

PILOT PROGRAM FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE Summary - Project/Program Approval Request			
1. Country/Region:	Pacific Region	2. CIF Project ID#:	XPCRPC063A
3. Project/Program Title:	Implementation of the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR): Pacific Region (Regional capacity development technical assistance)		
4. Type of PPCR Investment	Private:	Public: 100%	Mixed:
5. Funding Request (in USD million total) for Project/Program:	Grant: \$3.691 million		Loan: –
6. Approved Preparation Grant	Amount (USD): \$195,000		Date: 30 April 2012
7. Implementing MDB:	Asian Development Bank (ADB)		
8. Other MDB Involvement	MDB: World Bank (WB)	Type of Involvement: Coordination and collaboration to ensure synergy and complementarity between Components 1 and 3 administered by ADB and Component 2 administered by WB	
9. Regional Project Focal Point (Coordination of Strategic Program)::	Netatua Pelesikoti, SPREP, Apia, Samoa Scott Hook/Coral Pasisi, PIFS, Suva, Fiji		
10. Regional Executing Agency for project/program:	Asian Development Bank (ADB)		
11. MDB PPCR Focal Point and Project/Program Task Team Leader (TTL):	Headquarters-PPCR Focal Point: Charles RODGERS croders@adb.org		TTL: Maria Lourdes DRILON mldrilon@adb.org
<b>12. Project/Program Description:</b> <p>The proposed regional capacity development technical assistance (R-CDTA) will support implementation of the <i>Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR) for the Pacific Region</i>, which was approved by the PPCR Subcommittee on 30 April 2012.<sup>1</sup> The Pacific Regional SPCR has three components, which will complement and reinforce each other and will be delivered through existing regional organizations (Council of Regional Organisations of the Pacific [CROP] agencies) and mechanisms: (i) Component 1, Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction; (ii) Component 2, Identifying and Implementing Practical Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction Knowledge and Experiences; and (iii) Component 3, Building and Supporting Pacific Developing Member Countries' Capacity to Respond to Climate Change Risks. ADB will administer Components 1 and 3,<sup>2</sup> while the World Bank (WB) will lead the administration of Component 2.</p> <p>The Pacific Regional SPCR was developed through a broad-based consultative process, including meetings with PPCR pilot countries in the Pacific region and other Pacific developing member countries (DMCs),<sup>3</sup> and</p>			

<sup>1</sup> The Pacific Regional SPCR proposal was jointly prepared by ADB and the CROP agencies and endorsed to CIF by the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS), which also concurred with the impact, outcome, outputs, and implementation arrangements. The design of the R-CDTA was enhanced and slightly modified based on discussions at the ADB-organized Regional Consultation with CROP Agencies and Key Development Partners in Suva, Fiji on 16-17 October 2012, and further consultations conducted by the ADB project design team with SPREP in Apia, Samoa, on 14-15 November 2012.

<sup>2</sup> This technical assistance covers Components 1 and 3, which have been combined and processed as a single project following ADB's internal procedures. These two components of the Pacific Regional SPCR document approved by the PPCR Subcommittee on 30 April 2012 are herein referred to as Outputs 1 and 2 respectively. The R-CDTA first appeared in the business opportunities section of the ADB website on 11 January 2013.

<sup>3</sup> ADB's 14 Pacific developing member countries (DMCs) are the Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu. Niue is not an ADB DMC and will, therefore, not be eligible for selection among the 2-3 countries for CCA/DRR mainstreaming. However, Niue will be able to benefit from participation in project-funded workshops and conferences, as confirmed by ADB in an email to the CROP agencies dated 11 October 2011.

various studies conducted during Phase 1 of the PPCR with technical support from SCF (PPCR) through ADB.<sup>4</sup> It will facilitate more effective integration of CCA and related DRR for Pacific countries to become more resilient to climate change and climate-related disasters and will complement and build upon country-track SPCRs in the Pacific region (Papua New Guinea [PNG], Samoa, and Tonga). It will focus particularly, but not exclusively, on building capacity in and replicating and scaling-up good practices and lessons learned from the country tracks to the other 11 Pacific DMCs that do not have PPCR country tracks. The Pacific Regional SPCR will also contribute to bringing about 'transformational change' in national programs by (i) integrating CCA and DRR in collaboration and coordination with existing regional organizations, (ii) increasing knowledge and awareness, (iii) promoting replication of climate-resilient measures, and (iv) strengthening knowledge management and national capacities in monitoring and evaluation (M&E).

#### **A. Impact and Outcome**

The *impact* of the Pacific Regional SPCR, which will be implemented under the R-CDTA, will be the improved quality of life of people living in areas most affected by climate variability and climate change in all Pacific island countries, and its *outcome* will be the increased resilience of Pacific countries to climate variability and climate change.

#### **B. Methodology and Key Activities**

The R-CDTA will involve the implementation of activities leading to two main outputs: (i) CCA and DRR mainstreamed in national and local development policies and plans; and (ii) Pacific countries' capacity to respond to climate change built and supported. It will provide countries with support that is best provided in a cost-effective manner on a regional, instead of national, basis, and will complement, not duplicate, major ongoing CCA and related DRR initiatives being implemented with assistance from the region's development partners (DPs). Technical assistance will be delivered through existing regional institutions, which will apply approaches and methodologies that have been proven successful through the delivery of CCA/DRR programs and previous regional experiences.

**Output 1: Mainstreaming climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in national and local development policies and plans.** As current mainstreaming initiatives in Pacific countries are being implemented mostly at the national level, integrated CCA and DRR will be brought down to the local and community levels and built into budgetary and sector development plans linked to national plans. **Key activities** will include the following: (i) review and assessment of the current sub-national planning processes in order to identify the priority needs for assistance in mainstreaming CCA and DRR into development policies and plans in selected countries<sup>5</sup> and sectors; (ii) development of new, or improvement of existing, tools for mainstreaming CCA and related DRR specific to each participating country and target sector; (iii) building capacity in the use and application of CCA and DRR mainstreaming tools; and (iv) strengthening institutional arrangements and policy support for mainstreaming at the sector level linked to national development processes.

A participatory review of existing provincial/district and local development planning processes, policies, and legislation will be undertaken in the selected countries to identify the measures that would be needed mainstreaming climate change. The review will involve key stakeholders including representatives of government, relevant NGOs, local communities, including women and the youth, and those associated with the natural resources sector to ascertain the implications and need for improvement or change. In this context, due consideration will be given to the perceptions of various stakeholders at the sub-national level vis-à-vis local priorities and the issues concerning the mainstreaming of CCA and DRR. Drawing from existing CCA and DRR mainstreaming initiatives, information and experience in the Pacific and similar other regions, best practices on mainstreaming will be identified to inform national, sub-national, and local

<sup>4</sup> Phase 1 is TA7827-REG: *Strengthening Climate Risks and Resilience Capacity of Pacific Developing Member Countries*, which led to the design of this R-CDTA.

<sup>5</sup> Two or three countries, excluding the three pilot countries (PNG, Samoa, and Tonga), will be selected based on a set of criteria to be jointly agreed upon by the CROP agencies and the participating multilateral development banks to ensure consistency among the three components of the SPCR regional track and avoid overlaps. These criteria could include the following: (i) with approved national climate change policy or strategy or approved national DRR action plan or approved joint national action plan (JNAP) or similar plan for CCA or DRR; (ii) willingness to participate in the project; (iii) on-the-ground project implementation capability; and (iv) not one of the PPCR pilot countries in the Pacific region.

stakeholders and secure their concurrence for adoption of the measures for mainstreaming.

With the participation of various national and local stakeholder groups<sup>6</sup>, current key issues and challenges relating to CCA and DRR will be reviewed and assessed. This will include (i) an analysis of current and projected climate risks (i.e., hazards, vulnerability,<sup>7</sup> and exposure<sup>8</sup>) and the magnitude of such impacts (including geographic, sectoral, socioeconomic and gender-related<sup>9</sup> aspects) and (ii) identification of constraints to mainstreaming of CCA and DRR into national, sectoral, and community policies and plans. Based on this analysis, the appropriateness of the existing CCA and DRR mainstreaming tools will be evaluated, and modified or improved, as necessary, for advancing mainstreaming from the policy level to the decision making and action level in the target sectors. These tools may include (i) checklists and/or guidelines for planners in central government agencies that screen development projects for government and/or donor funding and for agencies responsible for permits, licensing, or lease for land, coastal area, or floodplain development; (ii) checklists and/or guidelines for climate sensitive (a) environmental impact assessment (EIA), (b) social impact analysis, and (c) cost-benefit analysis for proposed development projects, including guidelines and methodologies for assessment of expected and potential impacts of known climatic hazards and projected climate changes on proposed development projects to provide an appropriate basis for (a), (b) and (c); (iii) guidelines for climate proofing of infrastructure investments to reduce the risks due to climate variability and change, including extreme events; (iv) guidelines for stakeholder consultations at the community level; and (v) guidelines for community planning and implementation to ensure that CCA and DRR are incorporated at all phases of a development project, from planning to implementation to post-evaluation.

Capacity building programs focusing on CCA/DRR mainstreaming will be delivered at the national, local, and community levels in the selected countries to ensure that government personnel and community leaders, including women, acquire a good understanding of climate drivers, and the consequences and implications of climate change, and are properly trained in the practical application of mainstreaming tools for decision making, specifically in the target sectors. Training programs will include gender mainstreaming in CCA and DRR in the public and private sectors and, in collaboration with the Pacific Gender Climate Coalition, revision of CCA and DRR policies and plans to become more gender sensitive. Gender mainstreaming in CCA and DRR will create strong support for targeted recovery measures for vulnerable population groups, particularly women, children, and the elderly. Based on the findings following review and assessment of provincial/district and local development planning processes, policies, and legislation, support will be provided to make sure that an enabling policy environment is in place at both the national and local levels for institutionalization of the mainstreaming processes. These activities, which will operationalize the incorporation of integrated CCA and DRR into decision making and budgetary planning, are expected to bring about the 'transformational change' that CIF hopes to bring about through this project.

Midway through the project, implementation of CCA and DRR mainstreaming in the selected countries and sectors will be reviewed and evaluated. Knowledge products will be prepared, based on the best practices and lessons learned from this project, for dissemination in other sectors in the selected countries and other Pacific countries with no PPCR country tracks, for application and/or scaling up, as appropriate, using their own resources or with support from other development partners.

#### **Output 2: Building and supporting Pacific DMCs' capacity to respond to climate change risks.**

Strategic and technical support will be provided to Pacific countries in their climate change response through improved access to resourcing information, identification of funding opportunities and assistance in preparing funding applications, and pooling of Pacific experience and knowledge and technical assistance. The two main activities under this output will be the (i) development, establishment, and operationalization of a *Regional Technical Support Mechanism (RTSM)* that will respond or facilitate response to the countries' CCA

<sup>6</sup> Key stakeholders include representatives of government; relevant NGOs; local communities, including women and children; and development partners concerned with projects in the selected countries and target sectors.

<sup>7</sup> The vulnerability of communities and specific areas in the selected countries to climate variability or climate change will be determined using available tools to provide the basis for defining a strategic plan of action, including the selection of specific adaptation options and measures, management goals, and objectives.

<sup>8</sup> Exposure is defined as the types of valued assets that are at risk of being impacted by changes in the climate system, including social assets (people, health, education), economic assets (property, infrastructure, and income), and ecological assets (natural resources and ecological services).

<sup>9</sup> A gender assessment will be undertaken to determine the impacts of climate change on women and provide the basis for the formulation of a gender action plan (GAP, including capacity building) that will benefit women and reduce their vulnerability to climate-related natural disasters.

and DRR-related needs; and (ii) establishment of a *rapid response fund (RRF)*, which will finance the experts deployed by the RTSM to requesting Pacific countries.

The RTSM is essentially a network of experts (e.g., on gender, climate change financing, knowledge management, and monitoring and evaluation) who will advise the countries on appropriate resource opportunities, strategic approaches, and technical assistance, and provide, where necessary, support in developing project concepts and proposals, preparing reporting requirements, and implementing and monitoring projects. It will facilitate the Pacific countries' rapid access to technical and advisory services and, in the process, create or strengthen national capacity to effectively respond to climate change. The RTSM will build on existing relationships between the countries and their DPs, expertise within CROP agencies, other stakeholders, and peer-to-peer exchanges between countries, where possible. In coordination with related activities of Output 1, it will also develop specific knowledge products for dissemination to the Pacific countries through the Pacific Climate Change Portal and other similar online information sources.

The RRF will be established with initial funding from the Pacific Regional SPCR to enable fast deployment of requested technical assistance to member countries. It is envisaged to fund (i) services (e.g., consultancy fees, travel costs, and per diems) from relevant independent experts where necessary; and (ii) travel and per diem costs of experts from partner<sup>10</sup> organizations and national governments. The RRF could evolve into a financing facility through contributions of Pacific governments, CROP agencies, and/or other international and regional development partners.

The RTSM and RRF will be established with oversight and coordination by the Working Arm of the CROP CEO Subcommittee on Climate Change (WACC)<sup>11</sup> and under the guidance of the CROP CEO Subcommittee on Climate Change (CES-CCC).<sup>12</sup>

**Sector (subsectors):** Multisector— agriculture and natural resources, finance, water supply and other municipal infrastructure and services, transport and information and communication technology.

**Themes (subthemes):** Capacity development (institutional development), environmental sustainability (regional and transboundary environmental concerns), regional cooperation and integration (other regional public goods), gender equity (gender equity in economic opportunities and women empowerment<sup>13</sup>), social development (disaster risk management).

### 13. Objectives

The overall objective of the Pacific Regional SPCR is to increase the resilience of Pacific countries to climate change and climate variability through transformed social and economic development, by helping integrate and mainstream CCA and DRR into national and local development planning processes, policies, and plans in selected priority sectors (food security and infrastructure).

### 14. Expected Outcomes

The expected *outcome* of the Pacific Regional SPCR will be increased resilience of countries to climate variability and climate change. By strengthening cooperation at the regional level through regional mechanisms, including technical and financial support, its implementation will help integrate and mainstream CCA and DRR into national and local development policies, strategies, and plans in selected priority sectors (food security and infrastructure) of the selected Pacific countries, and contribute to the attainment of the countries' sustainable development aspirations.

### 15. Key Results and Indicators for Success (consistent with PPCR core indicators):

Result	Indicator
Climate change adaptation	At least 9 CCA and DRR integration and mainstreaming tools (3 per selected

<sup>10</sup> Partners will include organizations that have committed to provide technical assistance from existing staff within their respective agencies, e.g., CROP, the United Nations, and the multilateral development banks.

<sup>11</sup> The Working Arm of the CROP CEO Subcommittee on Climate Change consists of senior officials from each CROP agency, and facilitates increased interaction among the CROP focal points, especially the exchange of experience and information related to climate change housed in the different CROP agencies.

<sup>12</sup> The CROP CEO Subcommittee on Climate Change (CES-CCC), jointly chaired by PIFS and SPREP, consists of the heads from the various regional organizations. The partners involved are expected to increase over time, but initially, it will be important to allow the CROP agencies to develop the RTSM by building on each agency's specific comparative advantages.

<sup>13</sup> Through participation in training and capacity building that is intended to equip women in coping with climate change related impacts and associated natural disasters.

(CCA) and disaster risk reduction (DRR) are integrated and mainstreamed into national and local policies and plans, resulting in climate-responsive development planning.	<p>country) (e.g., checklists, guidelines) available at national/sector level in the selected countries are studied and programmed for replication in 3 Pacific countries</p> <p>At least 6 policies developed or strengthened in 3 countries (2 per country) to include CCA and DRR considerations in at least 2 sectors (food security and infrastructure) following the guidelines developed in the initial 3 countries</p> <p>CCA and DRR are included in national and local budgets following the processes outlined in 3 selected countries.</p>
Pacific countries' capacity to respond to climate change risks built and supported through strengthened adaptive capacities and support facilities, such as RTSM and RRF.	<p>A regional mechanism for responding to climate change impacts and related extreme weather and climate events, which can contribute to disasters, is operational.</p> <p>Regional Technical Support Mechanism (RTSM) and Rapid Response Fund (RRF) are rated "satisfactory" under the M&amp;E framework by at least 20% of clients.</p> <p>80% of CCA and DRR knowledge and tools are applied in 3 pilot Pacific DMCs.</p>

#### 16. Budget:

Expenditures		Amount (USD) – estimates (\$'000)
Consultants <sup>14</sup>		
Remuneration (international and national consultants)		2,452
International and local travel and per diems		428
Reports and communications		10
Equipment <sup>15</sup>		20
Workshops, training, seminars, and conferences <sup>16</sup>		450
Surveys and studies <sup>17</sup> and pilot demonstrations <sup>18</sup>		180
Miscellaneous administration and support costs <sup>19</sup>		90
Contingencies		61
<b>Total Cost</b>		<b>3,691</b>
<i>Co-Financing:</i>	<i>Amount (USD million):</i>	<i>Type of contribution:</i>
Government	Counterpart staff, office space, and government personnel participation in TA activities and other services	In-kind
MDB		
Private Sector		
Others (please specify): CROP agencies (SPREP, PIFS)	Counterpart staff, office space, and personnel participation in TA activities and other services	In-kind

<sup>14</sup> Including consulting services for project management, coordination secretariat, and the Regional Technical Support Mechanism (RTSM).

<sup>15</sup> Including office equipment for use of SPREP and PIFS, such as desktop and laptop computers, scanner, printer, fax machine, photocopier, which will be turned over to them at the end of the project.

<sup>16</sup> Mainly for Component 1, such as training on the development of CCA mainstreaming tools and capacity building and training of national and local government officials on the use of said tools.

<sup>17</sup> Such as policy and legislative reviews prior to the drafting of appropriate policy issuances and legislation and regulations related to CCA and DRR.

<sup>18</sup> Such as demonstration of the use of CCA/DRR mainstreaming tools.

<sup>19</sup> To cover administrative support staff costs to be administered by ADB, as well as travel of ADB project staff serving as resource persons during project activities, e.g., as facilitators, speakers, panelists in project workshops, seminars, or training courses.

Co-Financing Total	In-kind	
<b>17. Project/Program Timeframe</b> Expected Board/MDB Management approval date: May 2013 Expected Mid-Term review date: October 2014 Expected Project/Program closure date: April 2016 Physical completion: April 2016 Financial closure: October 2016		
<b>18. Role of other Partners to be involved in Project/Program Implementation:</b> <p>During implementation of the Pacific Regional SPCR, participatory consultations with project partners and relevant stakeholder groups, including regional organizations and DPs, will be conducted to assess and ascertain how its various activities will complement those of other relevant projects, including climate change adaptation programs and projects of ADB and other bilateral development partners in the Pacific region. The same approach will be followed, and same partners/stakeholders will be involved, in the development of CCA and DRR integration and mainstreaming tools and capacity building programs. For example, collaboration with the Pacific Gender Climate Coalition will be sought in developing gender-sensitive training programs and in mainstreaming gender in CCA and DRR in the public and private sectors.</p> <p>As stated earlier under Output 2, the RTSM, which is essentially a network of experts (e.g., on gender, climate change financing, knowledge management, and monitoring and evaluation), will be constituted in consultation with relevant CROP agencies and other regional stakeholders and development partners to ensure that it provides the needed technical assistance to various Pacific countries. The placement of international specialists working hand in hand with CROP agency experts who would be deputed to the RTSM provides the agencies an opportunity to further strengthen their capacity in CCA and DRR work. In this context, it is important to reiterate that the Working Arm of the CROP CEO Subcommittee on Climate Change (WACC) will oversee the establishment of the RTSM and RRF, under the guidance of the CROP CEO Subcommittee on Climate Change (CES-CCC). The Project's various activities will also make full use of existing relationships between the selected countries and the said stakeholder groups, including in preparing and disseminating appropriate knowledge products.</p>		
<b>19. Implementation Arrangements</b> (incl. procurement of goods and services): <p>The proposed R-CDTA will be implemented for three (3) years from 1 May 2013 to 30 April 2016. ADB, through its Pacific Department (PARD), will be the <i>executing agency</i>, and will exercise overall responsibility for the coordination, supervision, and implementation of all project activities. A TA coordination unit (TCU) will be established within PARD, to be staffed by an international program coordinator and a project assistant, who will oversee day-to-day TA implementation.</p> <p>An 11-member<sup>20</sup> <i>Advisory Panel</i> will provide strategic guidance and advice in the management and implementation of the Pacific Regional SPCR under the R-CDTA in conjunction with the CROP agencies. It will (i) review program implementation, (ii) ensure that the program is monitored and evaluated on a regular basis in accordance with the approved program document, (iii) oversee periodic reporting on the progress of the Pacific Regional SPCR as required by the PPCR Subcommittee, and (iv) recommend aspects of the work or progress of the program that should be reported to the countries. The panel will meet at least annually or as often as required to discharge its responsibilities, with the representative of a CROP agency, as determined by the CROP CEOs, chairing the meetings.</p> <p>A <i>Coordination Secretariat</i> (CS) will be established in PIFS,<sup>21</sup> the regional organization whose mandate includes program coordination, to (i) serve as the secretariat of the Advisory Panel, (ii) facilitate coordination between the Pacific Regional SPCR components and between the SPCR regional and national programs, and (iii) coordinate development partner assistance programs to encourage sharing experiences and lessons and avoid duplication of efforts. The CS will be staffed by an international Secretariat Coordinator and a</p>		

<sup>20</sup> The advisory panel will consist of 11 members: 1 representative from each of the three CROP agencies involved in the implementation of the Pacific Regional SPCR (SPREP, PIFS, SPC, FFA), or 4 in total; 1 country representative from each of Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia, or 3 in all; 1 representative of the three PPCR pilot countries (PNG, Samoa, Tonga); 1 representative each from ADB, WB, and AusAID, or 3 in total.

<sup>21</sup> The cost of running the CS will be shared equitably between ADB and WB.



national Administration and Finance Officer, whose tasks will include the following: (i) day-to-day management of the CS, including preparation of reports for review by the Advisory Panel and ADB<sup>22</sup> as well as routine financial management and program administration; (ii) facilitating coherence between the Pacific SPCR regional and national programs; (iii) facilitating communication between ADB and WB and between the implementing entities and the components; and (iv) conducting regular M&E of the Pacific Regional SPCR outputs with respect to their progress, overall objectives, target outcomes, and their contribution to the SPCR results framework.

SPREP<sup>23</sup> will be the implementing agency of the R-CDTA. It will be responsible for day-to-day program management and for providing the required technical advisory assistance for CCA/DRR mainstreaming and for RTSM and RRF implementation. SPREP's main tasks will include, but not be limited to, the following: (i) detailed work planning and budgeting; (ii) coordinating program implementation with other partners and relevant parties; (iii) procurement of goods and services;<sup>24</sup> (iv) financial management; and (v) documentation and reporting. SPREP will also be responsible for the management and administration of various studies and surveys, training programs, workshops, and conferences, including subcontracting of various service providers, such as academic and training institutions, nongovernment organizations (NGOs), and community-based organizations (CBOs), as necessary. Work progress will be monitored using intended outcomes and outputs described in the program design and monitoring framework in Appendix 1 of the attached R-CDTA paper. To undertake these tasks, a team of international and national consultants will be engaged by ADB, through SPREP, to provide 159 person-months of project management consulting services out of the SPREP headquarters in Apia, Samoa. In addition, an international Regional SPCR Secretariat Coordinator (18 person-months) will be recruited directly by ADB on an individual basis and will be based at the PIFS headquarters in Suva, Fiji to facilitate coordination between the ADB and WB-managed components of the Pacific Regional SPCR and between the regional and national PPCR tracks. The terms of reference of the consultants are in Appendix 4 of the attached R-CDTA paper.

The consultants will be engaged by ADB in accordance with the *Guidelines on Use of Consultants by ADB and Its Borrowers* (2010, as amended from time to time). Disbursements will conform to *ADB's Technical Assistance Disbursement Handbook* (2010, as amended from time to time), and procurement of equipment (if any) will follow *ADB's Procurement Guidelines* (2010, as amended from time to time).

## 20. Other Information:

**Gender Dimensions of the Pacific Regional SPCR.** Women will carry a particularly heavy burden under climate change because of their responsibility to ensure adequate food, health of households, and care for the young, the sick, and the elderly. Women's knowledge and social practices are often influential in establishing community-based coping mechanisms, both short and long term, in times of disasters. Thus, a number of gender-related measures have been incorporated in the design of the Pacific Regional SPCR. *First*, women will be included in all stakeholder consultations intended to seek inputs for the various participatory assessments and in the planning and development of CCA and DRR mainstreaming and the design of capacity building programs. *Second*, a gender assessment will be undertaken to (i) determine the impacts of climate change on women, (ii) assess the magnitude and geographic distribution of climate change impacts, and (iii) provide the basis for the formulation of a gender action plan (GAP) that will aim to benefit women and reduce their vulnerability to climate-related natural disasters. *Third*, climate and disaster risk management policies and plans will be considered for revision within the agreed framework of the Pacific Gender Climate Coalition,<sup>25</sup> to make them gender-sensitive. The mainstreaming of gender in development planning and policy formulation at the national, local, and community levels will have a positive effect on CCA and DRR in the region and create strong support for targeted recovery measures for vulnerable population groups, particularly women, children, and the elderly. *Fourth*, training programs will be made more gender-sensitive and will include gender mainstreaming in CCA and DRR in the public and private sectors. *Fifth*, the design and development of the RTSM will pay particular attention to the special needs and capacity

<sup>22</sup> It is expected that the CS will also prepare similar reports for submission to WB for their component.

<sup>23</sup> SPREP is a regional center of excellence and the lead Pacific organization in climate change work. SPREP has implemented over 100 donor-assisted regional projects in climate change and environmental management, in general, and in CCA and DRR mainstreaming, in particular, which lies at the core of the Pacific Regional SPCR. Further information about SPREP is available in **Supplementary Appendix 3** and at [www.sprep.org](http://www.sprep.org).

<sup>24</sup> Equipment procured for the RTSM and the CS will be turned over to SPREP and PIFS at the end of the project.

<sup>25</sup> This is the body that coordinates gender and climate change work in the Pacific.

constraints of women and will contribute to reducing their vulnerability to climate change. *Sixth*, the Pacific Gender Climate Coalition will serve as a forum for sharing and discussing information and knowledge that could enhance the understanding of gender issues within the context of climate change.

**Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)** will be a core element of program management. It is envisaged that a computer-based project performance management system (PPMS), including project benefit monitoring and evaluation (PBME), will be developed and set up in the Coordination Secretariat. As stated earlier under Output 1 in the Project/Program Description, baseline information and data on current climate risks and impacts, including the key issues related to mainstreaming of CCA and DRR into development plans and policies, will be collected. Quarterly monitoring of program implementation will be conducted to assess its progress in attaining the overall objectives, target outcomes, and their contribution to the SPCR results framework. The status of planned activities will be assessed vs. targets, facilitating or constraining factors will be identified, and recommendations to address implementation issues and challenges will be made. Quarterly monitoring reports will be prepared by the Coordination Secretariat and disseminated to ADB, the participating countries, concerned CROP agencies and DPs, particularly WB, for information and appropriate action. As mentioned under Project/Program Description, ADB and WB together with key CROP agencies will conduct a joint midterm program review to assess the status of CCA and DRR mainstreaming in the selected countries and sectors. A completion review will be carried out by ADB to assess the overall performance, benefits, and impacts of the program vis-à-vis planned performance targets; identify factors that may have caused any delays or deviations from set targets; draw lessons learned for consideration in future programming; and make recommendations for next steps.

**Information Generation and Knowledge Management.** As mentioned under Project/Program Description, appropriate knowledge products based on the project's key findings and lessons learned will be prepared and disseminated to other sectors within participating countries, and to the 11 other Pacific DMCs with no PPCR country tracks. In *Output 1*, these knowledge products include the CCA and DRR mainstreaming tools developed, tested on the ground, and peer-reviewed before dissemination and/or publication. In *Output 2*, specific knowledge products will be developed to achieve the objectives of the RTSM and disseminated through the Pacific Climate Change Portal in SPREP. These will include (i) specific advice on funding sources for the RTSM and RRF; (ii) written guides on processes for Pacific countries to follow in developing policy, legislative, and institutional materials to enable better access to various funding sources; and (iii) situational analyses on Pacific countries and the role of RTSM partners.

**Sustainability.** The sustainability of program initiatives and their benefits will be assured at two broad levels. The first is at the national, sector, and community levels as an outcome of regional and national track mainstreaming activities. When mainstreamed into national and sectoral policies and community development, CCA and DRR will become institutionalized as operational day-to-day activities. The second is at the regional level, where capacity will be built to facilitate mainstreaming CCA and DRR into national and sectoral policies, plans, programs, and operations and into community development. It is also anticipated that SPREP will strengthen its in-house capacity for delivering CCA and DRR mainstreaming to Pacific countries, thus ensuring the availability of technical backstopping and support from CROP agencies within a sustainable resource framework. PPCR resources are expected to contribute significantly to the first 36 months of the RTSM and RRF and the strengthening of its services. It is envisaged that if this is successful, a second phase would be proposed with funding secured from sustainable financing schemes, such as trust funds.