



Annex 1: The International Climate Change Initiative (ICCAI)

The Australian Government's five-year \$328.2 million International Climate Change Adaptation Initiative (ICCAI) (2008 to 2013) is helping to address high priority adaptation needs in partner countries, focusing on small island developing states and least developed countries.

The ICCAI aims to:

- a) Establish a sound policy, scientific and analytical basis for long-term Australian action to help developing partner countries adapt to the impacts of climate change;
- b) Increase understanding in partner countries of the impacts of climate change on their natural and socioeconomic systems;
- c) Enhance partner country capacity to assess key climate vulnerabilities and risks, formulate appropriate adaptation strategies and plans, and mainstream adaptation into decision making; and
- d) Identify and help finance priority adaptation measures to increase the resilience of partner countries to the impacts of climate change.

Australia provides adaptation support through the ICCAI to the Pacific (up to \$160 million), South East Asia (up to \$53 million), South Asia (up to \$26 million), Africa (up to \$25 million) and the Caribbean (up to \$7 million). Up to \$49 million has also been allocated to support multilateral and global adaptation programs.

The Initiative is integrating adaptation into key activities in partner countries, focusing on sectors such as food and water security and infrastructure protection. Key projects include:

- a) Funding the upgrade of transport infrastructure in Solomon Islands and Vanuatu to reduce the risk of extreme weather events and coastal erosion.
- b) Helping Tuvalu improve the reliability of water supplies on the main island of Funafuti. Over 85 per cent of households now have water tanks and improved guttering which has increased water storage capacity and will help communities cope with increased rainfall variability.
- c) In Kiribati, supporting improved water security, increased coastal resilience and strengthening government capacity to plan for and adapt to the impacts of climate change.



Many adaptation responses are best undertaken at the local level and the Initiative is supporting communities to plan and implement priority activities, including:

- a) Supporting six NGOs to work with communities in East Timor, Fiji, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu to address key climate change issues, including food and water security.
- b) Funding climate change 'field schools' to help Indonesian farmers improve farming practices and food security by acquiring new skills in using climate and meteorological forecasts and information.
- c) Supporting community-based adaptation in the Pacific, Mekong and Sri Lanka through the Global Environment Facility's Small Grants Program, which is supporting local level responses to current climate change impacts and integrating climate risk into community development.

The ICCAI is also facilitating evidence-based adaptation in the Pacific and East Timor through supporting climate change impact research, including through:

- a) The Pacific Climate Change Science Program, which is assisting decision makers understand how climate and oceans have changed and how they are likely to change in the future by providing regional climate and ocean projections; and
- b) The Pacific Adaptation Strategy Assistance Program, which is strengthening capacity in the region to assess vulnerability to climate change and develop evidence-based adaptation strategies.