strategies at different levels; (ii) reduced vulnerability and improved resilience as a result of climate proofing of water infrastructure, coastal protection, nature-based solutions; (iii) capacity strengthening for successful implementation of planned project interventions; and (iv) effective communication of climate and disaster early warning information. These adaptation outcomes are aligned with the objectives of SCCF. There may also be socio-economic benefits generated through community and private sector participation in implementation of coastal resilience solutions through nature-based investments.

The proposed project will contribute to the following global environmental benefits: (i) land and ecosystems under restoration; (ii) landscapes under improved practices; (iii) marine habitat under improved practices; and (iv) women and men benefit from the project delivery.

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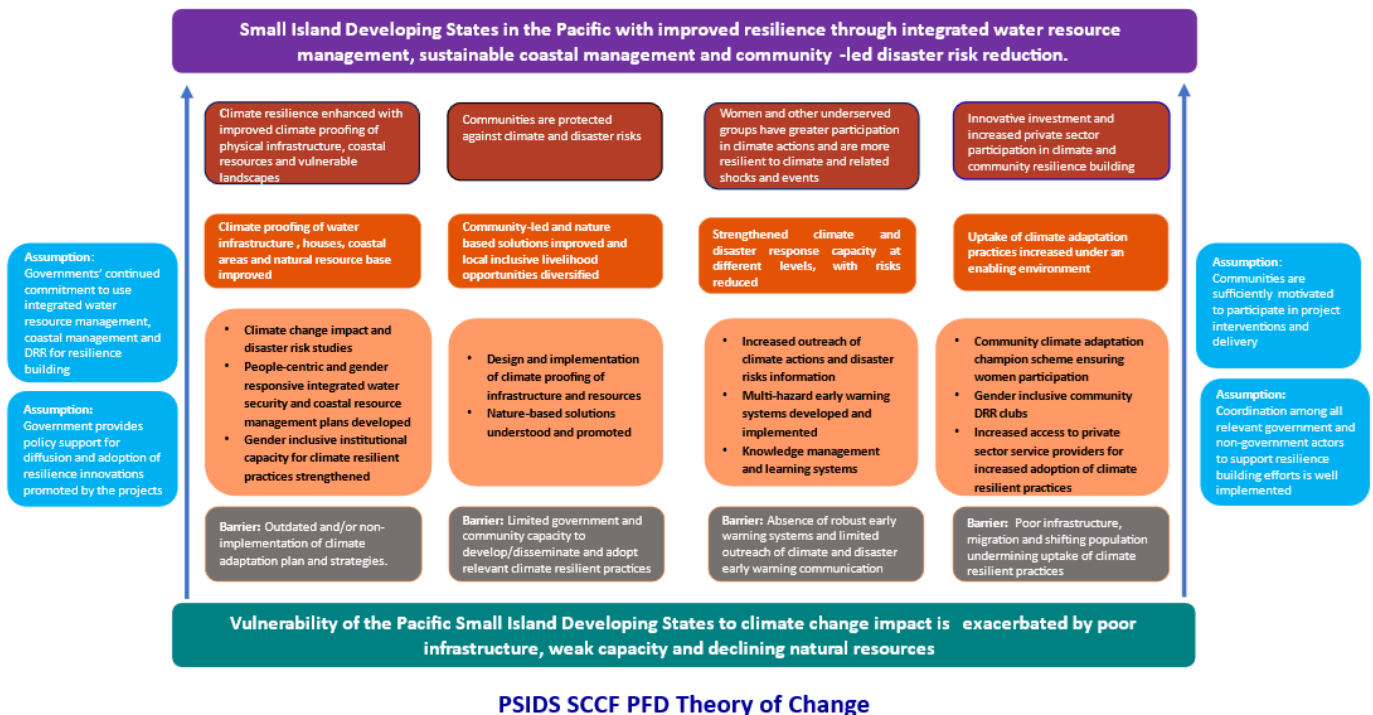
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B. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the program as a whole. The program description is expected to cover the key elements of “good project design” in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF's policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the PFD guidance document. (Approximately 10-15 pages) see guidance here

The REAP Theory of Change (ToC) is presented below:



The Theory of Change (ToC) shows the project activity, output, outcome and impact pathway from the current scenario in PSIDS where a number of barriers identified are limiting the Pacific Island countries' abilities to commence and/or accelerate their vulnerability reduction journey. Based on the assumptions presented, a single activity/output could contribute to multiple outputs/outcomes or multiple activities/outputs could result in a single output/outcome leading to the project impact.

Stakeholder engagement

Stakeholder outreach and engagement will be as extensive as possible at the program level. For example, for some actions such as training or capacity development undertaken through webinars, invitations will extend across the Pacific SIDS. The program framework document and national child projects have been developed through group consultations with all three countries and well as bilateral consultations with each participating country (see more information below). Under PPG for each national child project, multistakeholder consultations and continued engagement, including participation in project implementation, will be supported.

Proactive investments

Proactive investments in resilience to inform development choices are critical to mitigate future impacts of climate change and sea level rise on coastal communities. The project aims to assist countries in expanding their options for climate adaptation finance, to the extent possible.

Transformative approach

Addressing coastal flooding and sea level rise requires transformative approaches that go beyond short-term fixes, including long-term planning, investments, and decision making. This supports a 'step-wise' approach to keep the countries on a resilience pathway.

Integrated and coordinated approach

Approaches should be based on system understanding of risks and opportunities and combining different forms of coastal adaptation (e.g., [nature-based, hybrid, and gray](#)), depending on coastal characteristics and land use. This also includes other forms of adaptation, such as improved land use and settlement planning, resilient infrastructure systems, governance, policy integration, disaster preparedness, and community resilience.

Several adaptation strategies will be applied in ADB climate-related projects and used to validate the TOC under REAP. The proposed [India: Maharashtra Sustainable Climate Resilient Coastal Protection and Management Project](#) will implement hybrid and nature-based solutions to counteract erosion and flooding and include initiatives for livelihood, capacity building, and improvement of shoreline management practices. This is a relevant model to consider for a number of reasons: i) an associated technical assistance was funded by SCCF (<https://www.adb.org/projects/46460-001/main#project-pds>), ii) the SCCF funds gave way to a larger loan project which supported an investment program (<https://www.adb.org/projects/40156-023/main>), and eventually informed the current Maharashtra project. This cascading of finance and also the links between communities and climate solutions can be a worthwhile case study (see below).

Similarly ADB is supporting the regional TA on “Building-Coastal Resilience through Nature-Based and Integrated Solutions” (<https://www.adb.org/projects/54212-001/main>) as well as the regional TA on “Enhancing Outcomes of the Nature Solutions Finance Hub for Asia and the Pacific” (see Output 3.2 below for more relevance).

Program level outcomes and outputs

Outcome 1: **Gender-responsive plan and strategies for climate resilient community and infrastructure developed and gender-inclusive institutional capacity to attain transformative climate resilience strengthened**

Program level output:

Output 1.1 Gender-responsive plan and strategies developed/updated for climate proofing of coastal areas and infrastructure through integrated water resource management and coastal management.

In order to create/strengthen enabling environment, the program will support the target countries to develop/update gender responsive, innovative and inclusive plan and strategies for integrated water resource management and coastal area management to climate proof coastal areas and infrastructure. As part of the program’s people-centric, inclusive and participatory approach to intervention planning, implementation, monitoring and coordination throughout the program lifecycle, each country child project will develop a platform with close participation of women and civil society representatives and other key stakeholders to discuss and decides climate change challenges and related issues highlighting how climate change impacting women and other vulnerable/underserved groups and how best these challenges can be addressed. Considering women are disproportionately affected by climate change impacts, climate induced disasters hunt for vulnerable communities and infrastructure and fragile ecosystems where women are more closely linked due to their roles in everyday life, it is of utmost importance that their voices are heard and reflected in project planning and implementation. In doing so, the country projects will ensure participation of women and civil society representatives in this platform supported by a project GEDSI expert. REAP will provide oversight and advisory support to this effort. The child projects’ grievance redress mechanism (GRM)/ client feedback mechanism (CFM) and routine monitoring will ensure women’s perspectives are fully taken into account during project implementation. This will offer opportunities for any course corrections through adaptive management to ensure that the country projects are for the community and by the community with a particular focus on women and where civil society will play a pivotal role.

Output 1.2 Strengthened capacity for relevant data collection, curation and seamless decision support for integrated climate adaptation (three countries)

Effective climate adaptation policies, strategies and action plans rely on good data and information. Many aspects of climate change are measurable, and available **climate** data when applied can help understand roots causes of problems, inform timely decisions, policies and plans. There are many data platforms — websites that let users view, explore, and download a variety of datasets — which are available to help users to understand how data can be used and shared to support specific climate actions,

The program will help the participating countries navigate through the many **web-based** platforms, **such as AP-PLAT, A-PLAT, WeADAPT** which are available, identify where there are gaps in available climate related data, and find the best and most reliable sources of such information to **collect, process, quality assure** and apply to local contexts. Countries will be encouraged to use open access, shared and integrated data. There should be data standards in place to improve comparability **across data** platforms, interoperability with different systems, and flexibility across the base of users (academe, policy-makers, civil society, NGOs, **private sector**, etc). While most available platforms are focussed on climate mitigation and relevant for energy, transport or related sectors, the program will help identify relevant **data** platforms that support integrated **climate** adaptation content. **This will be done through a series of webinars for country participants.**

The program will also help identify training options (noting limited budget) for climate modelling which requires specialized training, This is important for civil society in particular, given the proprietary nature of some data providers which complicate data acquisition. Climate data will regularly need to be refreshed **and quality checked**, especially in view of new regulations, technical improvements and accessibility to new models which offer high-resolution satellite imagery.

The program will help countries understand the benefits from blending different levels of measurement (granular, high level etc) to **strengthen** the certainty of analysis, reduce risks and consider social inclusion elements.

The program level project will support expert guidance and create a forum for the countries to feed into policy, plan preparations and strategies which are identified in their national child projects. This work will also be linked to Outcome 3 on communications, knowledge management, and learning across the three countries.

Project level linkages:

- Climate change impact and disaster risk study including physical impact assessment for coastal areas, water resources, food security and rural livelihoods (FSM & Nauru)
- Water supply resilience and master plan (Fiji)
- Catchment level hydrological study (Fiji)
- Coastal area vulnerability assessment (Nauru)
- Integrated coastal management/coastal area protection plan (Nauru)
- Community awareness raising campaigns and institutional capacity strengthening on climate change adaptation (FSM, Fiji & Nauru)

Outcome 2: Implementation and uptake of climate proofing solutions for community and infrastructure, and climate disaster risks reduction practices increased

Program level output:

Output 2.1 Community-led nature-based solutions and innovations for climate actions with a civil society and private sector engagement (three countries).

Nature-based solutions (NBS) represent a way of improving the health of our natural ecosystems. The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) defines NBS as “actions to protect, sustainably manage, and restore natural or modified ecosystems.” These solutions “address societal challenges effectively and adaptively, simultaneously providing human well-being and biodiversity benefits.”^{[1]³⁷} <https://www.iucn.org/theme/nature-based-solutions>

NBS also refer to a suite of approaches that include ecological processes as services within infrastructure management systems. Both natural and physical Infrastructure challenges need to be viewed in new ways. This suggests that policies, planning, design, technology innovations, financing need to be re-considered in order to address the challenges of climate change adaptation.

This element of the program will customize and deliver capacity development and training on NBS for practitioners ensuring adequate women representations in the participating countries. As discussed under Output 1.1, the proposed platform discussions outcomes will inform the NBS interventions fully reflecting women perspectives. This will build on existing guidance and current training programs and modules developed through collaborations with international and national partners and delivered across Asia and the Pacific (refer to Annex for suite of ADB training materials on NBS). More specific to this SCCF will be work that:

- a. Identifies national and sub-national NBS capacity gaps in each country
- b. exposes countries to global best practice and case studies
- c. demonstrates NBS as a viable approach to reduce and prevent disaster-related risks
- d. show how investments in NBS can generate multiple co-benefits (financial, physical, ecological, social and institutional), not often accounted for in infrastructure that has single purpose design
- e. review financial models and options for NBS, including how to lower construction and installation costs, create revenue streams or apply innovative financing mechanisms, engage private sector and generate livelihood and income opportunities
- f. define climate-proofing design, operations and maintenance practices
- g. tools and methods for NBS; consider hybrid approaches (ie grey-green-blue)
- h. making the business case for NBS (e.g. cost-benefit analysis)
- i. socialize NBS options in policy, planning and strategy venues,
- j. strengthen NBS arguments and presentations to influence political will and decisions, and
- k. links to resources, affiliate networks etc.

Project level linkages:

- Climate proofing of water infrastructure and flood gates (Fiji)
- Coastal area protection – climate proofing of coast areas, houses and critical infrastructure (Nauru)
- Nature-based solutions (FSM, Fiji & Nauru)
- Disaster risk reduction (FSM, Fiji & Nauru)

Outcome 3: Knowledge, information and communications on climate adaptation actions using multimedia approaches enabled

Program level outputs:

Output 3.1 Knowledge products on lessons learned and best practices for coastal area protection, disaster risk reduction, water security and resilience building developed and disseminated (three countries).

In addition to knowledge and learning embedded under Output 2.1 above, the program will provide general support for design and implementation of the communications / visibility, and KML strategies under each national project. This includes: i) establishment of communications protocols between the ADB operational and resident missions teams, the SCCF regional program management, country focal points / project management units (PMUs), ii) engagement of a short term professional, iii) modest support for dissemination and sharing of lessons learned, iv) a number of webinars on data collection, curation and management (See Output 1.2), v) at least 4 webinars on nature-based solutions (Output 2.1), and vi) knowledge products in digital format that provide guidance and ‘how-to’ information and tutorials for countries based on their needs under the child projects.

Output 3.2 Participating countries’ access to climate investments through improved linkages to allied platforms

The program will strengthen the connectivity between the national child projects, their ongoing respective financing partnerships, and a number of possible sources of climate finance, including but not limited to:

- a. Asian Development Fund (ADF) in ADB [Thematic window open for Pacific SIDS, currently being sought under the proposed baseline projects in all three REAP countries]
- b. Asia-Pacific Climate Finance Fund (ACliFF) (ADB administered funded by German Government) [Current support for coral reef insurance in Fiji; support for strengthening microfinance institutions to deliver disaster risk financing solutions to small and medium enterprises]
- c. Ocean Risk and Resilience Action Alliance (ORRAA): [consulted for the ADB project under the GEF Adaptation Innovation Challenge – Coral Reef Finance and Insurance project; is a partner with ADB on the ORCA (see below) and currently has Ocean Resilience Innovation Challenge of their own, as well as Sea Change Impact Financing Facility (SCIFF)]
- d. Ocean Resilience and Climate Adaptation Partnership and Trust Fund (administered by ADB), [ongoing support to Fiji for coastal resilience – nature-based seawalls; support for urban water service delivery in Palau and others; support to Coalition of Low-Lying Atoll Nations on Climate Change (CANCC) on transformational adaptation.]
- e. GEF family of trust funds, including SCCF
- f. Adaptation Fund [ongoing project on resilience coastal fisheries and aquaculture in Nauru; ongoing project managed by SPREP for enhanced coastal resilience in selected communities of FSM]
- g. Climate Investment Fund (CIF) [prior / ongoing support to Fiji’s, Renewable Energy Investment Plan, or the World Bank strategic program for climate resilience (multi-country, which includes Nauru and FSM; \$5 million being sought for scaling up the Fiji nature-hybrid seawalls]
- h. Green Climate Fund (GCF), including the proposed RPACA
- i. Ocean Risk and Resilience Action Alliance (ORRAA); [association with WWF/WTW project on parametric insurance for small scale fishers in FSM and Fiji]
- j. Climate and Disaster Risk Insurance Forum (ADB) [Orientations on disaster risk financing provided for Pacific SIDS. Sample GEF/ACliFF project on coral reef insurance in Fiji]
- k. Catalytic Fund for Nature (ADB-administered under Nature Solutions Finance Hub) [just starting so no track record in the REAP countries]
- l. Bilateral donors [Governments of Australia and New Zealand are active on a number of fronts in the REAP countries]
- m. Private foundations [Packard Foundation, Wait Foundation, Ocean 5, Bloomberg Philanthropies are active in the wider Pacific.]

The REAP will facilitate engagement, on a demand basis, of country implementation teams to consider options for accessing finance from any of these funding sources. For some funds, which are administered by ADB or have support teams in ADB (such as GCF, AF and GEF), direct support can be provided through professional staff and consultants.

This work will be coordinated with other ADB-supported projects in the countries which aim to strengthen fiscal reforms^{[2]³⁸}, financial policies, and also ADB's Ocean Finance Framework (<https://www.adb.org/publications/adb-ocean-finance-framework>), among others.

One of the ADB baseline projects is approved and the remaining two are at advanced processing stage following completion of relevant background tasks - concept development, data collection, stakeholder consultations, project design validation and host government endorsements. This will inform the project design. The baseline projects will leverage this project and help develop synergies to reinforce impacts and outreach.

This small GEF program will inform and contribute to other regional initiatives, such as Regional Programmatic Approach for Climate Action (RPACA). The project intervention implementation will provide further insights into climate finance needs of the participating countries to address climate change challenges. The REAP is in line with the collective regional approach to climate action that RPACA promotes ahead of the New Collective Quantified Goal for Climate Finance (NCQG). It is crucial for PSIDS to access climate finance to meet their climate adaptation aspirations. This is where REAP can help target countries to work together on their climate investment gaps and regional programmatic resource mobilization for climate action via relevant initiatives.

Project level linkages:

- Climate and disaster early warning system (FSM & Nauru)
- Mobile telephone App – (Nauru)
- AM radio (FSM)
- Dynamic Website (FSM & Nauru)
- Bulletins/newsletter/print materials (FSM & Nauru)
- Training and other knowledge materials (Fiji)

Outcome 4: Performance Monitoring and Evaluation

Performance and progress monitoring and reporting, Mid-Term Review and Terminal Evaluation will be conducted for the regional project, and if possible, inform and guide MTR and TERs for the national child projects.

4.1 The REAP will support performance monitoring, progress review and reporting at a program level, along the following guiding principles:

Gender Action Plan: To ensure that gender indicators in the action plan (developed under PPG) are addressed.

Data Quality and Standards: Ensuring that credible and verifiable data and observations are considered in project design and implementation. This could be done through advancing standard protocols, including the instruments, procedures, methodologies, and analysis used to collect and interpret information

Relevance of information: Consideration will be given to ensuring that data and information serves the needs of different types of users. It will need to be timely, balanced and lead the intended users to actionable decisions or recommendations. This would be a key element of the communications, knowledge management and learning work as well.

Stakeholder Engagement: As part of the approach to monitoring, meaningful stakeholder engagement will be encouraged during PPG as well as implementation. During child concept preparation, despite the time frame, reasonable consultations were undertaken, with efforts to engage local communities, private sector, civil society as well as multiple government bodies. In all cases the GEF OFPs were either engaged or apprised of

the consultative processes. Efforts will be taken to ensure accurate record-keeping and documentation in this regard.

4.2 MTR and TER conducted (estimated costs \$35 for Program and \$ 225,000 for the three countries)

Value addition of REAP

Although it is challenging to promote ‘levers of transformation’ through a small regional program with limited funds, the REAP will make best efforts to helping the countries find new ways of achieving greater impact. The proposed national child projects have been developed based on expressed country priorities, and represents a ‘step improvement’ on the current baseline, and will make modest efforts to put the countries on a pathway to resilient and sustainable development.

This small REAP program is expected to have better impact than a number of stand-alone project initiatives. It will help to bring these countries together to address key issues related to strengthening resilience in water sector. This will also be of interest to other countries, such as Cook Islands, which are considering SCCF for water sector resilience as stand-alone project. Once under implementation, there could be a cascading effect which will bring more countries into a more unified system. Countries are reluctant to sign on to a program that may have tendency to skew their national objectives or draw resources away. The REAP will make efforts to address this concern by trying to offer increased exposure to solutions that will benefit wider constituencies.

It is believed that the REAP programmatic approach is suitably structured to weave together the three national child projects. It integrates three of the priority SCCF themes, notably Theme 2 on “Water”, Theme 3 on “Nature-based Solutions”, which is becoming a central theme in the adaptation space, especially in the context of building coastal resilience, and Theme 4 on “Early Warning and Climate Information Systems” is also relevant to REAP, particularly for FSM. The program and associated child projects will be tightly woven with ADB’s Pacific Operations, which will support scale economies, sharing of knowledge horizontally and vertically and leveraging investments. Between the three countries, Fiji has the longer track record with addressing climate change adaptation, and can provide mentorship to the other countries. There will also be benefits to the countries during the knowledge management and learning work, which will draw on content and lessons from other countries (for example the India example). Below are country level examples of this synergy

Fiji

ADB is working **with** the Water Authority of Fiji (WAF) and other stakeholders in Fiji to prepare the “Water Investment for Sustainability and Resilience” (WISER) project (estimated \$ 150 million including Government contributions). The water supply system is vulnerable to climate events, including floods, droughts, saline intrusion into surface water as well as sea-level rise.

WISER will address key issues related to deteriorating water supply and sanitation service infrastructure and weak operations and maintenance which undermine resilience and sustainability in Greater Suva Area (GSA). It will reduce non-revenue water (NRW) through performance-based contracts, upgrade the Kinoya waste water treatment plant (WWTP), which is located on the coast, and along with the sewerage network, exposed to sea-level rise, storm surges, flooding and cyclones. The investment project will also support other elements of Fiji’s decentralized waste water strategy, which will include expansion of sewerage network through Kinoya Catchment area.

In addition, ADB is supporting \$ 1.75 million in technical assistance to support coastal resilience in Fiji. This “nature seawall” concept includes design of using mangrove vegetation and vetiver plants in combination with

a rock armoured coastal protection structure <https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/reg-54212-001-tacr>). The TA will work at 10 sites, and is expected to leverage \$ 20 million in grant investments for implementation under the Asian Development Fund (ADF). It also envisions that local communities will be involved in the operations and maintenance of the seawalls. There could be cross-pollination of ideas and design for application in Nauru and FSM.

The SCCF on “Climate Adaptation in Rewa Delta” (CARE) will consider, i) master plan for a local water supply scheme, a hydrological study in the project area, and related training, ii) resilience proofing of flood risk infrastructure in one of the project areas, iii) awareness raising, training and knowledge products targeting key audiences and constituencies. The proposed WWTP under the ADB loan is continuous with the Rewa Delta and larger watershed.

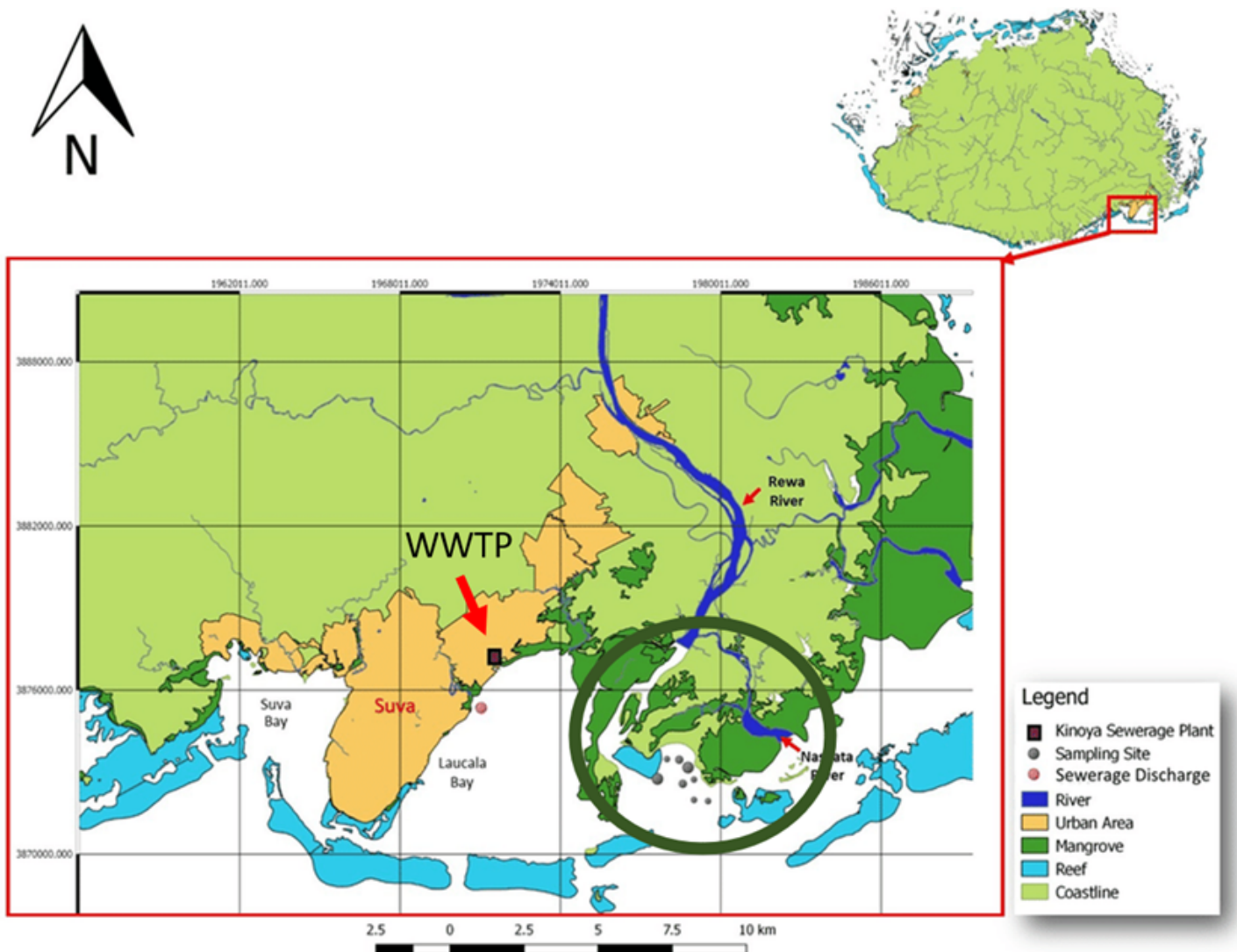


Figure 2: WWTP in Koniya and proximity to Rewa Delta

ADB is preparing project readiness facility (PRF) financing for a “Water Security and Resilience Improvement Project” (estimated \$ 6 million) in FSM. The PRF will be used for analytical work leading to identification and preparation of a larger project to address climate risks and strengthen disaster resilience on the four Island States of Pohnpei, Kosrae Chuuk and Yap. The PRF will have the following outcome: Improved climate and disaster risk resilience and quality of life enhanced in Pohnpei, Kosrae, Chuuk and Yap States, FSM. Specifically, it will support; i) Thorough investigation of the major climate change effects and how communities and infrastructure will be affected by changes in air and sea temperature, rainfall, sea level rise, tropical cyclones and storm surges, ii) Identified solutions to address key climate risks (water supply, sanitation, solid waste, transportation and energy networks, flood risk management systems, and early warning systems) for adaptation in the four states, and iii) Novel climate adaptation and disaster reduction by linking socio-economic factors, GIS applications, advanced engineering practices and nature-based solutions to suit local conditions. This approach will develop new standards for climate resilient infrastructure development across FSM.

The SCCF on “Resilience Improvement through Water Security and Disaster Risk Reduction in FSM”, will focus mainly in the State of Kosrae (see below), and consider: i) Studies on climate risks and water security, disaster management planning, institutional strengthening for resilience, ii) Climate-proofing investments in water infrastructure, nature-based solutions, preparedness activities, engaging civil society and youth, and iii) Investment in early warning system, including content creation, dissemination of climate information using multimedia, including AM radio as the target state does not have effective mobile network coverage.

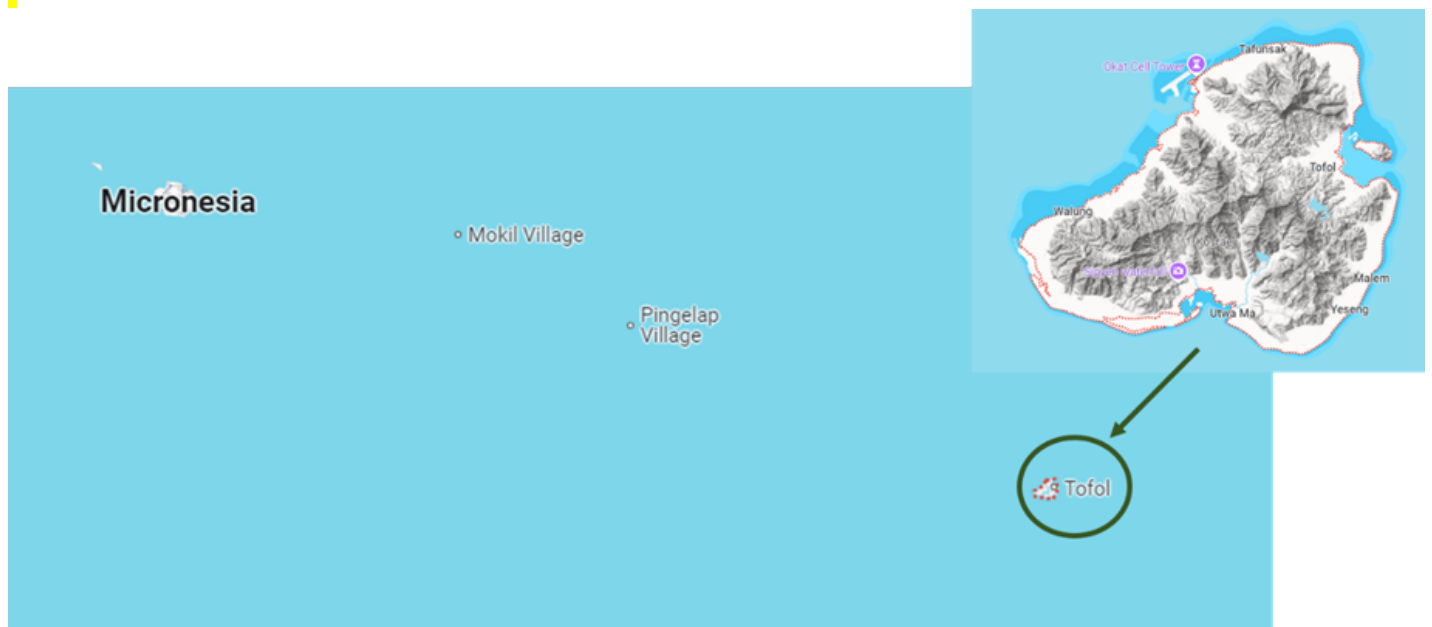


Figure 3: FSM with Kosrae State in enlarged area

Nauru

ADB has recently approved a Sustainable and Resilient Urban Development Project in Nauru. The proposed project will (i) help provide sustainable, inclusive, and resilient urban services for the people of Nauru; and (ii) build Nauru's resilience to the climate change impacts. The project will establish the country's first reticulated

water supply system, which will serve 1,200 households (55% of the population), and strengthen the non-reticulated water supply services for the remaining households. The improved water supply system will diversify water sources and provide households with improved access to desalinated water to supplement rainwater, which is not a reliable source during long drought periods. The project will also provide improved sanitation services and promote a circular economy by solid waste management through composting and recycling that will contribute to improved public and environmental health.

ADB is in the early stages of developing a project on coastal protection which will guide and inform future infrastructure investments. *[The project is only at pre-concept stage now, and not yet confirmed to move forward.]* This proposed new project could comprise a comprehensive study implemented by a multidisciplinary team, which will develop an integrated coastal management plan (ICMP). Work proposed includes: i) comprehensive assessment of coastal vulnerabilities and risks, ii) evaluation of coastal protection solutions unique to Nauru’s geographic and environmental conditions, iii) stakeholder engagement, awareness and capacity development, iv) environment and social safeguards assessment, v) implementation of solutions which address key climate and environment issues, including livelihoods for local communities

The SCCF on “Coastal Area Resilience Enhancement for Nauru” (CARE4N) will focus on: i) Climate change impact and disaster risk study for coastal areas, coastal area protection planning, community awareness and institutional capacity development, ii) Climate proofing investment for housing and critical infrastructure, nature-based solutions, and some schemes to engage local communities, including youth, and iii) integrated early warning systems, use of mobile applications, web-enabling information and other communications tools.



Figure 3: Nauru and its coastline

Policy requirements

As part of the program level work, a performance monitoring system will be created to review and advise the country project implementation teams on GEF and ADB policy requirements, including gender equality, environment and social safeguards, stakeholder engagement and knowledge management and learning. Each child project at the GEF CEO approval stage (Medium Sized Projects) will be required to prepare: i) gender assessment and gender equality and social inclusion plan, ii) ESS screening (see attached Rapid Environmental Assessment - REA - template), iii) budgeted knowledge management plan and, iv) make efforts to engage with civil society and private sector through stakeholder engagement plan.

Each project will also be required to prepare a knowledge management and learning strategy as well as communication plan, which will align with the modest support services provided by the three-country umbrella project.

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Gender issues vary across Pacific SIDS because of various intersecting factors such as levels of economic development; social, cultural, and gender norms; size of population and migration trends; as well as policy and legal frameworks. While many Pacific SIDS are signatories to international and regional conventions on gender equality, there are disparities in terms of the extent to which governments have adopted complementary national policies. Some common gender issues cut across countries in the region, including low levels of women's political representation, limited participation in the formal economy, high rates of violence against women and girls, increased risk of HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infections, declining access to customary land rights and low levels of legal literacy about rights to land and property, and culturally enforced discrimination against women. At the same time, women hold 21.0% of board seats, 11.0% of board chairs, and 13.0% of chief executive officer positions in the Pacific, which are well above the global averages of 16.9% for board seats, 5.3% for board chairs, and 4.4% for chief executive officer positions. Gender roles continue to undergo considerable change as a result of historical changes of gender roles, transformation of traditional societies, and, more recently, the emergence of the market economy and globalization. It is also important to recognize that gender issues vary between Pacific SIDS according to their levels of economic development, social and cultural norms, and political climate.

The Pacific region is among the most vulnerable to climate change and is one of the world's most disaster-prone regions. The small size, remoteness, and fragile biodiversity of the Pacific SIDS make them exceptionally vulnerable to natural hazards, with low capacity to manage the resulting risks. Women are disproportionately affected by climate change and disasters because of pre-existing gender inequalities, including sectors and type of employment and livelihoods they depend on, access to resources that may help to cope with and recover from disasters, and increased workloads and care responsibilities.

In many Pacific SIDS gender action plans (GAPs) are challenged by: (i) the limited institutional capacity to implement GAPs; (ii) the lack of prioritization by executing agencies and limited availability of international and national gender expertise to be engaged to prepare, support, monitor, and report on GAPs; (iii) the limited resources to implement some GAP activities; and (iv) the limited number of targeted or stand-alone gender projects and lack of systematized monitoring and reporting gender equality results at the project level. The Pacific region also has the lowest availability of sustainable development goals (SDGs)-related gender data, lacking data for more than half of the gender indicators.

The REAP cannot respond to all these challenges but will make efforts to internalize key actionable gender priorities within each of the national child projects. Part of this may involve the following:

- a. Improving access of critical information on climate change and adaptive responses for women, youth and differently-abled persons
- b. Strengthening response capacity of women, youth and differently-abled persons to climate-induced events, including reducing exposure to hazards
- c. Increasing the role of women in climate action committees and groups, including participation in decision-making activities
- d. Encourage participation of women in CSO-led and other gender networks in the region to benefit from exchange of knowledge and learning opportunities

In this connection, the REAP will coordinate closely with the ADB-supported technical assistance on “Enhancing Gender Equality Outcomes in Pacific Developing Member Countries” which will include Fiji, FSM and Nauru in its implementation (<https://www.adb.org/projects/57021-001/main>)

Knowledge management

Knowledge management and learning is embedded throughout the regional programmatic approach, and will be designed to support the KML strategies and actions of each national project.

Below are some principles that will be considered in this regard:

There is no “one size fits all” approach to knowledge management and learning (KML), or singular toolbox of techniques. A knowledge management and learning framework is bespoke, tailored to the circumstance, context and time.

1. KML is aligned with the key elements of the project.
2. The KML activities should ensure implementers of this project improve their performance and learn from project implementation. The knowledge is to help all stakeholders make better decisions, feel more engaged, connected, supported and contributing to the primary goals and objectives of a project. KM provides linkages between creation, curation and flows to various end users.
3. KML should involve content and connectivity with the project being the knowledge generator and user. This approach requires: i) timely generation of knowledge, ii) ways to validate accuracy of knowledge provided, iii) methods to organize or curate knowledge, and iv) multimedia methods to transfer knowledge to appropriate users.
4. KML should be targeted to specific end users through communication and ensures visibility at the appropriate time it is needed. The KM needs to fit the objectives of the project and ensures it reaches the key audiences in the appropriate form which is usable or actionable. It also needs to reach the targets through a variety of means, such as i) multimedia (print, broadcast, web, traditional story-telling), ii) experiential learning by doing, iii) demonstrations and pilots, iv) policies, incentives and removal of barriers that encourage their adoption.

5. KML should function as a collection of materials and work with a “community of practice” including government and non-government thought leaders, influencers, community stakeholders, including women and youth.
6. KML must be embedded throughout the project, rather than as a stand-alone effort and promote participation, inclusion and learning across all stakeholders, vertically and horizontally. Lessons learned, best practices, and guidance notes for scaling up should be collated and disseminated according to a communication strategy developed during project development.
7. The project would benefit from participation in conferences and regional meetings which focus on adaptation and financing themes.

[1] <https://www.iucn.org/theme/nature-based-solutions>

[2] <https://www.adb.org/news/adb-signs-5-million-grant-help-nauru-improve-fiscal-sustainability>;
<https://www.adb.org/projects/50378-001/main>;

Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the approach to program-level Monitoring and Evaluation, including ways to ensure coherence across Child Projects and to allow for adapting to changing conditions, consistent with GEF policies. In addition, please list results indicators that will track the Program Objective, beyond Core Indicators. (Max 1-2 pages).

Describe the approach to program-level Monitoring and Evaluation, including ways to ensure coherence across Child Projects and to allow for adapting to changing conditions, consistent with GEF policies. In addition, please list results indicators that will track the Program Objective, beyond Core Indicators. (Max 1-2 pages)

The REAP will support performance monitoring at a program level, along the following guiding principles:

Data Quality and Standards: Ensuring that credible and verifiable data and observations are considered in project design and implementation. This could be done through advancing standard protocols, including the instruments, procedures, methodologies, and analysis used to collect and interpret information

Relevance of information: Consideration will be given to ensuring that data and information serves the needs of different types of users. It will need to be timely, balanced and lead the intended users to actionable decisions or recommendations. This would be a key element of the communications, knowledge management and learning work as well.

Stakeholder Engagement: As part of the approach to monitoring, meaningful stakeholder engagement will be encouraged during PPG as well as implementation. During child concept preparation, despite the time frame, reasonable consultations were undertaken, with efforts to engage local communities, private sector, civil society as well as multiple government bodies. In all cases the GEF OFPs were either engaged or apprised of the consultative processes. Efforts will be taken to ensure accurate record-keeping and documentation in this regard.

The program and each child project will support a joint mid-term review during Year 2 to assess progress towards targets, and recommend any course corrections as required. Similarly a joint terminal evaluation of the program and 3 child projects will be conducted.

As part of the monitoring, a program steering committee will be established which includes: i) key Government GEF executing partners, ii) regional institutions as needed, iii) ADB, iv) other private sector or civil society technical or advisory partners as needed.

In addition to this the REAP will support MTR and Terminal Evaluation as indicated in the results table.

Coordination and cooperation with Ongoing Initiatives and Programs.

Is the GEF Agency being asked to play an execution role on this program? Yes

If so, please describe that role here. Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

During PPG options for regional execution of \$ 551,000 will be explored. However, given that the amount is relatively small with high transaction costs for processing, having ADB administer these funds on behalf of the countries may be the most effective way of implementation.

As mentioned in an earlier section, the program will align directly with three proposed ADB grants / loans. Further, as the Pacific's climate bank, ADB is committed to addressing Pacific leaders' concerns about difficulties accessing and implementing global climate funds. In the Pacific, ADB is establishing a regional program based on a partnership approach. One of the program's aims is to accelerate resource access through a regional program submission to the Green Climate Fund (GCF), capitalizing on ADB's position as an international accredited entity to the GCF.

The Regional Pacific Climate Action Alliance (RPACA) would aim to address the urgent climate crisis in the Pacific Islands through holistic and integrated strategies. The Pacific faces severe threats from rising sea levels, extreme weather, and fragile ecosystems, endangering natural and cultural heritage and the livelihoods of millions. RPACA focuses on strengthening resilience across agriculture, water, health, and infrastructure systems. By promoting interconnected ridge-to-reef and ocean-to-shore approaches, the program aims to enhance food security, restore natural coastal defenses, and invest in climate-resilient infrastructure to protect Pacific communities.

RPACA adopts a unified programmatic approach for 14 Pacific Island countries, with accredited entities like the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), and the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP); along with Fiji Development Bank and MFEM – Cook Islands. The program is built around core components: enhancing access to climate finance, developing climate-resilient infrastructure, improving food and water security, and addressing pollution impacts exacerbated by climate change; plus a coordination and knowledge management component to build linkages between the program. These efforts aim to streamline climate finance, strengthen national financial institutions, and scale up climate-resilient solutions across the region, ensuring alignment with regional priorities and sustainable development.

The institutional framework of RPACA includes an Advisory Board composed of Pacific National Designated Authorities (NDAs) and accredited entities, ensuring coordination, strategic alignment, and quality assurance. Each partner is responsible for implementing specific components, leveraging their strengths to deliver large-scale solutions. With a funding request of USD 400 million from the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the program seeks to drive impactful climate action and resilience-building across critical sectors in the Pacific, supporting long-term adaptation and sustainable development for the region.

The REAP will complement the ongoing ADB TA on “Building Coastal Resilience through Integrated Nature-Based Solutions”. Given their potential benefits, nature-based solutions should be considered as part of integrated plans combining grey and green solutions and soft measures such as awareness raising, policy making, land use planning and early warning. The TA is already supporting some work on coastal resilience in Fiji, which will inform the Fiji SCCF Child project and the REAP in general. The project will pilot at least 10 nature-based coastal protection activities across 10 villages to help build resilience against severe weather and climate events, and to protect livelihoods. This will include adopting integrated planning approaches that favour adaptive risk-based management approaches and consider the full spectrum of coastal resilience options.

The REAP program design will draw upon the lessons learned and best practices of the following ongoing/past national and regional program and projects. This includes a number of past programs including the Ridge to Reef program of UNDP, among others. It will also connect with regional institutions such as SPREP, SPC and Office of Pacific Ocean Commissioner (OPOC) to the extent possible. Lessons from the GEF IEO Evaluation of GEF Programs in Pacific SIDS will be drawn and internalized (<https://www.gefio.org/evaluations/sids-interventions>)

The knowledge support provided under the REAP will require documentation of these efforts supported by other donors, and engagement with the relevant implementation actors, in order to coordinate relevant information for the REAP. This will help REAP program to align and develop synergies with these other programs and projects to reinforce impacts and success of climate adaptation initiatives in the region. Furthermore, this will enable REAP to identify and plan interventions to address critical climate change challenges not adequately addressed earlier and/or upscale proven interventions for global environmental benefits.

Fiji

1. [“Strengthening the Adaptive Capacity of Coastal Communities of Fiji to Climate Change through Nature-Based Seawalls”](#) (National) The Pacific Community (SPC)
2. [‘Supporting Resilient Island Communities in Tuvalu, the Solomon Islands, Fiji and Vanuatu through the Local Climate Adaptive Living \(LoCAL\) Mechanism’](#). (Regional)
3. Enhancing Climate Resilience of Fiji’s Coastal Communities Through the Provision of Green Walls Project. ADB Ministry of Waterways.
4. Pacific Islands Ridge-to-Reef National Priorities – Integrated Water, Land, Forest and Coastal Management to Preserve Biodiversity, Ecosystem Services, Store Carbon, Improve Climate Resilience and Sustain Livelihoods. (Regional- 14 countries) UNDP, FAO, UNEP and implemented by SPC
5. Ridge to Reef. Ministry of Local Government, Housing and Environment UNDP.
6. Community Based Restoration and Sustainable Management of Vulnerable Forests of Rewa Delta ITTO Ministry of Fisheries and Forestry,
7. Kiwa Initiative. French Development Agency, European Union (EU), Global Affairs Canada (GAC), DFAT, MFAT, Ministry of Agriculture and Waterways. 19 countries in the Pacific.

8. Nature-Based Seawall for Coastal Rehabilitation - Namatakula Village. Government of United Kingdom and Northern Ireland, Ministry of Agriculture and Waterways, Ministry of Agriculture and Waterways, and
9. Scaling Up the Adoption of Ecosystem-Based Adaptation Using Behaviour-Centred Design: The case of vetiver grass for riverbank erosion control in Fiji. Global EbA Fund, Ministry of Environment and Climate Change.

FSM

1. USAID/BHA Program
2. UNDP Federated States of Micronesia Ridge to Reef Project, Office of Environment and Emergency Management, FSM
3. GCF Readiness Proposal 1 & 2
4. Increasing Coastal Water and Food Security for Climate Change in Selected FSM State Outlying Islands, Global Climate Change Alliance: Pacific Small Island States (GCCA: PSIS)
5. Practical Solutions for Reducing Community Vulnerability to Climate Change in the Federated States of Micronesia, Adaptation Fund, Micronesia Conservation Trust
6. Enhancing Climate Change Resilience of Vulnerable Island Communities in FSM, Adaptation Fund, Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)
7. Increasing Resilience to the Health Risks of Climate Change in the Federated States of Micronesia, GCF, Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)
8. FSM State-wide Assessment and Resource Strategy (SWARS)
9. Climate change adaptation solutions for Local Authorities in the Federated States of Micronesia
10. War On Weeds (WOW) and Resilient Ecosystems - Resilient Communities (RERC) Programmes

Nauru

1. Sustainable and Climate Resilient Connectivity Project, Australian Government, Asian Development Bank, Green Climate Fund and the Government of Nauru.
 2. Australia - Nauru Education Program (NEP), Australian Government and Nauru's Ministry of Education
 3. Australia – Nauru Economic Governance Program
 4. Climate and Oceans Support Program in the Pacific Phase 3 (COSPPac3), Australian Government and Nauru National Meteorological Service
 5. Pacific Women Lead, Australian Government and Women's Environment and Development Organisation (WEDO)
 6. Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change (PACC) Nauru, United Nations Development Programme, SPREP, GEF, Australian Government

7. Climate Change and Water Security in Nauru, Global Climate Change Alliance: Pacific Small Island States (GCCA: PSIS)
8. Nauru Ridge to Reef Project, UNDP
9. Resilient Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture, Adaptation Fund, SPC

Table On Core Indicators

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

META INFORMATION – SCCF

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| LDCF false | SCCF-B (Window B) on technology transfer true | SCCF-A (Window-A) on climate Change adaptation true |
| Is this project LDCF SCCF challenge program? false | | |
| This Project involves at least one small island developing State(SIDS). true | | |
| This Project involves at least one fragile and conflict affected state. true | | |
| This Project will provide direct adaptation benefits to the private sector. false | | |
| This Project is explicitly related to the formulation and/or implementation of national adaptation plans (NAPs). true | | |
| This project will collaborate with activities begin supported by other adaptation funds. If yes, please select below | | |
| Green Climate Fund true | Adaptation Fund true | Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) false |
| This Project has an urban focus. true | | |
| This project will directly engage local communities in project design and implementation true | | |
| This project will support South-South knowledge exchange true | | |
| This Project covers the following sector(s)[the total should be 100%]: * | | |
| Agriculture | 1.70% | |
| Nature-based management | 17.00% | |
| Climate information services | 12.00% | |

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|
| Coastal zone management | 22.00% |
| Water resources management | 15.00% |
| Disaster risk management | 30.00% |
| Other infrastructure | 3.00% |
| Tourism | 0.00% |
| Health | 0.00% |
| Other (Please specify comments) | 0.00% |
| Total | 100.70% |

This Project targets the following Climate change Exacerbated/introduced challenges:*

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|---|--------------------------------|
| Sea level rise true | Change in mean temperature false | Increased climatic variability true | Natural hazards true |
| Land degradation true | Coastal and/or Coral reef degradation true | Groundwater quality/quantity true | |

CORE INDICATORS – SCCF

| | Total | Male | Female | % for Women |
|--|-------------------|----------|----------|-------------|
| CORE INDICATOR 1 Total number of direct beneficiaries | 14,975 | 7,208.00 | 7,767.00 | 51.87% |
| CORE INDICATOR 2 (a) Area of land managed for climate resilience (ha) (b) Coastal and marine area managed for climate resilience (ha) | 12,610.00 0.00 | | | |
| CORE INDICATOR 3 Number of policies/plans/ frameworks/institutions for to strengthen climate adaptation | 3.00 | | | |
| CORE INDICATOR 4 Number of people trained or with awareness raised | 2,500 | 1,240.00 | 1,260.00 | 50.40% |
| CORE INDICATOR 5 Number of private sector enterprises engaged in climate change adaptation and resilience action | 0.00 | | | |

Key Risks

| Rating | Explanation of risk and mitigation measures |
|--------|---|
|--------|---|

CONTEXT

| | | |
|--------------------------|----------|---|
| Climate | Moderate | All project countries are vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. This is the purpose of the project. Some climate induced events may affect the conduct of project activities. Responsive measures will be outlined in the ADB Project Administration Manual (PAM) and include alternative and adaptive measures, including relocating activities, sites, postponements and / or shift to online or other methods of consultation and research. |
| Environmental and Social | Moderate | Environment and social concerns will be included in the ESS checklist for each project. |
| Political and Governance | Moderate | It is likely that changes in the political leadership will have an effect on project implementation, particularly if there is re-organization of government departments and ministries as has recently been the case in Fiji. The project implementation teams will do due diligence during and in the lead up to elections to socialize the project with anticipated project focal points in relevant ministries. They key will be to engage the front line civil service cadres sufficiently well so that disruption of project work will be minimized. |

INNOVATION

| | | |
|------------------------------|-----|--|
| Institutional and Policy | Low | Climate change adaptation, and water sector and coastal resilience is among the highest priorities in all the project countries. |
| Technological | Low | Technology related risks will be minimal, as many of the project activities are soft components. For Fiji, efforts will be made to encourage strong adaptation rationale for any civil works related to flood gates and wier construction. |
| Financial and Business Model | Low | |

EXECUTION

| | | |
|-------------|----------|---|
| Capacity | Moderate | ADB will ensure that project management is undertaken by qualified professionals. If necessary financial management assessments, procurement capacity assessments, ESS capacity assessments of GEF executing entities will be undertaken to identify areas for capacity development |
| Fiduciary | Low | As above |
| Stakeholder | Low | All the national projects have demonstrated some level of “ownership”. This will need to be maintained throughout the program and project cycle. |

Other

| | | |
|---------------------|----------|---|
| Overall Risk Rating | Moderate | The REAP management team will ensure that both GEF and ADB policies and processes are well considered and understood. In order to monitor and manage risks, strong linkages will be maintained between the REAP program and ADB’s Country Offices in Nauru and FSM; its Sub-Regional Office for the Pacific in Fiji; and the Pacific Liaison and Coordination Office (PLCO) in Sydney, The REAP management team will ensure that both GEF and ADB |
|---------------------|----------|---|

| | |
|--|---|
| | <p>policies and processes are well considered and understood. In order to monitor and manage risks, strong linkages will be maintained between the REAP program and ADB’s Country Offices in Nauru and FSM; its Sub-Regional Office for the Pacific in Fiji; and the Pacific Liaison and Coordination Office (PLCO) in Sydney, Australia; as well as the Climate Change, Resilience and Environment Cluster in the Manila HQ.</p> |
|--|---|

C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Describe how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies and country and regional priorities, including how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements.

Confirm that any country policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project have been identified. (approximately 2-3 pages)

The REAP and associated national child projects align with the priority themes identified under the GEF Programming Strategy on Adaption to Climate Change for LDCF and SCCF. More specifically, the REAP has direct relevance to Theme 2 on “Water”, especially when viewed in the context of the ADB baseline investments which are associated with the national child projects. It is also relevant to Theme 3 on “Nature-based Solutions”, which is becoming a central theme in the adaptation space, especially in the context of building coastal resilience as in Nauru and Fiji. Theme 4 on “Early Warning and Climate Information Systems” is also relevant to REAP, particularly for FSM.

The REAP is also aligned with the new SCCF Theory of Change. Combined with the ADB baseline investments, REAP aims to support long term transformational adaptation, leaving no SIDS behind. FSM and Nauru in particular are still in early stages of finalizing National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) which will be part of the overall Paris Alignment.

The REAP is also aligned with the Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change Programme (PACCP) managed by South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) (<https://www.sprep.org/pacc>). Priorities under PACC include: i) coastal zone management, food security and food production, and ii) water resources management. The national projects under the REAP will support capacity development, demonstrations of good practice, potential policy advances, and knowledge management and learning.

This small program has been created on a demand basis. Consultations were undertaken with a number of countries, both in GEF-supported LDCF-SCCF meetings, and ADB-supported venues. The countries working under this program demonstrated: i) interest in working with ADB as the GEF Agency, ii) identified water sector and more specifically resilience of coasts, river basins and estuaries as key priority under SCCF, iii) willingness to consider SCCF as providing additionality to proposed ADB water sector baseline investments in their respective countries in order to achieve benefits at scale, and iv) appreciated the opportunity to work with other SIDS on similar issues and concerns through a programmatic approach.

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment

We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the program have been addressed as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the Program Description (Section B).

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during PFD development as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to program outcomes and plan to develop a Stakeholder Engagement Plan in the Coordination Child Project before CEO endorsement has been clearly articulated in the Program Description (Section B).

Yes

Were the following stakeholders consulted during PFD preparation phase:

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities:

Civil Society Organizations : Yes

Private Sector : Yes

Provide a brief summary and list of names and dates of consultations

A series of consultations were undertaken involving relevant stakeholders including national and sub-national government entities, NGOs/CSOs, community groups, international development actors and target beneficiary communities at country level to develop the country concepts and PFD employing an inclusive and participatory approach. The prospective nature of partnerships, and roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders were discussed while their insights and suggestions were heard and taken into account in designing the project interventions. The consultations included women, **women headed NGO representative**, and target community representatives to make the process inclusive and gender responsive. **The consultation meetings informed all the stakeholders about the GEF SCCP project planning, development and approval process and their roles and participation in each step – PFD / Country Concept, PPG, and CER Endorsement Request. It was highlighted that there would be additional, extended and more in-depth consultations with stakeholders during full project development when a detailed stakeholder engagement plan will be developed delineating roles and remits of different stakeholders in a participatory way. Given that the country projects will employ a community-based approach climate adaptation, the project planning, implementation, management and coordination will pivot on full local community participation.**

On Friday, 13 September 2024, all country execution teams **comprising relevant Executing Agency staff and technical/professional staff from allied government agencies**, and ADB conducted an online validation meeting, which reviewed the draft PFD, the proposed ‘subregional support’ and the main outcomes/outputs and activities of each national project. Also undertaken, were preliminary discussions on institutional arrangements.

Table 1: Stakeholder Consultations

| | Stakeholders | Consultation Date |
|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| Federated States of Micronesia | | |
| | Department of Environment, Climate Change & Emergency Management (DECCEM) | 6 September 2024 |

| | |
|--|---|
| National Weather Services | 6 September 2024 |
| Department of Transportation, Communications & Infrastructure (TC&I) | 6 September 2024 |
| Department of Public Safety | 6 September 2024 |
| Micronesia Red Cross Society | 6 September 2024 |
| V6AH Radio – Pohnpei Public Broadcasting Corporation | 6 September 2024 |
| Digital FSM Office (DFO) | 6 September 2024 |
| International Organization for Migration | 6 September 2024 |
| Fiji | |
| Ministry of Environment and Climate Change | Multiple in context of RPACA and loan consultations |
| Water Authority of Fiji | Multiple in context of loan consultations |
| Ministry of Public Work Meteorological Services and Transport | 13 September 2024 |
| Rewa Provincial Administrator | 6-8 August 2024; 12 August 2024; 28 August 2024 |
| Ministry of Lands and Mineral Resources | 6-8 August 2024 |
| Ministry of Agriculture and Waterways | 6-8 August 2024; 28 August 2024 |
| Ministry of Rural, Maritime Affairs and Disaster Management | 28 August 2024 |
| Commissioner Central Division | 28 August 2024 |
| Community members from 6 villages including Village Headmen | 12 August 2024 |
| Nauru | |
| Department of Climate Change and National Resilience | 9 September 2024 |
| Department of Environmental Management and Agriculture (DEMA) | 9 September 2024 |
| Department of Infrastructure | 9 September 2024 |
| Nauru Fisheries and Marine Resources Authority (NFMRA) | 9 September 2024 |
| Women Empowered Nauru Association (WENA), Women NGO | 10 September 2024 |
| National Emergency Services (NES) | 11 September 2024 |
| National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) | 11 September 2024 |
| National Meteorology Service | 11 September 2024 |
| Women Community Leaders | 10 September 2024 |
| Divers/Fishermen club, CBO | 10 September 2024 |

(Please upload to the portal documents tab any stakeholder engagement plan or assessments that have been done during the PFD preparation phase)

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the program?

And if so, has its role been described and justified in section B program description?

Environmental and Social Safeguards

We confirm that we have provided indicative information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed program and any measures to address such risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex D).

Yes

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

| PIF | CEO Endorsement/Approval | MTR | TE |
|-----------------|--------------------------|-----|----|
| Medium/Moderate | | | |

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described in the Program Description (Section B)

Yes

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

Indicative Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

| GEF Agency | Trust Fund | Country/ Regional/ Global | Focal Area | Programming of Funds | GEF Program Financing (\$) | Agency Fee(\$) | Total GEF Financing (\$) |
|------------|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| ADB | SCCF-A | Fiji | Climate Change | SCCF-A Country allocation | 2,660,600.00 | 239,400.00 | 2,900,000.00 |
| ADB | SCCF-A | Micronesia | Climate Change | SCCF-A Country allocation | 2,660,600.00 | 239,400.00 | 2,900,000.00 |
| ADB | SCCF-A | Nauru | Climate Change | SCCF-A Country allocation | 2,660,600.00 | 239,400.00 | 2,900,000.00 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|----------|----------------|-----------------------------------|------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| ADB | SCCF-B | Regional | Climate Change | SCCF-B Global/Regional support | 551,000.00 | 49,000.00 | 600,000.00 |
| Total GEF Resources (\$) | | | | | | 767,200.00 | 9,300,000.00 |

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

| GEF Agency | Trust Fund | Country/ Regional/ Global | Focal Area | Programming of Funds | PPG(\$) | Agency Fee(\$) | Total PPG Funding(\$) |
|------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| ADB | SCCF-A | Fiji | Climate Change | SCCF-A Country allocation | 91,745.00 | 8,255.00 | 100,000.00 |
| ADB | SCCF-A | Micronesia | Climate Change | SCCF-A Country allocation | 91,745.00 | 8,255.00 | 100,000.00 |
| ADB | SCCF-A | Nauru | Climate Change | SCCF-A Country allocation | 91,745.00 | 8,255.00 | 100,000.00 |
| Total PPG Amount (\$) | | | | | 275,235.00 | 24,765.00 | 300,000.00 |

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

| GEF Agency | Trust Fund | Country/ Regional/ Global | Focal Area | Sources of Funds | Total(\$) |
|----------------------------|------------|------------------------------|------------|------------------|-------------|
| Total GEF Resources | | | | | 0.00 |

Indicative Focal Area Elements

| Programming Directions | Trust Fund | GEF Project Financing(\$) | Co-financing(\$) |
|------------------------|------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| CCA-2-1 | SCCF-A | 2,660,600.00 | 25,400,000.00 |
| CCA-2-1 | SCCF-A | 2,660,600.00 | 6,000,000.00 |
| CCA-2-1 | SCCF-A | 2,660,600.00 | 1,000,000.00 |
| CCA-2-2 | SCCF-B | 551,000.00 | 1,500,000.00 |

| | | | |
|---------------------------|--|---------------------|----------------------|
| Total Project Cost | | 8,532,800.00 | 33,900,000.00 |
|---------------------------|--|---------------------|----------------------|

Indicative Co-financing

| Sources of Co-financing | Name of Co-financier | Type of Co-financing | Investment Mobilized | Amount(\$) |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| GEF Agency | ADB | Loans | Investment mobilized | 25,400,000.00 |
| GEF Agency | ADB | Grant | Investment mobilized | 6,000,000.00 |
| GEF Agency | ADB | Grant | Investment mobilized | 1,000,000.00 |
| GEF Agency | Asia Development Bank | Grant | Investment mobilized | 1,500,000.00 |
| Total Co-financing | | | | 33,900,000.00 |

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

| GEF Agency Type | Name | Date | Project Contact Person | phone | Email |
|------------------------|---------------|-----------|------------------------|-------|-----------------------------|
| GEF Agency Coordinator | Yoko Watanabe | 9/17/2024 | Arun Abraham | | aabraham.consultant@adb.org |

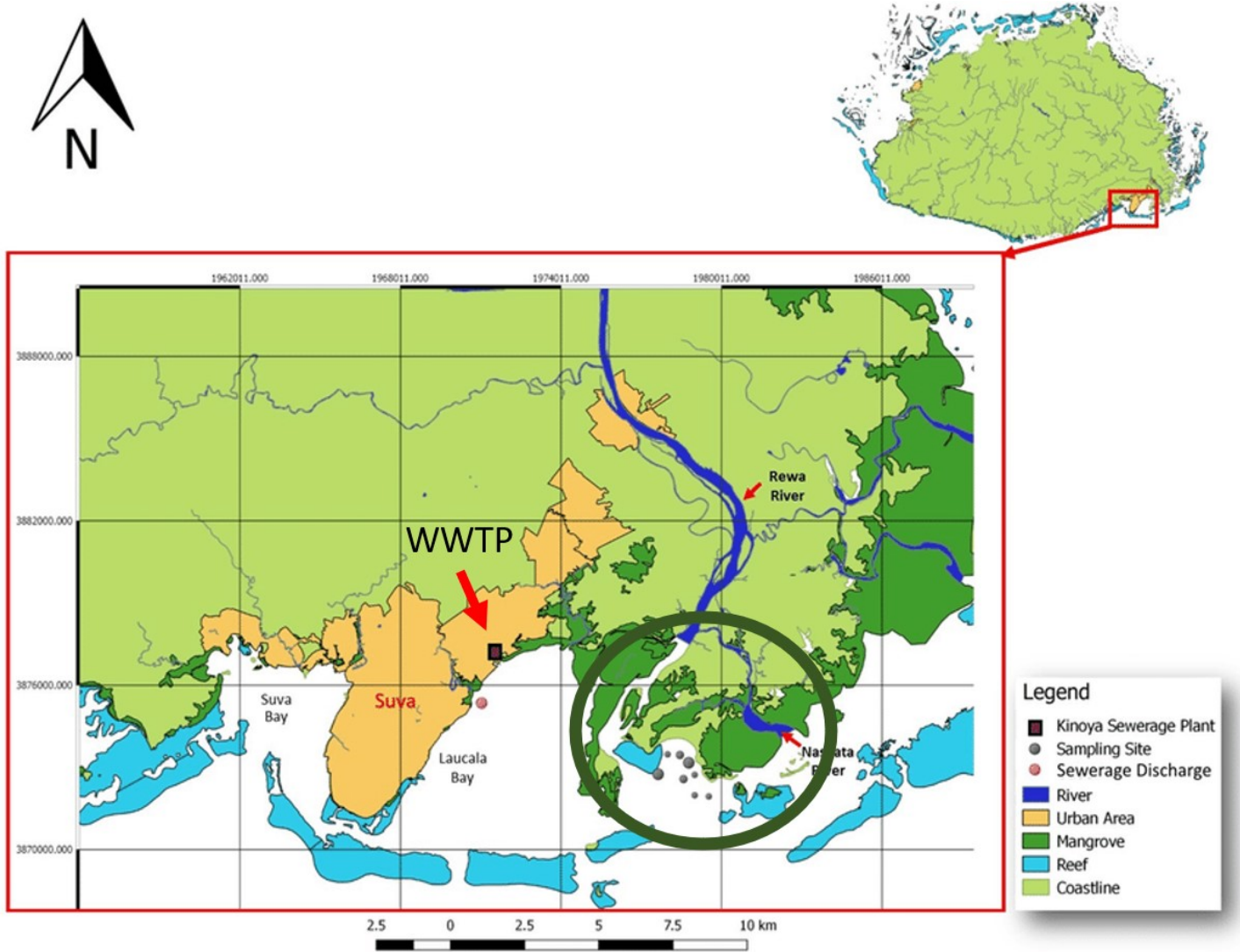
Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

| Name | Position | Ministry | Date (MM/DD/YYYY) |
|---------------------|---|---|----------------------|
| Sivendra Michael | Permanent Secretary | Ministry of Environment and Climate Change | 9/13/2024 |
| Andrew Yatilman | Secretary/Minister | Department of Environment, Climate Change and Emergency Management | 9/5/2024 |
| Berilyn Jeremiah | Secretary for Department of Environmental Management and Agriculture | Department of Environmental Management and Agriculture | 9/12/2024 |

ANNEX C: PROGRAM LOCATION

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place

Rewa Delta Fiji



Nauru Island



State of Kosrae



| Location Name | Latitude (WGS84 Format) | Longitude (WGS84 Format) | GEO Name ID |
|---|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Rewa Delta Fiji | -18.14955 | 178.54222 | Rewa, Fiji |
| Nauru Island | -0.52642 | 166.93527 | Nauru Island |
| State of Kosrae, Federal State Micronesia | 5.325 | 162.981 | State of Kosrae |

ANNEX D: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

(Program level) Attach agency safeguard screen form including rating of risk types and overall risk rating.

Title

24-09-16 ADB REA_General_SCCF REAP

ANNEX E: RIO MARKERS

| Climate Change Mitigation | Climate Change Adaptation | Biodiversity | Decertification |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| No Contribution 0 | Principal Objective 2 | No Contribution 0 | No Contribution 0 |

ANNEX F: TAXONOMY WORKSHEET

| Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Level 4 |
|---|--|-------------------------------|---------|
| Influencing models | | | |
| | Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making | | |
| | Demonstrate innovative approaches | | |
| Stakeholders | | | |
| | Beneficiaries | | |
| | Local Communities | | |
| | Civil Society | | |
| | | Community Based Organization | |
| | | Non-Governmental Organization | |
| | Type of Engagement | | |
| | | Information Dissemination | |
| | | Consultation | |
| | | Participation | |
| | Communications | | |
| | | Awareness Raising | |
| Capacity, Knowledge and Research | | | |
| | Capacity Development | | |
| | Knowledge Generation and Exchange | | |
| | Learning | | |
| | | Theory of Change | |
| | Knowledge and Learning | | |
| | | Knowledge Management | |
| | | Capacity Development | |

| Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Level 4 |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| | | Learning | |
| Gender Equality | | | |
| | Gender Mainstreaming | | |
| | | Beneficiaries | |
| | | Sex-disaggregated indicators | |
| | | Gender-sensitive indicators | |
| | Gender results areas | | |
| | | Participation and leadership | |
| | | Access to benefits and services | |
| | | Capacity development | |
| | | Awareness raising | |
| | | Knowledge generation | |
| Focal Areas/Theme | | | |
| | Climate Change | | |
| | | Climate Change Adaptation | |
| | | | Small Island Developing States |
| | | | Disaster Risk Management |
| | | | Sea-level rise |
| | | | Climate Resilience |
| | | | Climate information |
| | | | National Adaptation Program of Action |
| | | | National Adaptation Plan |
| | | | Community-based Adaptation |
| | | Climate Change Mitigation | |
| | | United Nations Framework on Climate Change | |
| | | | Sustainable Development Goals |

ANNEX H : CHILD PROJECT INFORMATION

Title

24-10-18 REAP Child Project Concepts for Fiji, FSM, Nauru

24-09-18 REAP Child Project Concepts for Fiji, FSM, Nauru

Child Projects under the Program

| Country | Project Title | GEF Agency | GEF Amount (\$) PROJECT FINANCING | Agency Fees(\$) | Total(\$) |
|---------|---------------|------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| | | | | | |

| FSPs | | | | | |
|------------|--|-----|--------------|------------|--------------|
| | Subtotal (\$) | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| MSPs | | | | | |
| Fiji | Climate Adaptation in Rewa Delta (CARE) | ADB | 2,660,600.00 | 239,400.00 | 2,900,000.00 |
| Micronesia | Water Security and Resilience Improvement in FSM:Climate Information and Warning Systems | ADB | 2,660,600.00 | 239,400.00 | 2,900,000.00 |
| Nauru | Coastal Area Resilience Enhancement for Nauru (CARE4N) | ADB | 2,660,600.00 | 239,400.00 | 2,900,000.00 |
| Regional | Regional Coordination Resilience Enhancement through Adaptation in the Pacific (REAP) | ADB | 551,000.00 | 49,000.00 | 600,000.00 |
| | Subtotal (\$) | | 8,532,800.00 | 767,200.00 | 9,300,000.00 |
| | Grant Total (\$) | | 8,532,800.00 | 767,200.00 | 9,300,000.00 |