



Global Climate Change Alliance Plus (GCCA+)

Scaling Up Pacific Adaptation (SUPA)

Zooming SUPA session 6

SPREP OUTPUT 1 Meeting Report

11th March 2021

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Background

The GCCA+ SUPA Project aims to enhance climate change adaptation and resilience within ten Pacific Island countries. A key output for SPREP: Climate and disaster risk information, knowledge management, monitoring and strategic planning capacities strengthened at national and regional levels

The objectives of the two-hours virtual meeting are to:

1. Understand the scope of developing an impact analysis methodology for adaptation in the Pacific.
2. Frame the trial of the impact assessment of past adaptation interventions in select three countries.
3. Provide an update on progress of Output 1 delivery at the three trial countries.
4. Discuss collaboration in-country with GCCA+ SUPA partners

Agenda

Welcome & Outline of the virtual program.

- Presented by Monifa Fiu-Impacts Analysis Adviser of the SPREP SUPA team.
- Video on the results of the monkey survey with preliminary interest for an impacts analysis methodology was sought from a Pacific network of practitioners including government officials, civil society actors.
- SPREP leads in the delivery of Output 1: Lessons from the past adaptation work will enable how to frame the scope of an impacts' analysis methodology. First with the review of past adaptation efforts; this output I will focus particularly on supporting national decision making such that new climate change adaptation interventions are designed and implemented with sustainability at the forefront of the process.
- Connection this past year with the other two implementing agencies, SPC and USP when sharing progress with their work and ongoing arrangements in country on scaling up and addressing capacity gaps on adaptation practice.

Output 1 and scope of an Impacts analysis methodology

- The key deliverables for SPREP are to develop a methodology in assessing the impacts of past adaptation in the Pacific with a trial of the methodology in interested countries. A history of adaptation work set against a timeframe of 5-6 years ago.
- Once a trial is carried out, will provide the opportunity to match a set of indicators as units of measure derived from the suite of assessment survey tools that can be utilised in other areas. To scale up on the use of an Impacts Analysis (IA) methodology; can support national strategic planning with use of such information (indicators to measure) are incorporated to plan and design new climate change adaptation intervention, framed with sustainability at the forefront of the process.
- The scope of an IA methodology need insight on these adaptation projects with understanding the then state of vulnerability in targeted communities prior to an adaptation intervention. What constituted an effective adaptation:
Adaptation involves changes in physical, ecological and human systems. Adaptation is location specific. Adaptation to what risk? What are the Livelihood characteristics – is there a change to income? Any behavioral change? Factors that motivate change in norms and social behavior? Capacity to maintain built systems e.g rainwater harvesting, hygiene & sanitation standard improved, reduction in water-borne illnesses.
- Has there been transformational change? 4 KEY RESULT AREAS FOR ADAPTATION: Most vulnerable people and communities; Health and well-being, food and water security; Ecosystem and ecosystem services by the natural environment; Infrastructure and built environment.

- The IA work has no intention to evaluate post completion of an adaptation project but to unpack the elements of adaptation intervention carried out on site.
- To assess the impact of adaptation intervention: time sensitive. The social environment of these assisted communities and community dynamics may have evolved over time since that intervention was carried out.
- The target groups include communities, policy makers and disaster risk managers. Evident in the initial profiling of specific adaptation in countries that there were sector-based data captured aside from the implementation of intervention and much of the demographics were sourced from national planning officers to create baseline on the scope of coverage for the extent of adaptation intervention to impact. For civil society organisations, an opportunity to ensure that units to measure impacts can be sourced from other sources during our initial sifting of available data.
- It may not be possible to derive a complete picture of the impact of adaptation actions in some areas. However, some considerations for measure of effectiveness or the impact of the adaptation intervention in question or both involves: Real time measure i.e. responding to climate variability with adaptation measures to manage unavoidable risks to local climate variability experienced, now noting the bigger and broader impacts of climatic change.
- Account for changes for the IA must be within the context of a climatic influence factoring in the ability to bear the cost of maintenance of an adaptation.
- Consider the nature of sampling the adaptation intervention is within a reasonable time frame of 4-6 years old type of adaptation. Some consideration to look at real time in terms of the community response to climate variability once the adaptation measure is in place.
- Examination of the vulnerable groups related to what tools will have to be developed to capture such changes.

Menti interval: (Refer to Annex 3 for results)

1: How do you feel about the changes around you?
E.g in weather, at the beach, forests, food, and water availability

2: How at risk do you feel your village or community is during extreme weather events? E.g heavy rainfall, strong wave action, drought, or cyclone.

Framing the trial of the impact assessment of past adaptation interventions: Progress of output 1 delivery

- In framing the trial of the IA. Progress so far has been about profiling select adaptation interventions with review of reports and collation of datasets, information that may (or not) prove relevant to preliminary analysis and trial of community impact survey tools on an open-source KoboTool application. As basis of our mapping on what available information/data sources there are, the team started with mapping national projects first to gain insight on the work/efforts carried out in country. Slide: Table of projects implemented with focal sectors.
- Progress so far has been profiling select adaptation interventions sourced out of projects. Results sector of focus: Water resources sector was a target for most of the projects listed on the table with coastal zones/areas being second sector with much focus for interventions. In the process of sifting through available information and data, collation of missing datasets from a record of projects were made and be next step in seeking further cooperation from national focal points.
- Initial interest were from 6 countries interested initially to participate in the impacts' analysis and trial of methodology, aside from a profile of adaptation history and different biophysical conditions: other elements to consider include level of coping capacities with use of available skills and resources, trial country with a national CC portal linked to the Pacific Climate Change Portal; have experience with past online training and most importantly the level of response to the team with ongoing liaison for data information retrieval if necessary since the start of profiling the adaptation work.
- Countries that have raised interests to trial include FSM, Kiribati, Tonga, Palau, Niue and Cook Islands. For 2021, the select trial countries confirmed include Tonga, Palau, FSM and Cook Islands.

- Profiling work with the remaining 6 SUPA countries will be attempted depending on level of response to liaison for data/information requirements. Buy-in of the IA methodology with results of the trial from the 4 countries to be shared for learning and scaling up to the others are necessary.
- In retracing steps for during the implementation of said adaptation project in which select interventions were extracted from will require archived field data from assessments, survey work, interviews and reports. This will form the basis of establishing a baseline to measure with use of the survey tools to be trialled onsite. From experience in sifting through accessed files, data information for sites/ community areas targeted is sketchy. Hopefully, such data can be accessed or be in file at national agency listed to have been an implementer. Layer 4 on adaptation vs sector indicators include standards of what could be measured e.g. public health or water security units of measure.
- Queries posed: What is missing? What are the open questions of researching into the history of a specific adaptation intervention? Therefore, the adaptation profile forms developed as part of the mapping exercise for each country are important to address these data gaps and guide how best to retrace those files but to do better in managing the data during the conduct of trialing an impact assessment and its analysis.
- The funnel analogy presents the experience in sifting through what available data accessed with the 4 trial countries. Common data types found to be missing listed for specific sectors and subsectors eg. social survey information, vulnerability assessment, historical climate data for area. The countries in the sample of this funnel analogy: Fiji in blue, Cook Islands purple, Tonga green, Palau red, FSM black and Kiribati orange.
- New opportunities raised with the PACMET desk stationed at the Pacific Climate Change Centre. Seek to incorporate the use of climate science matched against impacts of extreme weather variability vs. time at specified area with a history of a select adaptation measure. This kind of information is useful to support case study of an area when assessing impact of an intervention in present time.
- At this stage, working closely with trial countries to begin discussion on reviewed indicators/ units to assist as a measure of assessing the impact of a select sample of adaptation interventions with a priority sector(s).

Collaboration in-country: Activities plan for 2021- Trial of methodology & Impacts assessment

- Continue the collaboration with country focal points to test the IA tools and ready them for better information about the impact of an adaptation carried out.
- *For the methodology: for the given adaptation measures, does the impact analysis suggest that we need to consider specific activities in country to measure impact or does the data suggest generalized outcomes for the selected counties? or both?* Opportunity to trial with the select countries and tease out the types of data information collected. Cannot be generalized yet. The experience of sifting through archived data relevant to project sites: first the conduct of an impact assessment with use of the tailored survey tools at area(s) selected by the national focal agency. With assessment results, there will be a need to look at the measured indicators before standardizing a subset of units to measure; and assisted by national consultants engaged to continue consults with national focal points. The unique characteristics for each adaptation intervention per sector in trial countries will be mapped for prioritization of select indicators based on what available data there is (inclusive of field results), prior to any generalization for a set of indicators/ subset for each sector-focused adaptation intervention.
- Case for Tonga: based on desktop review of past adaptation projects, 2 focal sectors were water resources and coastal zones sector. The selection of an area(s) to conduct the field assessments for an impact analysis of an adaptation will be at discretion of focal points i.e. prioritising an area with a specific adaptation in recent past.

- Case for Palau: based on desktop review, prominent focal sectors involved measures for food security, supporting for livelihoods, and water resources security. Case for FSM: based on desktop review, strong focus on water resources sector and Cook Islands which is in early engagement with profiling needs still under review.
- Setting targets for 2021: Engagement of national consultants for Tonga, Palau, and FSM are targeted to be completed in Quarter 1. Tonga begins trial of impact assessment soon with its national consultant engaged to support the work of MEIDECC.
- The trial of an impact assessment for Tonga and Palau is planned for in Quarter 2.
- The trial of an impact assessment for FSM and Cook Islands scheduled for Quarter 3. Including framing case studies for Tonga and FSM.
- Quarter 4- Finalize the IA methodology and further development of case study materials for Palau and Cook Islands.
- Therefore, consultation in-country by the national consultant will assist with the facilitation of prioritizing which select communities will be treated to the impact assessment and finalization of an impacts' analysis methodology for adaptation in the Pacific.

Menti session: (Refer to Annex 4)

3: Would you be interested in assessing the impacts of adaptation interventions in your communities?

4: If yes how would you measure a type of impact for adaptation carried out?

Q&A Session

How does Output 1 fit into the overall GCCA+SUPA Project noting that this was his first call to attend for Kiribati as the Technical Advisor? Who is the main point of contact in Kiribati? What is the role of USP and SPC in the project?

- Purpose of this session is to share understanding of the SPREP output 1 activity plan and how this work complements and fit into the overall project plan. A key deliverable is the development of the Impacts Analysis methodology as a result, of retracing past adaptation efforts in consult with interested country focal points. For SPREP, Choi Yeeting is the main point of contact with the initial adaptation profiling work with sharing data information of past projects.
- Partners USP oversees the capacity building aspect in addressing that gap, next to SPC in this project with the support to project countries in scaling up adaptation interventions from identified priority sectors.

What about unfunded adaptation measures... are they included as well? Or just the funded or could it be both?

- At this stage we have only been able to map out funded projects, however once ready with trial countries, the selection of adaptation measures to be sampled for the impacts assessment and analysis will be at your discretion i.e. with the national focal points to agree with select measures to test the IA methodology. For instance, in our liaison with FSM they noted small community-based interventions also carried out at an area where larger national projects had assisted with adaptation work. The scope of the Impact Analysis (IA) is not intended for broad scale level of assessment noting that much of adaptation work is localised. These relatively small community-based actions may not be documented however, there is an opportunity to collate this kind of data for the trial sample and test the survey tools. We need to have some data prior to the assessment to set a baseline for an adaptation measure in an area and for its inclusion in a sample.

What are some of the challenges that you face in trying to get the data from countries?

- Challenges in data collation from countries can be observed from the funnel analogy slide of the presentation. A variety of data types that should be in project files but not available online. However, the five interested country focal points have been helpful in liaising with national

agencies or former contacts of these projects to gain access to some of the archived assessment data in reports.

Conclusion

The meeting ended with participants completing an online survey to evaluate against their expectations and overall presentation of the virtual meeting. The results of the survey are attached as Annex 4.

Annex 1: Participants List

No.	Country	Name	Ministry/Organisation
1	Cook Islands	Ms. Celine Dyer	Climate Change Cook Islands
2		Ms. Fiona Pearson	Ministry of Marine Resources
3	Fiji	Mr. Rahul Tikaram	Fiji GCCA+ SUPA National Coordinator
4	Federated States of Micronesia	Mr. Jun Keller	Climate Change, DECEM
5	Kiribati	Mr. Teriba Tabe	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
6	Marshall Islands	Mr. Tanner Smith	Canvasback Wellness Centre
7		Mr. Dustin Langidrik	USP Project Consultant
8	Niue	Ms. Fiafia Rex	USP Niue Campus
9	Palau	Mr. Joseph Aitaro	Office of Climate Change
10		Mr. Keizy U Shiro	Office of Climate Change
11		Mrs. Carol Emaurois	USP Project Consultant
12	Tonga	Ms. Losana Latu	Department of Climate Change, MEIDECC
13		Ms. Filimoe'unga Aholelei	
14		Mr. Sione Uha'one	
15		Ms. Norma B Taukapo	
16	Tuvalu	Ms. Vasa Saitala	USP Tuvalu Campus
17		Ms. Pepetua E Latasi	Department of Climate Change and Disaster
European Union			
18	Ms. Kamni Narayan		
Implementing Partners			
19	SPREP	Ms. Monifa Fiu	
20		Ms. Gloria Roma	
21		Ms. Dannicah Chan	
22		Mr. Epeli Tagi	
23	USP	Mrs. Aliti Koroi	
24		Ms. Teresia Powell	
25		Mr. Savneel Kant	
26		Ms. Sainimili Elliot	
27	SPC	Dr. Gillian Cambers	
28		Mr. Sheik Irfaan	
29		Ms. Turang Teuea	
30		Mrs. Titilia Rabuatoka	

Annex 2: SPREP Output 1



GCCA+
THE GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE ALLIANCE PLUS INITIATIVE



Funded by
the European Union



SPREP
Secretariat of the Pacific Regional
Environment Programme

Global Climate Change Alliance Plus (GCCA+) Scaling Up Pacific Adaptation (SUPA)

SPREP Output 1

ZOOM: 11 MARCH 2021
11:00 -13:00 [SAMOA TIME]

AGENDA

I. Welcome & outline of the virtual program

Video: about the GCCA+SUPA Impacts Analysis methodology

II. Output I and scope of an Impacts analysis methodology

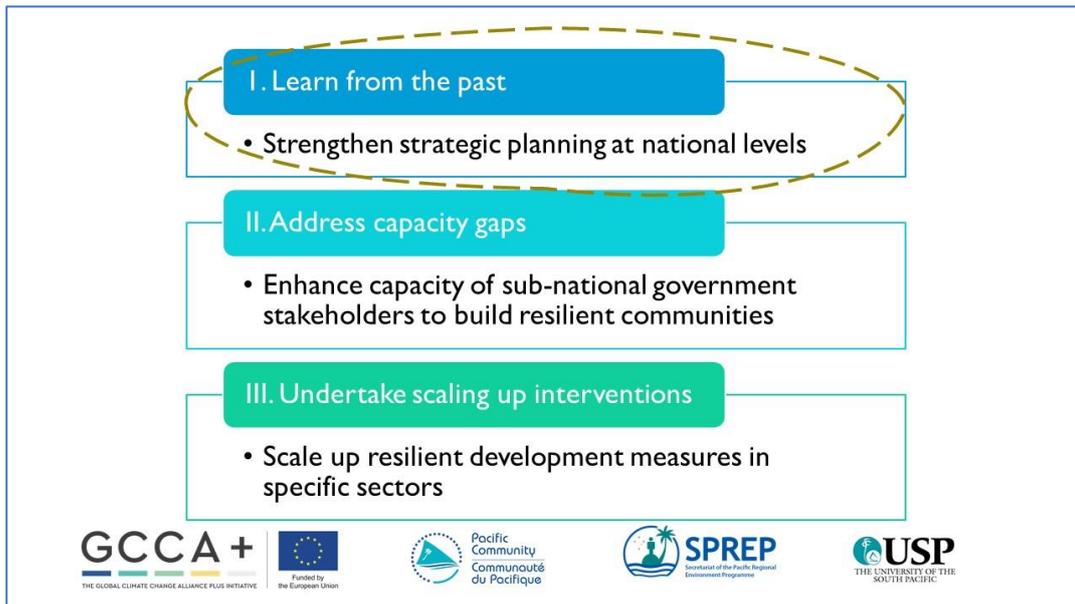
III. Framing the trial of the impact assessment of past adaptation interventions

-Progress of Output I delivery

IV. Collaboration in-country with SUPA partners.

V. Activities plan for 2021 – Trial of methodology & impact assessments





Output I: SPREP to deliver

1. Develop a methodology to assess impacts of past adaptation in the Pacific.
2. Trial the methodology in select countries with a history of adaptation work –set timeframe of 5-6 years ago.
3. Scale up on use of the impacts analysis methodology to inform national strategic planning.



SCOPE OF IMPACT ANALYSIS:

Target Group

Communities
 Policy Makers
 Adaptation Practitioners
 Disaster Risk Managers
 Public Health Officials
 National Budget Planners
 Civil Society Organisations



Measure of Effectiveness Measure for Resilience

- account for changes caused by an adaptation within a climatic context 
- ability to bear the cost of maintenance of an adaptation
- value placed on the extent of protection of natural assets before that adaptation
- examine vulnerable groups and impact of the adaptation intervention on their livelihoods and safety
- influence of an adaptation on the socio-economic status of families, the disability, elderly, women, youth and children in the community.....



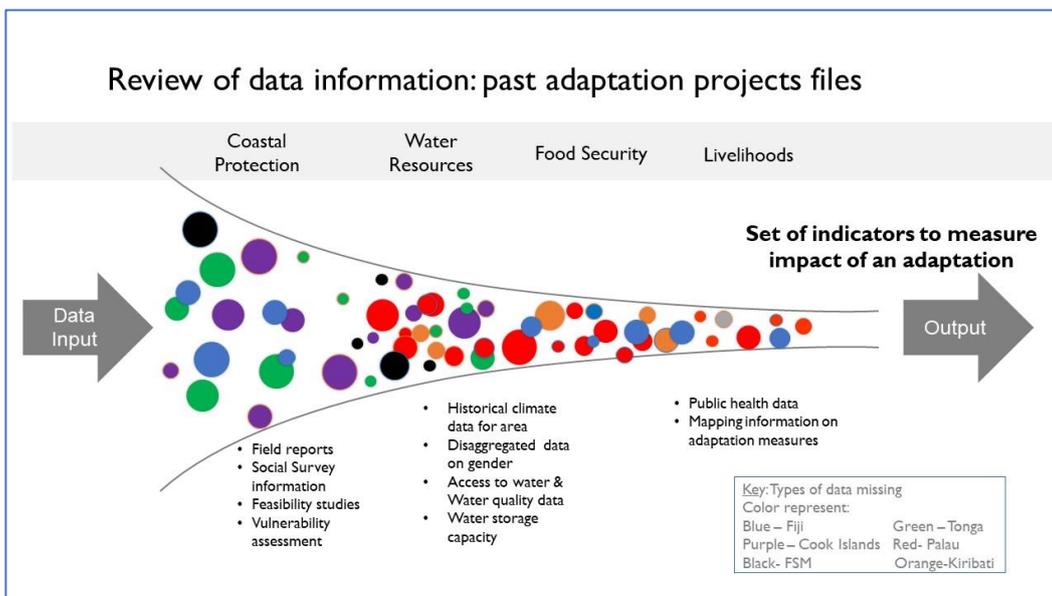
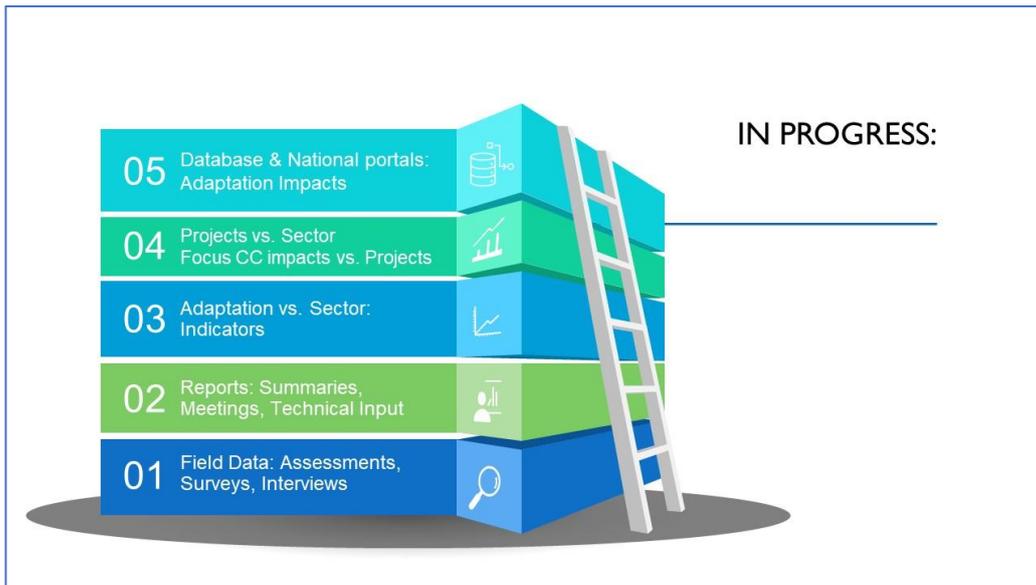
COUNTRY	FOCAL SECTORS BY PROJECTS						(Livelihoods)	(Institutional strengthening)
	Water resources	Marine Resources	Water resources (catchment management)	Coastal zones (Management Protection)	Health (Public)	Food Security		
Cook Islands		+		√				
Federated States of Micronesia	√ + TS							*
Fiji				+				*
Kiribati	+				X			*
Marshall Islands	√			√	+			*
Nauru	√ +				√			*
Niue	√ +							
Palau	+					T6v #	T6#	+*
Tonga	√ T1			√ + T1 T2	T1	T1	T1	
Tuvalu	√ +			X		√ X	X	

KEY on projects:

- √ PACC Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change Project: 2009-2015
- █ GCCA PSIS GCCA Pacific Small Island States Project: 2011-2016 [Case studies*]
- X GEF NAPA National Adaptation Programme of Action. Available for Kiribati and Tuvalu
- + GCCA SUPA Scaling Up Adaptation in the Pacific
- * ISACC Institutional Strengthening in Pacific Island Countries to Adapt to Climate Change. Not available to CI and Niue.
- # ACSE Adapting to Climate Change and Sustainable Energy
- T1 CRSP Climate Resilience Sector Project, 2014-2019. Not available to Niue. (funded by the Climate Investment Fund/CIF & implemented by ADB)
- T2 ACSE Adapting to Climate Change and Sustainable Energy, 2016-2020 (EU-GIZ funded project)
- T3 UNDP GEF Ridge to Reef
- TS AF Adaptation Fund
- T5 RENI North Pacific-Readiness for El Niño
- T6 GEF SGP Global Environment Facility, Small Grants Programme

Criteria setting

- Biophysical environment e.g. atolls-low lying/raised, volcanic high, low islands
- History of adaptation
- Coping capacities
- National Climate Change portals



COLLABORATION IN-COUNTRY

ACTIVITY PLAN FOR 2021

1. Test the impact assessment tools in trial countries
2. Draft the Impact Analysis Methodology of past adaptation in the Pacific.
3. Seek opportunities to scale up during trial



Tonga

- **Water resources.** Hihifo district: Kolovai, Fo'ui, Ha'avakatolo, Ahau, Kanokupolu, Ha'Atafu
- **Coastal zones.** Tongatapu: Nukuleka, Makaunga, Talafo'ou, Navutoka, Manuka and Kolonga

Palau

- **Food security.** Babeldaob island, Ngatpang State, Ngimis village.
- **Livelihoods.** Aimeliik, Ngatpang, Melekeok, Ngeremlengui
- **Water resources.** All state communities

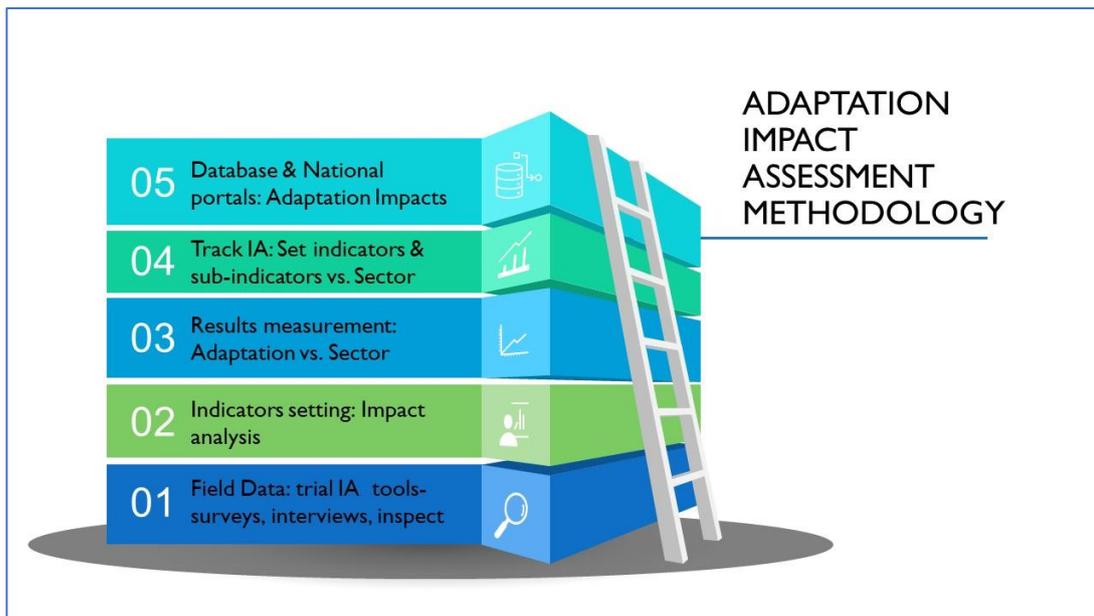
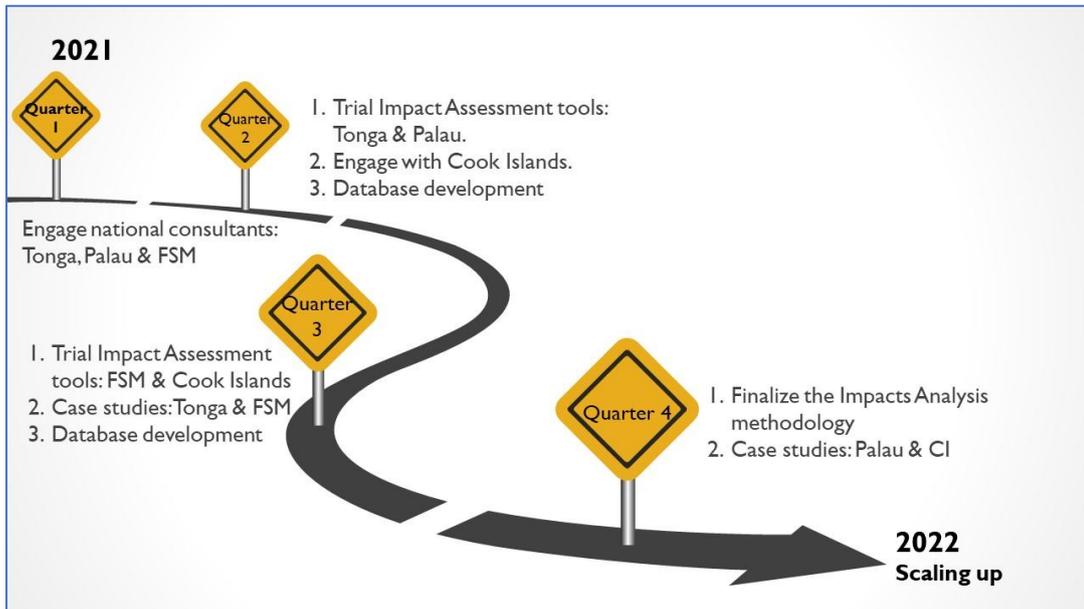
Federated States of Micronesia

- **Water resources.** Yap - Rumuu, Dugor, Gachpar, Man, Kaday, Balabat Pohnpei, Kapingamarangi
- Yap, Fais Island & Chuuk – Eot & Udot

Cook Islands

TRIAL COUNTRIES in 2021

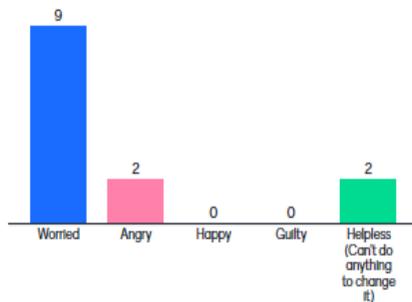




Annex 3: Menti Survey Results

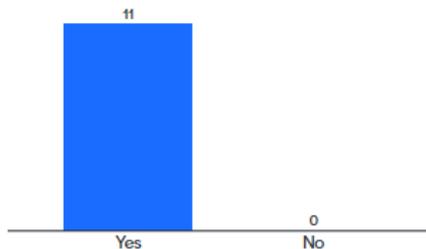
Go to www.menti.com and use the code 8574 1855

How do you feel about the changes around you? e.g. in weather, at the beach, forests, food and water availability.



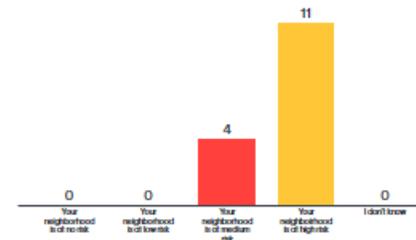
Go to www.menti.com and use the code 67 70 36 2

Would you be interested in assessing the impacts of adaptation interventions in your communities?



Go to www.menti.com and use the code 9536 6616

How at risk do you feel your village or community is during extreme weather events? e.g. heavy rainfall, strong wave action, drought or cyclone.



Go to www.menti.com and use the code 67 70 36 2

If yes, how would you measure a type of impact for the adaptation carried out?



Annex 4: Evaluation Survey Results: SLIDO

Please rate your overall experience with this virtual session.

0 0 1



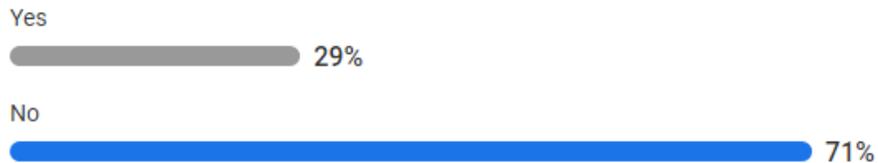
The virtual meeting delivered the information I expected to receive.

0 0 6



Did you have any technical difficulties participating in this virtual meeting?

0 0 7



If you responded 'Yes' to the previous question, please provide details as appropriate.

0 0 2

- The audio from the host would fade to low and then to high at certain intervals in the sessions.
- Not applicable

Do you have any other comments or suggestions?

0 0 5

-
- audio is difficult to hear sometimes
 - Audio issues need improvement.
 - overall a good interactive zoom meeting, just audio needs improvement
 - It would also be great to assist selected countries to institutionalize the methodology toward further assessments.
 - Poor or unstable audio, cant hear especially at the beginning.
 - No