



## **Pacific Climate Change Centre Project on Capacity Building on Climate Resilience in the Pacific (CBCRP-PCCC)**

### **Virtual Training Course on**

### ***“Enhancing Climate Resilience and Safe Water Access in Rural Areas in the Pacific”***

#### **GENERAL INFORMATION**

#### **“Enhancing Climate Resilience and Safe Water Access in Rural Areas in the Pacific”**

**2-27 May 2022**

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

#### **PCCC:**

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

#### **CBCRP-PCCC:**

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

# ***I. Description of the Training Course***

## **1. Background**

The main objective of the Paris Agreement (PA) is to strengthen global response to the threat of climate change by maintaining global temperatures well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit temperature increase to 1.5-degrees Celsius. A key principle in the Paris Agreement is that all countries are expected to submit enhanced Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and develop and implement their National Adaptation Plan (NAP)s.

Drought and sea level rise are anticipated to severely impact water security in the Pacific, particularly in rural areas and outer islands. PICTs' climate change policies and strategies have decided adaptation and mitigation activities on water sector, and many projects have been implemented or under implementation including projects with support from the climate finance including Green Climate Fund (GCF), Global Environment Facility (GEF), Adaptation Fund (AF) and Least Development Countries Fund (LDCF), as well as multiple bilateral donors and multilateral development banks.

In the PICTs, the most vulnerable population are people without or with limited access to safe drinking water. Their vulnerabilities are exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. Also, rural water facilities or systems relying on communities for their operation and management who are not necessarily have technical expertise and enough resources, hence climate change may further increase their vulnerabilities.

Accordingly, this training program will focus on those most vulnerable population and aims to enhance climate resilience regarding rural safe water access. The modules will present climate risks, innovative approaches including technical solutions and institutional arrangements of community-based management for rural safe water access. They will also aim to support capacity building to enhance project formation, budgeting and management of water-related climate change projects through group exercises.

## **2. Course objective**

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

- Enhance understanding of assessment of climate risk and vulnerability of rural safe water access.
- Enhance understanding of adaptation and mitigation options including innovative approaches.
- Provide examples of cases in the PICs.
- Develop skills for project development and management.

### **3. Target countries and territories**

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

### **4. Eligible / target participants**

To enhance coordination and collaboration among the relevant sectors and climate change unit towards development and implementation of their NDCs and NAPs, it is expected that officials and practitioners of governments and non-government institutions including private sector, who are working in the relevant unit of rural water and unit of climate change, will join this training program.

It is requested that the nomination is gender balanced where possible.

Maximum of ten (10) participants per country/territory are expected to be nominated.

### **5. Language to be used in the programs**

English and French

### **6. Training modules**

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

1. Understanding of climate change risks and vulnerabilities of rural water access
2. Adaptation and mitigation options with innovative approaches
  - 2.1 Technical solutions for safe water access from water source to households
  - 2.2 Community-based management for rural safe water access
  - 2.3 Cases in the Pacific
3. Project formation and management
  - 3.1 Problem and Objective trees and Logical Framework
    - 3.1.1 Project objectives
    - 3.1.2 Group Exercise 1 on project logical framework
  - 3.2 Project management, schedule and budget
    - 3.2.1 Fundamentals of project management, schedule and budget planning
    - 3.2.2 Group Exercise 2 on project schedule and budget

### **7. Schedule of the training programs**

The training consists of the following module and will be delivered from 2-27 May

2022.

Week 1 (2-7 May): Self-paced learning on Module 1 and 2

Participants are expected to learn from training materials and relevant resources at the PCCC E-learning Platform. Q&A and discussion forums will be also available.

Week 2 (10 May): Virtual session on summary of Module 2.1 and 2.2 and introduction of Module 3

Experts will provide short summary lectures of Module 2.1 and 2.2 and introduce Module 3 and group exercise.

The tentative schedule is as follows.

<b>Date and Time (Apia)</b>		<b>Countries/Territories</b>
10 May, Monday	1-3 pm	All countries and territories

Detailed agenda of the virtual session will be informed on the E-learning Platform.

Week 2-3 (11-20 May): Group exercise 1 and 2 under Module 3

Participants of the same country/territory are expected to gather as a national group, and work on two group exercises in the two weeks.

Deadline of outputs submission of exercise outputs 2 is Friday 20 May for review by experts.

Week 4 (23-27 May): Virtual consultation session on group exercise 2

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

<b>Date and Time (Apia)</b>		<b>Countries/Territories</b>
24 May, Tuesday	1-3pm	Fiji, PNG, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Vanuatu
25 May, Wednesday	1-3pm	American Samoa, Cook Islands, Niue, Samoa, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Wallis and Futuna
26 May, Thursday	1-3pm	CNMI, FSM, Guam, Kiribati, RMI, Nauru, Palau
27 May, Friday	1-3pm	French Polynesia, New Caledonia

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

## 8. Certification of Completion

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

- Post at least one input in any discussion forum for modules.

- Pass final quizzes of Module 1 & 2 (passing score: 8/10 quizzes)
- Attend all live session and live consultations  
(if absent, review video and submit a summary note to the project secretariat)
- Submit exercise outputs
- Submit course evaluation

## ***II. Procedure for Nomination***

### **1. Expected role of the Participants**

- (1) This course is designed primarily for national ministries/departments and non-state actors that are involved in climate change adaptation and mitigation actions. Participants are expected to use the relevant knowledge provided through the course for their current projects or future activities, and to contribute to the national planning and the implementation of the National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to enhance climate resilience.
- (2) The project team will follow-up the activities of participants and may disseminate their stories through the PCCC website.
- (3) The Climate Change Focal Points are requested to nominate participants from various units/sectors working in climate change projects according to the above expectations.

### **2. Participant Qualifications**

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

#### **(1) Current duties**

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

#### **(2) Essential Qualifications**

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

### **(3) Recommendable Qualifications**

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

### **3. Required Documents for Nomination**

Please fill out the Nomination Form (Annex) and submit to the CBCRP-PCCC Project Team through the Climate Change Focal Points by **Monday 25 April 2022**.

### **4. Conditions for Attendance**

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

## ***III. Administrative Arrangements***

### **1. E-learning platform**

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

### **2. Location in your country**

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

### **3. Organizer**

For enquiries and further information, please contact the below.

**(1)** Name: CBCRP-PCCC Project Team

**(2)** Email: [cbcpr.pccc@gmail.com](mailto:cbcpr.pccc@gmail.com)

**(3)** Office: c/o P.O. Box 240, Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), Apia, Samoa

## **Annex: Agenda of the training program**

1. Understanding of climate change risks and vulnerabilities of rural water access
  - IPCC risk-based conceptual framework and updates of observed and projected climate change in the Pacific
  - Climate change impacts on rural safe water access in the Pacific
2. Adaptation and mitigation options with innovative approaches
  - 2.1 Technical solutions for safe water access from water source to households
    - How to identify and manage water resource? tools, surveys and data.
    - What innovative technologies, devices and tools are available to deliver and monitor safe water for households? Includes cases in the Pacific.
    - How renewable energy can be used to reduce use of fossil fuels? What innovative devices and solutions are available to encourage water and energy saving?
    - Use of Climate Information Services
  - 2.2 Community-based management for rural safe water access
    - Ownership arrangement
    - Operation and maintenance of facilities and devices
    - Preparedness for disaster and post disaster response
    - Gender and social inclusion
    - From short to mid-term plan and management
  - 2.3 Cases in the Pacific
    - Existing projects and initiatives will be presented: e.g. AF/SPREP project in FSM; GEF/SPC project in Palau and Tuvalu; GCF/ABD project in Kiribati; LDCF/ADB project in Solomon Islands; and GCF/UNDP project in RMI (TBC).
    - Topics would include: project overview; innovative elements of the project, targeted technologies/devices/facilities & community-based management (role of members, technical support); and lessons learned so far).
3. Project formation and management
  - 3.1 Problem and Objective trees and Logical Framework
    - 3.1.1 Project objectives

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

objective trees will help to uncover these connections.

Sub-module 3.1.1 shows participants how to use problem trees and objective trees and how these are used to craft the logical framework.

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

### 3.1.2 Group Exercise 1 on project logical framework

Group exercise is expected to be conducted in a group of participants from the same county or territory.

“Materials and tools provided”:

- i) Introduction of Group Exercise 1;
- ii) Problem and objective trees templates;
- iii) Logical framework template; and
- iv) Self-check list of contents of problem and objective trees and logical framework.

“Outputs expected from participants through group exercise 1”:

- i) Core problems related to climate change mitigation/ adaptation on rural water sector identified and presented in the problem tree;
- ii) The means of achieving a desired result or output at the end of a project identified based on problem trees and presented in the objective tree;
- iii) Logical framework of the project/program developed based on objective; and
- iv) Results of self-review of the above three outputs using self-check list.

## 3.2 Project management, schedule and budget

### 3.2.1 Fundamentals of project management, schedule and budget planning

Fundamentals on project management: Key dimension and process of the project planning and operation including budget, schedule and quality management, project life cycle, scope and objectives, inputs and outputs, feasibility, risk assessment and impact analysis, risk and contingency planning, and monitoring and evaluation. Major challenges of project implementation.

Key items of project schedule: milestones and deliverables of a project, work breakdown structure (WBS)

Key items of project budget: cost category (e.g. staff, consultants, travel, goods, works, services etc.), assumptions and formulae to calculate budget line, assessment of the financial viability, exit strategy and sustainability. Introduction of financial instruments (e.g. grants, reimbursable grant, concessional loans, equity, guarantees, and senior loans)

### 3.2.2 Group Exercise 2 on project schedule and budget

Group exercise is expected to be conducted in a group of participants from the same county or territory. The experts' feedbacks for outputs will be provided in Week 4 Live sessions.

“Materials and tools provided”:

- i) Introduction of Group Exercise 2;
- ii) hypothetical project framework including outcomes, output and activities
- iii) project schedule template; and
- iv) budget template including cost category, unit costs of each cost category.

“Outputs expected from participants through group exercise 2”:

- i) Sub-activities of the hypothetical project and their schedule/length of works identified and presented in the project schedule template; and
- ii) Appropriate cost categories for each sub-activities and their budgets calculated and presented in the budget template.

**Reference 1:**

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

Country and Policy title	Water
<p>Cook Islands 2<sup>nd</sup> Joint National Action Plan - A sectoral approach to Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management 2016-2020</p>	<p><b>STRATEGY 2: WATER AND FOOD SECURITY</b>            Improve water quality, efficiency and conservation. Strengthen livelihoods and capacity for climate adaptation in agriculture and fisheries.</p> <p><b>ACTIONS</b></p> <p>5.Promote long term water security for all islands to cope with prolonged dry spells and other impacts of climate change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Develop a Cook Islands Contingency Plan for access to safe and potable water during droughts for all islands.</li> <li>b. Implement drought response activities for all islands.</li> <li>c. Develop a National Strategy for Long-term Water Security, addressing the long-term impacts of climate change.</li> <li>d. Develop and conduct education and awareness programmes on protecting water resources and conserving water.</li> <li>e. Investigate and implement measures to increase capacity, facilitate cartage to and from, and protect, for emergency purposes, each island's water storage.</li> <li>f. Ensure clean water through effective management of watersheds (health regulations).</li> <li>g. Build local capacity for water tank maintenance.</li> <li>h. Promote household water collecting structures.</li> <li>i. Investigate alternative sources of ground water.</li> <li>j. Conduct a feasibility study for the purchase of a desalination plant for each island for emergencies.</li> <li>k. Establish and provide training on GIS applications for water resource management.</li> <li>l. Conduct regular water assessments on water level, water use, care and maintenance of natural water resources and infrastructure on all islands.</li> <li>m. Annual report on the status of our water lens and water protection zones.</li> </ul> <p>8. Strengthen the capacity to regularly monitor and report the salinity, water quality of freshwater used for water supply on all islands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Conduct training on analysing data and provide support for reporting.</li> <li>b. Acquire monitoring equipment and provide training to local counterparts</li> </ul>

<p>Fiji National Adaptation Plan (NAP)– A pathway towards climate resilience (2018)</p>	<p>Section 15: Infrastructure</p> <p>15.A.2: Conduct a comprehensive assessment of all of Fiji’s water and sanitation infrastructure (both small- and large-scale, government-operated or community-operated) and resources in order to meet current and future needs in light of climate change projections. The assessment will identify instances where infrastructure needs to be upgraded, replaced or relocated. The assessment is also to provide recommendations for (rural) communities not currently connected to reticulated or government-operated systems.</p> <p>15.A.3: Upgrade, repair, relocate and build new water and sanitation infrastructure that is appropriate for future needs of all community members and able to withstand predicted future climate risks. These new infrastructure developments are to be guided by the comprehensive assessment and must meet minimum standards.</p> <p>15.A.5: Build the capacity and responsibility of communities and empower them to manage risks to water and sanitation by adopting risk management concepts by all rural communities, prioritizing those which are especially vulnerable to climate change risks or water insecurity. This will build on existing partnerships between communities, case studies, private sector, and government agencies.</p> <p>15.A.8: Support community involvement in water resource management by raising awareness and strengthening the capacity of CBOs, NGOs, and government departments to disseminate information on sustainable and climate-resilient water management to communities.</p> <p>15.A.9: Strengthen the abilities of planners to successfully incorporate climate and disaster risks into water and sanitation plans by improving accessibility of hazard maps and downscaled climate projections, coordination between stakeholders, and access to training.</p>
<p>Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (KJIP) 2019-2028</p>	<p>STRATEGY 2: IMPROVING KNOWLEDGE AND INFORMATION GENERATION, MANAGEMENT AND SHARING</p> <p>Result 2.3: Capacities for data collection, assessment, analysis, interpretation, monitoring and reporting are strengthened across sectors.</p> <p>4) Strengthen the capacity to regularly monitor the salinity, water quality, and thickness of freshwater lenses in locations that are used for water supplies (water reserves) on South Tarawa and the outer islands.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Acquire monitoring equipment and train monitoring officers on the use of and standard operating procedures for equipment.</li> <li>b. Review and strengthen equipment monitoring.</li> <li>c. Conduct training on analysing of data and provide support for reporting on the monitoring data.</li> <li>d. Develop a water reserves management plan.</li> <li>e. Develop an annual report on status of water lens and water protection zones.</li> </ol>

	<p>STRATEGY 4: INCREASING WATER AND FOOD SECURITY WITH INTEGRATED AND SECTOR-SPECIFIC APPROACHES AND PROMOTING HEALTHY AND RESILIENT ECOSYSTEMS</p> <p>Result 4.5: Communities manage their water resources (including during extreme events such as drought, heavy rain and storm surges) (see also Strategy 6).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Develop incentives and strategies for engaging local communities in harvesting and protecting water sources for public water supply and form village water and sanitation committees. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Conduct cost–benefit analysis for providing free water to the landowners where the reserves are located</li> <li>b. Implement the results of the cost–benefit analysis.</li> <li>c. Leverage capabilities and networks of Kiribati NGOs involved in water catchment management training to implement programmes.</li> <li>d. Develop and conduct education and community awareness programmes on protecting water sources in Kiribati.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2) Strengthen management of water resource during drought. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Develop drought management plans for all islands of Kiribati.</li> <li>b. Implement drought-response activities for affected islands.</li> <li>c. Develop a water-use Sector Operational Plan during drought for all islands.</li> <li>d. Review drought methodology for South Tarawa.</li> <li>e. Support timely response of National Disaster Council and Drought Committee during droughts. * inquire further with Water Division</li> </ol> </li> <li>3) KEY NATIONAL ADAPTATION PRIORITY - WATER SECURITY #4. Strengthening communities’ engagement in safeguarding water sources and improving water systems. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Enhance existing NGO involvement in community education, preparation and capacity building for water infrastructure maintenance and handover, e.g., hand pumps, water tanks.</li> <li>b. Enhance capacity &amp; funds available for community-based water system improvements.</li> <li>a. c. Enhance coordination between NGOs and MISE in system design and implementation including MISE’s capacity to act as technical advisors for community-based water system improvements.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
<p>Nauru Framework for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction</p>	<p>Strategy: Fill information gaps and increase access to baseline information about the water sector</p> <p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conduct a National Water Audit</li> <li>- Set up a coordinated water resources and sanitation monitoring and reporting system, linked to a centralized data base and furnished with input from a regular data collection program</li> </ul>

	<p>Strategy: Increase water supply and storage capacity</p> <p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prepare a 20-year infrastructure investments, maintenance and replacement program</li> <li>- Increase production capacity of the reverse osmosis units</li> <li>- Increase capacity for public rainwater collection and storage, through targeted investments in new public rainwater infrastructure, at community and national level</li> <li>- Develop and implement a program to reduce unaccounted-for water and water losses from desalination system</li> <li>- Augment national water storage capacity, in order to be used for storage of treated water from desalination plants</li> </ul> <p>Strategy: Reduce water demand</p> <p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Introduce incentive programs and technologies for water use efficiency at the household and business level</li> <li>- Amend water pricing regime to increase cost recovery for water supply</li> <li>- Develop a public education, communication and behavior change strategy around water use issues, to increase capacity, raise awareness and encourage participation in conserving and protecting water sources</li> </ul> <p>Strategy: Rehabilitate and protect groundwater resources</p> <p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Introduce incentive programs for moving to improved sanitation systems that minimize pollution and reduce potable water use for flushing</li> <li>- Strategy: Disaster and contingency management for water sector</li> <li>- Activities:</li> <li>- Develop early warning system for extreme seasonal weather and climate events to water supply, such as changes in the ENSO system</li> </ul>
<p>Samoa Climate Change Policy (2020)</p>	<p>OBJECTIVE 2: IMPLEMENTING ADAPTATION MEASURES TO PROTECT SAMOA FROM THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE</p> <p>2.4 Enhance adaptation approach to increase resilience across the focal areas below:</p> <p>2.4.11 Water resources and promoting actions that impact on multiple sectors and communities</p>
<p>Tonga Joint National Action Plan 2 on Climate Change and Disaster Risk</p>	<p>Sub-objective 3.6: Increased capacity of households to respond to natural disasters and to the impacts of climate and associated environmental change.</p> <p>3.6.5 Strengthen initiatives to improve the management and conservation of nature, natural places and natural resources notably of water resources</p>

Management 2018 - 2028	and increase the numbers of Special Management Areas to preserve coastal fisheries, near shore coral reefs and forest. 3.6.7 Develop community strategies for the maintenance and adaptation of basic infrastructure and services (hospitals, roads, communication, water and sanitation, waste management) to climate change
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**Reference 2:**

**Projects on water and climate change in the Pacific supported by climate finance**

<p>FSM</p>	<p>Project title: Enhancing the Climate Resilience of vulnerable island communities in Federated States of Micronesia            Agency: SPREP            Financing: AF (USD9.0m)            Period: 2018-2023            Objective: to reduce the vulnerability of the selected communities to risks of water shortage and increase adaptive capacity of communities living in Woleai, Eauripik, Satawan, Lukunor, Kapingamarangi, Nukuoro, Utwe, Malem to drought and flood-related climate and disaster risks.            Outcomes: 1: Strengthened policy and institutional capacity of government to integrate climate risk and resilience into its water and coastal management legislative, regulatory and policy frameworks; 2a: Water conservation and management technology &amp; practices adopted, responding to drought, sea level rise and early recovery from cyclones; 2b: Appropriate sanitation measures for the outer islands of Yap, Chuuk and Pohnpei are determined for future investment; 3: Increased resilience of coastal communities and environment to adapt to coastal hazards and risks induced by climate change; and 4: Capacity and knowledge enhanced and developed to improve management of water and coastal sectors to adapt to climate change.            URL:  <a href="https://www.adaptation-fund.org/project/enhancing-climate-change-resilience-vulnerable-island-communities-federated-states-micronesia/">https://www.adaptation-fund.org/project/enhancing-climate-change-resilience-vulnerable-island-communities-federated-states-micronesia/</a>  <a href="#">FSM Adaptation Fund Project   Facebook</a></p>
<p>Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu</p>	<p>Project title: Climate Resilient Urban Development in the Pacific            Agency: ADB            Financing: LDCF (USD16.1m), ADB, GCF, World Bank, EU, Governments, Other            Period: (approved in 2019)            Outcomes: 1.1 Technologies and innovative solutions piloted or deployed to reduce climate related risks and/or enhance resilience; and 2.1 Strengthened cross-sectoral mechanisms to mainstream climate adaptation and resilience            Outputs: Water Supply infrastructure; Sanitation Infrastructure; Local partnerships/community adaptation (a series of small-scale infrastructure works, identified and planned by the community; to reduce vulnerability to climate change); institutional strengthening; raising awareness and outreach; project and institutional management; finance management and sustainability; capacity development; and resilience in planning.</p>

	<p>URL: <a href="https://www.thegef.org/project/climate-resilient-urban-development-pacific">https://www.thegef.org/project/climate-resilient-urban-development-pacific</a></p>
<p>Marshall Islands, Palau, Tuvalu</p>	<p>Project title: Managing Coastal Aquifers in Selected Pacific SIDS  Agency: UNDP  Financing: GEF (USD5.3m), Governments, SPC, UNDP, USAID  Period: 2020 – 2024  Objective: To improve the understanding, use, management and protection of coastal aquifers towards enhanced water security in the context of a changing climate  Outcomes: 1.1: Enhanced knowledge on the current status of coastal aquifers and enhanced understanding of aquifer vulnerabilities to climate changes and other factors; 1.2: Improved access to groundwater for enhanced water security; 2.1: Strengthened capacity and monitoring of climate and water resources at the local and national level; 3.1: Coordinated and inclusive approaches at the island-level for coastal aquifer management in place; 3.2: Improved and accessible knowledge systems for decision support in place.; and 4.1: M&amp;E templates and communication platforms established.  URL: <a href="https://www.thegef.org/project/managing-coastal-aquifers-selected-pacific-sids">https://www.thegef.org/project/managing-coastal-aquifers-selected-pacific-sids</a>  <a href="https://gem.spc.int/projects/managing-coastal-aquifers-in-selected-pacificsids-mcap">https://gem.spc.int/projects/managing-coastal-aquifers-in-selected-pacificsids-mcap</a></p>
<p>Marshall Islands</p>	<p>Project title: Addressing Climate Vulnerability in the Water Sector (ACWA) in the Marshall Islands  Agency: UNDP  Financing: GCF (USD 18.6m (75.3%)), Government  Period: 2020 – 2027  Outcomes: A7.0 Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks  Outputs: 1: Implementation of optimal mix of interventions to ensure climate resilient water security in outer atolls and islands of RMI; 2: Optimization of alternative water sources to reduce reliance on harvested rainwater in the context of reduced rainfall; and 3: Climate change induced drought preparedness and response measures implemented in outer atolls and islands implemented in outer atolls and islands.  URL:  <a href="https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/addressing-climate-vulnerability-water-sector-acwa-marshall-islands">https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/addressing-climate-vulnerability-water-sector-acwa-marshall-islands</a></p>
<p>Kiribati</p>	<p>Project title: South Tarawa Water Supply Project  Agency: ADB  Financing: GCF (USD28.6m Grant (49.3%)), ADB, World Bank, Government  Period: 2020 - 2026  Outcomes: M6.0 Increased number of small, medium and large low-emission power</p>

	<p>suppliers; and A8.0 Strengthened awareness of climate threats and risk-reduction processes</p> <p>Outputs: 1. Strengthening climate resilient, low carbon water infrastructure; 2. Institutional strengthening for water supply management; and 3. Outreach and awareness raising.</p> <p>URL: <a href="https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp091">https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp091</a></p>
Fiji	<p>Project title: Fiji Urban Water Supply and Wastewater Management Project</p> <p>Agency: ADB</p> <p>Financing: GCF (USD31.0m (7.7%)), ADB, EIB, Government</p> <p>Period: 2018-2025</p> <p>Outcomes: M5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems; A5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and development; A7.0 Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks; M7.0 Lower energy intensity of buildings, cities, industries and appliances</p> <p>Outputs: 1. Water Authority of Fiji (WAF) increases access to reliable and safe water supply in the greater Suva area (GSA); 2. WAF increases sewer coverage, capacity and reliability of waste water treatment processes in the GSA; 3.1.a. WAF management and sustainable service delivery capacity for water supply improved; and 3.2. WAF management and sustainable service delivery capacity for wastewater management improved.</p> <p>URL: <a href="https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp008">https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp008</a></p>
Solomon Islands	<p>Project title: Solomon Islands Water Sector Adaptation Project (SIWSAP)</p> <p>Agency: UNDP</p> <p>Financing: LDCF (USD6.8m), Government, UNDP, EU, AusAID.</p> <p>Period: 2014-2019</p> <p>Objective: to improve the resilience of water resources to the impacts of climate change in order to improve health, sanitation and quality of life, and sustain livelihoods in targeted vulnerable areas of the Solomon Islands.</p> <p>Outcomes: 1.1 Water Sector – Climate Change Adaptation Response Plans formulated, integrated and mainstreamed in water sector-related and in broader policy and development frameworks; 2.1 Increased reliability and improved quality of water supply in targeted areas; 3.1 Investments in cost-effective and adaptive water management interventions and technology transfer; 4.1 Improved governance and knowledge management for CCA in the water sector at the local and national levels.</p> <p>URL: <a href="https://www.thegef.org/project/solomon-islands-water-sector-adaptation-project-siwsap">https://www.thegef.org/project/solomon-islands-water-sector-adaptation-project-siwsap</a></p>

	<a href="https://www.adaptation-undp.org/projects/lcf-solomon-islands-water-sectoradaptation-siwsap">https://www.adaptation-undp.org/projects/lcf-solomon-islands-water-sectoradaptation-siwsap</a>
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