

2011 of the Pacific Adaptation to
Calendar Climate Change (PACC) Project



Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change

JANUARY 2011

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
26	27	28	29	30	31	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	1	2	3	4	5

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Photo—Taito Nakalevu

PACC Cook Islands

The Cook Islands is made up of 15 islands spread out over an exclusive economic zone of about 2 million km² in the Southern Pacific Ocean. On average the country experiences about 3 cyclones every 2 years. The impacts on coastlines is likely to be more dramatic than sea-level rise due to the dominance of permeable beach rock that is easily eroded by storm surges. Most economic activities, infrastructure and human settlements are located in the coastal areas.

The National Policy Mainstreaming outputs: (1.1) Integrated coastal management policy framework developed to incorporate climate change risk and resilience. The National Demonstration outputs: (2.1) Guidelines on climate resilient and integrated coastal zone management and harbour facility development; (2.2) Demonstrating climate resilient and integrated coastal zone management and harbour facility development on Mangaia Island.



Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change

FEBRUARY 2011

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
30	31	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	1	2	3	4	5

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Photo—Amanda Rogers



PACC Fiji

In 2002, food production and food security of Fiji's agriculture sector contributed 40% of the labour force and 16% of agriculture GDP as a share of total GDP, mostly rural-based activities involving 132,000 workers making it one of the most important development sectors in the country. Impacts of climate change include long drought periods, loss of soil fertility due to increased precipitation, negatively impacting agriculture and food security.

Its National Policy Mainstreaming outputs (1.1) National Climate Change Policy developed; (1.2) Reviewed Drainage Act to create an integrated and climate sensitive framework. The National Demonstration outputs (2.1) Guidelines for design of drains and drainage networks to adapt to future rainfall regimes; (2.2) Demonstrating integration of climate change risk reduction in drains and drainage networks in Tailevu/Rewa and Serua Namosi Province.



Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change

MARCH 2011

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
30	31	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		



Photo—lan Lyons

PACC Federated States of Micronesia

About 70% of Micronesia's population and infrastructure are located in the coastal area. This is a serious concern as almost all the coastal settlements are located in low-lying areas, hence are very vulnerable to climate change and sea-level rise. The country's National Policy Mainstreaming Outputs: (1.1) Kosrae State Road Building Guideline Incorporating Climate Change developed using the results and lessons learnt

from the PACC pilot site—Tafunsak; (1.2) Climate Change scenarios incorporated into the Kosrae State EIA process for specific development purposes. The National Demonstration Outputs (2.1) Guidelines to integrate climate risks (e.g. Intense rainfall and storm surges) into coastal road designs; (2.2) Demonstrating integration of climate change risks in road designs in Walung community, Kosrae Island.

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APRIL 2011

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
27	28	29	30	31	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30



Photo—Taito Nakalevu



PACC Republic of the Marshall Islands

RMI is situated in the central Pacific consisting of 29 low-lying atolls and five low-elevation islands with a land mass of 70 miles². PACC Marshall Islands hopes to address the issue of high evaporation rates of current water storage facilities in the country, therefore the RMI National Policy Mainstreaming Outputs: (1.1) National Climate Change Policy developed;

(1.2) Joint Action Plan on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management developed. National Demonstration Outputs: (2.1) Guidelines for improving water retention through redesign and retrofit of existing water capture and storage system; (2.2) Demonstrating climate change risk management in water capture and storage facility in Majuro.

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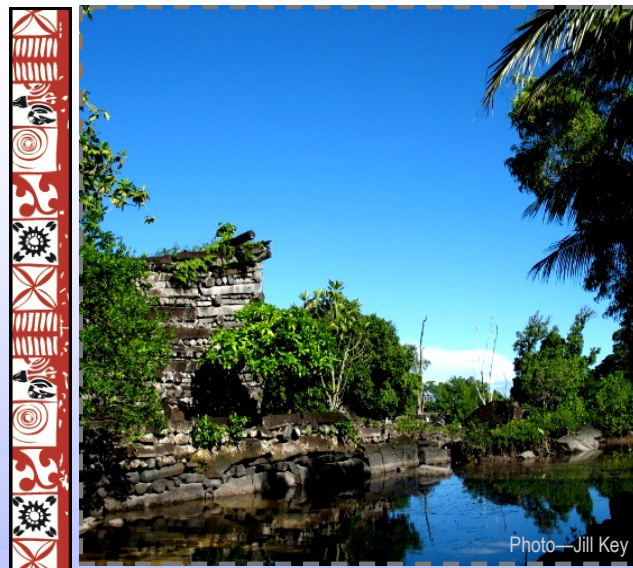




Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change

MAY 2011

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	1	2	3	4



Photo—Jill Key



PACC Nauru

Nauru is only 22km² surrounded by a fringing coral reef between 120 and 300 metres wide, and with a population of 13,287 (2006). For the island country, Water Resources Management is the proposed area of intervention for PACC Nauru to focus on enhancing and developing groundwater resources and water infrastructure for communities. Its National Policy

Mainstreaming Outputs: (1.1) Incorporating climate change into the Nauru Water and Sanitation Policy Framework; (1.2) Adaptation Action Plan for the Nauru Water and Sanitation Policy developed. The country's National Demonstration Outputs (2.1) Guidelines for design of hybrid water supply systems to enhance resilience to drought events; (2.2) Demonstrating a hybrid water supply in Aiwo and Deniq districts.

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Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change

JUNE 2011

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
29	30	31	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	1	2



Photo—Shuichi Endou



PACC Niue

Niue is the world's largest and highest single coral atoll located southwest of the Pacific Ocean - a land area of 259 km². Niue has no surface water but bores enable a fresh groundwater resource to be tapped for domestic, commercial and agricultural use. Current land clearing and farming practices and inadequate waste disposal systems pose a potential threat to the present water quality. The National Policy Mainstreaming

Outputs: (1.1) National Climate Change Policy developed; (1.2) Joint Action Plan on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management developed. Its National Demonstrating Outputs (2.1) Guidelines for design of water storage systems on a raised atoll island to enhance resilience to drought events; (2.2) Demonstrating a water storage system that will overcome water pressures during a normal drought.

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Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change

JULY 2011

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
26	27	28	29	30	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	1	2	3	4	5	6



Photo—Jill Key

 **PACC Palau**

The Republic of Palau is an archipelago in the Western Pacific located between 70 North latitude and 134° East longitude, consisting of over 500 islands cover a land area of 535km². Over the years, farmers have experienced bleaching in clams breeding out in the reefs due to changes in sea surface temperature change and salinity changes. Growth rate of clams, mud crabs and grouper fish farmed in the area have also been affected.

Marine environments are vulnerable to climate change due to sea-level rise, sea water temperature increase. National Policy Mainstreaming Outputs (1.1) Integration of climate change into Agriculture Sector Policies. (2.1) Guidelines to improve resilience of coastal food production systems to the impacts of climate change; (2.2) Demonstrating integration of climate change risk reduction in coastal food production systems in Ngatpang State/Communities.

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Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change

AUGUST 2011

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
31	1	2	3	4	5	6
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21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	1	2	3

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Photo—Posa Skelton



PACC Papua New Guinea

PNG has four large islands and some 600 smaller islands including numerous inhabited coral atoll islands, rich in natural resources and considerable biodiversity. The main goal of PACC PNG is to 'increase the resilience and enhance adaptive capacity of communities, socio-economic activities and infrastructure'. The goal will be achieved through a project 'Piloting climate change adaptation in food production and food security in dry lands of

Central Province, PNG.' Its National Policy Mainstreaming Outputs: (1.1) Climate change adaptation strategy for drought prone areas developed. Its National Demonstration Outputs (2.1) Guidelines for design of underground irrigation networks to adapt to future rainfall regimes; (2.2) Demonstrating integration of climate change risk reduction through irrigation networks in Kivori Poe, Kairuku district, Central Province.



Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change

SEPTEMBER 2011

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
28	29	30	31	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	1



Photo—Ulamia Wragg



PACC Samoa

About 70% of Samoa's population and infrastructure are located in the coastal area. This is a serious concern because nearly all the coastal settlements in the country are located in low-lying areas, hence are, very vulnerable to climate change. Under PACC Samoa, its Policy Mainstreaming Outputs: (1.1) Coastal Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation developed; (1.2) An integrated community

bi-law for managing water and coastal resources developed taking climate risks into consideration. The National Demonstration Outputs (2.1) Guidelines to incorporate climate risks into an integrated community based coastal management model; (2.2) Demonstrating climate change risk reduction through community interventions in Vaa o Fonoti to Gagaifomauga district.

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OCTOBER 2011

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23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	1	2	3	4	5



Photo – Taito Nakalevu



PACC Solomon Islands

Solomon Islands is made up of hundreds of coral atolls and small volcanic islands congregated to form an archipelago of islets stretching some 1,600 km across the south western Pacific Ocean; a total land area of 28,336km². Much aware and concerned about climate change effects PACC SI focuses on food production and food security.

The National Policy Mainstreaming Outputs: (1.1)

National Climate Change Policy developed; (1.2) Integration of climate risks into agriculture and livestock policies. The Demonstration Outputs (2.1) Guidelines for reducing vulnerability of small isolated island communities' to the effects of climate change in the food production and food security sector; (2.2) Demonstrating community based management of climate change risks in agriculture in Ontong Java Island.

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NOVEMBER 2011

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
30	31	1	2	3	4	5
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20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	1	2	3



Photo—Shuuichi Endou



PACC Tonga

Tonga is highly vulnerable to extreme climate events— coral bleaching associated with high ocean surface temperatures and extremely low tides, its impact felt across the nation’s economic, social and environmental systems. PACC Tonga sets its National Policy Mainstreaming Outputs (1.1) Incorporate climate change risks into water resource management legislation, policies

and plans; (1.2) Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan for Water Resource Management developed; (1.3) Water and Sanitation Policy developed. The National Demonstration Output (2.1) Guidelines for water resource use and management response to increased ENSO frequency; (2.2) Demonstrating climate change risk management practices for water in Hihifo district.

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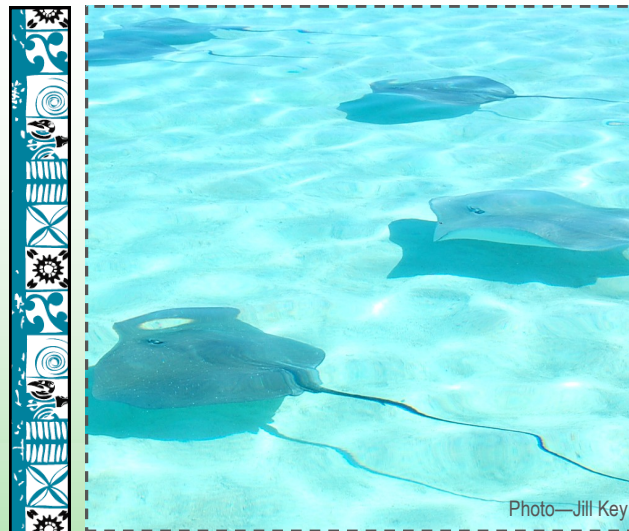




Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change

DECEMBER 2011

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
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18	19	20	21	22	23	24
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Photo—Jill Key



PACC Tuvalu

Tuvalu consists of five atolls and four raised limestone reef islands with a land area of approx. 26km². One of the concerns the country faces in terms of climate change is water supply that is fairly adequate except in dry spells and population density that is becoming a problem in Funafuti. PACC Tuvalu focuses on water resources management that will focus on enhancing, and developing water infrastructure for the whole island of Funafuti.

The National Policy Mainstreaming Output (1.1) Water sector policy revised to incorporate climate change risk and resilience aspects; (1.2) National Climate Change Policy developed. The National Demonstration Output (2.1) Guidelines for climate proofing integrated water management plans; (2.2) Demonstrating the application of a integrated water management plan in Fogafale village; Tuvalu pilot sites include Lofeagai and Vaiaku.

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22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	1	2	3	4



Photo—Taito Nakalevu



PACC Vanuatu

Vanuatu is an archipelago of volcanic islands and submarine volcanoes comprising of over 80 islands with a combined land area of 14,769km². Human activities in the coastal environment, including sand extraction and mangrove removal increased sensitivity of coastal buffers to climate and sea level variations. PACC Vanuatu selected coastal zone management and its associated infrastructure as a priority sector for adaptation intervention.

The National Policy Mainstreaming Output (1.1) Incorporating Climate Change risks and resilience into the Ministry of Infrastructure and Public Utilities (MIPU) Sectoral Policy and Corporate Plan. The National Demonstration Output (2.1) Guidelines that incorporate multi-stakeholder decision-making in the redesign and relocation of roads due to the impacts of climate change (2.2) Demonstrating integration of climate change risk reduction in road design in Epi, Shefa Province.

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The Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change (PACC) Project is funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in partnership with the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP). It holds the objective to enhance the capacity of the 13 participating Pacific Island countries to adapt to climate change, including variability, in selected development sectors.

SPREP, PO Box 240, Apia, Samoa

T: +685 21929 F: +685 20231

E: sprep@sprep.org

W: www.sprep.org/climate_change/pacc

