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Abbreviations

ADB  Asian Development Bank
AFD  Agence Française de Developpement
CC  Climate change
CCA  Climate change adaptation
CCES  Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme (SPC)
CePaCT  Centre for Pacific Crops and Trees (SPC)
CRGA  Committee of Representatives of Governments and Administrations
CROP  Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific
DPCC  Development Partners for Climate Change
DRM  Disaster risk management
DRR  Disaster risk reduction
FAME  Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems Division (SPC)
FFA  Forum Fisheries Agency
FRDP  Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific: An Integrated Approach to Address Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management
GCF  Green Climate Fund
GEM  Geoscience, Energy and Maritime Division (SPC)
GGGI  Global Green Growth Institute
GIZ  Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
INTEGRE  Pacific Territories Initiative for Regional Management of the Environment
IPCC  Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ISACC  Institutional Strengthening for Pacific Island countries to Adapt to Climate Change
JNAP  Joint National Adaptation Plan for disaster risk management and climate change
KRA  Key result area
LRD  Land Resource Division (LRD)
LULCC  Land use and land cover change
M&E  Monitoring and evaluation
NAPA  National Adaptation Programme of Action
NDCs  Nationally Determined Contributions
PacTVET  Pacific Technical and Vocational Education and Training on Sustainable Energy and Climate Change Adaptation
PCCC  Pacific Climate Change Centre
PICTs  Pacific Island countries and territories
PIFS  Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
PHD  Public Health Division (SPC)
PRP  Pacific Resilience Partnership
RENI  North Pacific Readiness for El Niño
RESCCUE  Restoration of Ecosystem Services and Adaptation to Climate Change
SDGs  Sustainable Development Goals
SER (policy)  Climate, environmental and social responsibility policy
SPC  Pacific Community
SPREP  Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
UNDP  United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC  United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USAID  United States Agency for International Development
USP  University of the South Pacific
WARD  Working Arm of the CROP CEO Subcommittee on Climate and Disaster Resilient Development
1. Introduction

All over the world, climate change magnifies development challenges, compounds negative impacts of past and current resource management practices, and increases risks to communities, economies and social constructs. Pacific Island countries and territories (PICTs) are amongst the most vulnerable countries in the world because of their high dependence on natural resources, little diversification of their economies, and high exposure to weather and natural hazards.

In the Pacific, climate change impacts are expected to directly threaten the availability of food and water, the productivity of ecosystems and breeding grounds, reef and fisheries resources, the effectiveness of natural coastal defences, as well as the backbones of island economies (including tourism, fisheries and crop exports). Projected sea-level rise over the course of this century poses a major challenge for both atoll communities and low-lying coastal regions. Climate change will also likely significantly increase health risks, especially vector- and water-borne disease distribution. In addition, key infrastructure such as airports, hospitals, utilities and factories are often located in highly exposed locations and the impact of climate change and associated extreme weather events on this infrastructure is already visible in some cases.
The responsibility for reducing the cause of climate change, through minimisation of greenhouse gas emissions, may not be internationally relevant for Pacific Island countries which, together, account for only 0.03 per cent of the world’s total greenhouse gas emissions. However, efforts towards low-carbon development clearly generate co-benefits towards achieving the goals of sustainable development and enhance resilience capacities. As such, the objective of a low-carbon economy is reflected in various regional declarations and strategies and promoted by countries as well as development partners.

The challenges brought about by climate change demand a coordinated development response from the region, based on ‘many partners, one team’ working collaboratively to achieve a common goal – building a more resilient future for the Pacific region. The challenges also demand an integrated programme approach, working across sectors and governance levels.

The Pacific Community (SPC) is one of the many regional and international agencies working with PICTs to help improve their understanding of and resilience/adaptation to climate change-related impacts, with the objective of adjusting their societies and ecosystems to more sustainable and resilient practices, and enabling a low-carbon development path and a net zero emission economy.

In order to address that objective, a first strategy spanning 2012–2016 and titled ‘Internal climate change engagement strategy for SPC’ was developed and endorsed by the Committee of Representatives of Governments and Administrations (CRGA) in November 2011. That strategy was instrumental in developing SPC’s first environmental sustainability programme and monitoring SPC’s energy emissions, promoting a range of sustainability actions, and bringing about a number of key projects and outputs for climate change adaptation and mitigation. However, although it was designed as an internal engagement strategy, it may have been insufficiently socialised within the programmes and divisions and failed to sufficiently clarify the positioning of SPC vis-à-vis other partners.

Recent developments in the global and regional context, changes in stakeholders’ landscape – in particular the setup of the Green Climate Fund – and in SPC’s internal arrangements, as well as the adoption by Pacific leaders of an integrated regional approach for climate change and disaster risk management (the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific: An Integrated Approach to Address Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management; FRDP), have prompted a revisit and update of that strategy and motivated the drafting of the present document: the Climate Change Framework for the Pacific Community, 2017–2022 (the CC Framework in short).

The CC Framework promotes a ‘whole of organisation’ approach to climate change, with the combined capabilities of all of SPC’s programmes pulled together to respond to the challenges of members at local, national and regional levels as per the national and regionally agreed strategies. The CC Framework also aims to ensure that SPC’s work in the climate change arena is complementary to that of other regional organisations, in particular the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS), the University of the South Pacific (USP), the Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA), and non-governmental organisations, UN agencies and other development partners, noting that the playing field has become increasingly more complex in the region.

The CC Framework is an internal document that aims to provide clarity and consistency on how SPC handles climate change, make visible how the organisation can provide efficient leadership in certain areas of climate change action, and confirm how it is structured and organised to address the issue. Salient elements will form part of a shorter external document in order to communicate effectively SPC’s priorities and positioning to outside audiences.

2 For example, the 2013 Majuro Declaration for Climate Leadership, and the Framework for Action on Energy Security in the Pacific.
2. Rationale and context

2.1. Climate change – a visible issue in the Pacific region

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 4th Assessment Report (2007) stated that ‘Warming of the climate system is unequivocal, as is now evident from observations of increases in global average air and ocean temperatures, widespread melting of snow and ice and rising global average sea level.’ This was further endorsed by the IPCC 5th Assessment Report (2014).

For the Pacific, key areas of vulnerability include food and water security; human health; critical infrastructure and coastal defences; energy, transport and communication security; and social and cultural processes. Within the context of the small economies of the PICTs, all social, economic and natural sectors are extremely sensitive to existing climate variability and very vulnerable to the impacts of projected changes. Climate change is likely to add strain to already limited human resources and budgets. As an example, in 2016 Tropical Cyclone Winston caused over USD900 million worth of damage in Fiji.

In the Pacific region, as in the rest of the world, the severity and extent of impacts will depend on whether global emissions can be stabilised so that warming is below the target of 1.5°C or 2°C or higher. In addition, effects will vary greatly between and within countries, with various degrees and levels of impacts across the region, and high diversity in the countries’ capacities for response. Local biophysical, social, economic, political and cultural circumstances must prevail when designing adaptation options.
Compounding these climate change challenges is a range of other pressures and development constraints, including: high population densities and growth rates in many PICTs; significant exposure to natural hazards; limited natural, human and financial resource bases; high external dependency of many island economies and little economic diversification; heavy reliance on fossil fuels; high dependence on natural ecosystems; and increasing destruction of natural coastal defences. These patterns of development will continue to undermine the resilience of natural ecosystems and economies to climate-related impacts, increasing vulnerability. These issues must be addressed concomitantly with efforts deployed to respond to climate change risks, as called for by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted in September 2015.

2.2. A rapidly changing international context

Hailed as a ‘historic turning point’, the adoption of the Paris Agreement on 12 December 2015 at the 21st session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) held in Paris (COP21) endorses a shared long-term goal to divert from fossil fuels and foster investment in low-carbon development. Signatory countries have pledged to take action to slow rising global temperatures and to present their national plans for reducing emissions and adapting to climate change, in the form of (Intended) Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), with the goal of keeping warming below 2°C while pursuing actions to stay under 1.5°C. In addressing climate change, signatory countries have also agreed to respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to development and gender equality. The Paris Agreement also signals a strong push, initiated years ago, to move climate change issues firmly into the broader development agenda.

The leadership and strong engagement of PICTs in making the Paris Agreement an ambitious and meaningful international agreement must be noted. The convening in Noumea in November 2014 by SPC of the Pacific High-Level Dialogue on Climate Change chaired by French President François Hollande contributed to the mobilisation of the Pacific region towards that outcome. The Paris Agreement entered into force on 4 November 2016 and, at the date of writing, a record number of 175 countries have ratified the agreement, including all Pacific Island countries. Pacific countries are highly committed to seeing the agreement implemented and to ‘doing their share’ in terms of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and transitioning to low-carbon economies. In addition, Pacific Island countries have underscored the importance of adaptation measures in their particular contexts, calling for significant financial and technical support in that regard.

Currently submitted Pacific NDCs pledge to mitigation efforts mainly through the energy sector. NDC targets are predominately concerned with renewable energy-based power generation and energy efficiency. Besides the energy sector, the NDCs of some Pacific countries include mitigation efforts through reducing emissions from transportation, from land use and land cover change (LULCC), and forestry. Nearly all NDCs include information on adaptation, referring to adaptation needs, gaps, priorities, targets and plans as specified in existing documents including national adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs), climate change policies, joint national adaptation plans for disaster risk management and climate change (JNAPs), etc. Finally, most include a conditional and an unconditional mitigation component. A number of Pacific countries have pledged to revisit their NDCs to more ambitious and fuller levels by 2020. An NDC hub serving as a platform of support for countries to enhance their NDCs and translate them into implementable actions is being set up.

3 Laurent Fabius, President of COP21, in his closing speech.
4 http://unfccc.int/paris_agreement/items/9444.php
5 Fiji (I)NDC confirmed that further accounting will need to take place to incorporate the mitigation potential of its forestry sector via the REDD+ programme, and other critical sectors.
up under the coordination of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), with SPC, SPREP, the NDC Partnership and the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) as key partners.

IPCC is currently in its sixth assessment cycle. In addition to the Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) due in 2022, the 43rd Session of the IPCC held in April 2016 agreed to produce three special reports during this cycle, and a methodology report on national greenhouse gas inventories. The special reports are of particular relevance to the Pacific region, and a number of Pacific Island experts and regional organisations are taking part in their production. The three reports are:

- A special report on climate change, desertification, land degradation, sustainable land management, food security and greenhouse gas fluxes in terrestrial ecosystems; this will be finalised in September 2019.
- A special report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, which should be finalised in late 2018.
- A special report on climate change and the oceans and the cryosphere, which will be finalised in September 2019.

Saluted as another landmark achievement in recent years, more than 150 world leaders adopted the new 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), at the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit on 25 September 2015. This is a set of 17 global goals with 169 targets to be achieved by 2030. Building on the Millennium Development Goals, the SDGs are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. Climate change has a separate SDG (SDG13) but also cuts across a number of other SDGs. Significantly, the SDGs are underpinned by principles of human rights and grounded in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international human rights treaties, a number of which have been ratified by Pacific Island states. Following the SDG14 Ocean Conference in June 2017, the ocean–climate nexus has been receiving increased attention, in particular in the Pacific region, with the launch of the Ocean Pathway under Fiji’s COP23 presidency.

2.3. Stronger policy and coordination at the Pacific regional and national levels

Increasing awareness of the risks that climate change poses to development is reflected in national and regional dialogues on climate change, and in the emergence in recent years of specific planning documents and policy statements, at both national and regional levels.

In addition, international donors as well as national, regional and international policy frameworks have underscored the link between climate change (CC) and disaster risk reduction/management (DRR/DRM), and promoted an integrated approach and an appropriate and coherent management of the two converging and overlapping concepts. In the Pacific, the integration of CC and DRM has been demonstrated at the regional level through the FRDP and, for some countries, at the national level through JNAPs.

7 The majority of Pacific Island countries have ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
8 ‘Disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation share the same objective: building resilience of communities and nations’, GCF Executive Director (2015) … ‘It is necessary to tackle disaster risk reduction and the struggle against climate change together, and not separately,’ Laurent Fabius (COP21 President).
At the national level, integration of climate change adaptation (CCA) and DRM is already taking place in a number of island countries (e.g. Cook Islands, Marshall Islands, Niue, Tonga and Tuvalu) in the form of JNAPs, as a preferred approach. JNAPs facilitate the mainstreaming of disaster and climate risk into national planning and decision-making frameworks.

At the regional level, the FRDP was endorsed by leaders during the 47th Pacific Island Forum in the Federated States of Micronesia in September 2016. The framework provides high-level voluntary strategic guidance to stakeholder groups and is closely aligned to the implementation of global agreements such as the Paris Agreement, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the SDGs, with the vision to build a more sustainable and safer Pacific region. The guiding principles of the FRDP include the protection of human rights, integration of gender considerations, prioritisation of the needs and respect for the rights of the most vulnerable, and facilitation of their effective participation in planning and implementation of all activities. The FRDP advocates for the adoption of integrated approaches, whenever possible, for addressing climate change and disaster risks in order to make more efficient use of resources, to rationalise multiple sources of funding, and for more effective mainstreaming of risks into development planning and budgets. The FRDP is articulated along three goals: (1) strengthened integrated adaptation and risk reduction to enhance resilience to climate change and disasters; (2) low-carbon development; and (3) strengthened disaster preparedness, response and recovery. The FRDP is being operationalised through the establishment of a support unit and a taskforce under the Pacific Resilience Partnership (PRP).

Many PICTs have also produced national strategies that identify potential climate impacts and constraints for different sectors. Some have identified strategies and actions that contribute to reducing the rate of growth in greenhouse gas emissions (e.g. the Tonga Energy Roadmap). Also, many countries have set up appropriate governance mechanisms (e.g. climate change committees and inter-ministerial councils), and dedicated climate change ministries (e.g. Vanuatu) or units within key ministries (foreign affairs, finance, energy and development planning) to coordinate their government’s actions and exercise leadership in negotiations, project development and financing.

A number of coordination mechanisms have been established in the Pacific to enhance synergies and collaboration across partners and initiatives:

- Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific (CROP) heads have established the Working Arm of the CROP CEO Subcommittee on Climate and Disaster Resilient Development (WARD), chaired on a rotational basis by the CROP agencies, to guide and coordinate climate change support activities of CROP agencies.

- Several times per year, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) convenes the Development Partners for Climate Change (DPCC), a forum to foster greater cooperation and exchange of information among development partners engaged in climate change work in the Pacific.

- In early 2017, a Partners’ Coordination Group on Climate Change Finance Readiness for the Pacific Island Region was set up.

- The Pacific Resilience Partnership (PRP) is being established as the mechanism to enhance regional coordination and collaboration and lead the implementation of the FRDP from policy to action, with technical working groups tasked to identify and progress actions to support the implementation of the three goals of the FRDP, and a support unit to be established in 2018.

- The Green Climate Fund (GCF) convenes an annual regional GCF dialogue to allow GCF country focal points (nationally designated authorities – NDA), GCF-accredited entities and delivery partners to exchange information and coordinate efforts and submission of fundable actions to the GCF.
SPC is committed to supporting an integrated regional approach, and to participating in these regional and international coordination mechanisms, in order to synergise efforts and share the work based on the most effective modalities and the competencies of the actors.

2.4. Mapping of stakeholders: An ever more crowded playing field

With the adoption of new international frameworks, the promise of greater financial flows to the region, and the growing interest from member countries, new actors have emerged in the climate change arena in the Pacific region, complementing and supplementing the established regional and national partners, and sometimes competing for resources and legitimacy.

The Green Climate Fund (GCF), one of the major global funds facilitating the implementation of the Paris Agreement, is providing increased climate finance to support Pacific Island countries. At the date of writing, eight projects have been approved by the GCF for Pacific countries, totalling USD233 million, under SPREP, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) or UNDP as accredited entities. In total some 17 accredited entities (UN agencies, international banks and development partners, international NGOs as well as national entities) offer their services to develop and deliver GCF projects in the Pacific.

SPC acknowledges the lead role of SPREP in climate change advocacy, regional and international coordination of policy and frameworks, and its own work in climate change mitigation and adaptation. It also acknowledges the role of PIFS in providing political leadership and in coordinating policies for climate change financing initiatives for the region, the critical role of USP in climate change education and research, and the roles of FFA and other CROP agencies in climate change adaptation and mitigation in their particular sector(s).

CROP agencies have a particularly important role in assisting PICTs to develop and implement their national climate change adaptation and mitigation responses. A brief mapping of key roles and activities of CROP agencies is presented in Annex 1. The WARD is currently working on revising CROP positioning and statements.

Development partners, including UN technical agencies (United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Environment Programme, Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN, International Maritime Organization, etc.), bilateral development agencies (GIZ, Agence Française de Développement (AFD), United States Agency for International Development (USAID), New Zealand Aid, Australian Aid, etc.) and international NGOs, provide a range of support facilities and projects directly or indirectly (via CROP agencies and international NGOs) to PICTs.

3. SPC’s positioning on climate change

3.1. Climate change resilience is a key SPC goal

SPC’s Strategic Plan 2016–2020 spells out SPC’s three main organisational priorities, one of them being ‘to promote resilience and empowerment in relation to complex challenges, such as climate change, environmental degradation and non-communicable diseases’.

This is further articulated as ‘improving multi-sectoral responses to climate change and disasters, in areas within SPC’s mandate, by supporting PICTs to plan climate change and disaster risk management and strengthen national responses through using integrated approaches to community adaptation, including initiatives based on education, ocean and coastal geoscience, risk assessment, and GIS and related technology’.

SPC seeks to contribute to the adaptation of agricultural systems and coastal and oceanic fisheries to climate change by supporting PICTs in the development of adaptive management techniques and tools. The ultimate aim is to improve livelihoods and food security. Adaptation to improve water security and health security is also being promoted by SPC. A very direct example of building resilience is SPC’s work on strengthening natural defences to climate change (coral reef barriers, mangroves and watershed reforestation etc.), delivered through an integrated project approach and good governance support. Another aspect is through

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11 SPC Strategic Plan 2016–2022: http://www.spc.int/DigitalLibrary/Get/4b5zf
the promotion of human rights, gender equality, cultural diversity (traditional knowledge, cultural practices and customary land tenure systems) and opportunities for young people. Ultimately, all climate change programmes and projects must advance people’s realisation of their fundamental human rights, including to life, food, shelter, culture and a safe environment.

SPC has been carrying out a variety of activities in relation to climate change, mostly through multi-country or regional projects and programmes, to enhance exchange of lessons and information, build greater synergies, and account for shared resources. These efforts particularly relate to:

1. sustainable energy (renewable energy and energy efficiency);
2. mitigation through efficiency in transport, improved land use and land cover change (LULCC), and land and forest restoration;
3. comprehensive resilience building and reducing and managing risks from disasters;
4. on-the-ground adaptation (sectoral work) as pilot and demonstrative actions linked to capacity building and sectoral policy changes;
5. augmenting the provision of data, knowledge and climate science;
6. convening leaders to gather high-level momentum and commitments; and
7. reaching out to networks, technology and research capacities, and taking part in collaborative initiatives.

A sample of major climate change and resilience projects already or currently implemented by SPC is provided in Annex 2.

3.2. The Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme

SPC has determined to strengthen and scale up its climate change portfolio, to consolidate and coordinate existing initiatives under a strategic and technical leadership in the field of climate change, to coordinate with partners coherently, and to mainstream the issue within its sustainable development divisions. In September 2015, as a strong signal of SPC’s commitment to these goals, the Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme (CCES) was created. CCES provides leadership in SPC’s climate change and environmental sustainability actions, as well as leadership in collaboration and coordination with regional and international organisations.

Activities are closely integrated with the efforts of SPC’s other divisions and programmes, with the needs of beneficiary members, and with the work of donors and relevant technical agencies, both regionally and globally.

3.3. SPC’s climate change comparative advantage

SPC’s mandated areas of work cover the entire range of sectors that are impacted by climate change in the region. It has in-house capacity to assist members to develop and implement both climate change mitigation measures and climate change adaptation responses, in all sectors where it carries expertise
including building national capacity to identify and manage the associated risks and impacts and promoting sustainable energy solutions.

In particular, SPC holds key comparative advantage for the region as follows.

1. SPC’s work covers almost all the key sectors of development. These include:
   - the natural resource sectors (agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, forestry, water);
   - the human and social development sectors (education, health, sanitation, culture, gender, youth, human rights);
   - the economic development sectors (energy, transport, sea bed mining);
   - an overarching area of integrated expertise in ocean, marine and island issues, and coastal zone; and
   - cross-cutting areas (including disaster risk reduction, statistics and demography, food security, GIS and information technology).

As such, it is in a position to both deliver development sector-specific approaches, and propose a whole range of integrated management approaches covering various sectoral adjustments for adaptation to and mitigation of climate change impacts.

2. SPC holds a longstanding mandate in energy, the sector most targeted by Pacific NDCs. In particular, it has been hosting the Pacific Regional Data Repository (PRDR), the Pacific Regional Energy Database and the Pacific regional energy programme for 35 years with a focus on sustainable energy, and offering a full and comprehensive package of expertise in the following areas: coordination of efforts of CROP agencies; energy sector plans, policies and legislative frameworks; capacity building; petroleum; renewable energy; energy efficiency; and data and knowledge management.

Through its Geoscience, Energy and Maritime Division (GEM), innovative efforts have also progressed in recent years in sustainable geo-energy solutions (e.g. wave, ocean temperature and geothermal).

SPC also supports the Pacific Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (PCREE), launched in April 2017 and hosted by Tonga, which is helping PICTs accelerate the shift from fossil fuel dependency to renewable energy and energy efficiency.

SPC is thus able to play a critical role in facilitating countries’ transition to sustainable energy patterns and implementation of their NDC commitments in this area.

3. SPC also has a longstanding mandate for disaster risk management, and delivers technical assistance in terms of capacity building, institutional strengthening, demonstrative practices, and policy and governance. SPC’s Disaster Reduction Programme has been providing PICTs with critical services to strengthen their management of risks from the impacts of climate change and natural disasters. The programme has also developed impact mapping tools, such as the PacSAFE software, which can help PICTs in the development of disaster management plans.

4. Through the work of its divisions, SPC has overall expertise in all aspects of resilience. SPC is in a position to associate climate change adaptation work resilience and risk reduction efforts in a coherent and coordinated way across various sectors and various governance levels. Resilience cuts across all sectors and much work to that effect has been carried out in an integrated way across sectors of agriculture, forestry, fisheries, transport or water.
A range of current projects in the CCES and GEM divisions are cross-sectoral and integrated, bringing together disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation in various sectors and resilience building through approaches such as integrated coastal management. Pacific Territories Initiative for Regional Management of the Environment (INTEGRE), Restoration of Ecosystem Services Against Climate Change (RESCCUE), and the GEF Ridge to Reef project are examples of these approaches.

5. SPC, as a scientific and technical development organisation, has carried out much climate change-relevant research over the last decades, and holds a considerable amount of relevant data sets including various monitoring series (sea level rise, energy, fish stocks and fish migration trajectories), tree and crop genetic resources, etc. SPC’s Centre for Pacific Crops and Trees (CePaCT) has, for over two decades, been a source of information for the region on the conservation and utilisation of crop and tree genetic resources. The centre provides support for crop improvement activities and for distribution of crop varieties and tissue culture to farmers and partners, for example, supporting countries after cyclone events. SPC can therefore provide the scientific and evidence-based technical data and information to guide the drafting of policies and the identification of implementable actions in multiple sectors.

6. SPC’s decentralised mode of service delivery, with regional offices in Melanesia and Micronesia, and country or field offices in most of the Pacific countries and territories, facilitates outreach to institutions and partners in all member countries.

7. Finally, SPC has the capacity and legitimacy to directly mobilise high-level support and convene heads of states, sectoral ministers and leaders of PICTs, to promote Pacific policy initiatives. SPC recently acquired observer status to the UN, UNFCCC and IPCC, and is in a position to support countries to deliver on their Paris Agreement and SDG obligations through advocacy at the highest levels. This role is shared with other CROP agencies.

On the basis of these key comparative advantages, SPC has outlined a CC Framework that positions the organisation as a key provider of technical and informed services, broker of actions on the ground, and contributor to the policy dialogue.
4. The CC Framework

The CC Framework is intended to guide and help prioritise SPC’s climate change and resilience work over the five-year period 2017–2022 and will contribute to the achievement of the organisation’s vision and mission spelled out in the Strategic Plan. It presents a systematic and coordinated ‘whole-of-organisation’ approach to providing climate change support to member PICTs in implementing the international (Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, Paris Agreement), regional (FRDP and sectoral strategies), and national (JNAPs, NDCs etc.) policies and strategies. It recognises that, on one hand, the identification and reduction of risks together with adaptation of practices and systems and enhancement of resilience comprise the best way to address impacts of climate change, and, on the other hand, the implementation of mitigation actions, as spelled out in the countries’ NDC commitments, is the most effective way forward to fulfil the Pacific contribution to the Paris Agreement and achieve co-benefits towards the SDGs.

The CC Framework identifies how SPC will apply its existing scientific, technical and analytical skills and strengthen ongoing support across its different divisions to assist PICTs in their climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts. It provides an overarching structure for SPC’s work in relation to climate change, identifies priority key result areas (KRAs) against which SPC can monitor and report progress, and sets overall organisational modalities of implementation.
4.1. The CC Framework’s key result areas

Building on the comparative advantage of SPC and the position of the various other organisations in relation to climate change, the KRAs have been defined as pragmatic, achievable and feeding into the overarching outcomes spelled out in SPC’s Strategic Plan as well as regional and national plans (in particular, FRDP, countries’ NDCs and JNAPs). The KRAs are:

1. A consolidated, organised and managed, and visible body of scientific information and knowledge, both to inform members, international fora and development partners, and to underpin SPC’s work in the design of policies, the strengthening of capacity, and the identification of mitigation, adaptation and resilience actions.

2. Enabled and strengthened SPC programmes and divisions that deliver sectoral climate change and resilience initiatives and address countries’ commitments, in terms of putting in place the enabling conditions for their transition to a sustainable low-carbon development path and their adaptation to climate impacts and pilot solutions on the ground.

3. The synergised delivery of a portfolio of integrated cross-sectoral projects to address resilience and climate risk reduction in a comprehensive manner and tailored to countries’ or local needs, including building resilience to and preparedness for climate-related disasters.

4. The mainstreaming of climate and environmental responsibility in all of SPC’s operations and delivery of programmes.

5. In coordination with other CROP agencies, a contribution to the policy dialogue and enabling environment, including facilitating access to climate finance, building national capacity and supplementing it when appropriate, and providing particular contribution to the dialogue on ocean and climate change linkages.

The first three KRAs represents the three pillars of SPC’s engagement and results for the benefit of countries, contributing to the FRDP and NDC/JNAP priority actions and aligning with the SPC Strategic Plan. The fourth KRA amounts to SPC’s responsibility in promoting reduction of its environmental, climate and social footprint. The fifth accounts for SPC’s contribution, as a key regional organisation, to the overall policy dialogue and enabling environment.

4.1.1. Effective climate-related science and knowledge made available to members and partners

Greater efforts will be made in consolidating knowledge and information generated by SPC on how climate change impacts upon sectors and societies.

SPC has been strong in supporting relevant climate change applied research and analysis on behalf of or in partnership with PICTs. Over the years, the organisation has devoted resources to applied research on climate change and disaster risk reduction issues confronting PICTs and will maintain this drive and level of excellence into the future. For example, SPC published major studies on the ‘Vulnerability of tropical Pacific fisheries and aquaculture to climate change’ (2011) and the ‘Vulnerability of Pacific Island agriculture and forestry to climate change’ (2016), runs data sets, monitoring and analysis on energy, sea level rise or fish trajectories, and carries out collaborative research on impact of ocean acidification on tuna. Through ongoing and future projects, SPC will pursue applied research work on the impact of climate change on productive sectors, societal and economic issues, and natural ecosystems responses and on innovative ways to address the challenges of sustainable energy.
Building on its expertise in disaster risk reduction, as well as work of its divisions (in particular LRD, FAME, GEM and PHD), SPC will seek to increase and consolidate its efforts to produce cross-sectoral risk and hazard maps and models, and vulnerability assessments suitable for decision-makers.

In addition to furthering its applied research on climate-related issues in its various programmes, SPC will strive to consolidate such research outputs, rendering SPC’s contribution to this area fully visible and accessible, both for internal and external audiences. This will be pursued within the current effort to consolidate all of SPC’s data and knowledge in one data portal.

SPC will seek to enhance its relationships with regional and international research institutes as well as look for partnerships with other CROP agencies active in the production of data and information in order to be able to scale up its own applied research effort and/or identify the gaps on one hand, and provide a consolidated body of work applicable to the region on the other.

Finally, opportunities to valorise SPC applied research work in policy-making processes, international monitoring and modelling systems and in training efforts will be investigated.

**KRA1 is about knowledge management of the wealth of climate change data, information, scientific outputs and technical lessons learned that are being generated by SPC across the various areas of the organisation.**

**Indicative outputs**

- SPC scientific work compiled and synthesised on impacts of climate change on productive sectors, societal and economic issues, and evolving responses from natural ecosystems, and on innovative ways to address the sustainable energy and mitigation challenge for the Islands.
- Climate-related applied research and knowledge outputs valorised for policy and cross-sectoral work, through evidence-based work informing policies and adaptation.
- Visibility of SPC’s climate-related applied research and technical results increased through communication (e.g. articles or data on SPC website) or documented participation of SPC experts in international scientific groups and information networks (e.g. IPCC).
- Specific areas of applied research and analysis identified for SPC to help fill knowledge gaps for better addressing PICTs’ needs on climate change issues. Examples could be in consolidating integrated vulnerability assessments, risk and hazard maps and models, and tools for early warning systems and disaster preparedness.

**Tentative indicators**

- Increased number of references to SPC in international scientific networks and fora in terms of climate-related research.
- Evidence of increased flow of relevant climate change information, technical and analytical outputs from SPC to PICTs, CROP agencies and other relevant stakeholders.
- Evidence of increased reference to SPC climate-related applied research in PICTs’ and partners’ policies, projects and initiatives.
- Increased climate-related research capacity at SPC.
4.1.2. SPC programmes and divisions enabled and strengthened to deliver sectoral climate change initiatives and address countries’ needs

The central focus of KRA2 is to assist PICTs to implement their strategies (NDCs, NAPs and JNAPs and sectoral strategies) by providing on-the-ground technical assistance and setting up the enabling environment (data, policies, regulations, capacities, and governance mechanisms), drawing on SPC’s expertise and regional outreach.

SPC will invest time and effort in equipping its sectoral divisions and units, across all facets of their work programmes, to tackle climate change-related issues in terms of (i) enhanced capacity to propose relevant sector-specific mitigation and adaptation solutions to countries’ needs and (ii) mainstreaming climate change in their overall work programmes to safeguard their outputs against climate risks.

Recognising the prime focus of current Pacific NDCs on energy, SPC’s efforts towards mitigation of emissions will target the promotion of sustainable energy, renewable energy and energy efficiency. A secondary area of focus will be land use and land cover change and blue carbon and low emission transportation, on the basis of (and following confirmation of) this being a priority in revised NDCs and/or GCF/climate country programmes, and of SPC’s comparative advantage in these fields and partnership with other leading actors in this area.

In terms of partnerships, SPC will rely on PCREE in its leading role to promote the transition to renewable energy in the PICTs, and build on its Memorandum of Understanding with the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), its membership of the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), and other partners and networks to look for opportunities to make available new technologies and partnerships to member countries.

Technical assistance from SPC will also address adaptation needs of PICTs and efforts to enhance water, health and food security. Significant opportunities will be realised in the area of sustainable and climate-smart agriculture, increasing the role of traditional resilient agricultural practices in meeting domestic food demand, addressing soil loss and reduced soil fertility, and promoting diverse and climate-resilient food and agroforestry systems, but also focusing on innovation and new technologies that can be tested and applied in the region to build resilience.

Building on the recommendations of ‘Vulnerability of tropical Pacific fisheries and aquaculture to climate change’, which points out significant effects upon demersal coastal fisheries and distribution of tuna stocks, work will be stepped up to address some of the challenges, e.g. protect fish habitats, enhance management of fisheries resources and develop sustainable coastal aquaculture.

Attention will be put on strengthening the capacity of sectoral programmes, such as health and water, but also gender and human rights since issues such as food and nutrition security, water and health cannot be dealt without considering gender, youth and cultural dimensions.


KRA2 is about mainstreaming the issue of climate change within its development sectors, and supporting/enhancing the capacity of SPC sectoral divisions and units to deliver climate-smart solutions.

Indicative outputs

- SPC capacity is enhanced in divisions and units to deliver targeted technical assistance to meet identified PICT sectoral needs (data and information, technical analysis, assessments, policies, demonstrative actions), through climate finance projects.
- SPC capacity is enhanced in sectoral divisions and units to mainstream climate change considerations throughout the work programmes.

Tentative indicators

- Number of GCF projects that the divisions take part in.
- Significant evidence of activities within the selected programmes that effectively mainstream climate change adaptation and mitigation issues.
- Divisions’ strategic plans and business plans fully take account of climate change adaptation and mitigation.

4.1.3. Delivery of integrated cross-sectoral projects addressing climate risk reduction and resilience tailored for member countries

With its broad scope, SPC is in a position to develop and deliver a suite of activities that address climate change adaptation and resilience needs across all social and economic sectors in an integrated way, and taking into consideration cultural systems; as well as to strengthen PICTs’ governance and operational mechanisms to respond to the issue.

SPC will seek to develop and promote integrated cross-sectoral and strategic programmatic approaches to addressing adaptation to climate change, increasing resilience and preparedness for risk reduction at the national and regional level, within the framework of the FRDP. In addition, it will work to increase synergies across projects and initiatives.

SPC is the lead regional organisation providing disaster risk reduction to PICTs, working closely with other members of the Pacific Disaster Risk Management Partnership Network. It has a long track record and strengths in many areas across the field of disaster and risk reduction, in particular policy development, project management, coordination and economics; but also technical issues such as spatial GIS, remote sensing and ICT expertise, data and systems, coastal and marine science, and water security data. It will further this work to deliver comprehensive technical assistance to PICTs to help them prepare for climate-related disasters.

Risk reduction and resilience building require an integrated approach spanning different sectors and across various levels of governance. EU INTEGRE, AFD/FFEM RESCCUE and GEF Ridge to Reef are key projects that illustrate the capacity of SPC to implement integrated projects over an extensive defined geographical area and spanning sectors. Looking at atoll islands in a holistic manner or large water-catchment-to-the-sea areas demonstrates how risk and vulnerability assessments, governance mechanisms, pragmatic sectoral resilience work and all-actors-inclusive planning systems can be combined to deliver a flexible and tailored cross-sectoral resilience approach.
Coherent management and increased synergies between these projects will enable transfer of lessons across sites and countries, more efficient administrative and project management, joint planning when appropriate, and greater visibility of outcomes and results.

KRA 3 responds to and helps articulate our contribution to SDG13 target 13.1, ‘Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries’.

KRA3 is about cross-sectoral efforts as a true SPC added value in the region, and builds upon the organisation’s endeavour to develop integrated programmatic approaches across its divisions.

Indicative outputs

- Comprehensive whole-of-area tools provided; integrated planning tools.
- Cross-sectoral resilience projects developed and managed in a coherent way, linking across divisions and allowing for synergies in implementation, project administration, planning, results and visibility.
- Demonstrative integrated management planning and governance systems set in place over a geographical area (island, water basin), enhancing resilience (but also sustainable livelihoods) through integrated cross-sectoral approaches (e.g. integrated coastal management, ridge-to-reef approaches).
- Comprehensive disaster risk reduction plans and tools delivered.

Tentative indicators

- Increased evidence of synergies across SPC divisions for cross-sectoral projects (joint missions, communication, training etc.)
- Cross-sectoral integrated planning tools in place in selected sites/countries.

4.1.4. A climate-smart SPC and environmentally responsible programmes and corporate operations

The main focus of this element of the CC Framework is to ensure that all SPC programmes are climate change and environmentally cognisant. In line with requirements from the GCF and other funding agencies, SPC will develop and implement a climate, environmental and social responsibility (SER) policy, mainstreamed into the divisions and the organisation as a whole, and embodied in the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and project appraisal systems. Through the implementation of the SER policy, the objective is to have both SPC corporate operations and SPC programmes compatible with climate and environmental safeguards. For the programmes, measures taken will ensure that all new projects will be appraised against the identified risks, and projects will monitor and report on their management of the risks and impacts, along the prescribed international performance standards.

With the 2012–2016 climate change internal strategy, SPC has already adopted the objective of a responsible climate change organisational policy. To achieve this, SPC has put in place a five-year plan to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions (covering all SPC-owned and managed assets and operations), and staff training and information activities to build climate change awareness and promote sustainable practices in the office and at home. At the end of 2015, SPC had been able to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 17 per cent compared to baseline year 2011.

14 International Finance Corporation Performance Standards 1 to 8 adopted and prescribed by the GCF: https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/c8f524004a73daec0a0f998895a12/IFC_Performance_Standards.pdf?MOD=AJPERES
The CC Framework builds on and furthers the effort to report greenhouse gas emissions associated with SPC’s operations, to take action to avoid or reduce these emissions and compensate where feasible, to mobilise staff, and to communicate on the results and engagement.

KRA4 is about a climate-smart SPC in its operations, processes and delivery.

Indicative outputs

- An SER policy adopted and implemented by SPC.
- Increased climate change and environmental awareness of SPC personnel, and empowerment of personnel to adopt appropriate response measures and monitor effectiveness.
- Further cost-effective greenhouse gas emission reduction and environmental measures implemented by SPC.

Tentative indicators

- Evidence of SER policy mainstreamed into SPC procedures, M&E and project appraisal systems, and monitored.
- Environmental sustainability group active and displaying evident commitment and initiatives; environmental management system designed and fully operational.
- A number of programmes/divisions adopt and put in place mitigation hierarchy and compensation of their residual emissions and/or environmental sustainability actions.

4.1.5. Contribution to the provision of informed policies and advocacy and enhanced opportunities made available to members

Opportunities for capacity building, training, exchanges and learning will be sought, through partnerships with other providers of technical assistance and finance to PICTs and through promoting inclusion of ‘climate change modules’ in appropriate training packages within SPC’s projects and programmes.

SPC will work to increase access of member countries to climate finance. At the request of member countries at CRGA, and to assist member countries in accessing GCF finance, SPC has applied for full GCF accreditation as a regional entity. It should be noted that SPC is already accredited as a delivery partner to the GCF for readiness support, and this is already underway, for example through the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) GCF Readiness Project.

SPC will work in close partnership with SPREP, PIFS, USP and other regional agencies and institutions to ensure that funding channelled through SPC from development partners for climate change-related initiatives forms part of the broader, integrated and coordinated package of services provided to the region. It will thus seek to participate fully in regional coordinating mechanisms, in particular feeding into the FRDP PRP governance arrangements, WARD and DPCC and other collaborative initiatives.

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15 Accreditation sought is as follows – size: small project (up to USD50 million); fiduciary: project management, grant award and/or funding allocation mechanisms; E&S risks: B and C.
SPC will assist its members to raise their voice at international conferences, to reach out to high-level partners, and to fully participate in opportunities to receive technical, networking and funding support. As appropriate and in coordination with other CROP agencies and development partners, SPC will contribute to advocacy of Pacific contexts and issues through participation in international and regional meetings and other events and through mobilizing its constituencies.

KRA5 responds to and helps articulate SPC's contribution to SDG13 target 13.a, ‘Mobilisation of finance to address the needs of developing countries’ and target 13.b, ‘Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management’.

KRA5 is about providing climate change enabling and readiness support to PICTS and partners.

**Indicative outputs**

- GCF accreditation secured, allowing SPC to take the lead in the development of GCF projects as appropriate, and capacity put in place to develop and monitor SPC climate finance projects.
- Internal coordination of SPC climate change portfolio confirmed and processes in place.
- Coherently organised and managed contribution of SPC to supporting Pacific positions on international scenes and addressing their climate change needs.
- Strengthened partnership with regional organisations through joint projects and initiatives.

**Tentative indicators**

- Visible participation of SPC in key international events and coordination mechanisms.
- Evidence of consolidation and coordination of climate change efforts of SPC (policy briefs, website and communication, accountability of results – result report, and finance).
- A number of GCF projects submitted.
- CCES staffed and resourced efficiently.

**4.2. Implementation of the CC Framework**

The five key KRAs of the CC Framework will be operationalised through the following.

a. A capacitated CCES program with the responsibility to lead SPC position and advocacy with members and partners on climate change issues, and coordinate the implementation of the CC Framework. This will translate into:

- Lead SPC’s participation in regional coordination mechanisms (WARD, DPCC, GCF dialogue and others), regional and international agendas and in liaising with CROP agencies and partners on climate change issues;
- Articulate the SPC position on climate change externally including at international fora and meetings;
- Support and enhance the capacity of SPC divisions and units to address climate change, develop activities and projects as well as mainstream climate change issues within their business plan and programme of work;
• As appropriate, manage directly the climate change projects that are not directly related to any particular sector/division, i.e. projects that are cross-divisional and cross-sectoral, and initiatives and projects that relate to climate policy, UNFCCC and GCF processes;

• Ensure coordination of activities with the relevant functional units within divisions that deliver climate change-related and resilience projects, and document/consolidate the work undertaken on climate change at SPC to feed into results reporting, management decisions, division programming and other decision-support processes;

• Lead the collaboration with the GCF, in particular supporting divisions in the formulation and development of GCF projects;

• Oversee the quality of climate projects, in particular through ensuring that climate, environmental and social safeguards are built into the design of projects.

The CCES Business Plan further articulates the roles of CCES.

b. Focal points, climate change champions or dedicated officers/units nominated in each of the sectoral divisions/programmes, to ensure proper mainstreaming of the principles of climate change and environmental protection across the divisions and to forge stronger synergies by contributing to a group of practice at SPC. Supported by CCES, the group will share climate change knowledge and experiences, receive training and exposure to climate change information, lead the mainstreaming of climate change issues within their division, support the preparation of climate-related projects, consolidate climate research carried out within their division, and contribute to the visibility of SPC. Terms of reference will be developed, level of effort clarified, and arrangements defined for the working of the group.

c. A GCF and climate finance unit established and progressively strengthened at CCES, with increased SPC delivery of and engagement with GCF projects. Staffing of the unit should include a project development officer to support divisions/programmes in development of GCF and climate finance projects, in addition to finance and M&E capacity as the portfolio of GCF concepts grows.

d. The SER policy finalised and implemented, under the coordination of the Environmental Sustainability Coordinator at CCES. An action plan for implementation of the SER policy will be developed and actions taken to mainstream the identification and management of climate, environmental and social risks within projects.

e. A communication/information/knowledge management capacity and tools in place to consolidate knowledge generated by SPC on climate change, ‘package’ research and technical work into policy briefs and communication documents, and visibly present the contribution of SPC in this area. Coordination with existing portals and platforms and with the Pacific Climate Change Centre (PCCC) in Samoa will be sought, as well as ways to input into IPCC and other research-related networks. This effort will rely on tools and processes being put in place for an SPC one-knowledge portal under the SPC Directorate of Information Services and streamlined corporate communication under the SPC Directorate of Communication.

f. As needed, ad hoc taskforces will be set up and facilitated by CCES. Taskforces will be time-bound and set up to achieve a particular outcome. This could include: GCF accreditation; SPC’s participation at UNFCCC COPs; preparation of a particular GCF project; assessment work (e.g. of mainstreaming of sustainable energy in divisions’ work) etc. The taskforces will cut across all divisions and be convened with approval from respective directors.
5. Monitoring, evaluating and resourcing the framework

5.1. Monitoring and evaluation

As coordinator of the implementation of the CC Framework, CCES will develop an M&E system to enable the tracking of progress across the KRAs of the framework. This will link to the SPC-wide monitoring and reporting process (PEARL) and will be an important management tool for ensuring that implementation of the CC Framework remains on track and meets annual targets and objectives.

Monitoring of the CC Framework implementation will produce regular reports for the SPC executive on progress towards achieving the CC Framework KRAs and will form the basis of reporting to SPC members and partners.

5.2. Resourcing the CC Framework

Resourcing the CC Framework will be done by enhancing current programme partnerships, developing new projects that tap climate funds (in particular through the GCF), mobilising innovative resources and new partners, as well as adequate core support and cost recovery.

Implementation of key elements of the CC Framework has already begun, in particular through the implementation of the 2011–2016 engagement strategy, the process towards GCF accreditation, the elaboration of the SER Policy and the implementation of a number of climate change-related projects.
SPC will enhance the capacity of CCES so that it can play its role of coordinating the implementation of the CC Framework. Through SPC core funding support as well as donors’ and partners’ projects, resources for CCES will be enhanced.

SPC divisions and programmes are currently building up their portfolio of climate-related projects, targeting GCF funds and other partners.

Several development partners have already committed, or have pledged, funds to support SPC’s implementation of climate change activities and projects at both the national and regional level. Most of these funds are allocated to technical assistance, training and project support activities in individual PICTs. The following are examples.

- France has committed to supporting the position of Director of the CCES and is looking at ways to provide additional support. AFD supports the AFD/FFEM RESCCUE and the position of CCES Director.
- The Australian Government is currently developing the Australia Pacific Climate Change Action Program (APCCAP) for a total of AUD75 million to be shared across CROP agencies and partners over four years and along four components. The programme is under formulation but will include significant assistance to further the Climate and Oceans Support Program in the Pacific (COSPac) activities and possibly some further support, in particular for gender mainstreaming.
- USAID has awarded USD5 million to SPC for a project on institutional strengthening in Pacific Island countries to help them adapt to climate change (ISACC). The project closely coordinates with PIFS, SPREP and GIZ for climate finance readiness.
- Under GCF readiness support, a USD420,000 project is currently being delivered by SPC for FSM. Several other GCF readiness support projects are in development with SPC as delivery partner (energy efficiency, climate-smart agriculture etc.).
- The European Union is providing funds through SPC for climate change-related activities and through various climate change projects: EU INTEGRÉ, EU BSRP (Building Safety and Resilience in the Pacific), EU PaCTVET (Pacific Technical and Vocational Education and Training on Sustainable Energy and Climate Change Adaptation), EU RENI (North Pacific Readiness for El Niño project); in the pipeline: EU EDF11 OCT, GCCA+ intra-ACP and GCCA+ Pacific/SUPA.

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16 Australia’s Department for Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)’s Pacific Division is responsible for AUD225 million (AUD75 million regional, AUD150 million bilateral), and DFAT’s Humanitarian Division is responsible for delivering AUD75 million in disaster preparedness.
Annex 1. Key roles and activities of CROP agencies

A brief mapping of key roles and activities of CROP agencies in climate change and disaster risk management (subject to WARD confirming positions of each of the CROP agencies in these areas).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)</th>
<th>Coordination of Pacific Island advocacy and negotiations in multilateral fora; lead coordinating agency in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) process for the region, e.g. policy support for COP negotiations and enabling systems, mainstreaming and technical support.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Provide data and information through environmental monitoring programme; provide scientific inputs, e.g. to Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), ocean acidification, etc.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• The Pacific Climate Change Centre (PCCC) will provide a regional hub for inclusive collaboration and coordination. PCCC could act as a clearing house, a repository for NDCs and reporting, a hub for climate finance, a pool of expertise to assist in project development, and a training centre.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• A role in ecosystem-based mitigation, adaptation and resilience.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Lead coordinating agency on regional meteorological services.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Help countries access climate finance (through accreditation as a Regional Implementing Entity for the Adaptation Fund and Green Climate Fund).</td>
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<tr>
<th>Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS)</th>
<th>Political leadership.</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Coordination of climate change financing initiatives for the region. Building relevant skills and capacity in climate financing and improve Pacific Island countries’ ability to access climate change finance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Coordination of governance mechanisms for implementation of the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>University of the South Pacific (USP)</th>
<th>Lead in climate change science; involved in IPCC and in scientific networks. Applied research for climate- and disaster-resilient development including sustainable transportation and energy.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Capacity building, e.g. excellent SPC–USP collaboration through EU PacTVET project.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Support UNFCC negotiations and capacity building for negotiations; providing Alliance of Small Island States with technical support.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA)</th>
<th>Mainstream climate change into national fisheries policies; promote sustainable fishing and fishing practices in the context of UNFCCC and environmental agreements.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Bioeconomic modelling.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Capacity building through technical advice and mobilising resources to integrate climate change into tuna fisheries.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Annex 2. A sample of SPC climate change projects

A sample of large climate change-related projects implemented by SPC (as of June 2017).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Source of funding</th>
<th>Objective/description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Building Safety and Resilience in the Pacific (BSRP)</td>
<td>EUR19.36 million</td>
<td>08/2013 to 12/2018</td>
<td>EU 10th European Development Fund (EU EDF10)</td>
<td>To reduce vulnerability, as well as the social, economic and environmental costs of disasters caused by natural hazards, thereby achieving regional and national sustainable development and poverty alleviation in ACP Pacific Island states.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Island Region (CCCPIR), GIZ/SPC project</td>
<td>EUR19.2 million</td>
<td>01/2009 to 12/2018, extended to 12/2018</td>
<td>German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)</td>
<td>To strengthen the capacities of Pacific Island countries (PICs) and regional organisations to cope with the anticipated effects of climate change that will affect communities across the region. The CCCPIR is focusing on key economic sectors such as agriculture and livestock, forestry, fisheries, and tourism. Further focal areas are energy and education.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Pacific ACP Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Programme (North-REP)</td>
<td>EUR15.49 million</td>
<td>2010 to 2015</td>
<td>EU EDF10</td>
<td>To improve living conditions by providing access to clean, affordable electricity, and to reduce dependency on fossil fuels in FSM, Palau and RMI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Territories Initiative for Regional Management of the Environment (INTEGRE)</td>
<td>EUR12 million</td>
<td>2014 to 2018</td>
<td>EU EDF10</td>
<td>To promote the implementation of integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) in its beneficiary overseas countries and territories and in the Pacific region generally.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Climate Change Alliance: Pacific Small Island States project (GCCA: PSIS)</td>
<td>EUR11.4 million</td>
<td>07/2011 to 11/2016</td>
<td>EU GCCA (general budget)</td>
<td>To promote long-term strategies and approaches to adaptation planning and to pave the way for more effective and coordinated aid delivery on climate change at the national and regional level; to support the governments of nine Pacific smaller island states, namely Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Tonga and Tuvalu, in their efforts to tackle the adverse effects of climate change.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific support for the management of coastal and oceanic fisheries in the Pacific Islands region (SciCOFish)</td>
<td>EUR9.6 million</td>
<td>2011 to 2014</td>
<td>EU EDF10</td>
<td>To provide a reliable and improved scientific basis for management advice and decision-making in oceanic and coastal fisheries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Title</td>
<td>Funding</td>
<td>Duration</td>
<td>Implementing Organization</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Restoration of Ecosystem Services Against Climate Change (RESCCUE)</td>
<td>EUR 8.5 million</td>
<td>2014 to 12/2018</td>
<td>Agence Française de Développement / Fonds Francia pour l’Environnement</td>
<td>To contribute to increasing the resilience of Pacific Island countries and territories (PICTs) in the context of global changes. To this end RESCCUE aims at supporting adaptation to climate change (ACC) through integrated coastal management (ICM), resorting especially to economic analysis and economic and financial mechanisms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetation and land cover mapping and improving food security for building resilience to a changing climate in Pacific island communities</td>
<td>USD 4.5 million</td>
<td>01/2012 to 12/2015</td>
<td>USAID</td>
<td>Evaluate and implement innovative techniques and management approaches to increasing the climate change resilience of land-based food production systems for communities in Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Technical and Vocational Education and Training on Sustainable Energy and Climate Change Adaptation (EU PacTVET)</td>
<td>EUR 6.1 million</td>
<td>2014 to 12/2017</td>
<td>EU EDF 10</td>
<td>To enhance and/or create Pacific regional and national capacity, and technical expertise to respond to climate change adaptation (CCA) and sustainable energy (SE) challenges.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional Strengthening in Pacific Island Countries to Adapt to Climate Change (ISACC)</td>
<td>USD 5 million</td>
<td>09/2015 to 09/2020</td>
<td>United States Agency for International Development</td>
<td>To establish strengthened institutions and human capacity to access and manage new sources of global climate change finance, and effectively coordinate and implement innovative, multi-sectoral approaches to combatting the adverse impacts to climate change and disaster risks. Delivery of the project led by SPC in close collaboration with PIFS and SPREP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Pacific Readiness for El Niño (RENI)</td>
<td>EUR 4.5 million</td>
<td>07/2017 to 11/20</td>
<td>EU EDF 11</td>
<td>Enhance the resilience of the people of the Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands and Palau to the shocks and insecurities resulting from extreme El Niño events.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Climate change framework for the Pacific Community
2017–2022

Sustainable Pacific development through science, knowledge and innovation