Disaster Resilience for Pacific SIDS (RESPAC) Project Annual Narrative and Financial Progress Report 2019

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Russian Federation-UNDP Trust Fund for Development (TFD)

2019 Project Annual Narrative and Financial Progress Report

Project title:	Disaster Resilience in Pacific Small Island States
Project ID:	00111184
Implementing partner:	UNDP
Project budget:	Total: USD7.5million TFD: USD 7.5million:
Project start and end date:	April 2016 – December 2019
Period covered in this report:	1 January – 31 December 2019
Date of the last Project Board meeting:	October 2018
SDGs supported by the project:	SDG 13 - Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2019, RESPAC completed its third year and was granted an extension by the governing body of the project, i.e., the Trust Fund for Development Steering Committee for another year. This would mean that the project will now complete its activities and wind down at the end of 2020. The extension process and the eventual decision which was received by the project team around November 2019 took its due course however the end decision, which was in favour of continuing RESPAC for another year, reflected the confidence of the donor, i.e., the Government of the Russian Federation and the various stakeholders in letting RESPAC continue to do what it has been doing so far. The extensive support and the favourable comments received during the Mid-Term Review (MTR) particularly from the Directors of the National Meteorological and Hydrological (NMHS) and the National Disaster Management Offices (NDMO) played a key role in the findings of the MTR and the eventual extension. To this end, we are also grateful to our regional partners, particularly the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) for availing their time and participating in the MTR process and making their valuable contribution.

While the MTR and the decision to extend the project played a pivotal role in the implementation of activities and in some ways, delayed the implementation of activities particularly under Component 1 (i.e. while waiting for the decision), it should not be seen as the only contributing factor for why some of the activities could not be completed in time. In as far as procurement of AWS equipment is concerned, a second tender was called in 2019 following the cancellation of the 2018 process however this did not yield satisfactory results either. UNDP procurement rules to a large extent advocates for an even playing field to be transparent and accountable at the global level. While this concept is morally justifiable given that UNDP is financed from public funds and is designed to bring the best out of a global competitive process, it does create additional complexities which were hitherto not experienced in the Pacific. Previous tenders for AWS equipment have been awarded to Pacific based companies or those working closely with the Pacific NMHS however with influx of new suppliers of AWS equipment, and UNDP rules that mandates that sub-regional experience cannot necessary be used as a criteria to restrict other suppliers with no experience in the Pacific, to tender their wares, UNDP therefore puts itself at a risk of introducing new equipment at NMHS who may have no prior experience in operating and maintaining these equipment.

Also companies particularly in Europe that do not have any footing in the Asia Pacific region are meticulously bidding for contracts on the same level as Pacific based AWS suppliers and in most cases, driving down prices ostensibly in the knowledge that back-up services cannot be realistically provided from their manufacturing bases half way across the world.

As a solution to the current impasse, The Pacific Met Councils Infrastructure Panel can be approached to consider amongst other things, a set of regional standards that are tailored to the specific needs of the NMHSs and in the process address the issue of unhealthy competition in the AWS market and the infiltration of external suppliers that are only interested in selling their equipment without contributing to the capacity development of Pacific NMHS .

Another factor contributing to slow implementation of procurement activities is the need to take a holistic approach to assisting the NMHS develop their human resource and technical capacities. One needs to go hand in hand and while RESPAC budget is limited and cannot be expected to resolve all the needs of the NMHS, a collaborative effort such as the invitation by SPREP for RESPAC to participate in the planning of the new GCF multi-regional proposal is a great initiative as experts can share ideas and build better proposals. The development of the Regional Training Centre proposal which roped in experts from different agencies is another example which goes to show that collaboration will probably go a long way in addressing some of the pertinent needs of the region.

Under the Output 2, the release of USD210K for the Ambae evacuees in Vanuatu was the first grant disbursed under the Pacific Early Recovery Funds (PERF) modality. Work is progressing well in the adopted communities outside of Luganville, Santo and more reporting on this ground-breaking initiative will be provided in 2020. Also 2020 might see the approval of the Pacific Insurance and Climate Adaptation Project (PICAP), which RESPAC helped formulate with the Pacific Financial Inclusion Programme (PFIP). If approved, the project will be the first parametric based insurance scheme introduced to address climate vulnerabilities in the Pacific.

As RESPAC heads into its final year, there is a need to ramp up work surrounding the CLEWS under component 1 as well as the Regional Training Centre (RTC), Post Disaster Needs Methodology under Component 2 and PICAP as well as PERF under component 3. If implemented well, these could be legacy products that RESPAC will be associated with for years to come. While risks are always omnipresent and mandates that taxpayer funds are spent in a smart and sustainable manner, the small market challenges continue to challenge the viability of most projects. In this way, RESPAC is trialling out an innovative approach linking Solomon Islands, Kiribati and Nauru as one hub. If the building extensions for the Solomons and Kiribati Meteorological Services are completed, there is no doubt that groundwork can also begin in Nauru where the Met Services is expanding and expected to add more staff in 2020.

2. Results

Output 1: Strengthened early warning systems and climate monitoring capacity in selected PICS.

All 15 Pacific Island Countries (PICs) covered under the RESPAC are threatened by, or exposed to, natural hazards in some form or the other. The impacts of these disasters vary from country to country and regularly cause loss of lives, catastrophic damages, losses to governments in terms of damaged infrastructure and public assets, communities, the private sector and individuals. Strengthening climate early warning systems in the PICS will cushion or even avert the negative impacts of disasters as the PICS are able to take pre-emptive and proactive pre-disaster actions.

Under Output 1, RESPAC partners with National Meteorology and Hydrology Services (NMHSs) and through it, with other sectoral agencies for example, agriculture, tourism, health, academia, infrastructure, municipal authorities. Together with its partners, RESPAC focuses on human resource development and technical upgrading + advancement of early warning systems including climate monitoring equipment. The latter mainly involves the maintenance and repair of existing automatic weather stations (AWS) and in some case installation of brand-new systems[1]. To increase local knowledge and expertise, both activities involve the training of NMHS officers as a critical component to repair and maintain existing AWS as well as installation of new systems. For Climate Science, Observation and Forecasting, RESPAC has also supported skill enhancement through trainings at regional level, mostly at the Fiji Meteorological Services, some on the job training through South-South Cooperation arrangements within NMHS, as well as longer term and accredited trainings at the Australian Bureau of Meteorology.

One of the key constraints resulting in some valuable lessons imparted by the project far, is that learning, and capacity building are not isolated activities and there needs to be a holistic approach to staff development as other factors such as work space, equipment, remuneration and allowances also contribute to increase of staff morale and output. Sending a staff to a workshop or training can only yield a certain level of productive outcome and it takes a larger and more sustained level of investment to ensure that NMHS are able to retain staff, keep them well motivated so that they producing consistently at a higher level.

In 2020, RESPAC will help Nauru, Solomon and Kiribati to upgrade their building facilities to provide staff with more comfortable working space and have dedicated in house training resources. An upgrade in technical equipment used in daily work will also be supported to provide NMHS with appropriate working tools in handling day to day work.

Output 1 has been spread over four activity result areas (AR 1.1.1, to 1.1.4) and the following summaries are provided with the intention to advise on what has been achieved and to make an overall assessment on whether the activity result is on track or not, what has been achieved and what is the intended outcomes from future activities.

[1] It must be noted that through various projects and donors, there has been an influx of equipment however resources to install these in far and remote locations have proven a challenge. RESPAC has stepped in this area by helping countries install what they already had received as in the case of Fiji and Cook Islands.

AR 1.1.1: Climate data interface improved thorough assessment of gaps and collaboration with external partners to meet critical needs in terms of equipment and technical capacity

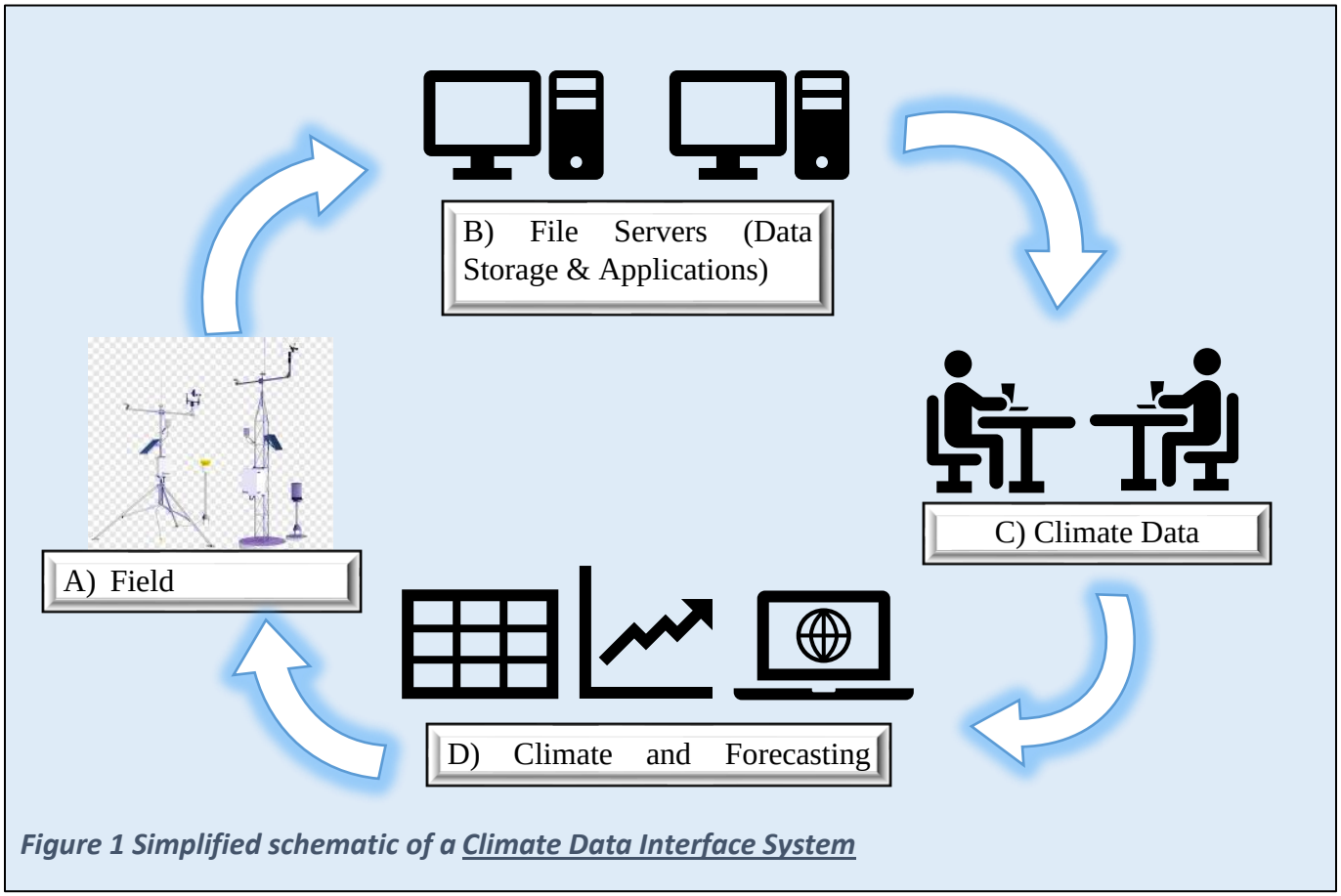


Figure 1 Simplified schematic of a Climate Data Interface System

A robust and smooth operating climate data interface is extremely critical for climate and forecasting applications. The data which is needed to facilitate Step C (refer figure 1) above, needs to be collected at source (Step A), quality checked and then stored in a central database (Step B) before it can be used to substantiate evidence-based quantitative reporting and planning. The development of weather and climate products such as the rainfall outlooks, the periodic weather prediction modules and other custom designed products all rely on the process which begins with data collection in the field. In most PICs climate data storage, archival and retrieval are a challenge as most data are manually collected and entered before it is stored, mostly in very basic storage facilities. RESPAC under this activity result focuses on supporting NMHSs in acquiring critical auxiliary backup systems to strengthen the backbone for end to end data systems' functionality. Specific activities include maintenance and upgrading of existing automatic weather systems (AWS) with spare parts replacements, procurement and installation of new AWS, training and upskilling Met staff to interpret and forecast climate data.

2019 Highlights as per Activity Result 1.1.1

Training of Met staff at the Bureau of Meteorology – Melbourne

Two male staff from the Fiji National Met Services graduated with the Graduate Diploma in Meteorology at the Australian Bureau of Meteorology Training Center (BMTC) Melbourne Australia on 30 October.

This achievement allows Mr. Vinal Prakash and Mr. Risiate Temo to meet World Meteorology Organization (WMO) requirements for a Basic Instruction Package for Meteorologists (BIP-M) and the Tertiary Education Quality and Standards Agency (TEQSA) requirements for a Graduate Diploma. The course deals with all the theoretical and practical aspects required of a forecast meteorologist to report at the required world-class standards. RESPAC financially supported their education

https://www.pacific.undp.org/content/pacific/en/home/presscenter/articles/2019/strengthening-the-role-of-meteorologists-in-the-pacific.html

UNDP and WMO CREWS Project combined to deliver the Impact Based Forecasting Workshop

UNDP and the WMO Climate Resilient and Early Warning Project (CREWS) combined to host the impact-based forecasting workshop in Solomon Islands. Initially scheduled for May, the workshop was shifted to September as a result of political instability in Solomon Islands.

Mr. Samuel Mulchemi from WMO aided by experts from the Australian Bureau of Meteorology and the South African National Weather Services guided the participants on the finer nuances of the Impact Based Forecasting. In summary, Impact Based Forecasting represents a cultural shift from reporting or forecasting of weather. The general or historical approach has generally focused on reporting the weather but little on impact. With the growing emphasis on disaster preparedness, forecasters and disaster management agencies were asked to work together to identify impacts and built an factual database of weather and climate events and its associated impacts.

UNDP RESPAC was asked to fund the Disaster Managers and 4 countries, namely Fiji, Tuvalu, Kiribati and Vanuatu, and will make attempts to ensure that the groundwork to support Impact Based Forecasting is carried out in 2020.

https://public.wmo.int/en/media/news/pacific-islands-develop-impact-based-forecasts

Training Attachment for NMHS Staff with Fiji Meteorological Service (FMS) and Quality Assurance Training

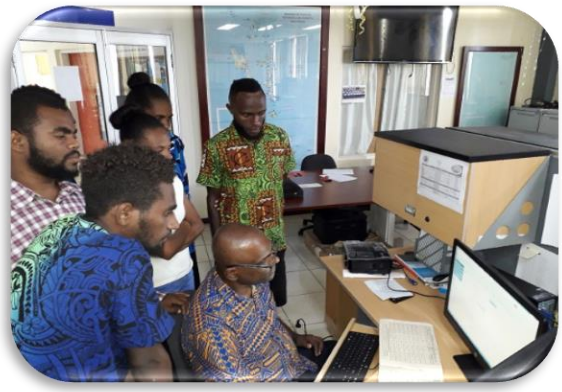


Figure 1 Mr..Atish Kumar (FMS) explaining CLIDE entry to VMGD Staff

In October 2019, Mr. Abel Kalo and Ms. Glenda Pakoa, Climate Division Staff within the Vanuatu Meteorological and GeoHazards Division (VMGD) were attached with the Climate Division of the FMS to improve their knowledge and skills on CLiDE. In between these 2 attachments, Mr. Atish Kumar, Senior Technical Officer with the FMS visited Vanuatu to assist the VMGD staff with their CLiDE and data digitization needs.

In December 2019, 3 Staff from the Kiribati Met Services, were joined by one staff from Nauru and 2 staff from the Solomon Islands Met Services for a week-long Basic Forecasting Training. These training was done in conjunction with the Himawari Satellite Training which was conducted by the Japanese Meteorological Agency. UNDP and JICA combined to fund the training and the end result was that the participants were able to attend 2 trainings at the same time.

In June and November respectively, 3 officers from Solomons Met and Fiji Met attended training with Australian Quality Management Training Authority and the New Zealand counterpart respectively. Mr. Harish Pratap and Mr. Esiki Tukana undertook the NZ training and Mr. Solomon Sammy from SIMS was trained in Australia. Quality Management Systems are an integral part of NMHS work however due to lack of resources, there is inadequate follow up to the need to improve QMS standards in the Pacific.

Upgrading and maintenance of existing and/or installation of new AWS

Linua Airport, located in the island of Loh, in the province of TORBA in Vanuatu is one of the 21 sites that have been scheduled to receive brand new AWS funded under the RESPAC project. The procurement process is still underway however it is expected to be concluded in the first quarter of 2020. A team of VMGD experts will be visiting the island in January 2020 to set up the installation process but more importantly conduct discussions with the Civil Aviation Authority of Vanuatu who are the custodians of the land on which the AWS will be installed. Other countries scheduled to receive support in terms of upgrading their AWS network include:

Figure 2 Site Identified at Linua Airport for AWS installation

Country	Locations and brief summary of work to be done	Status
Cook Islands	AWS installation in Suwarrow and Nasau	Ongoing – Procurement Pending
Fiji	**Support to FMS to install 4 * AWOS (already purchased by Fiji Govt) to be installed at Nadi International Airport**	**Completed in 2019**
Kiribati	5 sites (mainly rural airports) have been identified to receive AWS installations (Butaritari, Nikunao, Tabuaren, Tabiteua, and Phoenix)	Ongoing – Procurement Pending
Nauru	1 Site (Installation of AWS at the Top Site)	Ongoing – Procurement Pending
Niue	Repair of the I-Star System at the International Airport in Atofi.	Ongoing – Procurement Pending
Papua New Guinea	**2 AWS systems installed at Jackson International Airport and Chimbu. 6 AWOS systems at domestic airports were upgraded.**	**Completed in 2019**
Solomon Islands	Installation of 5 AWS stations at Agriculture Research Stations and 1 AWS for Henderson International Airport	Ongoing – Procurement Pending
Tokelau	2 AWS for Fakaofo and Atafu	Ongoing – Procurement Pending
Tuvalu	3 AWS for Nanumaga, Vaitupu and Nukulaelae	Ongoing – Procurement Pending
Vanuatu	1 AWS Installation at Linua Aiport, Loh Island, TORBA Province	Ongoing – Procurement Pending

The Annual Report is perhaps not the appropriate forum to discuss delays in the procurement processes, but the reality is that unlike a few years back, many suppliers and manufacturers are now entering the AWS supply market and are bidding by offering far superior products at much reduced prices. Given that the outcome of the selection process might mean the procurement of a new product which hitherto has not been introduced to the Pacific, UNDP needs to go a thorough due diligence process to ensure

that the products are compatible with existing systems and can be used seamlessly by the Pacific NMHs with increasing maintenance and repair costs.
Link to Report

AR 1.1.2: Improved understanding of traditional knowledge developed in collaboration with national and regional stakeholders including documenting and sharing of best practices.

Pacific history comprises of oral accounts and traditions passed down through the generations for centuries. The PICs have their own traditional calendars. The survival skills of Pacific communities are based on their ability to interpret behaviors of plants and animals, temperature and rainfall and astronomical indicators such as the moon, the sun and other stars. Traditional knowledge is often effective and sustainable. There are concerns that this knowledge and related skills will disappear for several reasons including knowledge holders not being able to pass the information on the next generation and the impact of land use and climate change on the traditional indicators. RESPAC in collaboration with Tonga National Met Services, local communities and Ministry of Education are working together to document surviving traditional knowledge used for forecasting and attempt to produce and integrated forecast which uses both validated traditional knowledge and scientific data. The traditional knowledge collected will also be used as a tool for communicating climate messages to local communities and resource material for school curriculum. The Australian Government through the Climate and Oceans Support Programme in the Pacific (COSPPac) is doing similar work with Vanuatu, Samoa, Niue and Solomon island Met Services and we do work in collaboration.

AR 1.1.3: Improved collaboration between National Weather Service and specific sectors to improve knowledge of climate impacts and development of counter strategies.

The change in weather, measured over a period (in short known as climate) and its variability are commonly known together as climate change. Since change is temporal and measured in years or decades, it is also subtly and barely noticeable. With the focus on disasters, more research is being done on climate change and the world is slowly realizing that changing weather patterns will indiscriminately impact the social, economic and environmental life of our coming generations. RESPAC supports sectoral participation and discussion as a means of mitigating the impacts of climate change with the simple premise that it is important to have a better understanding of the impact of climate change regardless of which economic sector one represents. Collaboration between NMHS and sectors is there critical. Also under this activity result, the project has supported the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) and Climate Services Panel of the Pacific Met Council to establish platforms for exchange and analysis of climate data on an annual basis. These 3-year partnership concluded in 2018 with the primary output being the regional climate outlook forums. The climate outlook forum is an initiative of the World Meteorological Organization under the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS), where each member country of the WMO is encouraged to devote time and effort towards greater understanding of climate and weather, its associated impacts and above all to strengthen resilience amongst citizens to counter the adverse impacts of climate variability, extremes and change. Regional and national climate outlook forums are important for sharing information, best practices and lessons learnt.

2019 Highlights as per Activity Result 1.1.3

Regional Climate Outlook Forum Noumea
Although RESPAC did not financially support the 2019 RCOF other than paying for participation of Mr. Bipnedra Prakash, Senior Scientific Officer with the Fiji Met Services, the project was appreciative of SPREPs efforts to continue with the fifth Pacific Islands Climate Outlook Forum (PICOF) held at the Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD), Nouméa, New Caledonia from 17-18 October 2019. This forum had a specific focus on the climate of September 2018 to September 2019, and the regional climate, and the tropical cyclone outlook for 2019/2020. Representatives at the forum were from regional and global organisations, National Meteorology and Hydrology Services (NMHS), the agriculture sector and universities. As per the outcome report, the forum concluded with three major recommendations. These recommendations will be programmed into the 2020 Annual Work Programme for Output 1 and implemented in selected PICs. The recommendations include: • Regional forums such as the PICOF are important for sharing information, best practices, and lessons learnt. This should continue and be linked to the functions of the Pacific Islands Regional Climate Centre (RCC, https://www.pacificmet.net/rcc). • Close working relationships between Pacific NMHSs and the agriculture sector are critical to effective warning of climate hazards leading to early preparedness. All countries throughout the region should continue to strengthen these relationships, as well as with other sectors through such mechanisms as one-on-one discussions, cluster group meetings, and national climate outlook forums. • In addition to the production of national seasonal climate outlooks which are well communicated to sectors, there is a need for simplified products and messaging especially for rural and remote communities. Sectoral impacts are most often related to drier or wetter than normal conditions. NMHSs should continue to develop climate products tailored for national sectors, relevant to their needs, and incorporating traditional knowledge elements where possible. • Climate and Tropical Cyclone outlooks for the whole Pacific region should continue to be well communicated to all NMHSs in the region prior to general release, to ensure consistent responses are provided to local media enquiries.
https://www.pacificmet.net/sites/default/files/inline-files/documents/PICOF%20Regional%20Statement%202019.pdf

National Climate Outlook Forum (Vanuatu)

The Vanuatu Meteorology and Geo-Hazards Department (VMGD) and the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) co-organised the third National Climate Outlook Forum (NCOF-3).

RESPAC, in collaboration with the Government of Vanuatu, VMGD, Green Climate Fund (GCF), Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) and Vanuatu Klaemet Infomesen blong Redy, Adapt mo Protekt (Van-KIRAP) project supported NCOF-3.

The Second Political Advisor to the Minister of Climate Change and Meteorology, Reginald Garaleo said in his official opening remarks that "The National Climate Outlook Forum brings stakeholders together, seeking societal outcomes associated with natural hazards, climate extremes and change."

"NCOFs links the information generated by VMGD with stakeholder's decision-making processes to improve the application of climate information, particularly climate information - without climate services there is no decision making."

The target audience includes farmers representing six provinces of Vanuatu, community representatives/members of the Vanuatu Rainfall Network (VRN), government officials of each sector responsible for agriculture and food security, technical directorates from SPREP and UNDP as well as climate officers from Vanuatu and Fiji Meteorological Services.

The NCOF-3 also marked the release of the Vanuatu National Tropical Cyclone Outlook for the upcoming tropical cyclone season 2019/20; review of the climate information services, agriculture sector communication plan; and consensus reached on process for the development of Agrometeorology bulletin to support local farmers.

https://dailypost.vu/news/third-national-climate-outlook-forum-targets-climate-information-for-agriculture/article_03fc3fa2-fd03-11e9-b1b0-9bd8c77e14ff.html

National Climate Outlook Forum (Fiji)

The Fiji National Climate Outlook Forum was held in Nadi from 2-6 December. The NCOF provides a platform for stakeholders to communicate the weather and climate outlooks along with the associated uncertainties; provide necessary and ongoing capacity building to understand and use weather and climate services; promote the integration of climate information into decision making processes, including identifying measures that can be taken by the stakeholders to mitigate potentially negative climate impacts and obtain better climate-informed outcomes; and discuss user views and obtain feedback for improvement of climate products and their access through the Meteorological Service.

"Severe weather forecasts with one to few days' lead-time are useful in responding to hazards to minimize the loss of assets and lives. Similarly, climate predictions made months up to a season in advance are useful for contingency planning. For climate predictions to be even more useful, they need to be assimilated into institutional systems that connect to decision contexts and community level response" said the Deputy Secretary Operation, Ministry of Infrastructure, Transport, Disaster Management and Meteorological Service, George Tavo.

Acting Director Fiji Meteorological Service, Terry Atalifo, said "The National Climate Outlook Forum provides the Fiji Meteorological Service, as providers of climate information, opportunities to interact with users with the aim of communicating content and uncertainties inherent within seasonal predictions, better. It is also an opportunity for forecasters to develop tailored products to support decision making by key stakeholder groups".

https://www.pacific.undp.org/content/pacific/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2019/Integrating_climate_information_into_the_decision-making_process.html

Activity Result 1.1.4 – Establishment of the Regional Training Center for Meteorology and Hydrology Students

IN 2018, UNDP supported a regional effort under the auspices of the Pacific Met Council's Education and Training Panel (PIETR) to support a feasibility study to look at whether it was possible to establish a Pacific based Regional Training Center. Former WMO staff namely Geoff Love and Jeff Wilson with current WMO Board Member, Mr Maria Mamaeva conducted this study. The Report was generally supportive of the establishment of the RTC and was presented to the PMC in 2019.

2019 Highlights as per Activity Result 1.1.4

Feasibility Study on the Regional Training Center (RTC) for Pacific

The Pacific Meteorological Council (PMC) during its fifth meeting in Apia, Samoa on 9 August 2019 noted the progress on the Regional Training Centre Feasibility Study. The PMC noted the great progress made since the PMC 4 and the work carried out through RESPAC in terms of addressing the issue of feasibility of the RTC for the Pacific. It also recognised the contribution of the RESPAC project and the funding provided by the Russian Federation. It recommended SPREP, USP and FMS to collaborate and work according to the framework prescribed and carry out assigned roles and the timelines proposed for introduction of classes by 2021. The PMC requested other donors and partners to contribute funding or in-kind resources to ensure that the RTC can commence implementation as soon as possible. Further Russian involvement with the Centre would be welcome through support of curriculum development, staffing of the Centre, other in kind or monetary contributions.

Figure 3 Mr. Navin Bhan, RESPAC Asssociate Manager presents the RTC findings in the PMC meeting held in Apia.

https://www.pacificmet.net/pmc/meetings/pmc-5

Output 2: Preparedness and planning mechanisms and tool to manage disaster recovery processes strengthened at regional, national and local level.

This output has a two-pronged approach to manage disaster preparedness planning and recovery processes. First to strengthen regional, national and local capacity through post disaster planning and programming. Specific activities include: Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) and Disaster Recovery Framework (DRF) training, Early Recovery training, as well as South-South cooperation arrangement where national experts on disaster recovery planning and coordination and PDNA are mobilized to support capacity of countries affected by natural disasters. Second to strengthen capacity of UN Country Teams and Pacific Humanitarian Team (PHT) to provide recovery support to countries following disaster events, which after trainings in the past years has now focused on combining and enhancing databases for baseline data at a regional level and updating the actual Damage and Losses data over the last few missing years and reports automatically to both the Sendai Framework Monitoring and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) reporting tools.

AR 2.1.1 Enhanced capacity in national stakeholders to conduct post disaster planning and programming.

Post disaster planning and programming sets the platform for long term recovery and building back better. It involves estimating the cost or the disaster effects (damage and loss), evaluating the impact of the disaster, estimating recovery needs and formulating recovery strategy. These skills set are enhanced through PDNA and DRF training. The project supported a one-week training in the Solomon Islands which brought together over thirty (30) participants from key ministries including eight women, trained to calculate economic and social costs of disasters, inform recovery strategies and assist in prioritizing reconstruction and recovery of the physical and social structures of disaster affected communities. Permanent Secretary for Ministry of Development Planning & Aid Co-ordination (MDPAC), Shadrach Fanega, added “PDNA not only gives us the opportunity to better position our collective capacity to respond when disaster occurs, but it also takes on a long-term strategic approach on how to best mitigate, adapt and minimize the risk from future disasters which have become more regular.” Undersecretary – Technical, MDPAC, Roy Mae said “the PDNA training was very effective and recognised as a reliable tool by donors and development partners who are involved in the process from the very beginning. Formulating cost recovery has always been the challenge and donors are usually reluctant or hesitant to fund.” The NDMO Director for Solomon Islands, Mr. Loti Yates commented that “having gone through several disasters in past years, Solomon Islands is struggling with long-term recovery and has been unsuccessful in attracting new funding to source recovery. Harmonizing the PDNA tool with the locally developed and used Disaster Sector Assessment (DSA) is very timely, because now we will address the loss component when disaster strikes.” MDPAC has been tasked to develop a Terms of Reference for a Technical Working Committee to operationalize the action-items coming out of the Way Forward Discussions, which includes refresher trainings, sharing of best practices and lessons learnt, and the identification of PDNA focal points for all line ministries.

https://www.pacific.undp.org/content/pacific/en/home/presscenter/articles/2019/strengthening-disaster-resilience-in-solomon-islands.html

Activity 2.1.2 Improved understanding of Early Recovery, as a stand-alone cluster and early recovery activities across other sectors and clusters.

In 2018 RESPAC organized trainings for Early Recovery (ER) and Post Disaster Needs Assessment with representatives from provincial, state, national, regional agencies as well as development partners. One of the pillars of these trainings were to enhance participant understanding of UNDP's role as the Cluster Lead Agency for ER. From the trainings, participants were mostly interested in UNDP's programming for ER that countries can access. It was also noted across most PICs that they do not have a stand-alone ER Cluster, it is established within the Clusters. Some countries don't have Humanitarian Cluster systems due to limited number of staff many committees/ working groups/taskforces already established. However, a key finding from the Evaluation of the Global Cluster for Early Recovery (GCER) conducted in 2018 is that *"despite significant efforts by the GCER over more than a decade, the concept of ER is still not clear to many stakeholders and the humanitarian community at the country level has not accepted it fully"*. Nevertheless, as part of international best practice, it was recommended that Early Recovery is usually coordinated by the Ministry of Finance and Planning. As a central agency it can mobilize internal and external resources for ER. In Fiji, the Ministry of Finance coordinates early and long-term recovery for TC Winston. RESPAC is also working with the Government of Vanuatu to designate the Department of Policy Planning and Aid Coordination as the National Recovery Agency. Meanwhile, UNDP continues to liaise with UN Partners and other organisations on early recovery interventions post disasters since it has severely underutilised as a tool to limit costs of disaster losses, prior to the full recovery/reconstruction phase. The establishment of a dedicated funding facility to cater specifically for early recovery activities has been much appreciated and thethe Pacific Early Recovery Fund is now firmly in place under Component 3, assistance to support early and long term recovery.

AR 2.2.1 Clarity in UNDP's lead role in disaster recovery and strengthening of regional capacity to support national counterparts in times of disaster.

This is an-on-going function of RESPAC and this function is activated upon any disaster of scale in the region. There was no substantive event that warranted intervention in 2019 hence no in country action was undertaken specifically for this Activity except for the protracted relocation problem for the Ambae Volcano, further detailed under AR 3.2.

Activity 2.2.2 Enhanced capacity of UN Country Team to support recovery across relevant sectors

RESPAC provides support directly and through Pacific Humanitarian Team (PHT) wherever, whenever necessary to countries when needed. With SPC, the project is developing a comprehensive database, an upgrade of the largest Disaster Risk Management database in the Pacific, comprising of and linking to multiple DRM and CC related databases. Data entry, to update the database to 2019 end of year has

finalised and a new front end of the Portal designed. This is a particularly good tool for finding information after disasters with respect to both baseline data and disaster impact and response updates. Data is disaggregated and available to everyone online for free. The newly developed database simplifies reporting as its information feeds directly into both the Sendai Framework Monitoring and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) reporting tools.

Activity 2.2.3 Improved Coordination with regional actors and donors to support implementation of recovery frameworks

On-going collaboration with SPC on the refining and adapting of PDNA/DRF trainings across the region has continued and is ready for roll-out. The RESPAC Team can mobilise within 48 hrs after a request and can rely on the PHT and SPC for strengthening the Team when required.

Output 3: Increased use of financial instruments to manage and share disaster related risk and fund post disaster recovery efforts

Most PIC economies are narrow base. Funding disaster relief is a challenge let alone recovery efforts. The norm for Governments is to reprioritising of existing projects and programmes, seek donor assistance while others go for concessional loans from financial institutions. The challenge is to develop a sustainable disaster financing instrument to manage and share disaster related risk and fund post disaster (early) recovery efforts.

AR 3.1: Increased uptake of insurance by individuals, communities, enterprises and government agencies

In 2018, RESPAC in collaboration with the Pacific Financial Inclusion Programme (PFIP) partnered with FijiCare Insurance Limited and developed a bundled micro-insurance product. The product offers both life and non-life insurance covers. These include funeral, term life, personal accident and fire. The product was initially implemented in Fiji in 2018. For 2020 it will be expanded to Vanuatu then Solomon Islands.

Fiji

The product currently covers: dairy, rice and copra farmers; social welfare recipients, and civil servants including military, police and correctional officers whose annual income is less than USD15,000 or FJD 30,000. In the 2018/2019 national budget presented in Parliament in June 2018, the Fiji Attorney General and Minister for Economy announced the micro-insurance scheme will benefit 107,417 Fijians covering 72,376 social welfare recipients and 35,041 civil servants. In 2019, FijiCare Insurance signed up Fiji Meat Industry Association and Tavua Market Vendors Association with 46 and 50 members respectively.

Vanuatu

The product will be sold primarily via the private sector, boosting the resilience of employees and their ability to cope with a range of events that may cause financial shocks.

Fisheries Insurance

In collaboration with PFIP and other donors conducted an insurance demand study and business plans for the fisheries sector to support sector specific risk financing. The Fisheries Insurance Report was finalized and shared with the Fiji Ministry of Fisheries.

http://www.pfip.org/newsroom/blog/scoping-insurance-opportunities-for-fishing-communities-in-fiji/20190918-fishers-insurance-highlights/

Fisheries.

http://www.pfip.org/newsroom/blog/scoping-insurance-opportunities-for-fishing-communities-in-fiji/20190918-fishers-insurance-highlights/

Pacific Insurance and Climate Adaptation Programme (PICAP)

This project commenced after discussions between PFIP and RESPAC in 2018 and an additional RESPAC funding element was secured. A technical team was engaged from the MCII in Bonn, and the team assisted PFIP in planning the project. A series of stakeholder engagement meetings took place during February in Tonga, Vanuatu and Fiji, by a joint MCII and PFIP team.

The aims of the meetings were to present the concept of the PICAP and to explain how it could function, to collect data on loss history, exposure and risk, and to get feedback on how a PICAP scheme may work locally, and with which potential partners. A report on the stakeholder meetings and the action points was prepared.

Many organizations were at the workshops. These included central banks, commercial banks, development banks, supervisors, risk management entities, academic institutions, non-governmental organizations, insurance companies and donors. During the workshops a wide range of potential beneficiary groups or customers was identified. These included uninsured property owners, small holder farmers, pension fund members, and parts of the public such as individuals responsible for school fees payments or remittances, and local government authorities, for example.

Following the completion of three country scoping for the climate risk adaptation and insurance to look at the feasibility of developing a parametric index-based solution to cover natural catastrophes, an inception report was prepared and shared with PFIP and RESPAC for comments. In addition, a brief project summary outlining the proposed implementation strategy was also prepared and shared for inputs.

MCII initiated discussions with reinsurers as well as weather modelling agencies who will be partners in the implementation. DHI, Red Pavia and CelsiusPro are some of the data providers that are being considered as resources to assist with data acquisition and modeling, that will assist in product and price scenario building. The data and modelled outputs will ultimately be used by reinsurers to be used in their own models.

During July 2019 PFIP and MCII team started working on the development of the PICAP programme document. A research consortium with the University of the South Pacific and University of West Indies along with PFIP and MCII for a research paper on Climate Risk Insurance was also formed and a letter of exchange was signed by all the institutes involved.

The PICAP team started their second mission in the Pacific from 29th September 2019. The first stakeholder workshop was conducted in Suva on 1st October 2019, followed by a workshop in Samoa on 3rd October 2019, in Solomon Islands during the 9th October 2019 and the last stakeholder meeting for the pacific mission was conducted in PNG on 15th October 2019 with participants present from private institutions, government departments and donor agencies.

After continuous stakeholder engagements, it was determined that the inception phase of the PICAP programme would focus on Fiji and Vanuatu for the first 2 years. However, a third country would be chosen appropriately by the end of year 1.

By December 2019, the PICAP programme document reached to its final stage of completion and is planned to be shared to the respective donors by Quarter 1 2020.

Media

The PICAP scoping mission was mentioned on the following media platform:

http://www.pfip.org/newsroom/programme-update/2019-2/developing-a-climate-risk-insurance-for-pacific-islanders/

The PICAP webpage can be accessed via link :-

http://www.climate-insurance.org/projects/pacific-insurance-and-climate-adaptation-programme-picap/

AR 3.2: Increased use of financial instruments to fund post disaster recovery efforts

RESPAC has established the Pacific Early Recovery Fund (PERF), a rapid and flexible funding mechanism in 2019 by the UNDP, Pacific Office in Fiji to assist in post disaster Early Recovery (ER) efforts for Pacific Island Countries affected by sudden/ slow onset of natural hazards.

As initial project, RESPAC has signed a LOA with the Vanuatu Government Department of Strategic Planning, Policy and Aid Co-ordination (DSPPAC), $211,000 to implement the Ambae Volcano recovery plan. The first tranche of payment has been released and full implementation is expected to be completed in quarter 1 of 2020.

The PERF intends to be sustained by a crowd funding mechanism managed by UNDP. Governments, development partners, private sector, NGOs and individuals can donate funds for the PERF that will be online March 2020 (websites, including the main messaging and outreach strategies have all been developed to cater for multiple types of disasters within 24hrs of an event).

3. PROJECT RISK

There has not been any significant change in the project risk log and the Project Management does not intend to introduce any new risks at the upcoming board meeting.

4. LESSONS LEARNT

One important lesson learned in 2019 is that delivery is important but so is quality. In 2019, we have foregone delivery of Automated Weather Stations for 0.6M as we felt that the quality of equipment would not be outlast the harsh Pacific climate circumstances and exposure to sea water. We take responsibility for the loss in delivery but find quality and customer satisfaction in the long run more important. RESPAC intends to take a more business minded approach and is working with the Fiji Meteorological Services to bring an AWS agency to the Pacific. If this proposal is successful, Pacific NMHS will be able to tap into the best expertise and pricing of AWS and related components. A study tour to Cambodia and Laos are planned in the first quarter of 2020.

5. FUTURE PLANS

The future plans will revolve around sustaining the RESPAC initiative through supporting and finding ways to keep the activities pioneered by the project to remain relevant and well-funded:

Output 1

Ensure the availability of enough capacity at national level in terms of maintaining pools of CLEWS technicians and meteorologists trained to basic and advanced levels.

Funding the RTC initiative for the next 3 – 5 years.

Output 2

Ensure the availability of sufficient capacity at national level for the continuity of developing preparedness, planning and recovery processes such as the PDNA and DRF given the evolving technical nature of the subject matter

Output 3

The risk to sustainability of the financial instruments to share disaster related risk and to fund post disaster recovery is mainly financial. Although there are also potential socio-economic risks associated with expanding the micro-insurance product to other countries such as the reluctance of the lower income demographic that the product is aimed at to buy insurance. This risk can be mitigated by conducting focused awareness raising and marketing campaigns based on the success of the Fiji experience, recognising that micro-insurance is one way to enhance community resilience.

The lack or non-availability of financial instrument to fund post disaster recovery is a development challenge. The project has established the Pacific Early Recovery Fund (PERF) as a funding mechanism

to assist Early Recovery efforts post-disaster for the PICs. A revolving fund with an initial injection of USD700,000 is made available by the project. The PERF will be replenished by both institutional donors and crowdfunding on an "as when" and need basis. The crowdfunding mechanism has been developed and will be launched in February 2020.

RESPAC in partnership with the Pacific Financial Inclusion Program has developed a project proposal. The Pacific Insurance and Climate Adaptation Programme (PICAP) aims to improve the financial preparedness of Pacific households, communities, small business, organizations and Governments towards natural disasters through a combination of stakeholder engagement, co-creation of solutions, awareness and capacity building, innovative financing options and digital linkages – with robust linkages to the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

6. PARTNERSHIPS

Partnership with regional and national agencies has been a cornerstone in the co-ordination, management and implementation of the project. At the national level, the National Meteorological and Hydrological Service (NMHS) and National Disaster Management Offices (NDMO) have been important partners in the implementation of relevant activities in their countries. As members of the Project Board, the beneficiary countries also have roles in providing strategic guidance for the project to ensure that it achieves its stated outputs and outcomes. This open and inclusive approach has been important in ensuring the relevance of the intervention to national needs and the collective ownership of results.

Partnership with regional agencies has been extremely important to avoid duplication of effort and to optimise the overall impact of the project in a region where there are many other actors and interventions addressing similar national needs. Key amongst these has been the partnership with the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) and the Pacific Community (SPC) both of which have active and complementary programmes in the region. Partnership with the University of the South Pacific (USP) is also being developed in the context of the proposed Regional Training Centre. The internal UNDP partnership forged between the RESPAC project and the Pacific Financial Inclusion Project (PFIP) is a good example of two projects with complementary objectives collaborating to deliver cost-efficient outputs without duplication of effort.

At the international level, RESPAC has established partnerships with the National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research (NIWA) of New Zealand, the Australian Bureau of Meteorology (BOM), the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) (for Output 1 CLEWS activities), the World Bank and European Union (for Output 2 regional PDNA training) and Munich Climate Insurance Initiative (for Output 3 insurance products).

Table 1: The principal partners in the project

	Output 1	Output 2	Output 3
National Agencies/ Institutions	Cook Islands Meteorological Services Fiji Meteorological Services National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) affiliates in: Micronesia Marshall Islands, and Palau. Kiribati Meteorological Office Niue Meteorology Division Papua New Guinea National Weather Service Samoa Meteorology Division Solomon Islands Meteorological Services Tuvalu Meteorological Office Tonga Meteorological Office Vanuatu Meteorology and Geo-Hazards Department, Ministry of Climate Change And the four other Met Offices to a lesser extent	Marshall Islands Disaster Management Office Emergency Management Cook Islands Vanuatu National Disaster Management Office Solomon Islands National Disaster Management Office Tuvalu Disaster Management Office And all 10 other Disaster Management Offices to a lesser extent	Samoa Chamber of Commerce Tuvalu Finance and Economic Development and Department of Environment Through RESPAC/PFIP partnership, following agencies are now recipients of RESPAC funding: Fiji Dairy Farmers Association Fiji Sugar Cane Growers Association Sugar Cane Growers Council, Fiji Rice, Copra Farmers, Fiji and other Central Banks
Regional Agencies/ Institutions	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) University of the South Pacific (USP) Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)	Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) Global Giving, World Bank	
External/Donor Country Agencies	National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Sciences (NIWA) Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	European Union World Bank	Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) Munich Climate Insurance Initiative

	Output 1	Output 2	Output 3
	Bureau of Meteorology, Australia		
UNDP Projects & UN Agencies	World Meteorology Organization (WMO)	United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (UNOCHA)	UNDP Pacific Financial Inclusion Programme (PFIP)

7. PARTNERSHIP WITH THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

For a brief period, in total of 6 months, UNDP RESPAC benefitted from the services of the fully financed Russian Volunteer. This was in addition to the services that Ms. Maria Mamaeva from the ROSHyDROMET contributed to the successful feasibility report of the Regional Training Centre. The UNDP Pacific Office has mentioned to the Moscow counterparts that upgrading of science capacity is a major target for the region and hence future collaboration under the RTC will be quite convenient and serve the needs of the region and also ensure that donor resources are aligned to fulfil a strategic interest. A study tour is being proposed for the second half of 2020 to see how the RESPAC initiatives could be further sustained with support from the Russian Federation. Some of the idea currently germinating within the RESPAC team is to exchange student with ROSHydromet University. Secondly the collaboration in terms of teaching staff is also important. The study medium and the language barriers have oft mentioned as potential hindrances however if there is a genuine attempt to share knowledge, and the commitment of resources, just as the People's Republic of China is investing in the Pacific, there is also scope for the Russian Federation to play a pivotal role in the development of Pacific people and their ability to progress and be resilient in the face of climate threats.

8. COMMUNICATION AND VISIBILITY

RESPAC communication and visibility is guided by the TDF Communication and Visibility Strategy and the UNDP Pacific Office in Fiji Communication Strategy. The project uses the following communication platforms:

RESPAC twitter, *UNDP in the Pacific Facebook page* , *RSD Facebook*,

The Table below presents RESPAC communication results from the communication platforms. In 2019 RESPAC handle tweets increased by 620 percent from 25 in 2018 to 180 in 2019. Tweet impressions was 177,533 compared to 54191 in 2018. The profile visits to the RESPAC facebook account was 2,414 in 2019. Partners and UNDP staff mentioned RESPAC 68 times in 2019. There were 215 new followers to RESPAC Twitter account. The UNDP Pacific Office twitter account recorded 41 RESPAC tweets

Activities	2018	2019	Change (+, -)
RESPAC Tweets	25	180	620
Tweet Impression	54,191	177,533	228
Profile Visits	n/a	2,414	
Mention	22	68	209
New Followers	82	215	162
UNDP Pacific Tweet	7	41	486

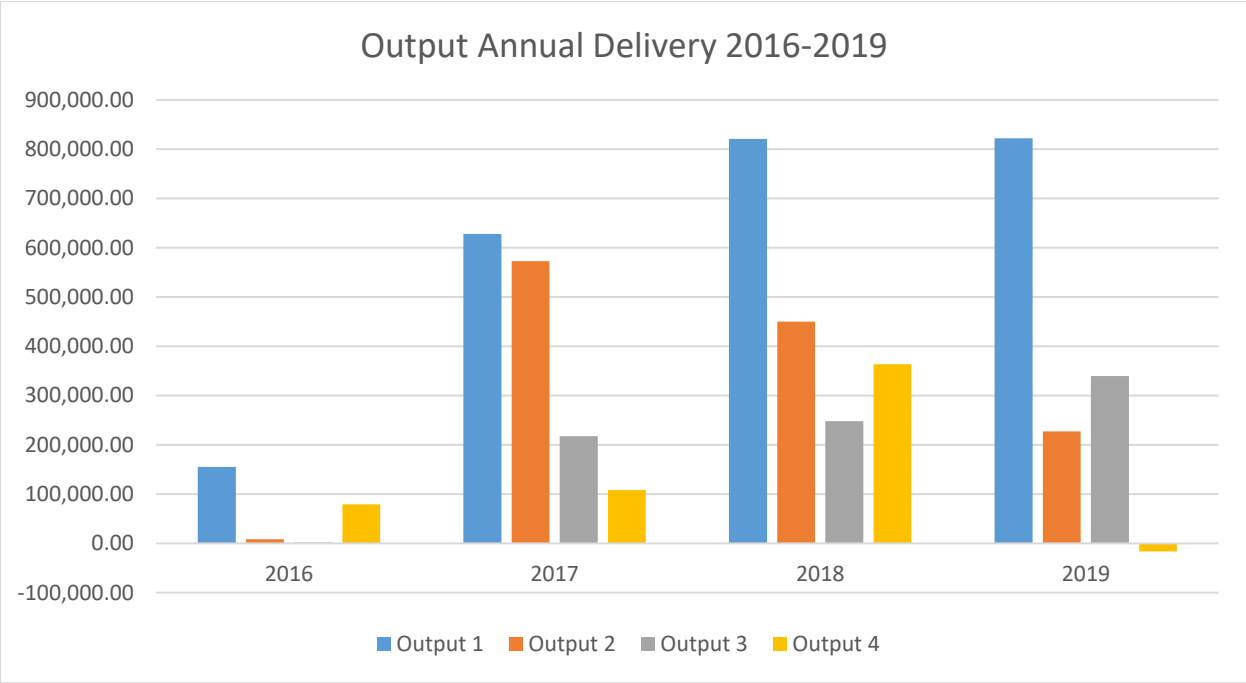
9. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

	Budgeted for the reported year	Delivered for the 2019				Budgeted for the entire project	Delivered since the project start
		UNDP1[3]	FJI10[3]	Total	(%)[2]		
Output 1		127.40	4,283.99	4,411.39			8,197.61
Activity 1.1	1,306,111.71	176,776.77	627,385.98	804,162.75	62%		2,367,171.56
Activity 1.2	4,648.96		13,231.97	13,231.97	285%		50,629.84
Activity 1.3	64,200.00						
Total Output 1	**1,374,960.67**	**176,904.17**	**644,901.94**	**821,806.11**	**60%**	**3,166,765**	**2,425,999.01**
Output 2							
Activity 2.1	245,192.79		221,209.85	221,209.85	90%		1,201,042.34
Activity 2.2	63,146.71		5,797.70	5,797.70	9%		56,757.85
Total Output 2	**308,339.50**		**227,007.55**	**227,007.55**	**74%**	**1,146,765**	**1,257,800.19**
Output 3							
Activity 3.1	305,421.19	1,280.51	338,557.67	339,838.18	111%		792,084.17
Activity 3.2	195,794.00						14,769.64
Total Output 3	**501,215.19**	**1,280.51**	**338,557.67**	**339,838.18**	68%	**1,556,765**	**806,853.81**
Output 4							
Activity 4.1	171,754.06	5,853.30	-21,827.26	-15,973.96	-9%		535,445.36
Total Output 4	**171,754.06**	**5,853.30**	**-21,827.26**	**-15,973.96**	**-9%**	**1,629,705**	**535,445.36**
TOTAL:	**2,298,652.58**	**184,037.98**	**1,188,639.90**	**1,372,677.88**	**58%**	**7,500,000**	**5,026,098.37**

[2] - Delivery rate for FY 2019

[3] – The UNDP Pacific Office has undergone a restructure where its regional programmes have not been amalgamated under a single office structure. Prior to this regional programme such as RESPAC were place under the UNDP1 business unit and this has now ceased. There is no financial bearing as expenditures have already been reported against and migration to the new project under FJI10 would be inefficient.

	Annual Delivery				
	2016	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**Total Delivery up to 31 December 2019**
Output 1		685.58	3,100.64	4,411.39	8,197.61
Activity 1.1	155,013.57	622,690.56	785,304.68	804,162.75	2,367,171.56
Activity 1.2		4,712.01	32,685.86	13,231.97	50,629.84
Total Output 1	**155,013.57**	**628,088.15**	**821,091.18**	**821,806.11**	**2,425,999.01**
Output 2					
Activity 2.1	8,380.13	567,981.66	403,470.70	221,209.85	1,201,042.34
Activity 2.2		4,689.94	46,270.21	5,797.70	56,757.85
Total Output 2	**8,380.13**	**572,671.60**	**449,740.91**	**227,007.55**	**1,257,800.19**
Output 3					
Activity 3.1	1,790.67	202,596.17	247,859.15	339,838.18	792,084.17
Activity 3.2		14,769.64	0.00	0.00	14,769.64
Total Output 3	**1,790.67**	**217,365.81**	**247,859.15**	**339,838.18**	**806,853.81**
Output 4					
Activity 4.1	79,063.29	108,638.94	363,717.09	-15,973.96	535,445.36
Total Output 4	**79,063.29**	**108,638.94**	**363,717.09**	**-15,973.96**	**535,445.36**
TOTAL:	**244,247.66**	**1,526,764.50**	**1,882,408.33**	**1,372,677.88**	**5,026,098.37**



In addition to the budget summary table please attach a Combined Delivery Report as an annex.

Submitted by_Noud Leenders, Project Manager

Date_03 February 2020

10. ANNEXES

10.1 Project performance data

Expected outputs	Output Indicators/Targets	Data source	Baseline		Value for the previous year if different from baseline	Target for the reported year	Actual value for the reported year
			Value	Year			
Output 1 Strengthened Gender-Sensitized early warning and climate monitoring capacity in selected PICs	***1.1*** # of NMS-sector working groups that have established sector-climate data correlation to support EWSs		1 Vanuatu MoH & Met Services	2017	0	1 Fiji	0 – work in progress
	# of data sharing agreements signed		1 Vanuatu Health & Met Services	2017	0	1 Fiji	0 – work in progress
	# of climate early warning products produced		0	2017	0	1 Fiji	0 - work in progress
	# of community level dialogues		0	2017	0	2 Vanuatu/Fiji	2 Vanuatu (NCOF)/Fiji (World Met Day)
	# of sector plans that explicitly address climate risk# of sector plans that explicitly address climate risk		0	2017	0	1	0
	# of National Climate Outlook forum conducted		1 Vanuatu	2018	0	2	2 - Vanuatu/Fiji
	# of Pacific Climate Outlook forum supported with SPREP		1	2018	1	1	1
	# of user evaluation conducted		0	2017	0	1	0
	# of lesson learned forum conducted		0	2017	0	1	0
	% of women that participated in the lesson learned forum		0	2017	0	1	0
	• # of guide to climate services produced		0	2017	0	1	0

Expected outputs	Output Indicators/Targets	Data source	Baseline		Value for the previous year if different from baseline	Target for the reported year	Actual value for the reported year
			Value	Year			
	• # of guidelines on sector level data collection provided		0	2017	0	1	0
	1.2 # of countries with National Met Officers on improved CLEWS and monitoring capacity (*disaggregated by gender*)		5 countries with 81 national Met Officers (60 M & 21 F) [Fiji - 10 M; Kiribati -1M & 2F; Solomon Is – 1M, Tonga – 2M; & Vanuatu – 45M & 20F]	2018	4	2	2 - Fiji
	1.3 # of countries with improved technical capacity in CLEWS equipment		0	2017	0	3	2 Fiji, PNG In progress Niue, Tokelau, Cook Islands, Solomon Islands, Kiribati & Vanuatu
Output 2	***2.1*** # of regional experts that have improved capacity in Post Disaster Recovery as part of South to South Cooperation (disaggregated by Gender)		1 Fiji	2017	0	5	46 (34 males and 12 females -FSM, Fiji, RMI, SOI, Tonga, VUV, UNDP, ILO, SPC, SPREP, EU,

Expected outputs	Output Indicators/Targets	Data source	Baseline		Value for the previous year if different from baseline	Target for the reported year	Actual value for the reported year
			Value	Year			
Preparedness and planning mechanisms and tools to manage disaster recovery processes strengthened at regional, national and local level							FAO, Pacific Disability Forum and Pacific Islands Private Sector Organization
	# Country preparedness packages (CPP) informing country disaster response and recovery in PICT		1 RMI	2017	0	2	1 Cook Islands completed. Tuvalu in progress
Output 3.0 Increased use of financial instruments to manage and share disaster related risk and fund post disaster recovery efforts	# of innovative climate related insurance-based solutions designed and shared with the Insurance Industry		0	2017	0	1	1 Fiji
	# of countries with SMEs that have improved knowledge of climate related insurance cover		8 Fiji, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu	2017	0	1	1 Vanuatu
	# of countries that have access RESPAC Early Recovery Fund (Pacific Early Recovery Fund – PERF)		0	2017	0	2	In progress Vanuatu & Fiji

Expected outputs	Output Indicators/Targets	Data source	Baseline		Value for the previous year if different from baseline	Target for the reported year	Actual value for the reported year
			Value	Year			
	# of countries with SMEs that have improved knowledge of climate related insurance cover		8 Fiji, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu	2017	0	1	1 Vanuatu
	# of countries that have access RESPAC Early Recovery Fund (Pacific Early Recovery Fund – PERF)		0	2017	0	2	In progress Vanuatu & Fiji

10.2 **Combined Delivery Report** for the reported year.

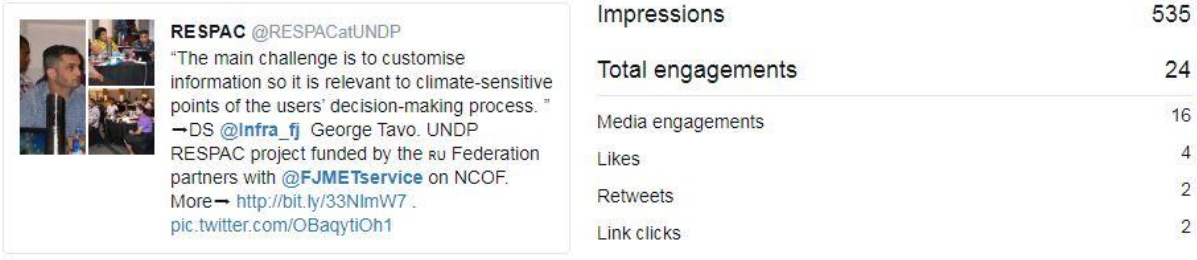
10.3 **Media coverage report** with links to main publications

Brief Overview

A SWOT analysis of RESPAC communications identified the failure in not fully utilising partners and stakeholders' communications officers to create visibility and highlight RESPAC activities in the Pacific Small Island Developing States (SIDS) we work in. Strategic efforts will be done in 2020 to ensure media and visibility coverage is also part of deliverables from partners. For instance, discussions are underway with Communications officer, Department of Strategic Policy, Planning and Aid Coordination Prime Minister's Office Port Vila, Vanuatu Ms Frida Sam on expected communications outcomes for the disbursements of fund for the Ambae Volcano Early recovery and rebuilding efforts.

In addition to this RESPAC twitter account had very little followers of less than 90, compared to UNDP Pacific office in Fiji sitting at over 26,000 followers. A lot of effort was taken to direct traffic to RESPAC twitter handle, whilst also contributing to the UNDP corporate handle. This year we also ensure the voices of women, children, elderly were captured and shared in photo quotes (Example below).

Social Media



In 2019:

- RESPAC handle tweets increased by 620% compared to 2018
- Tweet impressions for 2018 sat at 61,160, in 2019 there was a 25,000% increase. Impressions for all 2019 tweets reached an impressive total of 154,15,510.

- No data was available for profile visits to the RESPAC account for 2018, however in 2019 there were 2414 visits
- There was an increase by 209% of mentions this year, by partners and colleagues.
- There was also an impressive 162% increase in followers compared to 2018.
- The UNDP Pacific Office in Fiji Twitter accounts posts increased by 485.71% in 2019.
- Facebook posts increased by 381.81%

Note: Impressions – the number of times the tweet appears on someone's timeline.

Engagements – the number of times the user interacts with the tweet.

RESPAC AND UNDP PACIFIC TWITTER HANDLES

Details	Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	% increase
RESPAC Tweets	2019	0	1	35	7	45	11	8	12	18	16	16	11	180	620%
	2018	0	1	5	10	4	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	25	
Tweet Impressions	2019	4186	11.1k	21.5k	12.8k	33.9k	14.4k	7417	12.6k	16.6k	20.8k	15.3k	6930	154,15,510	25,000%
	2018	690	2134	6144	7271	6678	3854	913	9177	9250	2734	2327	3019	61,160	
Profile Visits	2019	0	3	529	185	519	109	100	164	60	331	335	79	2414	2414 PROFILE VISITS IN 2019
	2018	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Mentions	2019	0	0	7	2	12	3	1	4	11	8	4	16	68	209%
	2018	0	0	3	1	2	5	1	4	1	2	2	1	22	
New Followers	2019	8	22	42	17	40	8	16	9	14	17	22	0	215	162%
	2018	6	12	5	8	10	2	0	6	5	5	2	3	82	
UNDP PACIFIC Tweets	2019	2	1	4	0	1	0	0	1	2	9	4	17	41	485.71%
	2018	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	7	

Communications documents

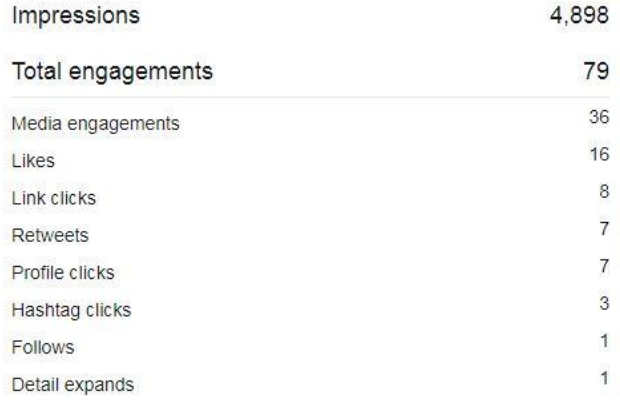
The following key documents were produced to help guide project team and communications officer with goals and key messaging for the RESPAC project. The underlying message across all components including additional activities that sit under the RESPAC umbrella is the concept of being in a "constant state of preparedness" this is made possible through access to quality data whether it is for component one – climate and meteorological data or baseline data for communities for component two.

The documents and templates developed include;

1. UNDP RESPAC Communications Strategy
2. (Template) Communicating from the Field
3. (Template) Communicating Monthly Snapshot (Monitoring)
4. (Template) Communication Plan (for events, trainings, campaigns etc)

Highlights and Achievements

Visibility and awareness increased this year through social media update but also through the staging of events supported by the project. Some are listed below with links. Where possible photo quotes were developed and shared. Merchandise was also shared throughout the year coinciding with events and campaigns including umbrellas, usbs, pencil cases, t-shirts, shirts, drinking bottles, writing pads. The RESPAC team in March 2019, had a awareness booth during Fijis World Meteorology Day celebrations held in Fiji old capital Levuka. On the day, organisers announced their gratitude to UNDP RESPAC and the Russian Federation for the support. Public awareness was also carried out on the island of Taveuni during Fijis celebration for International Disaster Risk Reduction week.



GIS Training

https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1103428641092886528
https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1101241905583538176?s=20
https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1092231733477441536

https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1092610349566636032
https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1093007437353766914
https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1102317316237254657

RESPAC, Fiji Meteorology Services and Fijis Ministry of Health and Medical Services Meeting on the development of Public Health Advisory System for Climate Sensitive Diseases.

https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1115779385707991040
https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1106424449673224193

UN World Water Day

https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1108919978974019584

Meteorology Directors Panel Discussion

https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1106371743503912962

Fiji's World Meteorology Day (WMD) celebrations (Component one)

https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1108585760490283010
https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1108830038948896768

https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1108844930342871040
https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1108860797256527872
https://twitter.com/merana_kitione/status/1108863995270684672
https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1108875583306362880
https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1108899839562006528
https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1108919978974019584
https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1109155470206365696
https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1109203540038189056
https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1109329365421035520
https://twitter.com/UNDP_Pacific/status/1111545780555309058
https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1149487801060081665?s=20

https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1109329365421035520

International Disaster Risk Reduction Day (IDRR) celebrations (Component 2)

The Communications officer produced the Taveuni Schools Competition guideline for the school's poster, banner design and oratory competition. This was endorsed by Fijis Ministry of Education, Fijis National Disaster Management Office and disseminated to all schools in Taveuni.

https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1184316061727854594?s=20
https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1184644099434901504?s=20
https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1186757996069605377?s=20
https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1187152295022092290?s=20
https://www.facebook.com/UNDP.Pacific/posts/2443301375724917

https://www.facebook.com/UNDP.Pacific/posts/2439970089391379
https://www.facebook.com/UNDP.Pacific/posts/2435856799802708
https://www.facebook.com/UNDP.Pacific/posts/2424477754273946
https://www.facebook.com/UNDP.Pacific/videos/2449916678460531/

https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1196631950074630150?s=20

https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1196973591637610496?s=20

International Women's Day
https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1103792778746556416
https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1103848560385089536
https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1103817684427321344
https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1107473123312467968

Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) and Disaster Risk Framework (DRF) training
https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1107879032085831680
https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1108574814787166209
https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1109965333245247488
https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1110004361449467904
https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1110420850702835712
https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1149484032784130051?s=20
https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1134232092030562304?s=20
https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1133168420931817472?s=20
https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1126257239835037697?s=20

Ambae Volcano Early recovery and rebuilding efforts

Ambae Recovery Update – Where are we at?

Inauguration of Automated Weather Station in Cook Islands
https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1112574549868965888

Formulation of Fijis Country Preparedness Package
https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1151652036024233985?s=20

Support for Fiji Meteorology Services Staff to COSPac 2 meeting
https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1151969678794690560?s=20

5th Pacific Meteorological Council/RTC
https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1160714971258466312?s=20
https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1161383005027360768?s=20

World Humanitarian Day – Featuring Women Humanitarians
https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1163278275889623040?s=20

https://twitter.com/UNDP_Pacific/status/1163602332380061697?s=20
https://twitter.com/UNDP_Pacific/status/1163244857382432768?s=20

Component 3
https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1169795677955584000?s=20
https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1131727622562492417?s=20

Fiji National Climate Outlook Forum, National Climate Outlook Forum
https://www.facebook.com/FijiMetService/posts/3833377106688017
https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1202325919941050373?s=20
https://twitter.com/UNDP_Pacific/status/1201999098494083072?s=20
https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1202329885844234240?s=20
https://twitter.com/merana_kitione/status/1202358494524932096?s=20
https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1202412059138260993?s=20
https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1202451250861629441?s=20
https://twitter.com/UNDP_Pacific/status/1202453806115479553?s=20
https://twitter.com/UNDP_Pacific/status/1201977252151300096?s=20
https://twitter.com/UNDP_Pacific/status/1201999098494083072?s=20
https://www.facebook.com/UNDP.Pacific/posts/2546725552049165
https://twitter.com/UNDP_Pacific/status/1201913069388959746?s=20
https://www.facebook.com/FijiMetService/posts/3814500221909039

Vanuatu's Third National Climate Outlook Forum
https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1187511519451344896?s=20
https://www.facebook.com/UNDP.Pacific/posts/2460039017384486

PRE WMO Class IV Weather Observers Certificate Course VMGD CADET TRAINING
https://www.facebook.com/UNDP.Pacific/posts/2517188255002895

VMGD Archiving and digitalizing Critical Historical data
https://www.facebook.com/UNDP.Pacific/posts/2529049960483391
https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1126002255113510912?s=20

Support for Fiji Meteorology Services (FMS) staff to the Bureay of Meteorolgy Training Center (BMTC) in Melbourne.
https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1094114601170399233
https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1176372575724720130?s=20
https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1098439356564439040
https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1095490171519127552
https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1109155470206365696
https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1178824193573412864?s=20

https://www.facebook.com/UNDP.Pacific/posts/2474234949298226
https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1133511456308117504?s=20

https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1131332785250025472?s=20
https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1129189626797674496?s=20
https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1126357487861395461?s=20

Gender Sensitive Communications Learning Session
https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1141845007160078336?s=20

Support to Nauru Weather Station becoming WMO member
https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1130957907292372992?s=20
https://twitter.com/RESPACatUNDP/status/1134067960111292417?s=20

Website

Publications

- UNDP RESPAC e-newsletter December edition 2019
- RESPAC Disaster Risk Management Information Workshop (29-30 May 2018)
- Feasibility Study for a Pacific – Based WMO Regional Training Centre
- Research: Scoping insurance for fishing communities in Fiji
- Fiji Care – Bundled insurance for sugarcane cane farmers FAQs
- The road to launching 'Bundled Micro Insurance in Fiji – Key lessons

Articles

- Science to Service- Weather and Climate Observations
- A child's cry for stronger homes
- Scoping Insurance Opportunities for Fishing Communities in Fiji
- In Fiji: Asia – Pacific marks 2019 World Tsunami Awareness Day
- Insurance helps dairy farmer in time of need
- Farmer rebuilds life with new insurance payout

Videos

- Talei Qalovaki's interview – the day she lost her home and belongings to Tropical Cyclone Winston
- Microinsurance cover for sugarcane farmers – Ravinesh Ram Chetty
- Microinsurance cover for social welfare recipients in Fiji – Laisani Dau
- How Fiji developed the Pacific's first microinsurance
- Microinsurance cover for social welfare recipients in Fiji – John Prakash
-

2018

- Kelera Vuiyali rebuilt her home with microinsurance
- PFIP Impact Stories – FijiCare bundled Microinsurance – Panapasa Ralulu
- How microinsurance helped Salesh Kumar when he lost his home to a fire
- Funerals are expensive in the Pacific, heres how microinsurance can help

- Microinsurance- providing protection for farmers

Press Release

- Integrating climate information into the decision – making process
- Strengthening Disaster Risk Management in RMI
- Strengthening Disaster Resilience in Solomon Islands
- Developing a Climate Risk Insurance for Pacific Islanders
- Pacific Regional Climate Risk Adaptation and Insurance Study underway
- Fiji Meteorology Services Press Release: NCOF 2019
- United Nations University Press Release
- Fiji Care Insurance Ltd wins RJS innovation Award
- Fijian Government Budget bolsters financial inclusion
- Dairy Farmers microninsurance scheme pays first claim
- More farming sectors in Fiji receive insurance protection
- Dairy farmers covered under microinsurance scheme for the first time in Fiji
- Delivering the claims promise
- 12,500 sugarcane farmers in Fiji covered under new microinsurance package

Mainstream media

Here are some links for articles that have appeared in mainstream media across the pacific. RESPAC coverage reached media in Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Cook Islands, Fiji, Tonga, America, Regional Pacific through the PACNEWS (Regional media organisation)

- Third National Climate Outlook Forum Targets Climate Information for Agriculture
- SIG does not attract new money for SI recovery: Loti
- SIG officials on Post Disaster Needs Assessment
- Mai Life (Television) Simpson at 8
- The Cook Islands Prepare for Climate Change
- Pacnews: Pacific Regional Climate Risk Adaptation and Insurance Study underway
- Component 2: Collaboration on the Munich Climate Insurance Initiative

- United Nations Initiatives look at parametric and index insurance for Pacific Islands
- PFIP, MCII conducts a three- country feasibility study
- Sending accurate weather reports main priority: FMS -FBC news
- FMS to look at simplifying weather jargon
- Timely weather report 'A challenge'
- FMS looks to improve services
- Support to Nauru Weather Services

10.4 - … Any other annexes can be added if deemed necessary by the project team. Examples may include personal stories of project beneficiaries, outline of main projects supported under the area-based programmes, etc.