

PROPOSAL FOR REVIEW

Project Title:	Pacific Island Climate Change Assistance Project
GEF Focal Area:	Climate Change
Country Eligibility:	Countries and date of FCCC ratification: Cook Islands (20/4/93); Federated States of Micronesia (8/11/93); Fiji (25/2/93); Kiribati (7/2/95); Marshall Islands (8/10/92); Nauru (11/11/93); Samoa (29/11/94); Solomon Islands (28/12/94); Tuvalu (26/10/94); Vanuatu (25/3/93). Deposited GEF instrument on: Cook Islands (5/6/94); Federated States of Micronesia (4/26/94); Fiji (5/10/94); Kiribati (5/10/94); Marshall Islands (4/15/94); Nauru (5/5/94); Samoa (3/28/94); Solomon Islands (4/16/94); Tuvalu (5/3/94); Vanuatu (5/19/94).
Total Project Costs:	US \$ 2.44 million
GEF Financing:	US \$ 2.44 million
Country Contribution:	In kind
GEF Implementing Agency:	UNDP
Executing Agency:	South Pacific Regional Environmental Programme
Estimated Approval Date:	January 1996
Project Duration:	3 years
GEF Preparation Costs:	US \$ 20,000
Government Endorsement:	Received 11 August, 1995

BACKGROUND

Pacific Island Countries and Climate Change Issues

1. This project proposal is concerned with climate change 'enabling activities' for the small developing island countries of the western Pacific region. These Pacific island countries exhibit a unique combination of geographical, biological, sociological and economic characteristics which can be found nowhere else in the world. Together, these islands contain a population of less than 3 million people, yet they occupy a vast area. Their combined Exclusive Economic Zones occupy 30 million square kilometres of the Pacific (three times the area of the USA), only 1.8% of which is land (see map, Annex A).

2. These Pacific island countries are, arguably, amongst those countries of the world most vulnerable to climate change and sea-level rise. They include hundreds of low-lying islands and atolls, many no more than several metres above sea level, with populations and economic activities concentrated in coastal zones. For many of these Pacific islands, critical resources, such as arable soil and potable groundwater, are scarce. Moreover, these countries are already subject to natural disasters from climate-related extreme events, such as cyclones, droughts and floods, which could be exacerbated by global warming and sea-level rise. Internationally, the enhanced vulnerability and special needs of small island developing states has been recognised by the Climate Convention (Article 4.8), Agenda 21 and the Barbados Declaration and Programme of Action.

3. A high priority has been afforded to addressing climate change and related sea-level rise issues by the heads of government of the Pacific region. This priority has been formally expressed in various South Pacific Forums. It is further reflected in the efforts of Pacific island countries, through the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), to obtain further commitments under the Climate Convention for reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. The issues of climate and sea-level change and associated strategies, including integrated coastal zone management, feature prominently as national priority items for action in the National Environmental Management Strategies (NEMS) of the region. Except for two, all SID countries of the western Pacific have ratified the Framework Convention on Climate Change, signifying a high level of commitment to promoting international efforts to limit greenhouse gas emissions and to work collectively in adapting to the changes in climate and sea level that will occur despite mitigation efforts.

Background and Participatory Development of the Proposal

4. The proposal was conceived during the seventh South Pacific Regional Environmental Programme (SPREP) meeting in October 1994, in Kiribati. At this intergovernmental meeting, governments gave direction to SPREP's Secretariat to develop a region-wide proposal, to be submitted to GEF, addressing climate change issues in the context of the Climate Convention. A working paper was subsequently drafted. A GEF working group, comprised of national and regional representatives, was constituted in February 1995 and met in Sydney to develop a draft proposal. This proposal was circulated to representatives of the concerned Pacific island governments during the Conference of the Parties (COP) at Berlin in March 1995 for their evaluation, comments and support. Based on these consultations, a revised draft was submitted to the UNDP regional office (in W. Samoa) and, subsequently, to the UNDP Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific in New York. On the basis of that draft, UNDP supported a mission jointly with UNITAR/CC:TRAIN to prepare a GEF Project Proposal under the climate change focal area.

5. During the evolution of the proposal, the scope of the work has narrowed from a broad set of general capacity building activities to a more focused programme of enabling activities,

entitled the Pacific Island Climate Change Assistance Programme (PICCAP). PICCAP is concerned specifically with activities which, as a matter of priority, will enable the Pacific island countries to develop the capacity to meet their reporting obligations under the Climate Convention.

6. This project was reviewed and strongly supported as a priority for the region at the Regional GEF Training cum Scoping Workshop held in Nadi, Fiji, between 1 and 4 August 95. There were over 80 participants from Pacific Island governments, regional institutions, national, and international NGOs, GEF Implementing Agencies (UNEP, UNDP, World Bank), and development partners Australia, New Zealand, Canada and United States of America. Formal letters of endorsement from all participating SID governments are attached.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND OBJECTIVES

7. The PICCAP participants are comprised of the following Pacific island countries which have ratified the Climate Convention: the Cook Islands, Republic of Fiji, Republic of Kiribati, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Republic of Vanuatu and Western Samoa. Niue and Tonga were not included in the PICCAP proposal because they have not yet ratified the Climate Convention. Discussions with bilateral donors are currently ongoing with regard to utilizing non-GEF funding to allow Tonga and Niue to participate in the project. Because of its size and distinctively different environmental conditions, Papua New Guinea was also not included, on the clear expectation that a separate proposal will be submitted by that country.

8. The enabling activities of PICCAP will facilitate the implementation, in accordance with the Convention, of effective response measures by these Pacific island countries. The immediate aim of PICCAP is to enable the Pacific island countries to meet their reporting obligations under the Framework Convention on Climate Change, leading to their National Communications as required under Article 12. In this regard, six objectives were formulated for PICCAP, with appropriate outputs and required activities which directly relate to:

- generating the informational components that are relevant to the preparation of the National Communication (particularly Art. 4.1 and Art. 12), including greenhouse gas inventories, mitigation options, vulnerability assessments, adaptation options, national implementation plans, and the National Communication itself; and
- building the capacity of the Pacific island countries to produce and systematically update the required information through planning and capacity building, including institutional strengthening, training, and public awareness.

9. The key objectives, outputs and activities are summarised below.

Objective 1 (INVENTORIES): To enable the Pacific island countries to fulfil their reporting obligations with regard to the development of inventories of greenhouse gas (GHG) sources and sinks.

Output 1.1: Procedures for compiling comprehensive national and regional (GHG) inventories appropriate for use in the Pacific region.

Activity 1.1.1 Adapt the IPCC/OECD Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory Guidelines to the needs of the Pacific region.

Activity 1.1.2 Convene PICCAP Regional Workshop 1 to refine procedures and data needs

Activity 1.1.3 Adapt training materials and modules (CC:TRAIN)

Activity 1.1.4 Conduct training on National Staff and Technical Experts (CC:TRAIN)

Output 1.2: Comprehensive national and regional GHG inventories in accordance with IPCC/OECD Guidelines.

Activity 1.2.1 Assist national governments in the preparation of national GHG inventories

Activity 1.2.2 Undertake a regional synthesis of GHG inventories

Objective 2 (MITIGATION): To enable the Pacific island countries to fulfil their reporting obligations with regard to the identification of options for mitigating climate change.

Output 2.1: Regional and national mitigation options that are appropriate for Pacific island countries, particularly long-term measures which are cost-effective and environmentally sustainable

Activity 2.1.0 Evaluate the GHG inventories to identify potential areas for reduction of sources and enhancement of sinks

Activity 2.1.1 Define the range of possible mitigation options within the region

Activity 2.1.2 Identify and evaluate least-cost mitigation options for the Pacific island countries

Objective 3 (VULNERABILITY): To enable the Pacific island countries to fulfil their reporting obligations with respect to their vulnerability to future climate change and sea level rise.

Output 3.1: Procedures for assessing vulnerability appropriate for Pacific island countries.

Activity 3.1.1 Adapt regionally appropriate procedures for vulnerability assessment following the IPCC Technical Guidelines

Activity 3.1.2 Convene PICCAP Regional Workshop 2 to refine procedures and data needs

Activity 3.1.3 Adapt training materials and modules (CC:TRAIN)

Activity 3.1.4 Conduct training of national staff and technical experts (CC:TRAIN)

Output 3.2: Comprehensive sets of baseline data required as reference points for assessing future vulnerability and adaptation options.

Activity 3.2.1 Define the information requirements

Activity 3.2.2 Collect, evaluate and compile existing regional and national data

Activity 3.2.3 Identify data shortcomings

Output 3.3: Scenarios of future region-specific changes in climate and sea level and in environmental, social and economic conditions

Activity 3.3.1 Develop region-specific procedures for scenario development.

Activity 3.3.2 Prepare regional, sub-regional and national scenarios.

Activity 3.3.3 Document and transfer to national teams.

Output 3.4: Comprehensive assessments of vulnerability to climate and sea-level change.

Activity 3.4.1 Conduct national vulnerability assessments.

Activity 3.4.2 Prepare a regional assessment.

The special needs of the small island developing states and their enhanced vulnerability to

climate change has been recognized by the FCCC, the Agenda 21 and the Barbados Declaration for special attention. Taking into account the fragile ecosystems and some 30 million square kilometres of the Pacific Small Island States' combined EEZ, the PICCAP proposal provides special emphasis on the vulnerability assessment component, with attendant programme inputs.

Objective 4 (ADAPTATION): To enable the Pacific island countries to fulfil their reporting obligations with respect to their options for adapting to climate change and sea-level rise.

Output 4.1: Procedures for identifying and evaluating adaptation options.

Activity 4.1.1 Adapt regionally appropriate procedures for identifying and evaluating adaptation options which are consistent with the IPCC Technical Guidelines.

Activity 4.1.2 Refine procedures and data needs (part of PICCAP Regional Workshop 2).

Activity 4.1.3 Adapt training materials and modules (CC:TRAIN)

Activity 4.1.4 Conduct training (CC:TRAIN)

Output 4.2 Regional and national options for adapting to climate change.

Activity 4.2.1 Define the range of options applicable to the Pacific region.

Activity 4.2.2 Evaluate and identify least-cost national adaptation options.

Output 4.3 Regional and national options for coping with sea-level rise, including integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) as a strategy for effective adaptation.

Activity 4.3.1 Define the range of options applicable to the Pacific region.

Activity 4.3.2 Evaluate and identify least-cost national options, in the context of ICZM.

Objective 5 (NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION PLANS) : To enable Pacific island countries to fulfil their reporting obligations with regard to the development of national implementation plans.

Output 5.1: Institutional framework and political support

Activity 5.1.1 Establish country teams (CC:TRAIN)

Activity 5.1.2 Convene national workshops to raise awareness and political support, and to develop guidance on national implementation plans.

Activity 5.1.3 Convene PICCAP Regional Workshop 3 to review guidance material and identify common elements and information needs.

Activity 5.1.4 Adapt training materials and modules (CC:TRAIN)

Activity 5.1.5 Training of national teams (CC:TRAIN)

Output 5.2: Nationally-endorsed regional and national implementation plans.

Activity 5.2.1 Prepare a regional implementation plan.

Activity 5.2.2 Prepare national implementation plans, and exchange plans between countries.

Activity 5.2.3 Convene national workshops for presentation to policy and decision makers.

Objective 6 (NATIONAL COMMUNICATION): To enable Pacific island countries to fulfil their reporting obligations with respect to communicating information under Article 12 of the Climate Convention (National Communications).

Output 6.1: Common regional reporting elements and guidelines.

- Activity 6.1.1 Convene PICCAP Regional Workshop 4 to elaborate the emerging guidelines and application procedures.
- Activity 6.1.2 Adapt training materials and modules (CC:TRAIN)
- Activity 6.1.3 Conduct training (CC:TRAIN)

Output 6.2: Politically-endorsed and supported National Communications.

- Activity 6.2.1 Prepare National Communications.
- Activity 6.2.2 Facilitate the exchange of National Communications between countries.
- Activity 6.2.3 Convene national workshops for presentation to policy and decision makers.

10. All six of the above objectives will not necessarily be carried out under PICCAP for all 10 eligible countries. For some countries and objectives, studies have already been completed or are in progress, notably under the U.S. Country Studies Programme, the Japanese studies and the CC: TRAIN Programme (see Annexes 1,2,4 and 5). In order to avoid duplication and to achieve cost-effectiveness and comprehensive coverage, PICCAP will carry out the *additional* activities required in order meet the overall goal of bringing each country to National Communications (see Table 1 below). For example; while all 10 countries require activities to be carried out relating to Objective 6 (National Communications), only 5 countries (Cook Islands, Nauru, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu) require GHG inventories, and 6 countries require assessments of vulnerability and adaptation options under PICCAP (Objectives 3 and 4)*. These differences have been taken into account in estimating costs. PICCAP will coordinate directly with CC:Train and the U.S. Country Studies Program in the Pacific region to ensure complementarity and completeness of activities, and to achieve consistency and efficiency in the application of common mechanisms and modalities in meeting objectives.

11. In carrying out its objectives, PICCAP will make best use of existing methods (e.g. OECD/IPCC inventory methods, the IPCC Technical Guidelines for assessing climate change impacts and adaptation options). These methods will be adapted (and procedures devised for their application) to conform to the particular environmental, socio-economic and cultural characteristics of the region. PICCAP will also build upon the work of the GEF/Asia Least-Cost Greenhouse Gas Abatement Strategy (ALGAS) project, presently being executed by the Asian Development Bank. Specifically, PICCAP will benefit from training materials, modelling techniques, and analytical methods developed under the GEF Regional ALGAS project. Similarly, PICCAP will monitor the outputs of the on-going country and regional enabling activities and strategies and will utilise these outputs where appropriate. Finally, PICCAP will draw upon the particular experience of the enabling activities and projects supported by GEF in the Republic of Maldives and the Caribbean region.

* The Federated States of Micronesia considers the on-going U.S. Country Studies activities 3, 4, and 5 inadequate for "communication" and has specifically requested its inclusion in these activities under PICCAP.

Table 1: Existing country activities in relation to PICCAP objectives

	OB1: INVEN- TORIES	OB2: MITIGA- TION	OB3: VULNER- ABILITY	OB4: ADAP- TATION	OB5: NAT'L PLAN	OB6: NAT'L COMM
TRAINING	CC	NA	CC	CC	CC	CC
Cook Islands	PIC	PIC	PIC	PIC	PIC	PIC
Fiji	US	PIC	US/JP	US/JP	PIC	PIC
Kiribati	US	PIC	US	US	US	PIC
FSM *	US	PIC	US/PIC	US/PIC	US/PIC	PIC
Marshall Islands	US	PIC	US	US	PIC	PIC
Nauru	PIC	PIC	PIC	PIC	PIC	PIC
Western Samoa	US	US	US/JP	US/JP	PIC	PIC
Solomon Islands	PIC	PIC	PIC	PIC	PIC	PIC
Tuvalu	PIC	PIC	PIC	PIC	PIC	PIC
Vanuatu	PIC	PIC	PIC	PIC	PIC	PIC
REGIONAL SYNTHESIS	PIC	PIC	PIC	PIC	PIC	NA
PICCAP Countries per Objective	5	9	6	6	9	10

US U.S. Country Studies

JP Japanese studies

CC CC:TRAIN training activities

PIC To be included in PICCAP

* The Federated States of Micronesia considers the on-going U.S. Country Studies activities 3, 4, and 5 inadequate for "communication" and has specifically requested its inclusion in these activities under PICCAP.

12. As small islands with greater than 90% of their populations inhabiting low-lying coasts, PICCAP will be concerned largely with climate and sea-level change in the coastal zone. For this reason, coastal impacts and integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) will be central in carrying out the objectives related to vulnerability assessment and adaptation options and the development of national implementation plans and National Communications.

13. PICCAP places emphasis, in the first instance, on enabling activities designed to help the Pacific island countries to implement the Climate Convention in the short term, especially with respect to their National Communications. Nonetheless, the activities under PICCAP have broader, long-term benefits:

- to provide important additional case study material related to the evaluation of the IPCC Technical Guidelines for Assessing Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation, leading to the eventual preparation of simplified procedures for country applications, as envisaged by UNEP.
- to identify the key long-term, sustainable, cost-effective mitigation options (e.g. energy efficiency solar pv, wind options) and adaptation measures (e.g. integrated coastal zone management) for the Pacific region which could be woven into development policies and strategies for environmental management, and which could provide the basis for proposals for implementation of the Climate Convention in the longer term (Stages II and III).
- to enhance the ability of Pacific island countries to implement the Convention in the longer term by increased regional knowledge and scientific understanding, by enlarged and regionally comprehensive databases, and by strengthened institutional frameworks and political processes as they relate to climate change issues.

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Implementing, Executing and Participating Agencies, Monitoring and Evaluation

14. The responsibility for carrying out the various national activities will rest with the concerned Pacific island countries. Country Teams will be established during the initial stages of PICCAP (under Objective 5), with the focal point in each country being determined by the governments (see Annex E). It is expected that these focal points will correspond to that utilised by CC:TRAIN (as subsumed under PICCAP) and by the U.S. Country Study Programme, assuring consistency and coordination of regional activities. These Country Teams, the focal point agencies, and the nominated participating organisations and experts will be the prime beneficiaries of the national and regional workshops, training, institutional strengthening and other capability building activities of PICCAP.

15. The work of the country teams would be supported by a Regional Scientific Advisory Panel, drawn from experts and institutions from the region, to provide scientific oversight and guidance. A PICCAP Project Review Board will be set up to provide overall guidance and review of the work programme. The members will be senior representatives from each of the national counterpart agencies/country teams, UNDP, SPREP, and UNITAR/CC:Train. The Board would meet once a year to review work plans and also serve as the venue for monitoring and evaluating the work progress through the annual tripartite project reviews. In addition to normal UNDP monitoring and evaluation mechanisms any new GEF monitoring and evaluation criteria would be adhered to.

16. At the national level, the Country Teams will be responsible for identifying and coordinating the participating organisations (including NGOs) and national experts, and for

carrying out national GHG inventories (Activity 1.2.1), vulnerability assessments (Activity 3.4.1), evaluation of adaptation options (Activities 4.2.2, 4.3.2), national implementation plans (Activity 5.2.2) and National Communications (Activity 6.2.1), as well as national-level workshops and information dissemination (Activities 5.2.3, 6.2.2, 6.2.3).

17. There are a number of organisations (including national and regional NGOs) within the Pacific region that could potentially be involved in carrying out PICCAP objectives and in assisting the Country Teams in carrying out PICCAP technical work. South Pacific Applied Geosciences Commission (SOPAC) is a regional organization which assists with resource assessment, coastal management and hazard evaluation. The University of the South Pacific (USP) is a regional university serving 12 Pacific island states through three campuses, a network of centres and a satellite-based distance learning programme. Other universities include the University of Papua New Guinea (UPNG), the French University of the Pacific (FUP), the University of Guam, and the University of Technology (UoT). These organisations and others would be considered for undertaking *technical tasks* with regional applicability, including: the adaptation of GHG inventory guidelines (Activity 1.1.1) and regional inventory synthesis (Activity 1.2.2); identifying and evaluating mitigation options for the region (Activities 2.1.1, 2.1.2); and the development of regionally-specific procedures (Activity 3.1.1, 4.1.1), climate change scenarios (Activities 3.3.1, 3.3.2, 3.3.3) and baseline data (3.2.1, 3.2.2, 3.3.3) required for assessments of vulnerability and adaptation options.

18. The PICCAP will be executed by the South Pacific Regional Environmental Programme (SPREP), in close collaboration with the UNITAR/CC:TRAIN management team. The Climate Change Programme is the mandated programme within SPREP which acts as a clearinghouse and coordinating unit for the South Pacific region on climate change and sea level rise. Since 1990, SPREP has been the technical and scientific advisor to all Pacific governments in relation to the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for the Climate Convention, and serves as the regional GEF advisory agency. SPREP would be responsible for the *coordination and management* of PICCAP and for related activities concerned with regional syntheses of results (Activities 1.2.2, 3.4.2, 5.2.1) and for regional-level workshops (Activities 1.1.2, 3.1.2, 4.1.2, 5.1.3, 6.1.1). SPREP will coordinate its activities with the South Pacific Forum Secretariat.

Integration of CC:TRAIN Pacific Activities into PICCAP

19. **The Pacific activities of CC:TRAIN Phase 2 will be fully integrated into PICCAP.** CC:TRAIN Phase 2 was approved in May 1995 by the GEF Council for implementation in three regions, including Pacific island countries. CC:Train has developed an effective approach to facilitating, at the national level, policy responses to the relatively new and remote issue of global climate change. This "country team" approach involves the organization by national authorities of a multi-sectoral team of national experts to take on specific tasks with external assistance and guidance. This approach promotes local ownership of the project outputs, stimulates a constructive process for policy dialogue at local and national levels, and creates a focus for the programme's implementation. CC: Train will provide the following services as determined and adapted by the country team:

- Guidance and seed operational funds to organize the country teams;
- Financial and material resources to organize national awareness-raising workshops on the Climate Change Convention;
- Training, financial, and material resources to organize national policy dialogues;
- Financial and material resources to organize regional or subregional exchange of information and experience;
- Training, financial, and material resources to prepare a national implementation strategy

based on existing or ongoing country studies.

20. In countries where no climate change studies have taken place, CC:Train will train national experts on international methodologies and provide seed financial resources to further identify the information gaps, and develop preliminary data and analysis for use in preparing a first national implementation strategy.

21. When CC:TRAIN was approved, it was designed to assist countries to start preparation of national implementation strategies with minimal background technical information and to launch processes that strengthen institutions, primarily through training activities. However, the CC: TRAIN project falls well short in completing each objectives and overall goal in formulating its National Communication.

22. With the emergence to the PICCAP initiative, however, a unique opportunity arose for a cooperative, comprehensive enabling activity for the Pacific region which would allow the targeted Pacific island countries to fully meet their obligations for National Communication through an integrated set of focussed planning and capacity-building measures. Consequently, it was determined that the proposed PICCAP and CC:TRAIN were fully complementary, so that it would be rational, cost-effective and consistent to integrate CC:TRAIN into the proposed PICCAP. Under this arrangement, CC:TRAIN will execute its activities within the framework of PICCAP, being primarily responsible for specific institutional strengthening (Activities 5.1.1, 5.1.2) and training components (Activities 1.1.4, 1.1.5, 3.1.3, 3.1.4, 4.1.3, 4.1.4, 5.1.4, 5.1.5, 6.1.2, 6.1.3) which are integral to each of the PICCAP objectives.

RATIONALE FOR GEF FUNDING

23. The PICCAP proposal has been developed in accordance with the guidance on policies, programme priorities and eligibility criteria to the operating entity or entities of the financial mechanism of the Climate Convention (Decision 11, first session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC), which gives priority to enabling activities and the preparation of National Communications. In conformity with Decision 11, the proposed PICCAP:

- is country-driven;
conforms to national development priorities of each country, consistent with the Rio Declaration and Agenda 21;
places emphasis on planning and endogenous capacity-building, including institutional strengthening, training, research and education;
- emphasises the improvement of national public awareness of climate change and response measures;
includes only eligible Pacific island countries which are Parties to the Convention (see entries, p. 1 of this document for ratification dates);
- contains activities related to obligations under Article 12.1 and is therefore eligible for full cost funding.

PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY AND PARTICIPATION

Sustainability

24. The results of PICCAP are expected to be sustainable beyond the three years of the project, for the following key reasons:

- the high priority attached to climate change and sea-level rise issue by governments of the

Pacific island countries, including their commitments to implementation of the Climate Convention, will ensure continued active national involvement in the longer term.

PICCAP's strong emphasis on national-level training, institutional strengthening, awareness building and database enhancement, as well as its fostering of regional interactions and approaches to effective response measures, will have long-lasting effects beyond the lifetime of PICCAP.

the inclusion within the National Implementation Plans of programmes of longer-term climate change projects, to be implemented subsequent to PICCAP, will attract support through the FCCC financial mechanisms and bi-lateral agencies, as appropriate.

- At the regional level, SPREP has a mandate to continue the promotion, coordination and implementation of subsequent activities based on the outputs of PICCAP through its Climate Change Programme, in close collaboration with governments and regional organisations.

Consultative and Participatory Processes

25. As indicated in the "Background" section the PICCAP proposal has been prepared through a consultative process with individuals and representatives of relevant stakeholders and potential project participants, including government ministries and departments, academic institutions, research organisations and non-governmental organisations over a one-year period. As a culmination of this consultative process, the PICCAP proposal was reviewed and endorsed by, the following participants at the Regional GEF Training and Scoping Workshop, held in Nadi, Fiji during 1-4 August 1995:

Pacific Island Developing Island Governments: Cook Islands, Fiji, FSM, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Western Samoa.

Developed Countries: Australia, Canada, New Zealand, United States of America

Regional Organisations: Forum Fisheries Agency, Forum Secretariat, South Pacific Applied Geosciences Commission (SOPAC), South Pacific Commission (SPC), University of the South Pacific (USP), ESCAP(POC), FAO

Non-Governmental Organisations: South Pacific Action Committee for Human Ecology & Environment (SPACHEE), Pacific Concerns Resource Centre (PCRC), O le Siosiomaga Society, Foundation of the Peoples of the South Pacific (FSP), National Trust for Fiji, IUCN, Mauriua Society, WWF.

GEF Implementing Agencies: UNDP, UNEP, World Bank

LESSONS LEARNED AND TECHNICAL REVIEW

Lessons Learned from Enabling Project Reviews

26. The lessons learned from reviews of other enabling projects highlight specific characteristics which are necessary to ensure successful implementation of PICCAP. In relation to projects that ultimately lead to National Communications under the FCCC, these characteristics include:

emphasis on training, institutional strengthening and awareness-raising to build capacity

within and between countries

- emphasis on facilitating national and regional cooperation and collaboration
- well-developed national and regional networks of experts and organisations
- provisions for exchange of information at national and international levels
- well-focussed and targeted activities which are channelled to meeting reporting obligations under the FCCC

These characteristics have been duly noted and have guided the development of PICCAP.

Lessons Learned from Regional Studies

27. The design and structure of PICCAP has evolved from lessons learnt from a number of climate-related projects carried out in the Pacific island region as well as elsewhere. As mentioned above (see Table 1), the most relevant projects are those being carried out under the U.S. Country Studies Programme, with which PICCAP will cooperate and build upon. The lessons learnt from these country studies pertain to the adaptation of methods and procedures for conducting inventories, assessing vulnerability assessments, and identifying and evaluating adaptation options in the unique situations found in the Pacific region (Outputs 1.1, 3.1 and 4.1). Importantly, these studies highlight the extent to which expertise and in-kind resources may be limited in many Pacific island countries. In addition, other relevant projects in the region include:

UNEP/SPREP Climate Change Preparatory Missions, carried out for 9 countries in 1991-92. These preparatory missions identified the range of potential impacts of climate change on environmental and socio-economic systems in selected Pacific island countries.

- **Japanese Environment Agency/SPREP vulnerability assessments**, with an emphasis on sea-level rise methodologies, carried out for two countries in 1993/94. These studies pointed to the deficiencies of IPCC methodologies for sea-level rise impact assessments in relation to the specific needs of the Pacific region, with indications of where improvements can be made.

The project has additionally benefitted from and taken account of the STAP review (Annex 3) attached, and a review of the document by the managers of the U.S. Country Studies Programme and CC:TRAIN (Annexes 4 and 5).

PROJECT FINANCING AND BUDGET

28. The PICCAP budget is shown in Table 2 below. Through a rational integration of CC:TRAIN into PICCAP (see section on Project Implementation above), and through building upon the U.S. Country Studies and other studies already existing in the region and elsewhere, the proposed project avoids duplication and is cost-effective. The total request from GEF for PICCAP is US\$2.44m.

29. In developing a budget for PICCAP, it is important to note that the costs associated with meetings and workshops is very high, due to the long distances between countries and the relatively high expense of air travel in the Pacific region. This applies not only to the regional level, but to the national level as well, due to the fact that many Pacific countries are comprised of many islands spread out over large areas. Furthermore, in comparison to many other regions, there is a relatively low baseline level of data and capacity which necessitates substantial

assistance, particularly at national level.

Table 2: PICCAP Budget (in thousand US\$)

PROJECT ACTIVITIES:	cc:train	PICCAP
OBJECTIVE 1: INVENTORIES	80	200
OBJECTIVE 2: MITIGATION	0	135
OBJECTIVE 3: VULNERABILITY	155	970
OBJECTIVE 4: ADAPTATION	120	400
OBJECTIVE 5: NAT'L. IMPLEM'N. PLAN	395	280
OBJECTIVE 6: NAT'L. COMMUNICATION	120	150
SCIEN.PANEL/ADVISORY BOARD	0	75
EVALUATION	17	50
PROJECT SUPPORT SERVICES (including executing agency costs)		180
TOTAL	887	2,440

SCHEDULE AND DURATION

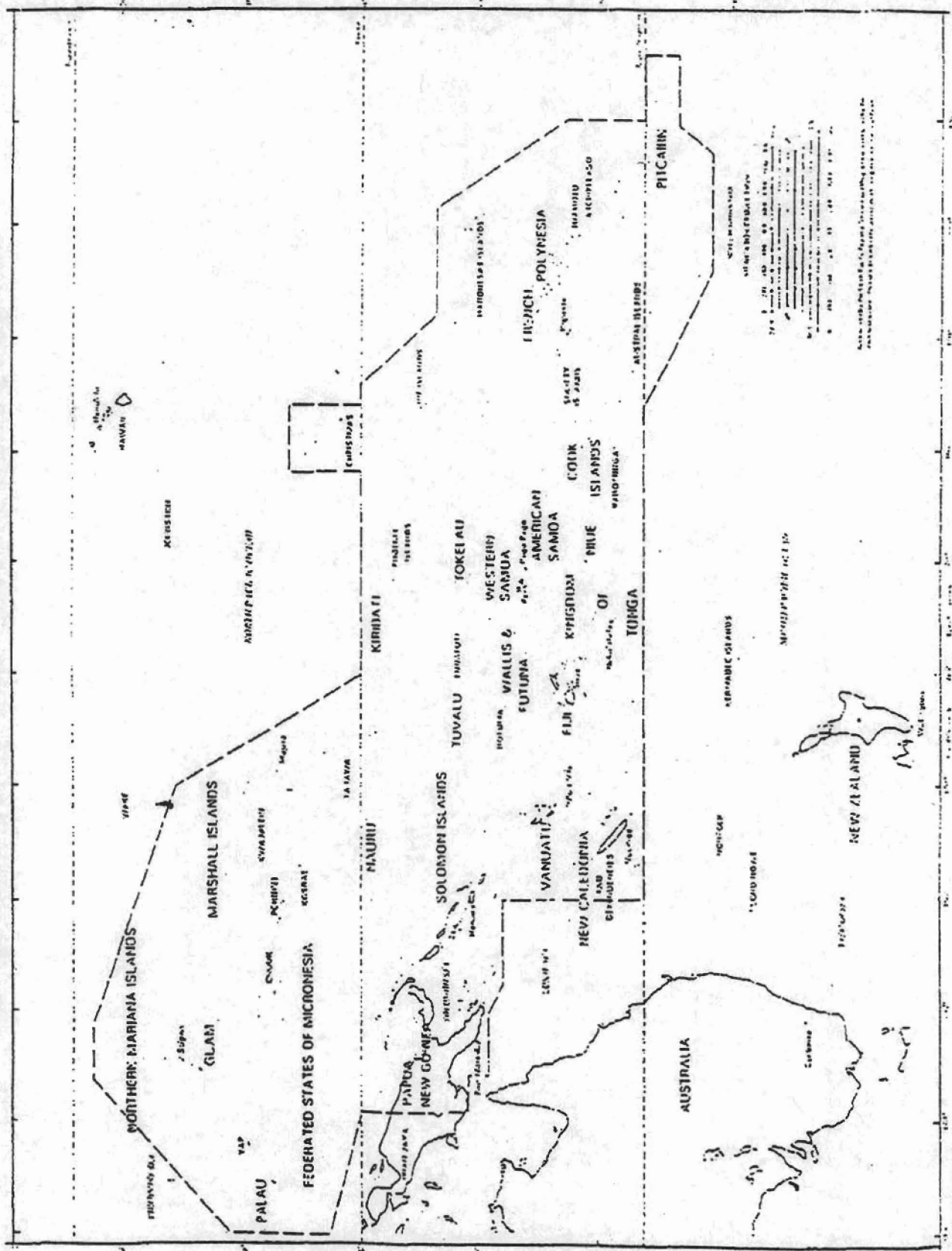
30. The duration of PICCAP is three years, with the objective and outputs scheduled in a manner to ensure a logical sequence of activities, as shown in the PICCAP Workplan (see Annex 6 for a more detailed workplan). For example, the inventories serve as a basis for assessing mitigation options, and the vulnerability assessment provides the basis for evaluation adaptation options, so the respective outputs have been timed accordingly. Similarly, all the background information for planning (inventories, mitigation options, vulnerability assessment, adaptation options) must be in hand by the end of project Year 2 in order to provide the basis for the development of National Implementation Plans, which, in turn, are required to formulate the National Communications during the latter half of Year 3. Objective 5 begins immediately in Year 1 in order to constitute the Country Teams that will be required to coordinate and carry out many of the national activities in the other Objectives. FCCC provides under Article 12.5 for LDCs to "make their initial communication at their discretion". Given the special circumstance of the SIDS, networking and co-ordination needed in PICCAP, SIDS expect similar flexibility to make their first national communication to the COP by 1998.

Annexes

- A Map
- B (1-10) Government Endorsements
- C USCS Programme in the South Pacific
- D Japanese Government ICZM Programme for W. Samoa and Fiji
- E Country Focal Points
- F Stap Roster Review
- G (1&2) Letter of Support from US Country Studies Programme
- H PICCAP Workplan

ANNEX A

AREA SERVED BY THE SOUTH PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME



ANNEX - STAP Roster Review STAP ROSTER REVIEW**PACIFIC ISLAND CLIMATE CHANGE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME (PICCAP)****1. OVERALL IMPRESSIONS**

PICCAP is an enabling activity for ten Pacific Island nations, whose immediate aim is to enable these nations to meet their reporting obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which will lead to their National Communications as required under Article 12. The proposal emphasizes all the major items in a National Communication -- inventory, mitigation, vulnerability and adaptation, and a national implementation plan. The proposal recognizes ongoing work, and plans to build on the work which will be supported by CC:TRAIN, and is being supported by US Country Studies and the Japanese programs.

CC:TRAIN is primarily a training program with some assistance for holding national workshops. UNCS is providing support to five of the ten countries on inventory of GHG emissions and vulnerability and adaptation. Neither USCS nor the countries view the US support as adequate. It is not comprehensive in either area and does not cover mitigation, and the development of a national implementation plan, which would be necessary for a National Communication.

The proposal is well thought out and deserves GEF support.

2. APPROPRIATENESS OF THE PROJECT APPROACH

The project approach is appropriate and the steps delineated in each of the activity areas are complete and in the proper sequence. The approach steps note where CC:TRAIN participation is expected, and the proposal provides a helpful matrix which shows the ongoing (US, and Japanese support) and the proposed PICCAP support.

3. OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

The principal project objective is to prepare the national communications called for the UNFCCC. The project focuses on all the major elements of a national communication and should result in a comprehensive national plan to implement the Convention.

4. ACTIVITIES

The activities noted in the brief are consistent with the stated objectives. These are clearly written and suitably documented.

5. COUNTRIES

The proposal is for ten Pacific Island nations.

6. OMISSIONS IN BACKGROUND DISCUSSIONS

The background discussion and the information is relatively complete and no additional information is needed to evaluate the proposal.

7. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

The proposed arrangements seem appropriate since all the major institutions working in

the relevant areas are involved.

8. FUNDING

The overall funding levels are appropriate for a project for this nature, which will cover all the elements of the national communications to FCCC.

9. INNOVATIVE FEATURES

There is potential for considerable innovative work particularly since the activities include new assessment and studies which have not been done heretofore.

10. DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS AND RATIONALE FOR GEF SUPPORT

The project will lead to a national communication to the UNFCCC, which is called for in Article 12 of the FCCC, and is thus deserving of GEF support.

11. QUESTIONS AND CLARIFICATIONS

None

12. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

None

13. INCREMENTAL COSTS AND COST-EFFECTIVENESS

As the proposal notes, the project is an enabling activity and its agreed full costs deserve to be supported.

August 28, 1995

PICCAP WORKPLAN

Months	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
PROJECT ACTIVITIES:																																				
Objective 1: Greenhouse Gas Inventories																																				
Output 1.1: Procedures and training																																				
Activity 1.1.1 Develop Procedures																																				
Activity 1.1.2 Elaborate procedures (WS1)																																				
Activity 1.1.3 Develop training modules																																				
Activity 1.1.4 Training																																				
Output 1.2: Inventories																																				
Activity 1.2.1 National applications																																				
Activity 1.2.2 Regional synthesis																																				
Objective 2: Mitigation options																																				
Output 2.1: Options																																				
Activity 2.1.1 Identify Options																																				
Activity 2.1.2 Information transfer																																				
Objective 3: Vulnerability Assessment																																				
Output 3.1: Procedures and training																																				
Activity 3.1.1 Develop procedures																																				
Activity 3.1.2 Elaborate procedures (WS2)																																				
Activity 3.1.3 Develop training modules																																				
Activity 3.1.4 Training																																				
Output 3.2: Baseline data																																				
Activity 3.2.1 Define needs																																				
Activity 3.2.2 Collect and compile																																				
Activity 3.2.3 Identify shortcomings																																				
Output 3.3: Scenarios																																				
Activity 3.3.1 Develop procedures																																				
Activity 3.3.2 Prepare scenarios																																				
Activity 3.3.3 Document and transfer																																				
Output 3.4: Assessments																																				
Activity 3.4.1 National applications																																				
Activity 3.4.2 Regional synthesis																																				
Objective 4: Adaptation Options																																				
Output 4.1: Procedures and training																																				
Activity 4.1.1 Develop procedures																																				
Activity 4.1.2 Elaborate procedures (part of WS2)																																				
Activity 4.1.3 Develop training module																																				
Activity 4.1.4 Training																																				
Output 4.2: Options for climate change																																				
Activity 4.2.1 Identify range																																				
Activity 4.2.2 National evaluations																																				
Output 4.3: Options for sea-level rise, incl ICZM																																				
Activity 4.3.1 Identify range																																				
Activity 4.3.2 National evaluations																																				
Objective 5: National Implementation plan																																				
Output 5.1: Institutional framework and political support																																				
Activity 5.1.1 Establish country teams																																				
Activity 5.1.2 Raise national awareness																																				
Activity 5.1.3 Develop regional guidance (WS3)																																				
Activity 5.1.4 Develop training module																																				
Activity 5.1.5 Train country teams																																				
Output 5.2: Regional and national implementation plans																																				
Activity 5.2.1 Prepare regional plan																																				
Activity 5.2.2 Prepare national plans																																				
Activity 5.2.3 Present national plan to policy-makers																																				
Objective 6: National Communication																																				
Output 6.1: National reporting elements and guidelines																																				
Activity 6.1.1 Regional reporting elements and guidelines																																				
Activity 6.1.2 Train country teams																																				
Output 6.2: Endorsed national communication																																				
Activity 6.2.1 Exchange national communications																																				
Activity 6.2.2 Present national communication																																				

Legend:
s: Objective duration and completion
x: Activity duration
t: Training related
n: National assessments