Annual Workplan (AWP) - 2017

Summary of Activities Funded and Focus Areas in 2017

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Contents

Section 1: Summary of 2017 Annual Workplan and RESPAC Financial Status

This document outlines the 2017 workplan and budget for the Pacific Resilience in SIDS (RESPAC) project, assigning funding by technical component ('output').

The overall funding available for the three-year project is USD 7.5 million, of which **USD 2.945 million** are assigned to the Project Management Unit (PMU). PMU costs cover: salary for Suva based staff (as well potentially as an additional staff member to avoid the need to rely on consultants); plus 8% General Management Services (GMS) Fees which the Russian Government pays to UNDP for implementing the RESPAC Project.

After PMU costs are considered, available funding for technical activities under the RESPAC project is **USD 4.555 million** (Table 1). At this point, just over half of USD4.555 million are committed to Output 1 to support Climate Early Warning Capacity in the PICs.

Funding for RESPAC arrives in annual instalments from the principal donor (the government of Russia). Table 2 displays the RESPAC budget per year for the life of the project. It can be seen that the project received USD3.3 million in the first 12 months of the project: a starting payment of USD1.1 million in May 2016, followed

Table 1 – Summary of total RESPAC Funds by Outputs, Technical Staff and PMU Costs (All figures in US Dollars)			
	A	B	C = (A- B)
	Total Allocated under the PRODOC	Technical Staff & PMU Costs for 3 years	Amount available for Programming
Output 1: Strengthened early warning and climate monitoring capacity in selected PICs	$3,166,765	$666,765	$2,500,000
Output 2: Preparedness and planning mechanisms and tools to manage disaster recovery processes strengthened at regional, national and local level	$1,146,765	$381,765	$765,000
Output 3: Increased use of financial instruments to manage and share disaster related risk and fund post disaster recovery efforts	$1,556,765	$266,765	$1,290,000
Project Management Unit	$1,629,705	$1,629,705	Nil
	$7,500,000	$2,945,000	$4,555,000

by USD2.2million in February 2017 (February) after the submission of the 2016 Annual Report. With **USD0.255million expended in 2016**, the total funds remaining to date (excluding expenses made in January and February 2017) are in the vicinity of USD3.045million. The total commitment for the 2017 Annual Workplan is **USD2.421 million**. The balance of fund, is intended to keep the project afloat in the months of January and February 2018 (and thus counted as funding towards the 2018 AWP) before the third instalment.

Table 2: Financial Summary of Russian Funds committed under RESPAC (All figures in USD million)					
	2016	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**Total**
Funding (Instalments)	1.1	2.2	2.2	2.0	7.5
Funding Received	**1.1**	**2.2**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**3.3**
Balance Due	Nil	Nil	2.2	2.0	4.2
Amount Spent	0.255				0.255
Cash on Hand with UNDP (As of February 2017)	**0.845**	**2.2**			**3.045**

The budget for technical activities envisaged for 2017 is USD2.3 million. When PMU costs are included, the annual budget for 2017 is USD2.4 million (Table 3). As already indicated, the largest expense for the 2017 budget is Activity 1 – strengthened early warning and climate monitoring services. This Activity accounts for 51 per cent of the entire budget for 2017.

Table 3: 2017 Allocation by Output/Component		
	Activity Result	**Amount**
Output 1: Strengthened early warning and climate monitoring capacity in selected PICs	AR 1.1.1: Climate Data interface improved through thorough assessment of gaps and collaboration with external partners to meet critical needs in terms of equipment and technical capacity	640,000
	AR 1.1.2 – Improved understanding of traditional knowledge developed in collaboration with national and regional stakeholders including documenting and sharing of best practices.	20,000
	AR 1.1.3 – Improved collaboration between National Weather Service and specific sectors to improve knowledge of climate impacts and development of counter strategies.	380,000
	AR 1.2.1 – Enhanced communication and knowledge products developed for public consumption culminating in increased knowledge of climate and related risks.	30,000
	Prorated Salary	115,000
		US$1,220,000

	Activity Result	**Amount**
Output 2: Preparedness and planning mechanisms and tools to manage disaster recovery processes strengthened at regional, national and local level	AR 2.1.1 Strengthen capacity of selected PIC governments to establish disaster preparedness and post disaster recovery	122,402
	AR 2.1.2 Strengthen capacity of selected PIC governments to coordinate and manage disaster preparedness and post disaster recovery	241,638
	AR 2.2.1 Enhanced capacity of UN Country Team to support recovery across relevant sectors	Included in AR2.1.1
	AR 2.2.2 Improved Coordination with regional actors and donors to support implementation of recovery frameworks	24,464
	Prorated salary	185,000
		US$573,504

	Activity Result	Amount
Output 3: Increased use of financial instruments to manage and share disaster related risk and fund post disaster recovery efforts	AR 3.1.1: Innovative cost effective insurance products specifically in response to climate and weather events identified through feasibility assessments and consideration of views of clients and insurance brokers.	250,000
	Prorated Salary	70,000
		US$320,000

	Activity Result	Amount
Project Management Unit	AR 4.1.1 Project Management. Monitoring and Evaluation (PMU Staff Costs, Supplies, Travel).	129,000
	GMS (8%)	179,400
		US$308,400
		TOTAL: US$2,421,904

Section 2: Activity Results by Output and Geographical Focus

This section provides the rationale and geographic focus for activities that RESPAC will target in its first full year of implementation. In view of the broad scope of the project and the fact that 15 countries with numerous stakeholders are involved, targeting the needs of all stakeholders in the RESPAC project is a challenge, particularly when targeting investment in Activity 1 – enhanced capacity for Climate Early Warning Systems. As there are other similar themed projects implemented by other donors and partners, the RESPAC project will then target strong partnership to minimise duplication and ensure maximum benefits from the resources committed.

Output 1 - Strengthened early warning and climate monitoring capacity in selected PICs

Figure 1: Activity Result 1.1 – Budget and Geographical Focus

ATLAS Activity 1.1: Increased capacity within national and regional meteorological services to generate user-relevant information on climate risks

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

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

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

Description	Allocation
Consultants	0.02m
Sub Contract	0.555m
Training	0.065m
Sub Total	0.64m

For Regional Training of Met Technicians and joint assessments on Observation Networks – 15 countries: PNG, SOI, Van, and Kiribati initial investment in equipment

Description	Allocation
Consultants	0.02m
Sub Total	0.02m

For collaboration with COSPPAC and SPREP as they have worked with Met Offices on documenting and building TK databases.

Description	Allocation
Training	0.143m
Sub Contract	0.025m
Technical Staff	0.327m
Sub Total	0.495m

Countries that are /or will be in advanced data readiness stage, i.e. Fiji, Samoa, SOI, Cooks, Van, PNG, Kiribati

Sub Activity Result 1.1.1 – This activity result focuses on building or improving existing climate observation networks to ensure that the climate data emanating from these networks are of sufficient quality to help climate scientists to develop information products (in the form of bulletins and other advisories) that can be used to sensitise as well as used to enhance productivity in different economic sectors. The budget allocation of USD 0.64million against this activity result or 30% of the total RESPAC budget for 2017 emphasises the importance of the activities below and their linkage to other activity result areas under Component 1 but also to Component 2 and 3:

▪ Sub Contract to conduct Training for Meteorological Technicians – This activity will focus on conducting country level workshops to assist Met Officers and Technicians in maintaining and calibrating equipment so that accurate data readings of climate elements (rainfall, temperature, wind speeds etc.) are captured and transmitted from the observation network through to the analysis and dissemination both within and outside of Met Offices. A regional workshop to discuss the specifics of this proposed activity in terms how it will be implemented at the country level was amongst the first activities to officially start off the RESPAC project in 2017. Since the scope of this activity was regional,

all 15 countries will partake in the activity but subject to their readiness and willingness to commit staff to 3-month training programme.

- Sub-Contract to assist selected Countries in improving Climate Observation Network – Based on the multi-criteria analysis – refer to Annex 3, it is deemed that 3 countries will be initially selected to receive direct funding to upgrade their climate observation networks. As some PICs are already in the process of securing funding from other sources, this activity will need to be properly managed to avoid concerns that one country has been favoured over another. To this extent, the multi criteria analysis has used multiple data sets for the initial selection of 3 countries. Furthermore, UNDP is committed to additional resource mobilization with other partners to ensure that priority is given at the country level to maintaining climate observation networks and ensuring that rigorous and undivided attention is given to the data collection process.
- Consultancy to conduct diagnostic studies to improve Climate Observation Networks – While most countries have prioritized and received support to undertake diagnostic studies of their observation networks, this funding support through RESPAC will be extended to those countries that intent to use these funds as a means of leveraging other funding support to carry out extensive improvements in their climate observation networks.

Sub Activity Result 1.1.2 – This activity result focuses on improving repository of traditional knowledge in the Pacific. Since the Climate and Oceans Support Program in the Pacific (COSPPac) Project and SPREP has been in the forefront of conducting activities at the country level, RESPAC will collaborate with the 2 partners to identify activities that can add value to ongoing work in the region and at the time of writing Tonga looks favourable based on expert advice from partners.

Sub Activity Result 1.1.3 – Engaging with specific sectors in terms of using climate data will be the focus of activities implemented and a brief summary of the focus areas are as follows:

- Fiji, Samoa and Solomon Islands are amongst the first batch of countries who have established the link between Climate Data for the Environment (CliDE) and Climate Data for the Environment Services Application Client (CliDEsc), where the former is an initiative of the Australia Bureau of Meteorology to centralize data storage. CliDEsc is an online software tool developed by NIWA to analyse and present in graphic and other forms, real time climate information and trends across various timescales.
- Other countries that may set up the CliDEsc powered portal in 2017 are PNG, Vanuatu, Kiribati and Cook Islands.
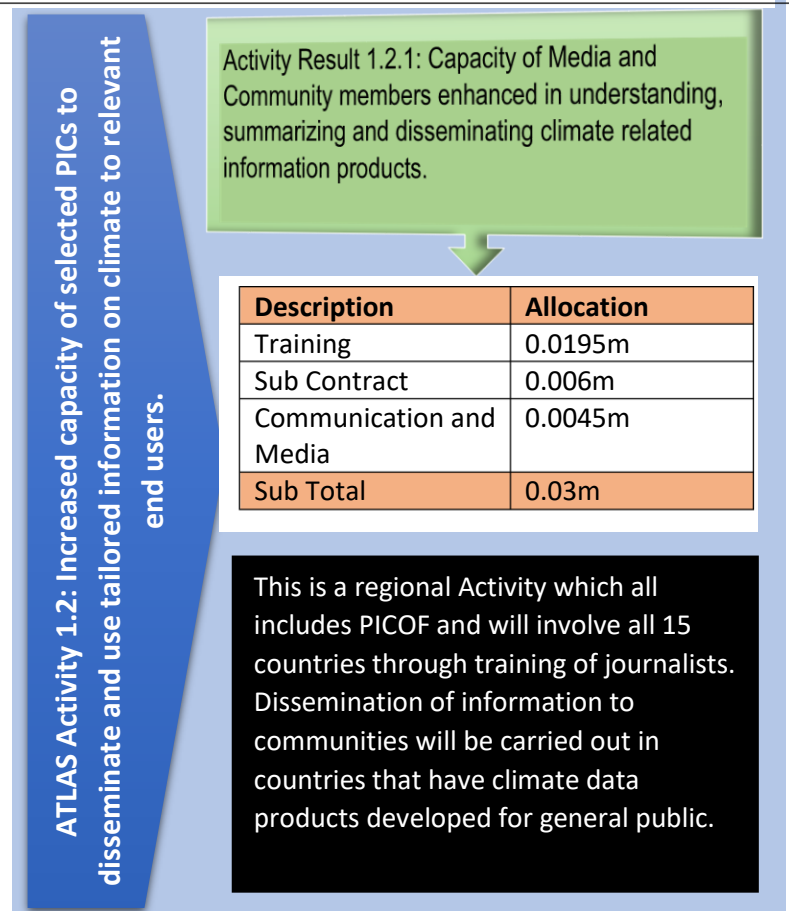
As initially envisaged by the RESPAC project document, Activity Result 1.2 (summarized as per Figure 2) is seen as a Regional Activity hence its coverage expands to all 15 countries in the region. One of the first activities conducted in this regard was funding towards the Pacific Islands Climate Outlook Forum (PICOF), a multi country and stakeholder event which is organized by SPREP since 2015. Under the grant partnership, UNDP has allocated USD30,000 or a total of USD90,000 to support the PICOF from 2016 to 2018.

In 2017, RESPAC will also engage with the media organizations to implement activities across the 15 PICs as explained below.

Sub Activity 1.2.1 – In partnership with regional media organisations – RESPAC will help train journalists and reporters on climate reporting and dissemination of information to the general public. As such, training will require active involvement of

Figure 2: Activity Result 1.2 Budget and Geographical Focus.

ATLAS Activity 1.2: Increased capacity of selected PICs to disseminate and use tailored information on climate to relevant end users.

Activity Result 1.2.1: Capacity of Media and Community members enhanced in understanding, summarizing and disseminating climate related information products.

Description	Allocation
Training	0.0195m
Sub Contract	0.006m
Communication and Media	0.0045m
Sub Total	0.03m

This is a regional Activity which all includes PICOF and will involve all 15 countries through training of journalists. Dissemination of information to communities will be carried out in countries that have climate data products developed for general public.

Meteorological staff to help simplify climate and meteorological terms, collaboration with National Met Services will be important to the success of the training. It is hoped that the training will lead to improved understanding of climate terms and simplified media reporting for public consumption. In the following years, RESPAC intends to carry out public surveys to gauge the impact of the work and the level of understanding amongst general users of the climate and meteorological terms and whether this has contributed to overall resilience of Pacific communities.
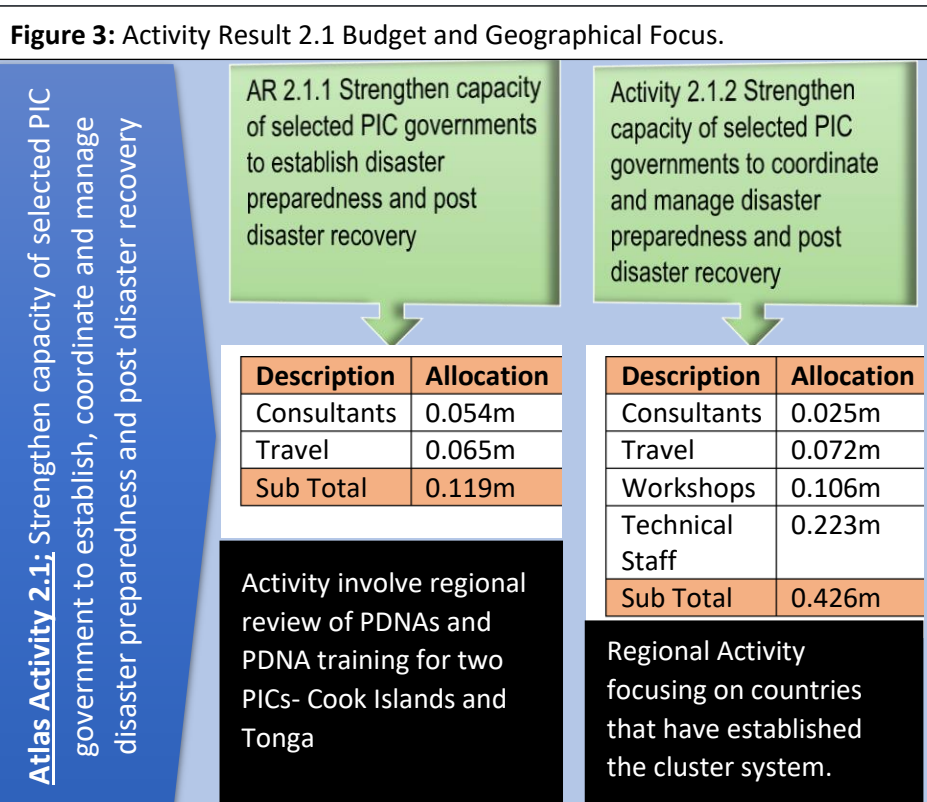
Output 2: Preparedness and planning mechanisms and tools to manage disaster recovery processes strengthened at regional, national and local level.

As illustrated in Figure 3, the focus of activities under Activity Result 2 is to improve capacity in the region to establish, coordinate and manage post disaster recovery. As UNDP is the global support Agency on Early Recovery, the focus of this activity result will be on early recovery processes, i.e., how government and non-government stakeholders in early recovery and/or across the cluster system integrate early recovery to their pre- and post-disaster planning and preparedness work.

Activity Result 2.1.1 – Support to countries to establish or develop early recovery capacity and post disaster planning by establishing national and sub-national coordinating mechanisms. This will focus on recurrent data collection requirements for various resilience related sectors. Gender disaggregated data is vital for planning of restoration of livelihoods. Support for recovery framework development will take the form of a regional review of PDNAs, as well as additional in-country training in post disaster needs assessment.

Activity Result 2.1.2 – This activity area will focus on enhancing national capacity to integrate early recovery and planning across sectors and clusters during post disaster times. This will be achieved through national training in early recovery, reviews of national disaster risk management strategies and mechanisms to identify community post disaster needs, the establishment of country preparedness packages in selected countries, collection of baseline vulnerability data and providing support to government in disaster information management. Capacity building of tracking progress through monitoring of recovery will be covered with a focus on gender and community feedback options to enhance the effectiveness of recovery programmes. Knowledge exchange between countries is a vital part of this component.

The involvement of the Ministry responsible for Planning and Budgeting is crucial to the overall objective of enhancing national capacity for early recovery as this links to longer term sustainable development. NDMOs are mostly pre-occupied with immediate post disaster response activities such as assessments and

Figure 3: Activity Result 2.1 Budget and Geographical Focus.

Atlas Activity 2.1: Strengthen capacity of selected PIC government to establish, coordinate and manage disaster preparedness and post disaster recovery

AR 2.1.1 Strengthen capacity of selected PIC governments to establish disaster preparedness and post disaster recovery

Description	Allocation
Consultants	0.054m
Travel	0.065m
Sub Total	0.119m

Activity involve regional review of PDNAs and PDNA training for two PICs- Cook Islands and Tonga

Activity 2.1.2 Strengthen capacity of selected PIC governments to coordinate and manage disaster preparedness and post disaster recovery

Description	Allocation
Consultants	0.025m
Travel	0.072m
Workshops	0.106m
Technical Staff	0.223m
Sub Total	0.426m

Regional Activity focusing on countries that have established the cluster system.
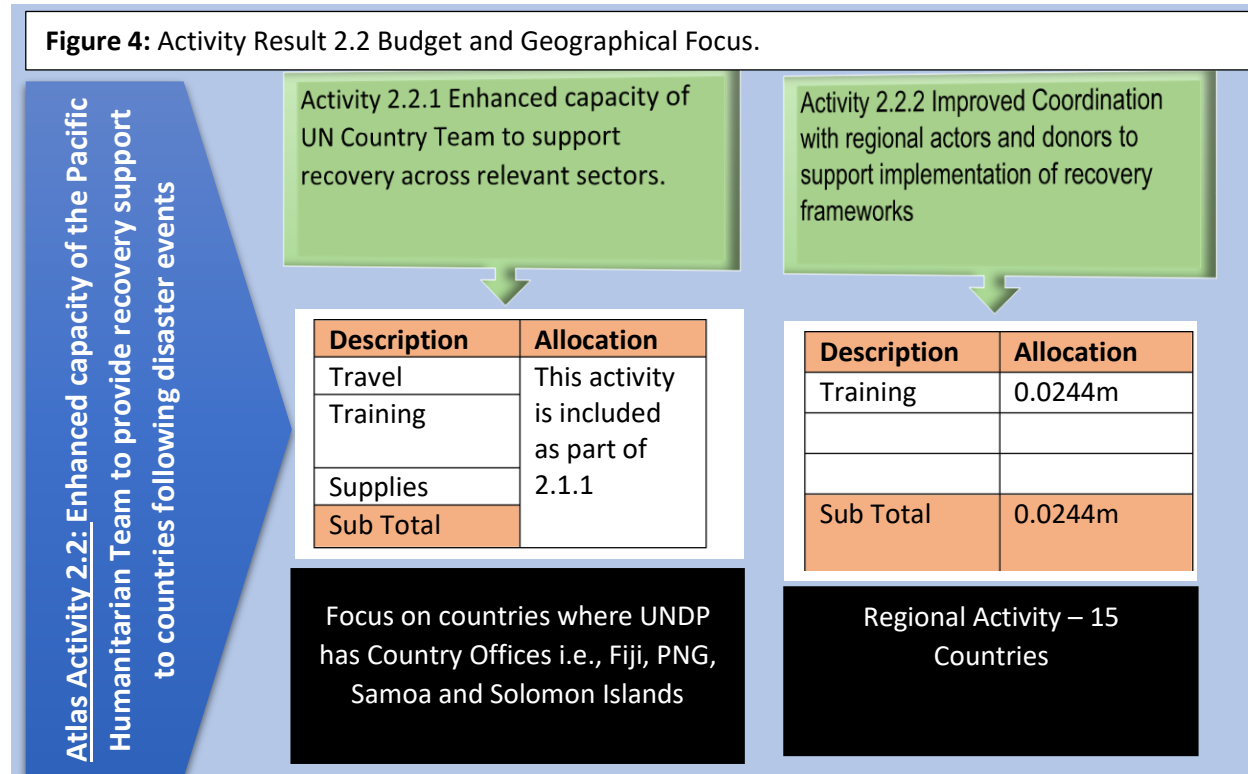
distribution of relief and supplies to affected population and often provide more coordination support to the ER Cluster than on content.

Activity Result 2.2 focuses on improving regional coordination amongst partners (such as the Pacific Humanitarian Team – PHT) for post disaster recovery. For example, established in 2008 and conducting annual meetings since 2011, the PHT can be strengthened in its role to be a true regional coordinating mechanism to allow for both government and non-government organisations to jointly participate to support disaster events. The second activity results are focussed on a wider group; coordination with donor partners to enhance assessment and recovery predictability, coordination with other clusters to ensure balanced PDNAs and recovery frameworks, coordination with humanitarian actors to share initial damage assessments for use in recovery assessments and resulting recovery frameworks.

Activity Result 2.2.1 – These activities focus on greater coherence amongst UN Agencies to enhance joint response proposals, joint PDNA engagement and joint recovery efforts combined with government and other partners. In 2017, will target training for partners in PDNA and early recovery. This activity will be conducted with activity 2.1.1 - Regional Review of PDNAs, 2.1.2 - National Training in PDNAs and Early Recovery, for government, UN agencies and other partners.

Activity Result 2.2.2 – UNDP's partnership in post disaster recovery can be improved through sustained and coordinated efforts with national and regional stakeholders. In this regard UNDP's role under Early Recovery can also extend to focus on areas other than its regular programme focus on Governance, Environment, SDGs and Human Rights. This component will prioritise information sharing for partners and donors to enhance recovery coordination. To enhance coordinated regional support (e.g. UN, CROP, NGO's and Donors partners) to countries, coordination with regional actors will be enhanced through awareness raising and trainings conducted under RESPAC to streamline recovery assessment processes (e.g. PDNAs) and well as recovery implementation.


Figure 4: Activity Result 2.2 Budget and Geographical Focus.

Atlas Activity 2.2: Enhanced capacity of the Pacific Humanitarian Team to provide recovery support to countries following disaster events

Activity 2.2.1 Enhanced capacity of UN Country Team to support recovery across relevant sectors.

Description	Allocation
Travel	This activity is included as part of 2.1.1
Training	
Supplies	
Sub Total	

Focus on countries where UNDP has Country Offices i.e., Fiji, PNG, Samoa and Solomon Islands

Activity 2.2.2 Improved Coordination with regional actors and donors to support implementation of recovery frameworks

Description	Allocation
Training	0.0244m
Sub Total	0.0244m

Regional Activity – 15 Countries

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

Through collaboration with the UNDP/UNCDF Pacific Financial Inclusion Programme (PFIP) who have been working with insurance stakeholders across the Pacific, RESPAC intends to find and support cost effective insurance products in markets where there is sufficient interest amongst insurance providers to trial out different products as well as ensure that the model, if successful, does not rely on government subsidy and is wholly a private sector driven initiative.

Activity Result 3.1.1- To achieve this activity result, collaboration with PFIP is warranted due to their experience and technical knowledge in the related field. An MOU with PFIP has been developed. Amongst activities under the MOU is

Figure 5: Activity Result 3.1 Budget and Geographical Focus.

Activity Result 3.1.1: Innovative cost effective insurance products specifically in response to weather events identified through feasibility assessments and consideration of views of clients and insurance brokers.

Description	Allocation
Sub-contract	0.25m
Staff salary	0.07
Sub Total	0.32m

Regional Activity on climate insurance financing will involve all 15 countries

Pilot Insurance to focus on Fiji, PNG and Solomon Islands.

Activity Result 3.1 Increased uptake of insurance by individuals, communities, enterprises and government agencies

enhanced coordination with national regulatory authorities responsible for insurance, Chamber of Commerce and Insurance Businesses. The primary aim of this partnership if for private insurance to understand climate change as an opportunity rather than an unmitigated risk. RESPAC PFIP collaboration will result in sector specific schemes, such as Rice farmers' collectives in Fiji and Coffee in PNG. An innovative "sand box" construction is envisaged where regulators are giving space to new pioneering initiatives.

Activity 3.2.1-A total of US$700,000 was allocated to help in setting up Disaster Related Trust Fund to help support PICS in disaster recovery efforts. Considering its importance, finding the right modality can be complex. In that regard, the RESPAC team is working with partners to devise an effective and sustainable post disaster funding approach that will be tabled to the board members for implementation in 2018.
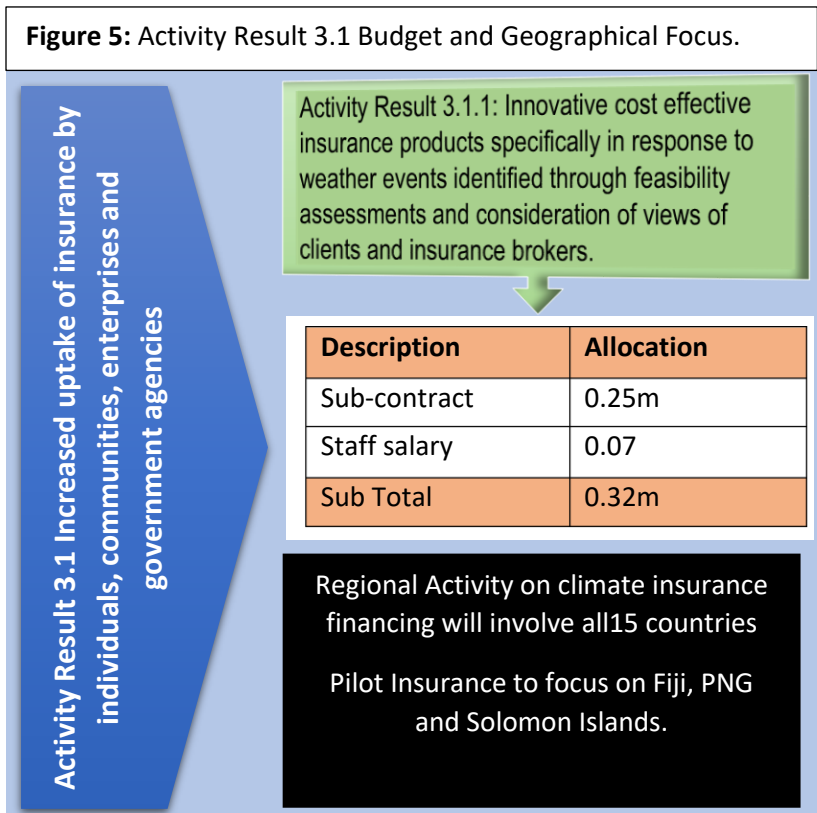
Annex 1: Detailed Annual Workplan

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Countries
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4		
ATLAS Activity 1.1: Increased capacity within national and regional meteorological services to generate user-relevant information on climate risks	**Activity Result 1.1.1: Climate Data interface improved through thorough assessment of gaps and collaboration with external partners to meet critical needs in terms of equipment and technical capacity.**						
	Training of ICT and Engineering Team on maintenance of AWS equipment			✗	✗	UNDP/National Government (NWS) of selected countries	Fiji
	Upgrade of stations as per FINPAC assessment & training of technicians			✗	✗	UNDP/National Government (NWS) of selected countries.	Kiribati, Solomon Islands
	Purchase and installation of equipment and training of technical staff			✗	✗	UNDP/National Government (NWS) of selected countries	PNG
	Technician's Training			✗	✗	UNDP/National Government (NWS) of selected countries	Tonga
	VMGD Staff Training			✗	✗	UNDP and National Government (NWS) of selected country	Vanuatu

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Countries
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4		
	Activity Result 1.1.2: Improved understanding of traditional knowledge developed in collaboration with national and regional stakeholders including documenting and sharing of best practises.						
	Traditional Knowledge and Media		✕	✕		UNDP/SPREP/BOM.	Tonga
	Activity Result 1.1.3 – Improved collaboration between National Weather Service and specific sectors to improve knowledge of climate impacts and development of counter strategies.						
	National Met Office and Ministry of Health sectors collaboration initiative.			✕	✕	UNDP/National Government (NWS) from selected countries.	Samoa, Fiji
	Organized study Tour for Met and Health Officers to Solomon Islands.		✕			UNDP/National Government (NWS and MoH)	Fiji, Samoa, Vanuatu
	Establish Health Sector Linkage to climate change and weather data. National Climate Outlook Forum.			✕	✕	UNDP/National Government (NWS/MoH)	Vanuatu, Samoa, Fiji.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Countries
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
ATLAS Activity 1.2: Increased capacity of selected PICs to disseminate and use tailored information on climate to relevant end users.	Activity Result 1.2.1: Enhanced communication and knowledge products developed for public consumption culminating in increased knowledge of climate and related risks.						
	Media collaboration with local media			✗	✗	UNDP/Media Partners	Solomon Islands
Atlas Activity 2.1; Strengthen capacity of selected PIC government to establish, coordinate and manage disaster preparedness and post disaster recovery	Activity Result 2.1.1: Strengthen capacity of selected PIC governments to establish disaster preparedness and post disaster recovery						
	Regional Reviews of PDNAs.		✗	✗	✗	UNDP/WB/EU/International Consultant.	Region
	Awareness raising session with UN agencies (PHT) and partners.			✗		UNDP and International Consultant	UN agencies and partners.
	PDNA Trainings			✗	✗	UNDP and International Consultant	Cook Islands, Tonga

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Countries
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
	Activity Result 2.1.2 Strengthen capacity of selected PIC governments to coordinate and manage disaster preparedness and post disaster recovery.						
	Recruit UNV Information Management Specialist			✕	✕	UNDP/National Government	Solomon Islands
	Early Recovery Training		✕	✕	✕	UNDP Fiji CO/UNDP Regional Office Bangkok.	RMI, Fiji
	Establish Community Consultation mechanism for post disaster needs.			✕	✕	UNDP/National Government.	Nauru, FSM, Niue, Palau
	Country preparedness plans (CPP) Workshop.			✕	✕	UNDP/UNOCHA/National Government (NDMO).	Cook Islands, Tuvalu, Tonga
	Community Disaster and Climate Risk Management (CDCRM) Review.			✕	✕	UNDP/National Government	Samoa

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Countries
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
	Disaster Risk Management Assessment			✕	✕	UNDP/National Government.	Cook Island, Niue, Samoa, Tokelau
Atlas Activity 2.2: Enhanced capacity of the Pacific Humanitarian Team to provide recovery support to countries following disaster events	**Activity Result 2.2.1 -Enhanced capacity of UN Country Team to support recovery across relevant sectors.**						
	This activity is amalgamated with the PHT and regional partners PDNA awareness session under Activity 2.1.1						
	Activity Result 2.2.2- Improved Coordination with regional actors and donors to support implementation of recovery frameworks.						
	Train partners in (gender sensitive) recovery assessment methodologies and data coordination			✕	✕	UNDP/National Governments.	Regional
	Collaborate with regional partners to streamline recovery assessment processes (i.e. PDNA)	This activity is amalgamated with the PHT and regional partners PDNA awareness session under Activity 2.1.1					

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Countries
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4		
Output 3.1 Increased uptake of insurance by individuals, communities, enterprises and government agencies	**Activity Result 3.1.1: Innovative cost effective insurance products specifically in response to weather events identified through feasibility assessments and consideration of views of clients and insurance brokers.**						
	Conduct Pacific Regional Dialogue on Financial Management of Climate Risk, Samoa		✕			UNDP/DFAT/SPREP/Govt. of Tuvalu.	Regional
	Assess key constraints and impediments to private insurance uptake in select PICs	✕	✕	✕	✕	UNDP/UNCDF (PFIP)	Samoa, Fiji, Solomon Islands, Regional.
	Conduct awareness raising activities with financial institutions in selected PICs to demonstrate the benefits of insurance cover		✕	✕	✕	UNDP/UNCDF (PFIP)	Samoa, Fiji, Solomon Islands.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Countries
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
	Identify risk reduction measures that increase the ability of individuals and businesses to gain cost effective coverage.		✕	✕	✕	UNDP/UNCDF (PFIP)	Samoa, Fiji, Solomon Islands, Regional.
	Conduct insurance demand study and business plan for agricultural sector products to support sector- specific risk financing.		✕	✕	✕	UNDP/UNCDF (PFIP)	Samoa, Fiji, Solomon Islands.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Countries
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
AR 4.1 Project Management Unit	**Activity Result 4.1.1 Project Management Unit operationalized to support Project Delivery, Reporting and M&E.**						
	Project Management Unit Staff Recruited	✕				UNDP	Regional
	Annual Reporting completed and submitted to TFD			✕	✕	UNDP	Regional
	2nd Project Board Meeting Conducted				✕	UNDP	Regional
	RESPAC Staff Orientation and Planning Meeting		✕			UNDP	Regional
* Core Technical Team for EWS comprises of WMO, SPREP, NIWA, BOM, JICA, APCC (Korea), WB PREP Team and UNDP.							

Annex 2: Summary of Activities by Countries.

Output 1: Strengthened early warning and climate monitoring capacity in selected PICs

Countries	AR 1.1.1: Climate Data interface improved through thorough assessment of gaps and collaboration with external partners to meet critical needs in terms of equipment and technical capacity	AR 1.1.2: Improved understanding of traditional knowledge developed in collaboration with national and regional stakeholders including documenting and sharing of best practices.	AR 1.1.3: Improved collaboration between National Weather Service and specific sectors to improve knowledge of climate impacts and development of counter strategies.	AR 1.2.1: Enhanced communication and knowledge products developed for public consumption culminating in increased knowledge of climate and related risks.
Fiji	Training of ICT and Engineering Team on maintenance of AWS equipment.		Fiji Met and Health Ministry collaboration.	
Kiribati	Upgrade of stations as per FINPAC assessment & training of technicians.			
Papua New Guinea (PNG)	Purchase and installation of equipment and training of technical staff.			
Samoa			Health Sector Linkages.	
Solomon Islands	Equipment upgrades as per FINPAC assessment.			Media collaboration with local media.
Tonga	Technician's Training.	Traditional Knowledge and Media.		
Vanuatu	VMGD Staff Training.		Health Sector Linkage and National Climate Outlook Forum.	

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

Countries	Activity Result 2.1.1: Strengthen capacity of selected PIC governments to establish disaster preparedness and post disaster recovery	Activity Result 2.1.2: Strengthen capacity of selected PIC governments to coordinate and manage disaster preparedness and post disaster recovery	Activity Result 2.2.2: Improved Coordination with regional actors and donors to support implementation of recovery frameworks.
Regional	Regional Reviews of PDNAs and awareness raising session with UN agencies (PHT) and partners.		Training on (gender sensitive) recovery assessment methodologies and data coordination.
Cook Islands	PDNA Training	Country Preparedness Plan (CPP) Training Workshop Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Assessment.	
Federated States of Micronesia (FSM)		Establish community consultation mechanism for post disaster needs.	
Nauru		Establish community consultation mechanism for post disaster needs.	
Niue		Establish community consultation mechanism for post disaster needs. Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Assessment.	
Palau		Establish community consultation mechanism for post disaster needs.	
RMI		Establish national and sub-national coordination mechanism for Early Recovery	
Sam		Establish national and sub-national coordination mechanism for Early Recovery	

		Community Disaster and Climate Risk Management (CDCRM) Review	
		Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Assessment.	
Solomon Islands		Recruit UNV Information Management Specialist.	
Tokelau		Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Assessment.	
Tonga	PDNA Training	Establish national and sub-national coordination mechanism for Early Recovery.	
		Country Preparedness Planning Training Workshop	

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

Countries	Activity Result 3.1.1: Innovative cost effective insurance products specifically in response to weather events identified through feasibility assessments and consideration of views of clients and insurance brokers.	Activity Result 3.2.1 Enhanced understanding of the opportunities and impediments to disaster related financing and introduction of new policies to assist Governments with post disaster funding.
Regional		Setting up a Regional Trust Fund for post disaster funding support. This activity will be implemented in 2018.
Fiji	Feasibility assessment for setting up climate insurance initiative working together with national regulatory authorities, Chamber of Commerce and Insurance Businesses.	
Solomon Islands	Feasibility assessment for setting up climate insurance initiative working together with national regulatory authorities, Chamber of Commerce and Insurance Businesses.	
Samoa	Feasibility assessment for setting up climate insurance initiative working together with national regulatory authorities, Chamber of Commerce and Insurance Businesses.	

Annex 3: Multi-Criteria Analysis

In the initial design for the RESPAC project, it was intended that a maximum of 3 countries will be selected to receive funding support to enhance their Climate Early Warning Systems (CLEWS). The project document states "….***other activities such as CLEWS and national recovery planning anticipate targeting three countries in each respective output area, according to exposure and incidence of disasters, project criteria and where the project would add maximum value. The target countries will be identified during the inception phase based on a peer-reviewed criteria***"

At the inaugural board meeting held in October 2016, and with the support of the National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research (NIWA), a concept was presented whereby all 15 PICS will receive equal opportunity to train their technicians and equipment handlers in maintaining equipment and providing regular checks on all devices and equipment that record climate variables (temperature, rainfall, wind speed, air and ground moisture, etc.). With the Board's endorsement, the NIWA proposal is being further explored in conceptual design workshop to be held in Suva on March 2017. While the decision to proceed with this regional training will require a separate endorsement of the Board, it is foreseeable that when this approval is granted, RESPAC will immediately have a footprint in all 15 countries and will be able to enhance support to national efforts on maintaining climate observation networks as a first step towards an effective and well-functioning climate monitoring system. Through collaboration with peers, RESPAC aims to have every country assisted by ensuring that the Climate Observation Networks are operating seamlessly and could in time provide the foundation of setting up a national based CLEWS for dissemination with various national stakeholders.

The progress made with the Regional Training Proposal raises the obvious question of whether a peer reviewed criteria is still required given that RESPAC will have an entry point in all 15 countries and not just the 3 country as perceived under the project document. Considering that there will still be a need to identify which countries should be selected to receive initial assistance to upgrade or strengthen their observation networks in terms of purchasing of new equipment, supporting repairs and maintenance, the multi-criteria analysis is valid. Further it was noted during the inception phase that most counties in the Pacific Region had varying degrees of capacity in CLEWS; some had already started to work on analysing raw data to produce climate related products; i.e. as in CliDE/CliDEsc interface explained below.

As the objective of the RESPAC project is to enhance capacity for CLEWS, the starting point of which is the ability to analyse raw data over different time scales, the ensuing analysis is based on 3 broad categories i.e. High, Low and Medium, which aim to capture the different levels of capacity and expertise in respective Met Offices to have readily available data (Data Readiness) and to be able to compile climate trends and behaviour. In understanding these categories, it is important address what may seem to be a paradox; i.e., how can countries be or be seen to be in an advanced data readiness stage when they have limited funds to maintain their observation networks? The background here is understanding that most countries, particularly the Least Developed Countries LDCs (Kiribati, Tuvalu, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Samoa) have had access from GEF and Adaptation funding which has enabled them to upgrade their networks. As these projects are mostly short term (on average 3 years in timeframe), and funding for equipment maintenance need to be budgeted beyond the arbitrary lifespan (i.e. more than the 3 years) of these externally funded projects and most likely from Government's own recurrent budget. As the analysis under table 1 will show, most government allocation goes towards personnel costs and on average only 30% of the budget allocation is supporting other operational or day to day to expenses,

including equipment maintenance. Funds to dispatch maintenance teams as well as to procure spare parts and equipment are limited therefore the challenge of maintaining climate observation network over a medium to long term timespan is quite challenging. For atoll nations, where sea spray leads to excessive corrosion in, maintaining equipment over 3 – 5 years is a challenge for which they have no ready-available solutions.

I)   **Advanced Data Readiness with limited funding to maintain observation networks**

The basic criterion or indicator for whether a country has reached an advanced data readiness stage is when the Met Office has established a data interface linkage between CliDE and CliDEsc and is able to produce analytical reports and trends for consumption within and also outside of the Met-Climate sphere. For e.g. Agriculture specialists are able to correctly advise farmers on when to start planting cycles to achieve maximum yield based on climate, seasonal and short term forecasts.

Used primarily as a monitoring tool CliDEsc is an online climate information portal developed by NIWA to serve as an interface between CliDE – a data archiving and repository system introduced in the Pacific V region by the Australian Bureau of Meteorology.

After some general analysis and review of Met systems and capacity, it is deemed that 3 countries (Samoa, Fiji and Solomon Islands) are in advanced stage of climate data readiness and hence could receive targeted assistance focusing on strengthening the interface between CliDE and CliDEsc and advanced analysis of climate data.

ii)   **Medium Level of Data Readiness with limited funding to maintain observation networks**

Under this category, there are 8 countries, that already have some capacity and have shown some improvements in their ability to maintain the observation network but are nonetheless constrained to continuously upgrade observation networks due to budget limitations and technical capacity. These countries are PNG, Kiribati, Tonga and Vanuatu, Cook Islands and the 3 NOAA affiliates in the Northern Pacific i.e., in FSM, RMI and Palau.

iii)   **Low level of Data Readiness with reasonable new observation networks**

 The countries in this category (Nauru, Tuvalu, Niue and Tokelau) are in a different category compared to other PICs, they have only started to invest in a meteorological offices and weather observation networks. Others such as PNG, Kiribati and Nauru have been facing structural issues in maintaining the climate observation networks. Since the networks are reasonably new, there might not be a need for immediate maintenance although equipment longevity in harsh conditions might pose problems in terms of maintaining the climate observation networks.

Based on the above analysis in terms of data readiness and the rankings established under Table 1 and Table 2, the following is a quick summary of country rankings after taking the 2 criteria i.e. Maximum Impact or Value and Exposure and Incidence of disasters.

	Maximum Value (Focus on Countries with Low GDP and Low Per Capita spending on Met Services – Refer Table 1)	Vulnerability from and Exposure to Natural Disasters (Refer Table 2)	Final Rankings
1.	PNG	PNG	PNG
2.	Solomon Islands	Solomon Islands	Solomon Islands
3.	Kiribati	Fiji	Kiribati
4.	Samoa	FSM, Kiribati, RMI	Fiji
5.	Vanuatu		Vanuatu
6.	Fiji		Samoa
7.	Tonga	Vanuatu	
8.	Cook Islands	Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu	
9.	Tuvalu		
10.	**Not Ranked**		
11.	Nauru		
12.	Niue		
13.	Tokelau		
14.	FSM, RMI, Palau		
15.			

Recommendations:

Based on the analysis provided under Table 1 and 2 on the following pages, the 3 countries that meet the criteria set out in the project document, i.e. maximum impact and most vulnerable, and will most likely receive the first of the PICs to receive funding to support upgrading of their climate observation networks are PNG, Solomon Islands and Kiribati. The project board as ultimate authority may decide to use additional parameters such as ongoing funding support towards upgrading of observation networks. In the event of duplication and/or adequate support in this area from other donors, the Project Team should have the flexibility to move to other countries based on the priority list identified above. How this will work as an example is if the Project team working with the respective Met Officers find that there is adequate funding to supplement the climate observation networks in either PNG, Solomon Islands or Kiribati, then they might decide to move to Fiji, Vanuatu or Samoa.

Country/Region	Basic Information[i]				Analysis of current fiscal year budget[ii]				
	Land Area (in 000 km^2)	Sea Area (in 000 km^2)	Population in 000	GDP per capita in USD	Total Budget allocated to Met in equivalent 000 USD[iii]	% committed to staff salaries	% of budget committed to other budget areas including equipment maintenance and upgrade	Per Capita Expenditure on Climate/Met Services	Budget Trend (diff. Previous to Current Year & Future Allocations)
Melanesia									
Papua New Guinea	463	3,120	7,398	$ 2,088	850.93	63%	37%	$ 0.12	⬇
Solomon Islands	30	1,340	611	$ 1,954	678.95	65%	35%	$ 1.11	⬇
Fiji	18	1,290	859	$ 4,572	5,650.59	30%	70%	$ 6.58	⬇
Vanuatu	12	680	265	$ 3,303	1,201.00	83%	17%	$ 4.53	⬇
Polynesia									
Samoa	2,820	120	187	$ 3,647	586.36	73%	27%	$ 3.14	⬇
Tonga	0.718	700	103	$ 4,427	813.00	51%	49%	$ 7.89	⬆
Cook Islands	0.240	1,830	15	$ 13,478	243	74%	26%	$ 16.20	■
Tuvalu	0.026	900	11	$ 3,861	265	N/A	N/A	$ 24.09	⬆

| Country/Region | Basic Information[i] | | | | Analysis of current fiscal year budget[ii] | | | | |
	Land Area (in 000 km^2)	Sea Area (in 000 km^2)	Population in 000	GDP per capita in USD	Total Budget allocated to Met in equivalent 000 USD[iii]	% committed to staff salaries	% of budget committed to other budget areas including equipment maintenance and upgrade	Per Capita Expenditure on Climate/Met Services	Budget Trend (diff. Previous to Current Year & Future Allocations)
Niue	0.259	390	2	$ 10,358					
Tokelau									
Micronesia									
Federated States of Micronesia	0.701	2,978	103	$ 3,235	FUNDED BY THE US FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AS AFFILIATE OF NOAA				
Kiribati	0.726	3,550	109	$ 1,651	336	78%	22%	$ 3.08	■
Palau	0.487	601	18	$ 11,810	FUNDED BY THE US FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AS AFFILIATE OF NOAA				
Marshall Islands	0.181	2,131	54	$ 3,325	FUNDED BY THE US FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AS AFFILIATE OF NOAA				
Nauru	0.021	320	11	$ 6,954					
Key i -Sourced from 2014 Pacific Regional MDG's Tracking Report - PIFS ii - Latest/Current Fiscal year Budget downloaded from official Government Sources iii - Converted to USD based on March UN Rates of Exchange									

Table 2:

Country/Region		Basic Information[i]				Exposure and Vulnerability				
		Land Area (in 000 km^2)	Sea Area (in 000 km^2)	Population in 000	GDP per capita in USD	Rank sudden onset disaster frequency	Rank sudden onset pop threshold	Rank slow onset disaster frequency	Total	Rank
Melanesia										
	Papua New Guinea	463	3,120	7,398	$ 2,088	3	4	1	11	**2**
	Solomon Islands	30	1,340	611	$ 1,954	1	2	4	12.5	**1**
	Fiji	18	1,290	859	$ 4,572	4	0	1	6	**4**
	Vanuatu	12	680	265	$ 3,303	2	0	0	2	**13**
Polynesia										
	Samoa	2,820	120	187	$ 3,647	0	1	0	1	**14**
	Tonga	0.718	700	103	$ 4,427	0	0	1	1	**14**
	Cook Islands	0.240	1,830	15	$ 13,478	0	0	0	5	**6**
	Tuvalu	0.026	900	11	$ 3,861	0	0	1	3	**12**
	Niue	0.259	390	2	$ 10,358	0	0	0	5.5	**5**
	Tokelau					0	0	0	4	**8**
Micronesia										

	Federated States of Micronesia	0.701	2,978	103	$ 3,235	0	0	4	4	**8**
	Kiribati	0.726	3,550	109	$ 1,651	0	3	1	10	**3**
	Palau	0.487	601	18	$ 11,810	0	0	0	3.5	**11**
	Marshall Islands	0.181	2,131	54	$ 3,325	0	0	4	4.5	**7**
	Nauru	0.021	320	11	$ 6,954	0	0	0	4	**8**
Key i -Sourced from 2014 Pacific Regional MDG's Tracking Report - PIFS ii - Latest/Current Fiscal year Budget downloaded from official Government Sources iii - Converted to USD based on March UN Rates of Exchange										