

*Australia Pacific Climate Change Action
Program*
Design Document

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List of Acronyms

AHP	Australian Humanitarian Partnership
APCCAP	Australia Pacific Climate Change Action Program
BOM	(Australian) Bureau of Meteorology
CliDe	Climate Data for the Environment
COSPPac	Climate and Oceans Support Program in the Pacific
CROP	Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
DFAT	(Australian) Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DoEE	(Australian) Department of Environment and Energy
FRDP	Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific
GA	Geosciences Australia
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
HPD	Humanitarian Partnership Division (DFAT)
iCLIM	Pacific Climate Change Information Management Project
IRG	Independent Review Group
ISU	Interim Support Unit
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEL	Monitoring, evaluation and learning
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NMS	National Meteorological Service
PACCSAP	Pacific Australia Climate Change Science and Adaptation Planning
PCCC	Pacific Climate Change Centre
PCCP	Pacific Climate Change Portal

PIC	Pacific island country
PIFS	Pacific Island Forum Secretariat
PMC	Pacific Meteorological Council
PRP	Pacific Resilience Partnership
PRRP	Pacific Risk Resilience Program
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Program
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USP	University of the South Pacific
WMO	World Meteorological Organisation

Definitions

Mitigation	An activity should be classified as climate-change mitigation if it promotes efforts to reduce or limit greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions or to enhance GHG sequestration.
Adaptation	An activity should be classified as adaptation related if it intends to reduce the vulnerability of human or natural systems to the impacts of climate change and climate-related risks, by maintaining or increasing adaptive capacity and resilience. This encompasses a range of activities from information and knowledge generation, to capacity development, planning and the implementation of climate change adaptation actions.
Climate change integration	Climate risks are assessed and managed, in an integrated manner, within social and economic development planning processes and practices.
Climate change governance	The integration of Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (CCDRM) into routine government and community level needs assessment, planning, budgeting, and monitoring and evaluation systems.
Climate information	Climate information prepares users for the weather they will likely experience. Climate information includes high-quality data from national and international databases on temperature, rainfall, wind, soil moisture and ocean conditions, as well as maps, risk and vulnerability analyses, assessments, and long-term projections and scenarios. Climate information brokering refers to identifying opportunities to apply available climate data. Climate information tailoring refers to further adaptation of existing data to apply to specific scenarios.

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1 Executive Summary

1.1 Context

- 1.1.1 Australia recognises that the Pacific is particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and disasters. Climate and oceans are defining issues for our disaster prone region. Climate change magnifies broader development challenges and heightens vulnerability to shocks. Failure to address the risks and mitigate the impacts of climate change and disasters for Pacific island countries (PIC) is likely to undermine current and future social and economic development in region.
- 1.1.2 Pacific governments have attached a high priority to reducing the impact of climate change and disasters, including through achieving their Nationally Determined Contributions under the global Paris Agreement, implementing their commitments under the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and addressing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In 2016, Pacific Island leaders endorsed the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP), which establishes an integrated approach to addressing climate change and disaster risk management. Council of Regional Organisation in the Pacific (CROP) members, particularly the Pacific Community (SPC), the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Program (SPREP) and the Pacific Island Forum Secretariat (PIFS) provide considerable technical inputs and policy support for climate change action in the region.
- 1.1.3 As part of Australia's commitment to supporting a stable, secure and prosperous Pacific, reducing the impacts of climate change and disasters in the region is of strategic importance. At the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conference of the Parties (COP) in Paris 2015, Australia committed to spending \$1 billion over five years to build climate resilience and reduce emissions. As part of that commitment, the Australian Prime Minister announced at the Pacific Island Forum Leaders' meeting in 2016 that Australia would lift its investment related to climate change and disaster resilience in the Pacific region to \$300 million over four years. This commitment will be comprised of \$150 million in Australian bilateral aid investments, \$75m through disaster resilience investments, and \$75 million in regional investments through the Australian Pacific Climate Action Program, as outlined in Diagram 1 below. This support for climate change action complements Australia's contribution of \$200 million over four years to the Green Climate Fund.

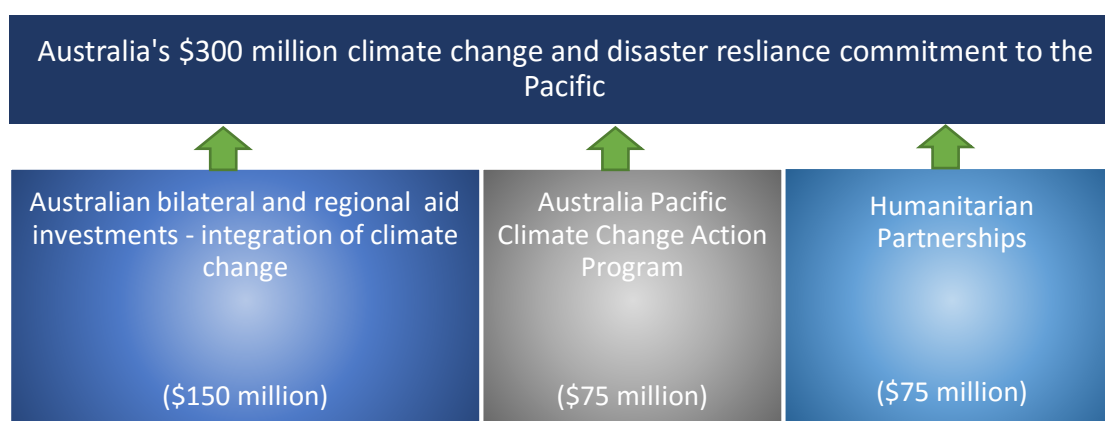


Diagram 1 – Structure of A\$300 million commitment to climate change and disaster resilience action over four years

- 1.1.4 Australia's commitment builds on its long-term existing support for action on climate change and disaster resilience in the Pacific. It is occurring in the context of growing international investment in climate change action, which is leading to increasingly fragmented and complicated sets of development partner programs and projects.

1.2 Australia's approach to climate change action in the Pacific

Analysis

- 1.2.1 Australian support to address climate change in the Pacific is structured around three themes - research (climate science informing assessments and policy), resilience (adaptation and mitigation); and response (disaster preparedness, humanitarian partnerships, responding to disasters):
- Robust research and climate science information is critical for effective climate change and disaster risk reduction. Australia will continue to provide long term support and capacity building for meteorological services, sea level monitoring and measurement of climate trends and projections across the Pacific.
 - Resilience to climate change is key, as Pacific island countries are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Australia's response will focus on adaptation and mitigation initiatives, particularly those included in Pacific island countries' Nationally Determined Contributions.
 - Response capacity to disasters is an integral part of addressing the impacts of climate change. Australia will work across the Pacific to support national leadership in reducing disaster risk, preparing for future disasters as well as responding to crises and accelerating post-disaster recovery.
- 1.2.2 The new investment will continue support for climate science and ensure it informs climate adaptation and mitigation mainstreaming into all of Australia's aid program investments in the Pacific, with a significant focus on response to disasters.
- 1.2.3 Current Australian regional support is supplying good quality information and analysis of climate change in the Pacific that is highly valued by technical partners such as Pacific regional organisations. However, a review conducted in 2016 found that the

data could be more localised or connected to the specific risks and potential impacts in different Pacific island country contexts. The information could be better used by governments and other stakeholders to inform national level decision making and risk management. At the bilateral level, most Australian aid investments could improve effectiveness of climate change integration with better access to relevant technical support.

- 1.2.4 Australia contributes significant support to climate change and disaster resilience action in the Pacific. This includes support to Pacific regional organisations as well as bilateral and regional assistance. This support seeks to build disaster resilience, to reduce the impact and loss and damage caused by climate related disasters and extreme weather events, such as cyclones, droughts, floods, changes in seasonal weather patterns; all of which impact critical infrastructure, agricultural industries, food security and water security in the region.
- 1.2.5 Australia's climate change support is being delivered in an increasingly fragmented and crowded donor environment, characterised by weak links to Pacific development priorities and plans. There are multiple points of disconnection, between development partners, between levels of government and communities, and between Pacific regional organisations and their member countries. As a consequence, climate change funding has diminished effectiveness, slowing progress to a more climate resilient Pacific. There is a need for donors to act more responsibly, to coordinate their efforts and provide facilitated and well connected programs of support.
- 1.2.6 Climate change affects men, women and vulnerable people in different ways. However these differential impacts are generally not adequately addressed in climate change investments in the Pacific, missing a significant opportunity to increase impact and relevance.
- 1.2.7 Australian government agencies have significant expertise and experience to support climate action and disaster resilience in the Pacific. They bring long-term support for scientific climate information, along with expertise in addressing broader disaster risk reduction, including geohazards. The new program will ensure this expertise continues to be available to support action in the Pacific. Australia also has considerable practical experience in mainstreaming gender and social inclusion into aid investments in Pacific.
- 1.2.8 Australia has strong working relationships with Pacific regional organisations, with established formal partnerships and multiple program connections. Australia is well placed to support Pacific regional organisations to lead and coordinate climate and broader disaster resilience information and dissemination in the Pacific region, and in disaster response and preparedness.
- 1.2.9 At the bilateral level, Australian aid investments are closely linked to national plans and priorities, and therefore well-placed to facilitate integration of climate change information and adaptation and mitigation strategies.

- 1.2.10 There is an opportunity, through a targeted investment focused on improving the connection between climate and disaster resilience information and Australian aid investments, to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of those investments.
- 1.2.11 By taking a coordinated approach to climate change and disaster risk reduction, in line with the FRDP, the new investment will demonstrate commitment to regional policy and priorities. While it will not directly address the wider regional fragmentation of support, it is expected to be influential and lead by example in terms of better coordinated donor practices.

1.3 Program description

- 1.3.1 The new program will be known as the Australia Pacific Climate Change Action Program (APCCAP). The intention of APCCAP is to increase the effectiveness of Australia's support for climate change action and disaster resilience in the Pacific. The program builds on long running climate change and disaster resilience programs and draws on established regional and international knowledge about effective climate mitigation, adaptation and broader disaster resilience. An all-hazards approach will integrate climate change resilience and disaster risk reduction in Australia's Pacific aid investments. This will underpin coordinated and relevant climate change and disaster resilient action in DFATs engagement in the Pacific.
- 1.3.2 In line with a focus on sustainability, this design outlines the first four years of APCCAP activity, anticipating it being part of a larger ten-year program, recognising the enormity of the broader regional challenges the program seeks to support.

1.4 Objectives and Goal

- 1.4.1 The objectives for the first four years (2018/19-2021/22) include:
- 1.4.2 **Australian aid investments in the Pacific are climate change and disaster risk informed.**

New Australian investments in the Pacific will be informed by the best knowledge in climate science, climate change adaptation, mitigation, geohazard and disaster risk reduction. Climate change will be integrated as part of all significant Australian aid investments to ensure all investments will be 'climate smart'. Good attention is currently given to these areas in new infrastructure designs and this will be extended, through specialist technical support, to cover all Australia's aid investments and where appropriate other foreign policy activities such as trade, security and migration. Where relevant, it will include attention to the impacts and potential of climate change financing. It will address the differential impacts and implications of climate change action and resilience for men, women and people with a disability. Care will be taken to ensure alignment with national and regional policies.
- 1.4.3 **Australian supported climate change information is relevant and influential.**

Building on existing programs to support climate change information, APCCAP will work with Australian and regional partners to ensure the information is timely and relevant to diverse national contexts and concerns. The program will ensure that the information includes attention to broader risk reduction for disasters including

climate related and geohazards. Information will be assessed to ensure its sensitivity to gender and social inclusion issues. Significantly, APCCAP will support improved communication and utilisation of climate change and disaster information.

1.4.4 Australia is valued as a partner in climate change action in the Pacific

APCCAP will have responsibility to identify and showcase high-quality climate adaptation and mitigation examples. It will also have responsibility to communicate the utilisation of Australia's technical expertise, particularly where this is innovated to address specific Pacific needs.

1.4.5 Beyond these objectives, over the next four years and beyond, APCCAP is expected to contribute to wider change. Through its commitment to working with national governments and other national stakeholders through bilateral programs, APCCAP will demonstrate Australian support for Pacific led action on climate change. It is expected that the program will demonstrate good practice to other donors and potentially influence their approach.

1.4.6 As more is learned about effective information dissemination, the program will adapt and make best use of new strategies. The support for innovation in mitigation and adaptation is expected to lead to improvements in the quality and relevance of Australia's investments.

1.4.7 APCCAP will contribute to the provision of timely and informed policy advice for the Australian government as it continues to engage with the climate change and resilience agenda in the Pacific, including the FDRP and other regional agendas. This will contribute to Australia being seen as a responsive and well informed partner.

1.4.8 The overall goal of the program is: ***Climate and disaster resilient development in Pacific***

Approach to change

1.4.9 The following diagram summarises the approach to change, where the green arrows represent the path of change.

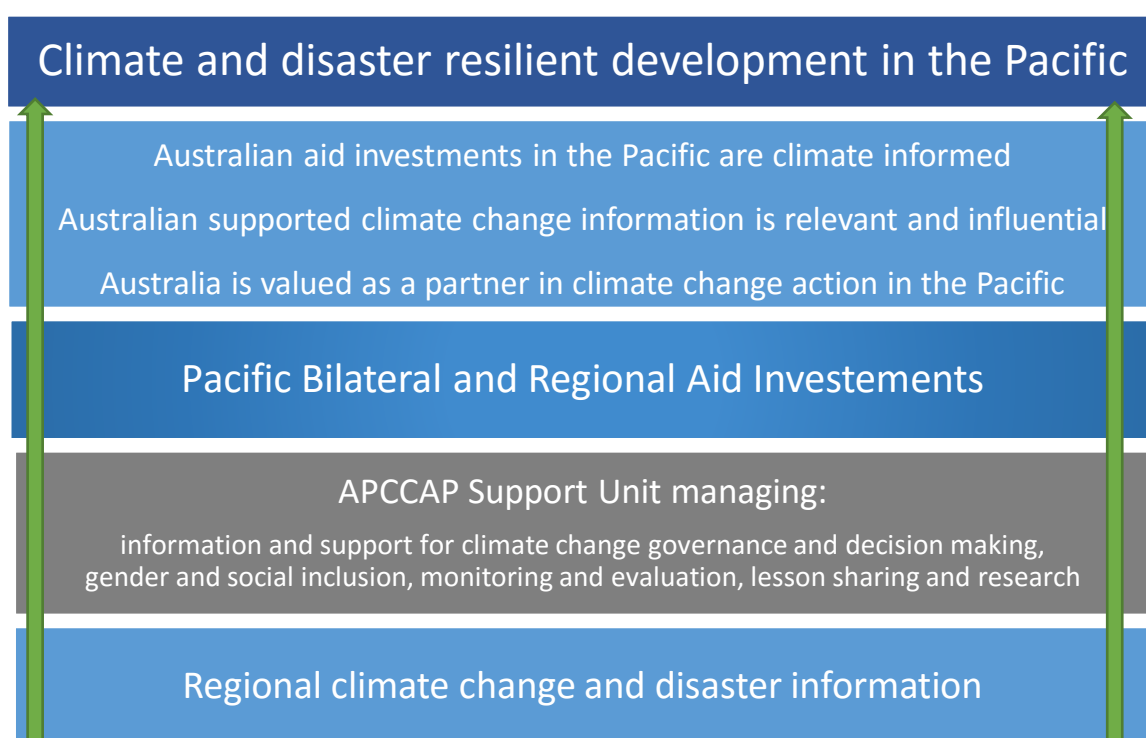


Diagram 2. APCCAP approach to change

1.5 Implementation

- 1.6.1 APCCAP will be managed by DFAT. It will include a support unit with technical expertise, which will maintain climate change accounting information, maintain up-to-date knowledge of regional activities and priorities, undertake program wide monitoring and evaluation, including responding to ad hoc requests for up to date information, and support the further design and extension of mainstreaming climate and disaster resilience into activities. The unit will build on the work commenced by the Interim Support Unit (ISU) and be flexible and scalable to meet emerging policy priorities.
- 1.6.2 A DFAT's Climate Change Branch will work closely with the unit (possibly co-located depending on precise solution developed for the support unit) to support climate change integration across DFAT's programs and posts in the Pacific.
- 1.6.3 APCCAP will be implemented through multiple activities. Some activities will build on existing programs, others will be new. These activities will be refined through additional design work to align with this framework design. APCCAP will increase the coherence and value of these activities to national and regional development investments. These are expected to change and develop further as the program evolves and is able to identify additional opportunities for influence and contribution.
- 1.6.4 **Climate information services:** The program will continue production of climate change and disaster information, utilising existing programs and relationships between Australian departments, Pacific regional organisations and experts. Management of these programs will remain the responsibility of DFAT Canberra and regional personnel. APCCAP will support improved communication and dissemination of information through provision of specialist communication and knowledge

brokering assistance. It will act to connect this information primarily to Australian aid investments in the region (although it is expected that direct communication to other regional and national institutions and stakeholders will also improve). This element will be designed in detail, with attention to specific funding and implementing arrangements between Australian and Pacific agencies through a sub-design process.

- 1.6.5 **Climate governance:** Australia has provided support for climate governance and improved climate financing through funding to multilateral organisations for some years. Further design work will provide the rationale for any ongoing support for this work, with a view to enhancing alignment with established international coordination mechanisms and PRP. APCCAP will be responsible to ensure any ongoing support is communicated to Australian bilateral aid investments in ways which support improved coordination and synergy between the various investments.
- 1.6.6 **Bilateral and regional climate action and disaster resilience:** DFAT staff at Pacific Posts will continue to be responsible for bilateral and regional aid investments. They will receive continued support to integrate climate change and disaster risk management information, through specialist technical expertise through the APCCAP support unit. This expertise will be made available particularly at times of new program design and review. APCCAP support unit will have some in-house expertise and will manage a panel of technical expertise relevant to all the investment sectors. APCCAP support unit will also work to maintain relevant general communication about climate information and climate adaptation for all Australian Pacific Posts, highlighting relevant lessons learned.
- 1.6.7 **Climate and resilience decision support services:** Applied scientific work that provides targeted consultation, analysis and information can contribute to more effective responses to climate change. However, most of the climate information available in the Pacific remains largely inaccessible to urban and rural communities, businesses and governments at scales that are useful and applicable to planning and action. Climate and Resilience Decision Support Services will address priority information gaps identified by APCCAP and agreed to by DFAT. Preference will be given to working with local and regional partners in order to build capacity and demand driven solutions. Where necessary, APCCAP may also engage a range of specialist technical organisations and individuals. These will be selected by a procurement process run by the APCCAP, following an in-depth needs analysis.
- 1.6.8 **Gender and social inclusion:** All APCCAP activities will reflect high-quality gender and social inclusion practice. The support unit will be responsible to ensure gender equality and social inclusion are integrated through all activities undertaken under APCCAP. APCCAP will draw from existing expertise available through SPC, *Pacific Women* and others including civil society organisations, to develop the resources to support this integration. The long term outcome will see the interests of women, people with disability and other marginalised groups reflected in climate change action proposals and financing plans. A sub design will identify relevant partnerships and the scope of this activity.
- 1.6.9 **Policy engagement in Pacific region:** DFAT Canberra will continue to have responsibility for climate change and disaster resilience policy with support from Suva regional Post to engage with relevant stakeholders on these policies. This includes

policy level dialogue with the members of the CROPs. Where appropriate, either Australian government department representatives and/or DFAT will participate in FRDP working groups. APCCAP will have responsibility to support DFAT's engagement on climate policy and provide technical support and understanding 'on the ground'. APCCAP will play a key role in showcasing significant examples of Australia's action to take action on climate adaptation and mitigation, relevant for consideration at regional or national level.

- 1.6.10 Donor coordination:** Donor coordination and policy engagement will continue to be the responsibility of DFAT Canberra and Post. However, the approach to supporting climate change action and disaster resilience that Australia will demonstrate through the APCCAP will provide an example of effective and efficient donor practice. This is expected to influence other donors and provide a model for Pacific Governments and regional organisations to propose to other donors.

1.7 Management and Governance

- 1.7.1 APCCAP will report to the Director, Environment and Climate Change, Pacific Division, Canberra.
- 1.7.2 On an annual basis DFAT will convene a meeting with Australian implementing partners and key Pacific stakeholders to actively seek feedback on strategic direction and performance of the program, to ensure continued relevance.
- 1.7.3 APCCAP will be managed by DFAT. Specific activity management will remain with DFAT staff and Australian agencies in Canberra and DFAT staff at Pacific Regional posts. They will be assisted by a support unit, contracted through a managing contractor.
- 1.7.4 Core responsibilities for the support unit include:
- Engagement with and provision of technical services to DFAT regional and bilateral programs to mainstream climate and disaster resilience.
 - Climate and disaster risk screening, assessment and options for risk management.
 - Development, including where required activity design, and management of core functions including in-house technical expertise, a panel of relevant additional expertise, an innovation fund, capacity for monitoring and evaluation and communication and documentation.
 - Brokering climate change and disaster risk information.
- 1.7.5 The support unit is intended to work in a flexible and responsive way, able to work across a variety of levels and with a wide range of potential partners. While it will not have responsibility to coordinate policy or directly implement action on climate change, it is expected to be fully informed about activity and opportunity in the Pacific region in order to identify emerging opportunities for collaboration, and to be able to frame the broader role of APCCAP within the region.
- 1.7.6 There are several options for how this unit could be contracted and constituted, which will be resolved through the procurement process.

1.8 Indicative Budget

ACTIVITY	BUDGET OVER FOUR YEARS (AUD millions)	RESPONSIBILITY FOR MANAGEMENT
Support Unit for bilateral program engagement	Up to 11.6	Managing Contractor
Climate and Resilience Decision Support Services	7	Managing Contractor
All hazards inclusion in disaster and climate resilient development mainstreaming (geo-hazard adviser, operating budget, regional support, needs analysis)	2	Managing Contractor
Gender and Social inclusion in Climate Change	2	Managing Contractor
Subtotal managed by contractor	22.6	
Climate Information Services	21	DFAT Canberra and Partners
Climate Governance	10.4	DFAT Pacific Regional Post, Suva and Partner
SPREP core funding	17.2	DFAT Canberra
All hazards inclusion in disaster and climate resilient development mainstreaming (geoscience information adaptation, and Pacific geodetic infrastructure upgrade)	2.4	DFAT Canberra and Partners
Development partner coordination	1	DFAT Pacific Regional Post, Suva
Monitoring and evaluation - independent review	0.4	DFAT Canberra
TOTAL	75	

- 1.9.1 These budget allocations have been developed based on budgets of existing programs and comparable activities.

1.9 Monitoring and evaluation

- 1.9.2 A detailed monitoring and evaluation plan will be established for the APCCAP. It will give particular attention to achievements under the program and ensure these are reported on a regular basis. It will also seek to assess broader program influence and coherence. Finally, the monitoring and evaluation will give attention to learning in order to support program adaptation and improvement. This includes understanding future climate change risks and how these are impacting the Pacific.

1.10 Risk management

- 1.10.1 Given the complex and dynamic environment in which this program is to be located there are several risks to consider.
- 1.10.2 A significant risk would be a failure to incentivise the shift from information generation to information dissemination and utilisation. The APCCAP will be resourced to address this challenge, making use of multiple strategies.
- 1.10.3 A further significant risk would be failure to engage effectively with bilateral aid investments and therefore a failure to ensure climate informed and disaster resilient development support. APCCAP will be tasked specifically with facilitating this engagement and providing timely and relevant technical support to bilateral programs.

1.11 Transition

- 1.11.1 APCCAP will be operational by 1 July 2018. The services for the support unit will be procured in late 2017, allowing for a smooth transition from the interim support unit, due to finish in end June 2018. A sub-design process in late 2017 will finalise the details of climate information, climate governance and gender sub programs. Other activities will be designed by the support unit upon mobilisation. Programs currently included in the regional package of support will be refined to ensure alignment with the overall APCCAP objectives.

2 Introduction

At the 2016 Pacific Island Forum leaders' meeting, Prime Minister Turnbull reflected, 'for Australia there is no more pressing need for regional action than on climate change and resilient development.' The Prime Minister announced that Australia would lift its support for the Pacific to address climate change and disaster resilience to A\$300 million over four years. This includes A\$150 million through Australian bilateral aid investments, A\$75 million through disaster resilience investments and \$75 million through a new program – the Australia Pacific Climate Change Action Program.

The Australian Pacific Climate Action Program, a four year program, brings together existing Australian support for action on climate change, with new activities and approaches to increase effectiveness and better target the support to the priorities of Pacific nations.

This document provides the framework for the Australian Pacific Climate Action Program. It describes Australia's existing investments and how these will be further supported and developed. It outlines how action and implementation will be coordinated, including the introduction of a support unit to complement and extend existing implementation arrangements. It identifies three immediate objectives to frame the program and further anticipated longer term benefits.

This framework was developed following stakeholder consultations undertaken throughout the Pacific region alongside extensive review of relevant policy and research documentation (see Annex One).

3 Context and Strategic Analysis

Pacific island countries (PIC) are highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and disasters. These include the potential effects of increased temperature and rainfall, alongside rising sea levels, increased ocean acidification and the expected increase in weather related disasters.¹ Social and economic challenges have left PICs with less capacity to reduce their vulnerability.² Failure to address the risks and mitigate the impacts of climate change for PICs is likely to undermine current and future social and economic development in region.³

Australian support to address climate change in the Pacific is structured around three themes - research (climate science informing assessments and policy), resilience (adaptation

¹ Pacific Community, Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme, Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction & University of the South Pacific, (2016), 'Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific An Integrated Approach to Address Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (FRDP), 2017 – 2030'.

² *Ibid*

³ Recent assessment indicates that in the past decade several PICs have experienced disaster losses that in any single year have approached, and in some cases exceeded, their Gross Domestic Product. Longer term estimates suggest that severe weather events have affected approximately 9.2 million people in the region with 9,811 reported deaths and damages of US\$3.2billion. (World Bank (2012) 'Acting today, for tomorrow: a policy and practice note for climate and disaster resilient development in the Pacific Islands Region', World Bank, Washington, DC, p. 7)

and mitigation); and response (disaster preparedness, humanitarian partnerships, responding to disasters):

- Robust research and climate science information is critical for effective climate change and disaster risk reduction. Australia will continue to provide long-term support and capacity building for meteorological services, sea level monitoring and measurement of climate trends and projections across the Pacific.
- Resilience to climate change is key, as Pacific island countries are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Australia's response will focus on adaptation and mitigation initiatives, particularly those included in Pacific island countries' Nationally Determined Contributions.
- Response capacity to disasters is an integral part of addressing the impacts of climate change. Australia will work across the Pacific to support national leadership in reducing disaster risk, preparing for future disasters as well as responding to crises and accelerating post-disaster recovery.

The new investment will continue support for climate science and ensure it informs climate adaptation and mitigation mainstreaming into all of Australia's aid program investments in the Pacific, with a significant focus on response to disasters.

3.1 Climate Change Policy

International

One hundred and ninety seven countries are now parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). At the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP21) in Paris in 2015, parties to the UNFCCC reached agreement to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change. This includes action to strengthen the ability of countries to deal with the impacts of climate change. To address this goal, appropriate financial flows, a new technology framework and an enhanced capacity building framework are being put in place, supporting action by developed and developing countries. The agreement also provides for enhanced transparency of action and support through a more robust transparency framework.

The Green Climate Fund (GFC) was established by 194 countries party to the UNFCCC in 2010. The GCF aims to mobilise large scale funding to invest in climate resilient and low emission development. It allocates funding to projects and programmes in developing countries, paying particular attention to the needs of societies that are highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change. To date the GCF Board (of which Australia is the co-chair until end 2017), has approved 43 projects, of which six are in the Pacific, with an additional 30 projects in the pipeline.

Pacific Region

Pacific countries have been actively engaged in global climate change negotiations through the UNFCCC, including through the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), the G77, and the Coalition of High Ambition. A number of Pacific leaders have been international champions for action on climate change. Fiji will be the President of the 23rd UNFCCC Conference of the

Parties (COP23) meeting in Bonn, Germany.⁴ This is a first for any small island state. Fiji's Presidency provides the opportunity to advance concrete action on climate change and promote Pacific challenges on the international stage.

Pacific governments have attached a high priority to reducing the impact of climate change and disasters, including through achieving their Nationally Determined Contributions under the global Paris Agreement, implementing their commitments under the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and addressing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). At the 2016 Pacific Islands Forum meeting, leaders endorsed a new *Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP)*. The framework brings disaster resilience and climate change responses together in a single framework. It outlines the Pacific regional commitment to enhancing resilience to climate change and disasters through strengthened integration of adaptation and risk reduction. It calls on development partners to apply an integrated risk management approach to development assistance, and to incorporate climate change and disaster resilient development considerations in planning and implementation. The FRDP recognises the important and critical role of political leadership and commitment, and the need for government agencies to be key actors. It also embraces the role of the private sector and civil society in building resilience.

Building on a series of Pacific climate change declarations in the lead-up to Paris in 2015, Pacific Leaders signed the *Pohnpei Statement: Strengthening Pacific Resilience to Climate Change and Disaster Risk* and tasked the Forum Secretariat to convene a working group, including Members, Pacific regional organisations, and relevant stakeholders, to elaborate a Pacific Resilience Partnership (PRP) to implement the FRDP. While it remains a work in progress (in which Australia is fully engaged), the PRP has the potential to become an important convening mechanism for climate change investments across the region.

Australia

Australia is committed to supporting economic growth in the Pacific and reducing poverty. This includes support for healthy and resilient communities.⁵

At the UNFCCC COP21 in Paris in 2015, Australia committed to spending A\$1 billion over five years to build climate resilience and reduce emissions. Subsequently, the Australian Prime Minister announced at the 2016 Pacific Island Forum Leaders meeting, that Australia would support action to address climate change and disaster resilience in the Pacific region through A\$300 million in funding over four years. Complementing this, is Australia's support for implementation of the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction.

⁴ Fiji commences its terms on 6 November 2017 for a period of one year.

⁵ DFAT (2015) 'Aid Investment Plan Pacific Regional: 2015-16 to 2018-19'.

3.2 Climate Change and Disaster Resilience Action

Regional Organisations

Pacific regional organisations with a specific focus on climate change include the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS), Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), Secretariat for the Pacific Regional Environment Program (SPREP), and University of the South Pacific (USP).

These organisations aim to build the knowledge base about the impacts of climate change in the Pacific and provide climate change information management, dissemination and analytical services. They try, through various programs, to assist the Pacific countries and territories to formulate climate change and disaster risk management adaptation plans, policies, strategies and project proposals. They aim to build capacity and support countries to access climate change finance.

However, while the Pacific regional organisations house a considerable pool of specialist expertise towards meeting these ambitions, much of their capacity in climate change is provided through donor funded projects and is therefore tied to specific activities. This means it does not effectively function as a capacity to provide ‘on demand’ services in response to specific country requests. There are also ongoing discussions amongst Pacific regional organisations agencies regarding responsibilities for action in climate change.

Pacific Countries and Territories

All Pacific countries now have some form of climate change strategy, plan or national policy in place, and many have multiple plans and strategies covering different areas.⁶ A recent stocktake of PIC action on climate change indicates, however, that countries are not making full use of either the resources or the information to adequately address climate change impacts.⁷

There are few clearly articulated national climate change investment priorities, or investment ready proposals to present to development partners – which significantly weakens national efforts to direct and target investment, and inhibits coordination across donor investment portfolios. It appears that while PIC have invested significant effort in establishing national climate change planning frameworks, other more pressing development issues continue to take priority domestically. Generally climate change is not

⁶ Key climate change documents include: National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPAs), National Action Plans (NAPs), national climate change policies and legislative acts, National Communications to the UNFCCC, Joint National Action Plans (combining climate change and DRM plans), renewable energy mitigation plans and targets, and green growth frameworks. Most frameworks and strategies have a short to medium term focus (generally 5-10 years) although some (for example PNG’s 2050 Vision, and the Solomon Islands National Development Strategy 2015-2035) present a longer term vision. All Pacific countries have climate change adaptation planning frameworks, in some cases framed as standalone adaptation plans (e.g. National Adaptation Planning Action plans – NAPAs) and some (such as Samoa) as part of broader development planning.

⁷ DFAT (2016) Australian investment in climate change in the Pacific region –current and future opportunities: a summary of Pacific country climate change stocktakes’, December.

well reflected in government programs, service delivery or budget allocations in key sectors or sub-nationally, apart from some infrastructure investment.

National climate change agencies tend to not have the mandate, mechanisms and capacities for coordination and integration of climate change across development sectors and sub-nationally. Skills development, human and material resources available to climate change agencies and in the sectors, have not kept pace with the demand for investment. As a result, despite considerable investment in high quality climate information services in the Pacific region, these remain somewhat inaccessible to the people who need them.

Gender and social inclusion

The discourse and practice on climate change in the Pacific and globally, has been slow to recognise its social dimensions⁸. Responses to climate change, including most climate finance pipelines and recent proposals, have tended to focus on energy, science, engineering and the physical responses to climate hazards, and aside from the work of INGOs, have rarely attempted to integrate gender or social inclusion. In most Pacific island countries, there are no systematic procedures within government agencies for gathering sex and age disaggregated data on climate change and disaster impacts. This problem is not confined to the Pacific region.⁹

There is some emerging recognition of the need to consider gender equality within efforts to address climate change. For example, the FRDP has gender equality as a guiding principle, and the 2016 Pacific Women's Parliamentary Partnerships Forum decided that the next forum would include a significant focus on climate change. Overall however, current Pacific climate change investments have given limited attention to gender equality and other social inclusion issues (including disability inclusion).

Private sector

Climate extremes and climate change are accepted as major risks to private sector investment and growth in the Pacific. Businesses and agencies are beginning to prioritise climate change – in response to increasingly severe impacts of extreme weather on their production systems, infrastructure, supply chains and markets. Risk financing, improved infrastructure standards and pro-active interventions to reinvigorate supply chains and build resilient businesses are all on their radar. There are opportunities for the private sector to

⁸ MacGregor, S. 2009. A stranger silence still: the need for feminist social research on climate change. In: The Sociological Review Special Issue: Sociological Review Monograph Series: Nature, Society and Environmental Crisis, edited by Bob Carter and Nickie Charles Volume 57, Issue Supplement s2, pages 124–140, October 2009 AND Moosa C and N Tuana, 2014. Mapping a Research Agenda Concerning Gender and Climate Change: A Review of the Literature Hypatia vol. 29, no. 3 by Hypatia, Inc. AND Osborne, N. 2015. Intersectionality and kyriarchy: A framework for approaching power and social justice in planning and climate change adaptation. In: Planning Theory 2015, Vol. 14(2) 130–151.

⁹ In 2013, the OECD identified that world-wide only half of climate-related aid to agriculture and water had a focus on gender equality (57% and 44% respectively), and for the transport and energy sectors this dropped to 12% or less.

play a role in climate action, including private–public partnerships with governments and implementation partnerships with donors.

Development Partners

Development partner investments in climate change in the Pacific are significant¹⁰, but not well coordinated. Over 40 percent is delivered through regional and country programs, primarily through regional organisations – with relatively small proportions delivered in investment partnerships with governments. These proportions are unevenly spread given the size and complexity of countries.¹¹ Over 30 percent is invested in numerous (similar) regional adaptation programs in policy, governance and public financial management.

Pacific island countries face a range of challenges in managing climate change finance flows and overseeing, coordinating and administering the large number of donor funded projects that are being implemented. In addition, for efficiency reasons, donors often invest through regional programs – which tend to be ‘one size fits all’ and are often disconnected from national institutions. Review suggests that data mediated through regional programs alone, is not sufficiently localised and connected to the specific risks and potential impacts in different PIC contexts. The information is therefore not well used by governments and other stakeholders to inform national level decision making and risk management.

These factors have contributed to a fragmented, uncoordinated investment landscape that is not systematically addressing key risks, information needs or priorities.

Development partner coordination mechanisms exist¹² but are yet to lead to joint or multi donor approaches to financing and programming.

3.3 Summary

While there is strong political and policy support for climate change action in the Pacific, the reality is an increasingly fragmented and crowded environment, characterised by weak links to Pacific development priorities and plans. There are multiple points of disconnection, between development partners, between levels of government and communities, and

¹⁰ There is currently approximately A\$1 billion in development partner investment committed to climate change in the Pacific (including 85 current projects rated as having climate change as a primary objective). The United States (20 percent of current) and the development banks (40 percent) are major investors, followed by the European Union and Australia. The Green Climate Fund (GCF) is emerging as a major investor.

¹¹ E.g. Papua New Guinea is receiving just over 8 percent while Samoa has 14 percent.

¹² The Development Partners on Climate Change (DPCC) grouping is the main donor climate change coordination mechanism in the Pacific. Australia initiated the DPCC in 2009 as a means of ensuring better alignment of donor climate change support to the region. UNDP adopted the role as the DPCC secretariat in 2011 and has facilitated the DPCC ever since, although it has met irregularly. While the DPCC has improved the flow of information between partners its impact has been limited in terms of promoting joint programming/co-financing opportunities between donors: it remains largely an information exchange mechanism. The Heptagon development partners group is another coordination mechanism that brings key Pacific donors together to exchange information on the development assistance investments in the Pacific region, including climate change.

between Pacific regional organisations and their member countries. As a consequence, climate change funding has diminished effectiveness, slowing progress to a more climate resilient Pacific. There is a need for donors to act more responsibly, looking to coordinate their efforts and provide facilitated and well connected programs of support.

In particular, given the policy position established by the FRDP, donors need to consider how to better address the different needs of Pacific countries, in particular the disconnection between technical information and knowledge and national government action. Support for climate action and disaster resilience needs to be better integrated with national government programs and relevant to national and local contexts, able to be implemented and managed by government agencies and other local stakeholders such as civil society and private sector.

Climate change affects men, women and vulnerable people in different ways. These differential impacts need to be more adequately addressed in climate change investments in Pacific, in order to increase impact and relevance.

4 Program Description

4.1 Building on current and emerging opportunities

Australia is well positioned, through its long-term relationships with regional organisations and its widespread engagement with national governments in the Pacific region, to demonstrate an efficient and effective approach to supporting climate change action that addresses many of the challenges identified above.

Australia has a number of public agencies which bring internationally-recognised technical services to assist the Pacific region respond to climate change. These include Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO), the Australian Bureau of Meteorology (BOM), Geosciences Australia (GA) and the Department of Energy and Environment (DOEE) (see Annex Two for more details about these agencies).

Through these agencies Australia currently makes a significant contribution to climate change information for the Pacific region.¹³ In addition, Australian agencies bring expertise in addressing geohazards and in disaster risk reduction.

Australia has strong working relationships with Pacific regional organisations, with established formal partnerships and multiple program connections. DFAT's Pacific Regional resilience budget (\$16 million in 2016-17) funds a range of climate change activities and includes core funding of \$4 million a year for the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Program (SPREP) to deliver environmental and policy advisory services. DFAT

¹³ Specific programs include the Climate and Oceans Support Program in the Pacific (COSPPac), the Pacific-Australia Climate Science and Adaptation Planning Programme (PACCSAP), Climate Data for the Environment (CLiDE)

also provides some support to programs focused on governance and climate change including support for climate financing.¹⁴

In contrast to most other donors in the region, Australia has a significant physical presence across the Pacific, with Posts directly managing bilateral development portfolios in almost every country. Australian aid investments are closely linked to national plans and priorities, and therefore able to facilitate integration of climate change information and adaptation strategies. Australia is also invested across a wide range of development sectors, presenting strong opportunities to undertake long-term development work that deeply integrates climate change adaptation, mitigation and broader disaster resilience.

In 2016, DFAT established an Interim Support Unit (ISU) to assist bilateral programs to begin the process of climate change integration into Australia's aid investments in the Pacific programs. The ISU's initial stocktake indicates that while some bilateral investments already include attention to climate change¹⁵, there is considerable opportunity to expand and improve the quality of integration efforts. With many current aid investments coming to a close, and new designs underway in several sectors (notably in economic governance, infrastructure, education and health), there are opportunities to systematically integrate climate change and disaster resilience across a wider portfolio of DFAT bilateral and regional programs.

There is also much to be gained from forging stronger linkages between the targeted bilateral disaster risk reduction programs supported by Australia in the Pacific, and related civil society programs. Substantial synergies are possible (e.g. many of the delivery partners are the same) to achieve more consistent integration of climate risks and resilience building in humanitarian, recovery and build back better investments.

There are emerging opportunities to work with businesses in climate change action and disaster resilience in the Pacific, through, for example, agribusiness, tourism and risk financing. There is also opportunity to work with existing delivery partners such as the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research and the Market Development Facility.

Finally, with Pacific countries aiming to improve access to and coordination of climate change finance, there is an early opportunity through Australian supported governance programs to connect ministries of finance, development and planning with climate change agencies in order to improve the agencies' governance, prepare sound investment

¹⁴ Including the Pacific Risk Resilience Program (PRRP), the Community Based Climate Change Action Grants (CBCCAG). In addition, DFAT has provided support together with other development partners including GIZ, USAID, EU, SPC, SPREP and PIFS to support public financial management reforms in order to assist PICs to access climate finance.

¹⁵ ISU assessment (*Australian investment in climate change in the Pacific region – current and future opportunities: A summary of Pacific country climate change stocktakes (December 2016)*) indicates that bilateral aid investments in the Pacific, with objectives relating to climate change, accounted for \$77.64 million in 2016-17 and are projected at \$71.8 million for 2017-18. These are concentrated in PNG, Vanuatu and Solomon Islands, reflecting the large aid investment programs in these countries, particularly in infrastructure.

proposals, meet accreditation requirements where relevant and better manage/coordinate climate investment.

Australia has considerable expertise, including through the experience of *Pacific Women*¹⁶, in effective targeting of gender in aid investments in Pacific. It also brings internationally recognised expertise in disability inclusive development.

4.2 A new framework for action

The proposed new investment will build on the existing work supported by Australia, bringing this work into a more coordinated framework for action. This includes the existing support for climate information services and climate change governance. It also builds on the work of the ISU which has focused on support for bilateral and regional programs to integrate climate action throughout all aid sectors.

The new framework will support some reorientation of these existing work areas to promote connection and increased effectiveness. It will introduce additional technical expertise to enhance the work through bilateral and regional DFAT programs, in order to take advantage of the established relationships with national governments and national development plans. An all-hazards approach will be taken to supporting systematic integration of climate and other disaster risk reduction and resilience building in Australia's Pacific aid investments.¹⁷ It will ensure an additional focus on gender and social inclusion in Australian supported climate change activities.

The new investment will provide a framework for management and coordination of Australia's climate change action, demonstrating effective and accountable donor practice. It will enable Australia to assess and report on its activities under a clear set of objectives, demonstrating the Australian commitment to support the FRDP and other regional priorities. The evidence based assessment will also inform policy dialogue through the region.

Finally, the new investment will be designed in detail for the next four years, but is based on a ten year timeframe and vision. The framework will have the potential to grow and change in response to new priorities and evidence over that ten year period. This provides the Australian Government with the capacity to respond to a dynamic and evolving development challenge. It commits Australia to a long term engagement in order to ensure the sustainability of achievements.

¹⁶ *Pacific Women* is a ten year program supported by DFAT across the Pacific. It aims to support 14 Pacific countries to meet the commitments made in the [2012 Pacific Island Forum Leaders' Gender Equality Declaration](#).

¹⁷ This reflects that assessment and management of climate risks will include the management of existing climate-related disaster risks, such as relating to droughts, cyclones and flooding. This process of assessing and managing disaster risk can be expanded to include other key natural hazards/disasters experienced by a country, which are the relevant geohazards, such as earthquakes, volcanoes and tsunamis. If both climate and non-climate disasters (geohazards) have been taken into account, then DFAT can have confidence it is proactively managing the risk of impacts from natural disasters.

4.3 Program Details

The new program will be known as the **Australia Pacific Climate Change Action Program** (APCCAP). The intention of APCCAP is to increase the effectiveness of Australia's support for climate change action and disaster resilience in the Pacific.

APCCAP provides the framework for Australian support for the next four years (2018-2022). It is the first part of a ten year vision for a coordinated Australian response to climate change action and disaster resilience in the Pacific.

APCCAP will include the following features:

- Continued support for Pacific climate change information services, looking to enhance communication, accessibility and use of this information for national and regional service users.
- Continued support for climate change governance, aiming to avoid duplication with the work of other donors and build on identified good practice.
- Extended technical support for bilateral and regional aid investments in order to support the mainstreaming of climate change action and broader disaster resilience through Australian aid investments.
- Additional technical expertise to support Australian aid investments integrate gender and social inclusion in all climate change action.
- Ongoing support for Pacific regional organisations to underpin their contribution to climate change action.
- Continued Australian engagement in policy and donor dialogue in the Pacific region, supported by additional technical expertise and evidence based assessment of Australia's contribution.
- Additional resources to encourage innovation in climate change adaptation and mitigation in Australia's bilateral and regional investments.
- A support unit to house additional technical expertise, integrating both climate change and disaster resilience. The unit will also be responsible for maintaining climate change costing information and responding to requests for up-to-date knowledge of regional activities and priorities. It will also undertake program wide monitoring and evaluation and support the further design and extension of activities.

APCCAP will be managed by DFAT Canberra in cooperation with the DFAT Pacific regional Post. APCCAP will complement the other Australian support for action on climate change in the Pacific as demonstrated in the diagram below.

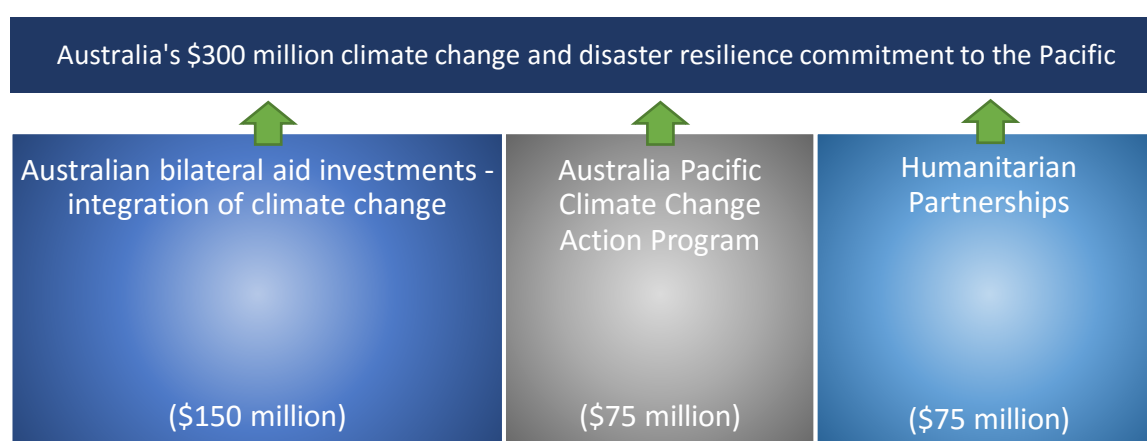


Diagram 1 – Structure of A\$300 million commitment to climate change and disaster resilience action over four years

4.4 Objectives and Goal

For the next four years (2018/19-2021/22) APCCAP has three objectives:

1. *Australian aid investments in Pacific are climate and disaster risk informed.*

New Australian investments in the Pacific will be informed by the best knowledge in climate science, climate change adaptation, mitigation, geohazard and disaster risk reduction. Climate change will be integrated as part of all significant Australian aid investments to ensure all investments will be 'climate smart'. Good attention is currently given to these areas in new infrastructure designs and this will be extended, through specialist technical support, to cover all Australia's aid investments and where appropriate other foreign policy activities such as trade, security and migration. Where relevant, it will include attention to the impacts and potential of climate change financing. It will address the differential impacts and implications of climate change action and resilience for men, women and people with a disability. Care will be taken to ensure alignment with national and regional policies.

2. *Australian supported climate change information is relevant and influential.*

Building on existing programs to support climate change information, APCCAP will work with Australian and regional partners to ensure the information is timely and relevant to diverse national contexts and concerns. The program will ensure that the information includes attention to risk reduction for disasters, both climate-related and non-climate related (geohazards). Information will be assessed to ensure its sensitivity to gender and social inclusion issues. Significantly, APCCAP will support improved communication and utilisation of climate change and broader disaster information.

3. *Australia is valued as a partner in climate change action in the Pacific*

APCCAP will have responsibility to identify and showcase high-quality climate adaptation and mitigation examples. It will also have responsibility to communicate the utilisation of Australia's technical expertise, particularly where this is innovated to address specific Pacific needs.

Wider contribution

Beyond these objectives, over the next four years and beyond, APCCAP is expected to contribute to wider change. Through its commitment to working with national government and other national stakeholders through bilateral programs, APCCAP will demonstrate Australian support for Pacific led action on climate change. While it is not possible for APCCAP to coordinate other donor inputs, it is expected that the program will demonstrate good practice to other donors and potentially influence their approach.

As more is learned about effective information dissemination, the program will adapt and make best use of new strategies. Over the long term it is expected that this work will influence the take-up and utilisation of climate information from Australian supported programs and sources. The support for innovation in mitigation and adaptation is expected to lead to improvements in the quality and relevance of Australia's investments. It is expected that this work will develop over time, leading to new types of bilateral investments and driving Australian aid investments into new project areas. This in turn will support enhanced and expanded partnerships with private sector and others.

APCCAP will contribute to the provision of timely and informed policy advice for the Australian government as it continues to engage with the climate change and disaster resilience agenda in the Pacific, including the FDRP and other regional agendas. This will contribute to Australia being seen as a responsive and well informed partner.

Goal

The APCCAP objectives and wider influence are expected to contribute to a long-term goal for Australia support for climate action: ***Climate and disaster resilient development in Pacific***

4.5 Approach to change

The APCCAP approach to change seeks to address the gap between climate change information and knowledge and effective climate action. It utilises the opportunity offered through Australian bilateral and regional engagement in the Pacific to work directly with Pacific governments and other stakeholders to support relevant and practical action on climate change and disaster resilience. It will connect climate information, both that generated by Australian agencies and information and knowledge available through additional expertise, to leverage significant change across the Australian aid program in the Pacific in support of climate action and disaster resilience.

Australian support to address climate change in the Pacific will therefore be structured around three themes - research (climate monitoring and information), resilience (to climate change impacts and disasters); and regional advocacy (at global forums and through coordinated regional action).

Over time this is expected to lead to a portfolio of Australian aid investments which reflect climate resilient development, showcasing Australia's commitment to support for Pacific climate action.

The following diagram summarises the approach to change, where the green arrows represent the expected change paths.



Diagram 2. APCCAP approach to change

5 Implementation

5.1 Activities

This document outlines the framework for APCCAP, identifying the overall activities and approach to implementation. Activities will build on existing programs, extending these through additional design work, as described below. APCCAP will also include some new activities, to be developed as outlined below, intended to increase the coherence and value of the program to national and regional development investments. The technical content of APCCAP will therefore be built over time, drawing from appropriate expertise, culminating in full program operation in the first quarter of 2018/19.

This implementation approach provides a full framework of operation and also the capacity for further development of APCCAP as required. It is expected that current activities will be further developed and changed as APCCAP evolves, identifying additional opportunities for influence and change. APCCAP will also retain the ability to add activities, in line with Australian government policy and in response to regional direction and needs.

5.1.1 Climate information services

Background

Australian aid has contributed to the provision of sea level monitoring in the Pacific region for the past 26 years (since 1991), and more recently meteorological and climate science services, including building the capacity of Pacific Islands' national meteorological services (NMSs) to provide climate services to government agencies, other private sector stakeholders, NGOs and the general public. Australia's assistance – through the Climate and

Oceans Support Program in the Pacific (COSPPac), the Pacific-Australia Climate Science and Adaptation Planning Programme (PACCSAP), and their predecessor projects – has contributed to the provision of quality data, monitoring and prediction products and related capacity, as well as the development of professional networks and relationships in the region. Through the Bureau of Meteorology, Australia has supported the development of Climate Data for the Environment (CliDE), which provides climate database capacity for Pacific countries to store meteorological observations in a robust climate database management system via a user-friendly interface.

Australia and Pacific island countries also use the seasonal climate forecasting and geohazard early warning systems to inform humanitarian and disaster preparedness efforts for natural hazards such as cyclones and drought.

The long period of collaboration to provide core climate information services in the region has built a deep foundation of relationships, shared learning, experience and knowledge. Activities associated with climate monitoring and prediction have helped to collect and analyse scientific data and make it available to Pacific countries. Projects such as COSPPac contributed to building the capacity of NMSs to provide climate information services, to communicate about these and to engage with national stakeholders on climate issues.

Activities such as these take place within the context of multiple other development partner activities, as well as the roles and priorities of the Pacific Meteorological Council, the World Meteorological Organisation, and the Secretariat of the Pacific Environment Program (SPREP). Development partner support for NMSs, and climate monitoring and prediction services, has varied over the years, but in the last five years the level of support has increased somewhat, as have the number of development partners engaged.¹⁸ Nevertheless, most other partner support is small scale, and Australia (and New Zealand) remain the most substantial supporters of climate information services in the southern Pacific.

Rationale and Intent

There remains an important need for Australia to sustain its engagement and support for core climate information services activities in the Pacific, to ensure the extensive investments to date meet their full potential and continue to have impact. It is also necessary so Australia can continue to meet its regional and international obligations in climate and oceans monitoring and research, information sharing, and to remain engaged in a core network of organisations and partners relevant to many humanitarian and development activities. Climate information is critical for effective climate and disaster risk reduction and management.

The Climate Information Services activity will contribute to critical climate information services in the Pacific, building on long-standing investments and focusing especially on

¹⁸ The Climate Change Situational Analysis completed for this design process observes that: while Australia, the USA and NZ have been the primary supporters of meteorological offices in the region, there are now small programs of additional support from Russia, Finland, Sweden, Japan and Korea, among others. The World Meteorological Organisation also provides support.

working with meteorological and land and survey services to strengthen their ability to service governments, communities and businesses in their countries.

The core activities under this area will be to deliver regional public goods, including the Pacific Sea Level Monitoring Network, the regional climate information database, and provision of selected seasonal forecasting. These activities will see ongoing work with national meteorological services and land and survey departments, SPREP, SPC, Geosciences Australia and CSIRO.

Further design

This activity will be subject to further design in order to confirm the scope of future work. The design process will map the context for the work included in the activity, and clearly specify the forward work plan, working in close collaboration with the national meteorological services and other stakeholders in the region, including the private sector. It will identify what will be achieved through this activity over the coming four years.

It will be essential that the design process identifies the areas where there is clear need for Australian support for seasonal forecasts (i.e. a niche not being met by other programs or partners), and where Australia can collaborate with Pacific partners effectively. It must also consider what is feasible within the available resource and budget envelope, retaining a flexible approach in order to meet emerging priorities.

The design process must consider the ongoing evolution of the Pacific Climate Change Centre. It must also consider the new Green Climate Fund *Climate Information Services for Resilient Development in Vanuatu* project to ensure there is complementarity – or at least no duplication – with the work of that large investment. Other projects and proposals are being developed in the region which may also need to be considered. In line with the overall remit of APCCAP, the design will also give attention to incorporation of information for disaster risk reduction.

In particular, the design will address how current climate information services can be best tailored and brokered to meet national priorities and interests. Further, the design will address how climate information services can be tailored for integration through Australian regional and bilateral aid investments. The Australian Government Department of Energy and Environment (DoEE) has relevant experience through other programs which could be utilised for this aspect of the design.¹⁹

¹⁹ DoEE have pointed to the following possible considerations for this aspect of the climate information activity:

- The need for close consultation with a wide range of users to ensure translation to local context and match to design spatial and temporal scale.
- Knowledge brokers who can help users understand and work productively with downscaled data and avoid focus exclusively on near term solutions.
- Fit for purpose decision tools.
- Multidisciplinary and cross sectoral research and analysis to develop national risk profiles and identify cross dependencies and vulnerabilities.

The design will be required to give attention to gender equality and social inclusion aspects of climate information services.

Finally, the design will address how this activity will work with APCCAP as a whole, including attention to cooperation with the proposed support unit.

Timing

The further design work will be undertaken in the second quarter of 2017, with final drafts of the revised design available for dissemination by the end of November 2017.

5.1.2 Climate change governance

Background

DFAT research in 2016²⁰ identified the weak connection between climate finance and development processes in Pacific national governments as a key constraint to the effectiveness and sustainability of climate change investments in the region.

A number of recent DFAT investments have helped to improve the integration of climate change and disaster risk considerations within government processes. The two most significant are the Pacific Risk Resilience Program (PRRP) and the Community Based Climate Change Action Grants (CBCCAG).²¹ Recent review of PRRP²² suggests this approach, of embedding climate advisors in government has been a valuable approach. However further modifications are recommended, including integration of gender equality and social inclusion and increased alignment and engagement with Australian bilateral work and other regional investments.

A large proportion of development partner climate change investment is in the area of governance.²³ In general however, these large regional climate governance programs have failed to connect with or influence country development processes or budgets. This influence of, and ownership by Pacific stakeholders within country governments has been PRRP's important point of difference.

Rationale and Intent

There is an opportunity for Australia to continue modest support for climate change governance, building on the experience and model of PRRP and through the opportunities offered by greater alignment with DFAT bilateral and regional programs and with the PRP. This revised activity can model the integration of gender and social inclusion in climate change governance. It can model good donor practice through avoiding duplication. Primarily it can demonstrate how support for climate change governance can be integrated

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- An enabling environment for using climate information.

²⁰ DFAT (2016) *Australian investment in climate change in the Pacific region – current and future opportunities: A summary of Pacific country climate change stocktakes*, December, Interim Support Unit report.

²¹ A small program of support for public financial management reform in order to enhance climate finance access (Climate Change Finance Readiness for the Pacific) is currently funded through GIZ until December 2018.

²² Mid-term evaluation undertaken in October 2016.

²³ Of 86 current projects totalling A\$1 billion, 30.91% is in adaptation governance.

with national government priorities, increasing its likely effectiveness and long term sustainability.

The aim will be to support selected regional, national and sub-national governments to consider climate change and disaster risks and resilience within their policies, budgets and implementation processes. Consideration of these risks and resilience will be done in a manner inclusive of gender equality and social inclusion. It will be informed by high quality, targeted climate data.

There are various possible activities that might be included under this area of work. They might include, for example, in-line, national staff to support the integration of climate change within target sectors and central agencies within a small number of PICs - primarily in sectors aligned with DFAT's bilateral programs; cross-country networking and access to technical advice; exploration of how to improve existing Australian support for governance in the Pacific to better integrate climate change action. Overall the direction provided by the PRP will help determine the final set of activities.

Further design

Further design will be undertaken to establish the scope of this activity and ongoing modalities for management and implementation. This will include further review of existing Australian supported programs and examination of the work undertaken by other donors. A key principle will be to avoid duplication and work to maximise existing opportunities rather than create new programs of support.

The views of national governments, and the experience of national climate action agencies, will also be explored in order that the revised activity is well-informed by the different contextual needs of Pacific countries. The directions outlined by the PRP will be a guiding factor in the scope and shape of the activity.

Australian support for governance in the Pacific region, including the proposed pipeline of support, will be explored, identifying future opportunities for integration of climate change action in national development plans, national budgets and systems of governance from national through to subnational. The design process will identify the likely technical assistance required by Australia's existing and proposed governance investments to support effective integration of climate change action.

The design work will give attention to gender equality and social inclusion aspects of climate change governance, in particular how climate financing can be structured to ensure inclusion.

Finally the design will address how this activity will work with APCCAP as a whole, including attention to cooperation with the proposed support unit.

Timing

The additional design work required for this activity is expected to be modest, building on existing reviews and stock take of Australian government investments. The design work will be in the second quarter of 2017, with final draft of the revised design available for dissemination by the end of November 2017.

5.1.3 Bilateral climate action

Background

An identified key constraint to effective climate change action in the Pacific is the poor integration of donor support with national government priorities and development planning. As outlined above, Australia's aid program in the Pacific ensures that Australia has a physical presence in most Pacific countries, working in cooperation with national governments and in line with national development plans and priorities. This provides an opportunity for Australia to integrate climate change action directly with Pacific governments and other national stakeholders through its bilateral and regional programs. It also provides an opportunity for Australia to improve the effectiveness and relevance of its aid investments through integration of climate change action, both mitigation and adaptation, and broader disaster risk reduction including attention to geohazards.

Drawing from Australia's commitment to gender equality and social inclusion, this activity will enable Australia to demonstrate how climate change action can be implemented as an inclusive process across all aid sectors.

Rationale and intent

DFAT staff at Pacific bilateral and regional posts will be supported to integrate climate change, and broader disaster risk reduction through specialist technical expertise sourced and managed by APCCAP.

It is anticipated that this support will, over time, make a significant contribution to the first objective of APCCAP, *Australian aid investments in the Pacific are climate and disaster informed*. Bilateral and regional programs will increasingly demonstrate high-quality integration of sector relevant action and information. This will increase Australia's contribution to PIC development and its support for key Pacific regional policy. It is expected to increase the relevance and sustainability of Australia's aid investments.

Implementation

The details of this activity implementation will be the responsibility of the APCCAP support unit.

Building from the experience of the ISU, APCCAP will, through the support unit, retain in-house expertise to assist DFAT aid investments integrate climate change action and broader disaster resilience. In addition it will manage a panel of wide-ranging technical expertise relevant to the integration of climate change and other disaster risk management into major DFAT sectors. This will involve taking an all-hazards approach to disaster risk reduction and resilience building, aimed at reducing the risk of impacts from climate-related and non-climate disasters (geohazards).

The support unit will build on the initial work undertaken by the ISU to identify the DFAT pipeline of investments and likely technical requirements. This will support an indicative budget for panel resources and anticipated use of those resources within APCCAP budget.

APCCAP support unit will also maintain relevant information about climate information and climate mitigation and adaptation, on behalf of Australian Pacific Posts, highlighting and communicating relevant lessons learned. It will have modest capacity to commission some

targeted research to assist particular aid sectors about relevant climate change action and disaster resilience, where this is manageable within existing resources.

APCCAP support unit will work to ensure that technical advice is available to all Pacific posts, particularly for new program designs and major program reviews. It will maintain regular communication with Pacific Posts, facilitating learning across sectors and different locations.

Timing

Limited support for this activity will continue through the ISU until the mobilisation of the APCCAP support unit. The activity will be fully implemented following the mobilisation of the APCCAP support unit in first quarter of 2018/19.

5.1.4 Gender, social inclusion in climate change

Background

DFAT assessment²⁴ indicates that there is currently insufficient focus on the critical issue of gender and social inclusion in climate change among the work of both Pacific regional organisations and development partners. As a development partner committed to gender equality and disability inclusive development, this provides an opportunity for the Australia government to play a valuable role.

Rationale and intent

Australia has the opportunity to build on its experience through *Pacific Women* and its policy for disability inclusive development²⁵, to support integration of gender equality and social inclusion across its climate change action in the Pacific. This is expected to ensure Australia's aid investments more effectively serve people in the Pacific. It will also model inclusive and gender responsive practice for other donors and regional partners.

This activity will be integrated through all other activities undertaken under APCCAP. The objective of this activity will be to build an increased profile of, evidence for and inclusion of gender equality and social inclusion within climate change work in Australian aid investments in the Pacific. The long term outcome will see the interests of women, people with disability and other marginalised groups reflected in climate change action proposals and financing plans.

Implementation

There are two parts to the implementation of this activity. The scope of the work will be determined through some additional sub design work undertaken in the second half of 2017. That sub design work will identify the likely collaborations and networks through which this work will be implemented, the existing resources and tools, and areas for further development. It will establish the expected achievements for the activity.

Based on this sub design work, the APCCAP support unit will have responsibility to take this work forward. It will develop appropriate tools and resources to support improved gender

²⁴ Webb, J. (2017) 'Gender and Climate Change in the Pacific: A Situational Analysis'

²⁵ DFAT (2015) 'Development for All 2015-2020: Strategy for strengthening disability-inclusive development in Australia's aid program'.

equity and social inclusion in climate change action and disaster resilience work. It will also seek to identify and share best practice about inclusive climate change and disaster resilience work.

APCCAP will work with existing expertise available through SPC, *Pacific Women* and others, and where necessary, identify additional specialist expertise related to climate change, gender and social inclusion, to support new program designs and program reviews in bilateral and regional investments.

While it will not be the responsibility of the support unit to coordinate gender and social inclusion activities in the Pacific, it is expected that the support unit will have well-developed networks and relationships in order to understand other relevant activities and be able to inform DFAT about potential resources and partnerships.

Where resources allow it, the support unit may also commission some limited research that contributes directly to practical and Pacific-specific evidence of understanding about the gender or disability aspects of climate change.

Consideration will need to be given to communication and dissemination of learning and evidence from this work, enabling other development partners and regional stakeholders to utilise the information.

Timing

The additional design work required for this activity is expected to be modest, building on existing knowledge and experience in the Pacific and DFAT. The design work will in the second quarter of 2017, with final draft of the revised design available for dissemination by the end of November 2017.

The activity will be fully implemented following the mobilisation of the APCCAP support unit in first quarter of 2018/19.

5.1.5 Climate and resilience decision support services

Background

Most of the climate information available in the Pacific remains largely inaccessible to urban and rural communities, businesses and governments at scales that are useful and applicable to planning and action, despite long term donor investment.

Rationale and intent

Applied scientific work that provides targeted consultation, analysis and information can contribute to more effective responses to climate change. The APCCAP support unit will broker climate information by understanding the risks to development and the range of available data, as well as the gaps in existing information. Climate and Resilience Decision Support Services will address an agreed selection of those gaps by transforming broad scientific knowledge into specific information, products and tools to inform decision making at specific levels. It will provide a nimble mechanism to respond to emerging opportunities in better use of climate information. Without this support for tailored application of climate information, much of the potential gain created through Information Services will be unrealised.

Implementation

Climate and Resilience Decision Support Services funding will be implemented and managed by the APCCAP support unit. Funding priorities will initially developed according to results of an in depth needs analysis in first six months of operation.

Where gaps in existing data are agreed with DFAT as priorities, APCAPP may engage external support to undertake analysis and tailoring of scientific data to be fit for purpose. In the first instance, preference will be given to local and regional partners in order to build capacity and demand driven solutions. Where necessary, APCCAP may also engage a range of specialist technical organisations and individuals, which will be selected by a procurement process run by the APCCAP.

Timing

Once operational, the APCCAP unit will undertake a needs analysis to identify priority risks and data gaps that need to be addressed in order to inform decision making.

5.1.6 All hazards inclusion in disaster and climate resilient development

Background

Resilient development incorporates both climatic and non-climate related disaster risk, as outlined in the FRDP. An all hazards approach makes sense from a beneficiary perspective and reduces the risk of maladaptation.

Rational and intent

APCCAP will incorporate an all hazards approach as much as possible, without compromising the long running support for climate science and associated programming. Mainstreaming an all hazards approach into bilateral and regional programs in the Pacific will leverage climate change activities and improve overall cohesion.

Implementation

APCCAP will manage a disaster risk reduction adviser with geo hazard expertise in the APCCAP unit, conduct an in depth needs analysis, provide support to the FRDP and PRP and include all hazards in country level climate change integration plans for DFAT's bilateral programs. GA will provide geo-hazard data tailoring and capacity building on an as needs basis and administer an upgrade to essential earth monitoring infrastructure in the region to enable this work.

Timing

This activity will be fully implemented following the mobilisation of the APCCAP support unit in the first quarter of 2018.

5.1.7 Donor coordination

Donor coordination will continue to be the responsibility of DFAT Canberra and Post. APCCAP will support coordination between development partners at a regional level through:

- Contribution towards PRP. The nature of this contribution will be developed by APCCAP following program mobilisation.
- Support for bilateral efforts to coordinate development partners in relation to their work in climate change, where requested by DFAT Posts.

While Australia's role in this space will remain modest, the approach to supporting climate change action and disaster resilience that Australia will demonstrate through APCCAP, is expected to provide an example of effective and efficient donor practice. It is anticipated that this will influence other donors and provide a model for Pacific Governments and regional organisations to propose to other donors.

5.1.8 SPREP Funding

Reflecting current arrangements whereby SPREP and other Pacific regional organisations core funding is managed out of the Pacific Division, APCCAP includes Australia's core funding to SPREP of \$4 million per year. This contribution, and the relationship with SPREP, will continue to be delivered through a direct agreement between DFAT and SPREP. It is also anticipated that an additional 1.2m for activities to complement the distribution and management of climate information will be managed by SPREP, to be confirmed through the sub design process.

5.1.9 Other Regional Activities

APCCAP will complement Australia's other investments in climate change and disaster resilience in the region, including those provided through humanitarian partnerships, global renewable energy initiatives, support for Pacific participation in the UNFCCC and Australia's contributions to the Green Climate Fund. It will also complement the work of a range of Australian agencies and organisations working the Pacific through other mechanisms, including through new GCF projects.

5.2 Program management and governance

5.2.1 Governance

APCCAP will report to the Director, Environment and Climate Change, Pacific Division, Canberra.

The Director will be responsible for:

- Approval of key program deliverables and documents such as Annual Plans, M&E and Learning Plans, and strategic communications products.
- Ensuring the program's strategic direction is in line with DFAT's emerging priorities over time.
- Approving changes in program scale, major activities or focus.

- Supporting and enabling effective implementation arrangements.
- Contractor performance assessment and supervision of contract management by the designated DFAT officer in Canberra.

The Director will work closely with the Counsellor (Regional) at Suva post who will need to undertake formal representational tasks when necessary to complement the work of the DFAT Manager, and who will need to remain well informed of the work of the Unit and the program more broadly.

On an annual basis a DFAT will convene a meeting with Australian implementing partners and key Pacific stakeholders to actively seek feedback on strategic direction and performance of the program. This is intended to promote accountability of the program, provide informed perspectives on program progress and areas for improvement, and test the ongoing relevance of APCCAP.

5.2.2 Management

Climate change and disaster resilience is a major area of Australian investment in the Pacific. Australia's strategy for climate change in the Pacific, and at an international level, will remain a significant policy space, requiring careful negotiation and management. While policy engagement will ultimately remain the responsibility of DFAT in Canberra, APCCAP daily engagement in technical and development activities will need to be carefully managed in order to ensure alignment with Australian policy. Conversely, understanding the policy implications of regional and bilateral climate action requires a close connection to the action on a regular basis.

In line with this, APCCAP will be managed by a DFAT officer (EL1), who will be responsible for linking climate change and disaster resilience information and support with bilateral posts, DFAT Canberra, Pacific regional organisations and other donors in the Pacific.

The DFAT manager will oversee the support to DFAT posts ensuring there is balanced and well-targeted support that appropriately reflects the needs and obligations of the diversity of posts and programs in the Pacific. The DFAT Manager will play an important role in engaging with senior post officials to complement the more operational and technical focus of the support unit. Other likely duties include:

- Building networks and coalitions within DFAT to support the technical work APCCAP, addressing the integration of climate change and disaster resilience across the aid program, and coordinating activity with the work of other key areas such as Climate Change Section, Humanitarian Division, *Pacific Women*, and Pacific Regional Governance.
- Development of partner relationships and coordination, including support to Australia's development partners active in climate change and resilience support to the Pacific.
- With support from the monitoring and evaluation capacity in the support unit, coordination of information flows between APCCAP and DFAT, including UNFCC

tracking and reporting obligations (supported by Unit M&E systems), contributions to broader requirements for briefing and policy input.

Depending upon the location of the support unit, the DFAT manager may be physically located within the unit, or working closely with the unit from Canberra.

5.2.3 APCCAP support unit

The APCCAP support unit will be established through engagement of a managing contractor. The support unit will complement DFAT management of APCCAP, working closely with the DFAT APCCAP Manager and through them with personnel and agencies in Australia and the region who have responsibility for APCCAP activity management. The unit will be flexible and scalable to meet emerging policy priorities.

Roles and responsibility

The core work areas and priorities for support unit will include the following:

- Engagement with and provision of technical services to DFAT regional and bilateral programs to mainstream climate and disaster resilience. This will include in-house expertise and the establishment and management of an external panel of an external panel of expertise.
- Climate and disaster risk screening, assessment and options for risk management for DFAT regional and bilateral programs.
- Engagement with and provision of technical services to DFAT regional and bilateral programs to integrate gender into climate change and disaster resilience actions.
- Provide program management support by liaising closely with sub programs, responding to ad hoc requests for information from DFAT, and supporting gender and social inclusion mainstreaming.
- Provide support and information to Australian policy development on climate change and disaster resilience.
- Brokering climate change and disaster risk information including:
- Develop a comprehensive monitoring, evaluation and learning framework in line with the model detailed later in this design document
- Establish suitable documentation and communication systems

A draft scope of services, outlining the full range of responsibilities for the support unit is attached at Annex Three.

The support unit is intended to work in a flexible and responsive way, able to work across a variety of levels and with a wide range of potential partners. While it will not have responsibility to coordinate policy or directly implement action on climate change or disaster resilience, it is expected to be fully informed about activity and opportunity in the Pacific region in order to identify emerging opportunities for collaboration, and to be able to frame the broader role of APCCAP within the region.

Staffing and model

The following personnel will be recruited and managed by the support unit:

- A support unit Team Leader, responsible to coordinate all the activities managed by the support unit and maintain the unit as a flexible and responsive mechanism. (See Annex Four for details about the manager role)
- Two Climate Change Action Advisers, able to provide advice on climate change integration in new and ongoing aid investments. The advisers will include expertise on gender and social inclusion and climate change action. (See Annex Four for details about the advisor roles)
- A Disaster Risk Reduction Specialist with expertise in geohazards. (See Annex four for details about the specialist role)
- Technical staff able to address the following tasks:
 - Provide program management support to DFAT by liaising closely with sub programs
 - Respond to ad hoc briefing requests from DFAT
 - Support mainstreaming of gender and social inclusion across the entire portfolio
 - Monitoring and evaluation for APCCAP, as outlined in this design document.
 - Information management and communication, including tasks as outlined in this design document.
 - Sourcing, recruiting and management of a panel of technical expertise.
 - Design and management of a fund for innovation.

The support unit will also recruit appropriate administrative and logistic support. It will retain the capacity to grow as required, undertaking new tasks and designing and implementing new activities as directed by DFAT.

Contractors will be invited to outline their proposed model for the unit, with attention to maximum efficiency and effectiveness. Proposed models will be required to be able to provide the specified personnel and fulfil the identified tasks, in a way that meets the desired operated approach.

Location

Contractors will be invited to propose a location for the support unit, which most efficiently and effectively addresses the following criteria:

- Ability to effective engage:
 - DFAT Canberra and Suva Post
 - DFAT bilateral and regional posts
 - relevant Pacific regional organisations and forums
- Timeliness of responses to requests for technical information;
- Maintain up to date information activities and networks in the sector; and
- Coordinate with donors, Pacific regional organisations and relevant fora.

Multi-location support unit proposals will be considered.

5.2.4 Activity Management

APCCAP provides the framework for several activities, intending to bring coherence between those activities and maximise the outcomes and value of Australia's overall investment.

The following table outlines anticipated management responsibility for specific activities. This is broadly aligned with existing management arrangements. As noted above, overarching reporting will be to the Director, Environment and Climate Change, Pacific Division, Canberra.

<i>APCCAP Activity</i>	<i>Management responsibility</i>	<i>Supported by</i>	<i>Reporting to</i>
Climate change information	Australian Bureau of Meteorology	Managing Contractor	DFAT Canberra
Climate change governance	<i>United Nations Development Program, TBC.</i>	Managing Contractor	DFAT Suva Regional Post
Climate change and gender and social inclusion	Managing Contractor		DFAT APCCAP manager (EL1)
Bilateral and regional Post engagement	Managing Contractor	DFAT APCCAP manager (EL1)	DFAT APCCAP manager (EL1)
Innovation fund	Managing Contractor	DFAT APCCAP manager (EL1)	DFAT APCCAP manager (EL1)
Donor coordination	DFAT Canberra and Regional Post	DFAT APCCAP manager (EL1) and Support unit	DFAT Canberra and Regional Post
Policy engagement	DFAT Canberra and Regional Post	DFAT APCCAP manager (EL1) and Support unit	DFAT Canberra
SPREP Funding	DFAT Canberra	DFAT Regional post	DFAT Canberra

5.3 Links with other Australian aid regional investments

5.3.1 Australian Humanitarian Partnership

The Australian Humanitarian Partnership (AHP) is a strategic partnership between the Australian Government and six Australian NGOs and their respective consortia of partners. The focus of AHP is on enabling a rapid response to sudden-onset humanitarian crises and

response to protracted crises. A \$45m five-year component focusing specifically on disaster risk management and disaster risk reduction capability and capacity development in the Pacific is expected to be under development from mid to late 2017. A support unit provides administrative, technical and coordination support to DFAT and the NGOs.

There will be significant opportunities for synergy, coordination and shared learning between APCCAP and the AHP.

5.3.2 Pacific Women

Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development (*Pacific Women*) is a 10 year \$320 million program which began in 2012. With the commitment in APCCAP to integrating gender equality and social inclusion there will be a range of opportunities to link with *Pacific Women*. These will be explored in the proposed sub design process.

6 Indicative Budget

APCCAP will be implemented over the four-year period of July 2018 to June 2022, and will comprise a budget of approximately \$75 million over that period. This is summarised in the table below

ACTIVITY	BUDGET OVER FOUR YEARS (AUD millions)	RESPONSIBILITY FOR MANAGEMENT
Support Unit for bilateral program engagement	Up to 11.6	Managing Contractor
Climate and Resilience Decision Support Services	7	Managing Contractor
All hazards inclusion in disaster and climate resilient development mainstreaming (geo-hazard adviser, operating budget, regional support, needs analysis)	2	Managing Contractor
Gender and Social inclusion in Climate Change	2	Managing Contractor
Subtotal managed by contractor	22.6	
Climate Information Services	21	DFAT Canberra and Partners
Climate Governance	10.4	DFAT Pacific Regional Post, Suva and Partner
SPREP core funding	17.2	DFAT Canberra
All hazards inclusion in disaster and climate resilient development mainstreaming (geoscience information adaptation, and Pacific geodetic infrastructure upgrade)	2.4	DFAT Canberra and Partners

Development partner coordination	1	DFAT Pacific Regional Post, Suva
Monitoring and evaluation - independent review	0.4	DFAT Canberra
TOTAL	75	

These budget allocations are based on budgets of existing programs and comparable activities. More detailed activity budgets will be refined and confirmed during the additional design processes.

7 Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

A comprehensive monitoring, evaluation and learning framework will be developed for all of APCCAP by the support unit, following mobilisation. The framework will cover all activities under the program although as described below, activities which are not managed directly by the support unit are expected to develop their own monitoring and evaluation system, with the support unit overseeing and ensuring the quality of these activity frameworks.

The program monitoring evaluation and learning framework will be in line with the following approach methodology and analysis processes.

7.1 Purpose

APCCAP will be implemented in a rapidly changing environment, and in the context of a long history of investments which have had a mixed record in achieving lasting influence on Pacific preparedness for climate change and disaster resilience. An important additional feature included under the APCCAP framework is comprehensive monitoring and evaluation.

The primary intention of this monitoring and evaluation is to provide evidence to assess the value and outcomes of APCCAP.

An additional and important purpose is to provide learning from program activities as a basis for ongoing program development and improvement.

A final requirement is to assist DFAT to monitor and report on Australia's overall Pacific climate change expenditure in line with Australia's international commitments, and to identify how Australia's efforts in this area could be strengthened.

7.2 Methodology

Approach

APCCAP is located in a complex environment and is itself a multifaceted and complex program. Activities are based on current experience and opportunity and these are expected to change and further develop over time.

The program therefore does not lend itself to a simple approach to monitoring and evaluation, where the outcomes of specific activities can be simply aggregated to an overall result. Rather a multi-level approach is required, with an emphasis on assessment at the

outcome level, to understand if the many activities, relationships, partnerships and approaches are in fact contributing to the achievement of APCCAP objectives.

Data collection

It is proposed that for each of the major activity areas, an appropriate set of performance indicators and evaluative questions, that assess the quality of activities and their effective contribution to the intended outcomes, is developed, concurrent with the design of that activity.

This provides for individual activity assessment, understanding specific contribution to wider change and also provides for effective and efficient activity management.

This activity monitoring and evaluation will be included as part of the activity design process, and will be the responsibility of the lead design consultant and/or the support unit. In addition the monitoring and evaluation resource located within the support unit will quality control all of the activity monitoring and evaluation frameworks to ensure that they are fit for purpose and proportionate to the size and scope of the activity.

Alongside this activity assessment, the support unit will be responsible for developing a small number of performance indicators and evaluative questions, which track progress of APCCAP towards achievement of its three objectives.

Finally, the support unit will also be responsible for regular review of the changing context within which APCCAP is being implemented. This will involve attention to the ongoing impact of climate change in the Pacific region, and related policy change, in particular changes in regional policy and in Australia government policy. It will also require attention to climate change and disaster resilience action in the Pacific, including that of regional organisations, national governments and development partners, alongside private sector and civil society activity. The purpose of this review will be to assist in understanding the impact and relevance of APCCAP.

Analysis

Analysis is expected to take place within each major activity, looking to assess, based on the available evidence, the ongoing relevance and efficiency of each activity.

Beyond specific activities, the monitoring and evaluation resource in the support unit will be responsible for a regular strategy testing process. This process enables the coming together of performance information and context review, to assess how well APCCAP remains fit for purpose and the degree to which its specific activities best suit its long-term objectives and intentions.

In order to promote transparency and accountability within the region, this analysis process for the whole program could potentially be structured as an annual dialogue. One day would focus on internal discussion between partners and implementers within the program, while the second day would facilitate involvement of a wider group of stakeholders. Such a dialogue would be timed to inform the program's annual planning and reporting processes.

Annex Five outlines additional details to guide the development of an appropriate monitoring and evaluation approach for APCCAP.

7.3 Review

APCCAP is a large and complex program, which is expected to change and develop over time. While the detail provided for the framework is for a four year period, the intention is to work within a ten year timeframe. Given the intent is to increase effectiveness and coordination between Australian supported climate change and disaster resilience activities, and wider investments, it is wise to consider some additional review and evaluation as part of the program assessment process. Towards this end, the program will be subject to a two year and four year review. The four year review will provide the evidence and information for ongoing program development.

The DFAT APCCAP manager will be responsible for commissioning and overseeing these two review processes. It is expected that an independent team will be contracted to undertake both reviews.

7.4 Reporting

The support unit will provide a comprehensive APCCAP Annual Report by the end of February each year, which will inform DFAT's Annual Quality Check (AQC) report. This report will address all the AQC criteria and questions.

In addition, the support unit will be expected to respond to ad hoc requests from DFAT for information.

The support unit will also be responsible for producing six monthly progress reports against its annual work plan. It will report on quarterly basis against its budget.

8 Sustainability

Recognising the need for long-term investments in order to ensure sustainability²⁶, APCCAP proposes that support will be required for ten years. The framework design outlined in this document covers the activities for the first four years of the investment. Further review and design will be required to inform the work beyond this.

The sustainability approach of APCCAP is based on its commitment to increasing the integration of climate change and disaster resilience, responsive to country needs, through integration with Australian bilateral aid programs. As climate and disaster-informed policy and programming is increasingly institutionalised in the region – through the through bilateral investments – the benefits of the program will continue.

The Climate Information Services activity will include several highly technical activities, which will continue to require Australian expertise into the foreseeable future. These include aspects of the Pacific Sea Level Monitoring Network, for example. This is appropriate, however, as these activities also deliver scientific benefits to Australia and comprise regional and global public goods which Australia is best placed to provide. However the activity design will increasingly shift the management of this work into the

²⁶ DFAT Office of Development Effectiveness preliminary findings from an evaluation of Australian supported climate change activities in the aid program, indicates a key correlation between the length of the investments and likely achievement of sustained outcomes (final report due late 2017).

region and continue to build technical capacity where possible. Thus, while Australia will continue to provide specialist services, there will be increasingly sustainable management and technical capacity in the region.

The support unit, working to support the deep integration of climate change and broader disaster resilience across DFAT bilateral programs in the Pacific, will deliver sustained benefits across the aid program. Ultimately the Unit itself will no longer be required, as there will be sustainable capacity across DFAT posts to genuinely consider climate change in the design, management and evaluation of bilateral investments.

More broadly, the intention is that over the life of APCCAP management and implementation, leadership will continue to be shifted progressively into the region – particularly into the Pacific regional organisations – as an investment in sustainability. Over time this will reduce the region's reliance on international and external technical advice. Supporting Pacific regional organisations to become more focused on servicing the needs of their member countries, through Australia's overall bilateral relationships with Pacific regional organisations, is the critical strategy towards this end.

9 Risk and Risk Management

APCCAP will incorporate active risk management practices, in line with DFAT requirements. The analysis of risks facing the program has considered the standard areas of risk assessment:

- The **operating environment** risks are moderate, given the rapidly changing nature of the climate change sector. As climate change-induced impacts increase in intensity and frequency, more development partners will enter the space which may overshadow this investment. To mitigate this, *APCCAP* will highlight the role Australia can play in practical and support to National stakeholders, as well as its commitment to acting in a coordinated way in a fragmented sector.
- **Results** could be at moderate risk due to the complex nature of the program, tight design timeframes and the challenging task of influencing internal DFAT programming across fourteen bilateral programs to leverage \$150 million of Pacific bilateral programming. This will be mitigated through targeted organisational change activities to institutionalise climate change mainstreaming practices immediately, while a strongly supportive environment exists. Support will be closely aligned with bilateral priorities, so those bilateral relationships can be leveraged to support the intended outcomes.
- **Financial** risk is moderate to low for this investment, given that implementation partners are likely to mainly be well established long term partners with a strong track record. Further, the support unit will ensure that strict adherence to DFAT's financial and fiduciary risk standards will be upheld throughout.
- Moderate **reputational** risk is present in terms of being clearly accountable for meeting climate finance commitments, and remaining responsive to Pacific needs while also delivering valued and effective climate change support. These risks will be mitigated by using standardised climate change accounting methodology, clearly

identifying which activities are included in the \$300 million Prime Minister's commitment, and actively seeking feedback from Pacific stakeholders in annual discussions on strategic direction and performance of the program to ensure continued relevance. The DFAT Manager's position will also be key in managing these relationships and associated risks.

- **Partner relations** are low risk in this program. Although the climate change sector involves overlapping mandates of multiple key stakeholders, APCCAP seeks to alleviate coordination issues by better connecting supply and demand side activities. This risk is further mitigated by the focus of the DFAT Manager.
- **Other risks** are mainly concerned with the implementation approach, and are quite low. Risks associated with a complex program will be mitigated by close collaboration that acknowledges and seeks to address these challenges by clarifying roles and expectations, monitoring closely and reviewing arrangements if not performing well within an agreed timeframe.

A complete risk assessment is provided at Annex Six

10 Transition to APCCAP

10.1 Activity Design

DFAT will undertake tailored design processes for the some activities over the remainder of 2017. These designs, each utilising specific processes and expertise and consulting the relevant stakeholders, will be completed by the end of the year so the required procurement, contracting, agreement and mobilisation processes can be concluded in time for APCCAP commencement in July 2018 (transitioning from the ISU which is due to finish end June 2018). Using this approach – with the APCCAP contractor beginning its transitional work early in 2018 – DFAT will achieve a smooth transition to the new program and will ensure continuity of support for those core activities which are continuing beyond June 2018.

The activity design work to be completed includes

Activity	Design Team	Timing
Climate Information Services	Design consultant A BoM expertise Gender consultant – some inputs	September 2017 – November 2018
Climate Change Governance: finalisation of ongoing commitments	Design consultant B	September 2017 – November 2018
Gender and social inclusion for Climate Change.	Design consultant B (for scope, partnerships and expected outcomes) APCCAP support unit (for design and identification of tools and resources and	September 2017 – November 2018 By end 2018

	processes to ensure integration with all APCCAP activities)	
Climate and Resilience Decision Support Services	Will be designed by APCCAP support unit following mobilisation	By end 2018

Annex 1. Consultations List and Documents Reviewed

Persons Consulted

Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Program (SPREP)

Kosi Latu, Director General

Roger Cornforth, Deputy Director General

Netatua Pelesikoti, Director, Climate Change Division

Clark Peteru, Legal Adviser and Acting Director

Tagaloa Cooper-Halo, Climate Change Institutional Strengthening adviser

Makelesi Gonelevu, Knowledge Management Officer

Philip Marsden, Climate Information Knowledge Specialist

Audrey Brown-Pereira, Executive Officer

Simeamativa Vaai, Human Resource Adviser

Petra Chan Tun, Finance and Administration Adviser

Easter Galuvau, Biodiversity Adviser, Acting Director

Anthony Talouli, Pollution Adviser

Ma Bella Guinto, Solid Waste Management Adviser

Warren Lee Long, Coastal and Marine Adviser

Simon Wilson, Climate Finance Adviser

Stuart Chape, Director, Biodiversity and Ecosystem Management

Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)

Audrey Aumua, Deputy Director General

Sylvie Goyet, Director, Environment, Sustainability and Climate Change

Brigitte Leduc, Gender Equality Adviser

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Michael Petterson, Director, Geosciences Division

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Pacific Island Forum Secretariat (PIFS)

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Mosese Sikivou, Regional Coordinator, Pacific Risk and Resilience Program

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Scott Hook, Economic Infrastructure Adviser

University of the South Pacific

Derrick Armstrong, Deputy Vice Chancellor (Research and International)

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Morgan Wairiu, Deputy Director, Pacific Centre for the Environment and Sustainable Development

Pacific Disability Forum

Setareki S. Macanawai, Chief Executive Officer

World Meteorological Organisation (WMO)

Henry Taiki, WMO Office for the South-West Pacific

United Nations Environment Program (UNEP)

Sefanaia Nawadra, Head, UNEP Pacific Office

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Jesus Lavina, Head of Infrastructure and Natural Resources

Marta Brignone, Program Manager, Infrastructure and Natural Resources

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)

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Daniel Gereke, Adviser on Climate Change and Education, CCCPIR

United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Pacific Islands

Richard L. Edwards, Regional Coordinator

World Bank

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Martine Woolfe, Section Lead, Regional Development Community Safety

Bureau of Meteorology

Neil Plummer, Assistant Director Climate Information Services

Scott Power, International Development Manager / Head of Climate Research

John Gill, Manager International Affairs John Gill, Manager International Affairs

Commonwealth Scientific, Industry and Research Organisation (CSIRO)

Geoff Gooley, Program Manager Oceans and Atmosphere

James Butler, Adaptive Urban and Social Systems Program

Australian Non-Government Agencies

Organisation

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Action Aid Melissa Bungcaras

	Stacey Sawchuk
Action on Poverty	Jerry Cole
ADRA	Darin Roberts
Anglican Board of Mission	Paul Davenport
Anglican Overseas Aid	Nicole Hughes
Australian Red Cross	Michael Annear Fiona Tarpey
CARE	Dientje van Dongen (Skype) Stefan Knollmayer (Skype)
Caritas	Jacinta Ankus, Geoff Shepard
ChildFund	Sanwar Ali
Fair Trade Aus & NZ	Molly Harriss Olson Sandra Mendez (skype) Rachel Levine (Skype) David Gonzalez (Skype)
HPA	Richard Young
Live and Learn	Michelle Abel
Oxfam	Elsa Carnaby Emma Cliffe Simon Bradshaw (phone)
Plan International	Marilou Drilion
Save the Children	Rohan Kent David Sweeting
The National Conservancy (TNC)	Laura Whitford, Robyn James Kate Cranney
WaterAid	Luke Lovell

World Vision Australia	Elaine Wyatt Megan Williams (phone)
WWF	Nat Burke

Documents Consulted – Desk Review

Overarching Strategic Documents

Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific, An integrated approach to address climate change and disaster risk management (FRDP), 2017 – 2030, September 2016.

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Annex 2. Australian Government Agencies supporting Pacific climate change action

CSIRO has a large pool of skilled scientists and experience that is pertinent to the Pacific climate change field. A key strength of CSIRO is its skills depth across a wide range of disciplines, as well as extensive international networks and an interest in supporting South-South cooperation in climate science. CSIRO also has test facilities, laboratories and equipment unavailable in the Pacific and which could be potentially accessed by Pacific countries. Relevant areas of expertise include: climate and ocean/atmospheric science, fisheries and marine ecosystems, climate change adaptation research, agriculture and soil scientists, terrestrial ecosystem/natural resource management, energy, water and expertise in a range of social science areas.

Recent CSIRO work has included activities related to Pacific climate change issues and in some cases, experience working at the country level (although the scope of their engagement has been narrow: mainly climate science and adaptation pathways in PNG). CSIRO is also reasonably well regarded amongst the regional scientific community and has some established networks/contacts. Based on these capacities and networks, CSIRO has worked with SPREP to secure a \$30 million GCF project, *Climate Adaptation Services for Resilient Development in Vanuatu*, which commences in 2017.

Australia's **Bureau of Meteorology** is a highly respected organisation with world class technical and scientific expertise. Improved short/medium term weather forecasting is essential to safe maritime and air transport, to provide lead time to put in place effective risk reduction and emergency response preparedness for extreme weather related events (early warning systems), and to enable the preparation of seasonal forecasts that are used to improve agricultural planning, hydropower potential and water storage management. For many years BOM has provided weather service support and capacity building to the PICs and will remain an important source of weather information and data for the countries to enable them to prepare daily and seasonal weather forecasts.

Key strengths of BOM include the depth of its technical and scientific skills and the long-established connection to meteorological services at the national and regional level. It is able to provide good quality technical training support to PICs and has a range of well calibrated models and a sophisticated climate observation systems network in the South Western Pacific. BOM has well established relationships with Pacific island meteorological offices and solid hands on experience working in the region.

Geosciences Australia (GA) has world class skills in mapping (including seabed mapping), spatial analysis, GIS system development and management, ground and surface water dynamic modelling, mineral and soil assessment technologies, sea level / tidal monitoring, flood and inundation modelling and a range of other skills and expertise. Some of its expertise is directly relevant to climate change, especially ground/surface water assessment, GIS and flood/inundation modelling. GA also has capacity in geohazard mapping (like earthquake risk/landslide prediction/tsunami identification) that is pertinent to DRR investments in the Pacific. In terms of stakeholders the obvious key contact/connection point for GA in the region would be with the geoscience division of SPC and they have in the past undertaken work with SPC in seabed mapping and groundwater

resource monitoring assessment. In addition to GA's role in the Pacific Sea Level Monitoring network (through BOM), it also currently delivers PacSAFE.

The **Department of Energy and Environment (DoEE)** is central to Australia's engagement with environmental issues globally. It leads Australia's bilateral relationship with SPREP (with core funding managed within DFAT), which has historically focused mainly on biodiversity and marine issues, but which is expanding to consider climate change. DoEE is substantially involved in other relevant partnerships such as the Asia-Pacific Rainforest Partnership and the International Partnership for Blue Carbon (which address both mitigation and adaptation challenges).

DoEE has responsibility for domestic climate change policy and action on adaptation across the Australian government. DoEE maintains a number of relevant partnerships and networks with Australia-based organisations working in climate change adaptation, including state and local governments, scientific organisations, research institutes and others. As such, DoEE could play an important role in facilitating links between the program and these networks and sources of expertise.

Annex 3. Draft Scope of Services

Introduction

The intention of APCCAP is to increase the effectiveness of Australia's support for climate change action and disaster resilience in the Pacific. The program builds on long running climate change and disaster resilience programs and draws on established regional and international knowledge about effective climate mitigation, adaptation and broader disaster resilience. An all-hazards approach will integrate climate change resilience and disaster risk reduction in Australia's Pacific aid investments. This will underpin coordinated and relevant climate change and disaster resilient action in DFATs engagement in the Pacific.

The objectives for the first four years (2018/19-2021/22) include:

- Australian aid investments in the Pacific are climate change and disaster risk informed.
- Australian supported climate change information is relevant and influential.
- Australia is valued as a partner in climate change action in the Pacific

Through its commitment to working with national governments and other national stakeholders through bilateral programs, APCCAP will demonstrate Australian support for Pacific led action on climate change. It is expected that the program will demonstrate good practice to other donors and potentially influence their approach. Over time APCCAP will adapt through learning and make best use of new strategies leading to improvements in the quality and relevance of Australia's investments.

APCCAP will contribute to the provision of timely and informed policy advice for the Australian government as it continues to engage with the climate change and resilience agenda in the Pacific, including the FDRP and other regional agendas. This will contribute to Australia being seen as a responsive and well informed partner.

APCCAP will be implemented through multiple activities. Some activities will build on existing programs, others will be new. APCCAP will be managed by DFAT. It will include a support unit with technical expertise, which will undertake a range of services, as outlined below. The unit will build on the work commenced by the Interim Support Unit (ISU) and will be flexible and scalable to meet emerging policy priorities.

A DFAT officer (the DFAT APCCAP manager) will work closely with the unit (possibly co-located depending on the precise solution developed for the support unit) to support climate change integration across DFAT's programs and posts in the Pacific.

Support Unit Approach to Service Provision

The Contractor will manage the APCCAP Support Unit to provide technical, administrative and logistical support to complement DFAT management of APCCAP. The support unit will work closely with the DFAT APCCAP Manager and through them with personnel and agencies in Australia and the region who have responsibility for APCCAP activity management. This contracted assistance will be delivered in a way that upholds the values and key intent of APCCAP.

DFAT will retain responsibility for formal representation and policy engagement in relation to climate change and disaster risk reduction in the Pacific. Under this arrangement the support unit will work to inform and facilitate DFAT leadership and management and as directed, independently implement specific activities. Specific working arrangements and delegations will be agreed between the Contractor and DFAT at mobilisation. Within the boundaries of these arrangements the support unit is expected to work in proactive and propositional ways to support the overall achievement of APCCAP objectives.

While the support unit will only be responsible for some of the program delivery under APCCAP, it is expected that the support unit will be managed in ways which support the whole program, proactively identifying opportunities and risks for all APCCAP activities. The support unit will also have responsibility to look for opportunities to increase complementarity and cohesion between different APCCAP activities. The support unit will deliver its services in a flexible and responsive manner, proactively identifying opportunities to increase Pacific capacity, approach, ownership and engagement in implementation.

The Contractor will be responsible for contracted personnel behaviour, attitudes and approaches. The support unit is intended to work across a variety of levels and with a wide range of potential partners. For the whole of APCCAP relationship building and networking will be key strategies. Contracted and permanent support unit personnel will undertake their duties in ways which support and extend these strategies.

The Contractor will ensure a scalable approach to this project, including applying a flexible approach to meet emerging policy priorities. The Contractor will establish the support unit in such a way that it is able to incorporate additional activities and expanded responsibilities as required.

Support Unit Services

The services have been split into two categories as follows:

- a) Operational services
- b) Management Services

Operational Services

The APCCAP Support Unit will undertake services including (but not limited to) the following:

1. Provision of technical services to DFAT regional and bilateral programs to mainstream climate and disaster resilience. This will involve taking an all-hazards approach to disaster risk reduction and resilience building, aimed at reducing the risk of impacts from climate-related and non-climate disasters (geohazards).
 - 1.1. The support unit will build on the initial work undertaken by the ISU, including Post integration plans, to identify the DFAT pipeline of investments and likely technical requirements. This will support an indicative budget and anticipated use of internal and externally sourced resources.
 - 1.2. The support unit will recruit in-house expertise (expected to be 3 full time advisors, including one with a specialisation in geohazards) to assist DFAT regional

and bilateral aid investments integrate climate change action and disaster resilience.

1.3. In addition to in-house expertise, the support unit will establish and manage a panel of wide-ranging technical expertise relevant to the integration of climate change and other disaster risk management into major DFAT sectors. Towards this end the support unit will:

1.3.1. Identify the likely technical expertise required, in particular expertise which will not be available through support unit personnel.

1.3.2. Establish and implement a procurement system for this expertise, with attention to value for money.

1.3.3. Manage the provision of services through the panel, according to the workplan and priorities agreed with DFAT.

1.3.4. Establish and implement a quality control system to ensure this expertise meets DFATs requirements, contributing to climate and disaster resilient investments.

1.4. The support unit will work to ensure that technical advice is available to all Pacific posts, particularly for new program designs and major program reviews.

1.5. The support unit will establish a system of monitoring to assess the take up and value of the technical services provided and identify good practice and lessons learned from this service provision.

1.6. The support unit will maintain regular communication with Pacific Posts, facilitating learning across sectors and different locations, drawing from the learning and assessment for the whole activity.

2. Establishment of a systems of climate and disaster risk screening, assessment and options for risk management for DFAT regional and bilateral programs.

3. Provision of technical services to DFAT regional and bilateral programs to integrate gender and social inclusion into climate change and disaster resilience actions, including:

3.1. Based on further design work, which will be completed prior to the support unit mobilisation, the support unit will have responsibility to establish effective working relationships with key gender and social inclusion specialist services in the Pacific region, including but not limited to Pacific Women, SPC, NGOs and the Pacific Disability Forum.

3.2. After further design work as above, the support unit will have responsibility to source and make available to DFAT regional and bilateral programs appropriate tools and resources to support improved gender equity and social inclusion in climate action and disaster resilience programming.

3.3. Where it is appropriate, the support unit will work with existing expertise available through SPC, Pacific Women and others, and/or where necessary, identify

external specialist expertise related to climate change, gender and social inclusion, to support new program designs and program reviews for DFAT bilateral and regional investments.

3.4. The support unit will identify and share good practice about inclusive climate change and disaster resilience work, including good practice being demonstrated by other partners.

3.5. While it will not be the responsibility of the support unit to coordinate gender and social inclusion activities in climate change in the Pacific, it is expected that the support unit will have well-developed networks and relationships in order to have timely knowledge about the ongoing development in the area. The support unit will utilise this information to inform DFAT about potential resources and partnerships and about good practice examples which may be of benefit for regional and bilateral programs.

3.6. Where resources allow it, the support unit may also commission some limited research that contributes directly to practical and Pacific-specific evidence of understanding about the gender or disability aspects of climate change.

3.7. The support unit will ensure good quality monitoring of the resources set aside for this service. The monitoring will assess the take up and the value of the service for DFAT bilateral and regional programs and the outcomes experienced by women and marginalised groups.

4. Establishment and implementation of a program of climate and resilience decision support services, to address the current problem of the inaccessibility of climate information to urban and rural communities, businesses and governments at scales that are useful and applicable to planning and action. This will include (but is not limited to):

4.1. Establish a system to identify information gaps, and work with DFAT to agree prioritisation of these gaps. Preference will be given to services which will build the capacity of local and regional partners and support the development of demand driven solutions.

4.2. Broker the available technical information that is required, working in collaboration with other APCCAP activities.

4.3. Identify the various mediums and translation mechanisms which the end users of the information require or will respond to.

4.4. As required, establish and implement a procurement process to engage a range of specialist technical organisations and individuals to provide a service of 'translation' of existing technical information into accessible forms.

4.5. Drawing on that specialist expertise, implement a program of timely and tailored information translation to a range of end users.

- 4.6. Establish and implement a monitoring system to assess the take-up and value of the information which has been tailored to different end users, a with a focus on lessons learned and program impact.
- 4.7. Advise DFAT on potential further development and expansion of this program of work, based on performance information.
5. Establishment and implementation of a program of information management that includes (but is not limited to) the following:
 - 5.1. A system for sharing lessons learned and highlighting innovation and good practice ideas about climate change mitigation and adaptation and disaster resilience action, which will have wide application in the region.
 - 5.2. Active communication with other APCCAP activity areas, looking to enhance information flow between activities.
 - 5.3. Timely knowledge about activity and opportunity in the Pacific region in order to identify emerging opportunities for collaboration with other stakeholders.
 - 5.4. Based on the extensive range of relationships and networks that will be developed by the support unit across the region, provide support and information to Australian policy development on climate change and disaster resilience, including:
 - 5.4.1. Regular communication with DFAT Canberra and the Suva regional post to inform and support their national level and regional policy dialogue, including with the Pacific regional organisations.
 - 5.4.2. Facilitation of communication between the respective technical areas of APCCAP and relevant policy areas.
 - 5.4.3. Identification of significant examples of climate adaptation and mitigation relevant for policy consideration at regional or national level.
 - 5.5. Broker climate change and disaster risk information, including (but not limited to):
 - 5.5.1. Tracking Australia's climate change spending in its aid investments.
 - 5.5.2. Maintaining relevant information about climate information and climate mitigation and adaptation and disaster resilience, on behalf of Australian Pacific regional and bilateral Posts, highlighting and communicating relevant lessons learned.
 - 5.5.3. Managing some targeted research to inform particular aid sectors about relevant climate change action and disaster resilience, where this is manageable within existing resources.
 - 5.5.4. Maintaining up-to-date information about the activities and outcomes of Pacific regional organisations relevant to climate change action and disaster resilience.

- 5.5.5. Maintaining up-to-date information about activities and networks related to gender and social inclusion in climate change action and disaster resilience.
- 5.5.6. Communication and dissemination of learning and evidence from APCCAP that will support and inform the work of other development partners and regional stakeholders.
- 5.6. Maintain up-to-date knowledge about innovative action for climate change and disaster resilience in the Pacific region.
- 5.7. Maintain thorough and timely understanding of the policy environment for climate change action and disaster resilience in the Pacific region.
- 6. Based on the approach outlined in the APCCAP design document, establish a comprehensive monitoring, evaluation and learning framework for all of APCCAP immediately following mobilisation.
 - 6.1. At the level of each activity, including those activities which are managed by other implementing agencies, the support unit will ensure that there is good quality and appropriate monitoring and evaluation frameworks in place (ensuring compliance with DFAT's Program Quality Reporting requirements, and DFAT Monitoring and Evaluation Standards), which are adequately resourced and implemented. (Note that constructing and resourcing these frameworks is the responsibility of the implementing agency, the support unit will play an oversight role, highlighting areas for improvement to the DFAT APCCAP manager).
 - 6.2. In line with the guidelines for monitoring and evaluation in the APCCAP design, the support unit will design and implement a fit for purpose monitoring and evaluation framework to track the progress of APCCAP towards achievement of its objectives. Particular emphasis will be given to assessing and communicating the added value of APCCAP as a whole.
 - 6.3. The support unit will communicate and collaborate with other APCCAP program areas to receive the monitoring and evaluation results from these areas and to assist with any additional data collection for other programs as required to provide a comprehensive over view of APCCAP progress and achievements.
 - 6.4. In line with the guidelines for monitoring and evaluation in the design document, the support unit will design and implement a system for context monitoring. This will involve attention to the ongoing impact of climate change in the Pacific region, and related policy change, in particular changes in regional policy and in Australia government policy. It will also require attention to climate change and disaster resilience action in the Pacific, including that of regional organisations, national governments and development partners, alongside private sector and civil society activity. The purpose of this context monitoring will be to assist in understanding the impact and relevance of APCCAP outcomes.
 - 6.5. In line with the guidelines for monitoring and evaluation in the design document, the support unit will design and implement a strategy testing process.

This process will bring together performance information and context review, to assess how well APCCAP remains fit for purpose and the degree to which its specific activities best suit its long-term objectives and intentions. This process is likely to be structured as an annual review, engaging with partners, promoting transparency and accountability for APCCAP.

6.6. As required, the support unit will assist the DFAT APCCAP manager to commission and undertake a mid-term review.

7. Establishment and implementation of a communication system that will:

7.1. Communicate learning and good practice examples to DFAT Posts and beyond

7.2. Communicate relevant technical and policy information with DFAT and other partners as appropriate.

7.3. Communicate to multiple audiences in appropriate formats the monitoring and evaluation results of APCCAP activities and overall progress towards objectives.

7.4. Develop a suitable range of communications to frame the broader role of APCCAP within the region.

7.5. As required, provide evidence-based input to briefs, speeches and reports.

Management services

The APCCAP support unit will provide the following services to ensure effective and efficient program management.

8. Establish the APCCAP Support Unit as detailed in the Design Document and in accordance to the implementation plan negotiated with DFAT within four (4) weeks of contract execution.

8.1. The APCCAP Support Unit office/s must be of sufficient size and contain adequate equipment, staffing, security and operating resources necessary to manage the operations for the duration of the contract.

8.2. The location of the office/s must be approved by DFAT and must allow safe and secure access for personnel and stakeholders.

9. Recruit, manage and support suitable personnel within four (4) weeks of contract execution as agreed between the Contractor and DFAT. As outlined in the design document this will include:

9.1. A support unit Manager, responsible to coordinate all the activities managed by the support unit and maintain the unit as a flexible and responsive mechanism.

9.1 Two Climate Change Action Advisers, able to provide advice on climate change integration in new and ongoing aid investments. The advisers will include expertise on gender and social inclusion and climate change action.

9.2 A Disaster Risk Reduction Advisor with expertise in geohazards.

9.3 Technical and administrative resources to address the following tasks:

- 9.1.1. Monitoring and evaluation for APCCAP, as outlined in the design document.
- 9.1.2. Information management, documentation and communication, including tasks as outlined in the design document.
- 9.1.3. Sourcing, recruiting and management of a panel of technical expertise.
- 9.1.4. Design and management of a climate and resilience decision support services program.

9.4 Appropriate administrative and logistic support.

9.5 The support unit must ensure that all personnel engaged in the implementation of the program that may possibly have contact with children in the course of their duties sign the Child Protection Code of Conduct and undertake Police Checks.

- 10 The support unit will retain the capacity to grow as required, undertaking new tasks and designing and implementing new activities as directed by DFAT.
- 11 The support unit must ensure the effective management of APCCAP operational, financial and accounting systems including:
 - 11.1.1 Developing and maintaining policy procedures manuals for the support unit functions.
 - 11.1.2 Managing the finance and accounting system and records for the support unit activities.
 - 11.1.3 Bi-monthly Financial Reports of expenditure and financial forecasts for the immediate six-month period;
 - 11.1.4 preparation of fraud control and audit procedures
 - 11.1.5 managing funding provided for Program activities
- 12 Perform other administrative tasks as reasonably required by DFAT for the effective delivery of APCCAP.
- 13 The support unit will develop Annual Plans for the APCCAP Support Unit in conjunction with DFAT and will review and report on the progress of activities in the Annual Plan on a six-monthly basis.
 - 13.1 Six Monthly Program Progress Report:
 - 13.1.1 The progress report will present updates on the implementation of APCCAP, including all activities managed by the Support Unit and directly by DFAT (recognising that some programs will report annually).
 - 13.1.2 The report should cover: achievements and issues arising from individual activity reports; any lesson learnt; the results of monitoring activities conducted in the preceding six months; an assessment of progress against the objectives of APCCAP and any other relevant matters.
 - 13.1.3 The report will be reviewed by the DFAT APCCAP manager prior to finalisation.

- 13.1.4 The format and timing for the reports will be agreed between the Contractor and DFAT.
- 13.2 An Annual Report:
 - 13.2.1 The support unit will collate and analyse material from individual activity reports, relevant APCCAP funded research and any other relevant documents and prepare and publish an accessible and high quality Annual Report on the APCCAP program.
 - 13.2.2 The format and content of the Annual Report will be agreed between the contractor and DFAT.
- 14 Risk management.
 - 14.1 The Contractor will be responsible for monitoring and managing risks of activities that fall within this Statement of Requirements in accordance with the APCCAP Risk Management Plan.
 - 14.2 The Contractor must proactively identify and rectify problems or recommend strategies to DFAT on how to rectify problems, which may arise in, or during the performance of the Services.

Annex 4. Support Unit position descriptions

Support unit Manager

Reports to DFAT APCCAP Team Leader

Contractor Representative

Inputs and Location Full-time, four years. Location with the Support Unit.

Purpose

The Support Unit Manager will manage the support unit in a way that ensures it is a flexible and responsive mechanism supporting the intentions and outcomes of APCCAP and able to respond to a gender and changing policy and practice environment.

Responsibilities

- Recruited and manage all staff employed through the support unit.
- Provide leadership and strategic direction to the support unit in line with direction and inputs from the DFAT APCCAP manager.
- Oversight of technical inputs and activities, including supervision of the Climate Change and Geohazard Advisers and other technical and administrative staff.
- Develop and sustain extensive relationships with DFAT bilateral and regional programs to complement the technical work of the advisers, collaborating with the DFAT Manager to build support for the integration of climate change including from senior staff within each Post.
- Identification of emerging issues and priorities for DFAT consideration as part of Australia's broader engagement in climate change in the Pacific.
- Ensure that the work of the support unit is well planned and managed so that it contributes effectively to the long-term outcomes of the program.
- When required by DFAT represent APCCAP at a strategic level in the region, in collaboration with the DFAT Manager, including regional forums, networks and other activities.
- Develop and maintain an extensive strategic network across the Pacific region in climate change, including in regional organisations, development partners, civil society organisations and national governments in order to ensure that the support unit is always well informed and able to identify opportunities for collaboration and extension of existing activities.
- Build relationships with the APCCAP implementing partners in Australia and in the region.

- Oversee the overall administration and operations of the support unit.
- Manage the support unit budget effectively and maintain oversight of fiduciary risks in accordance with Commonwealth requirements.
- Ensure thorough monitoring and evaluation of all activities of APCCAP is undertaken in a timely manner and reported as required to DFAT.
- In cooperation with the DFAT manager, oversee implementation of the APCCAP risk management plan.
- Build and support a culture of learning and improvement across the Unit and APCCAP.
- Ensure a strong focus on inclusion within the work and membership of the Unit and APCCAP.

Qualifications and Experience

- A deep and strategic understanding of the internal requirements of the Australian aid program and the ability to engage in practical ways with DFAT posts and program staff.
- Contemporary knowledge of climate change in the Pacific and a strong understanding of international developments in climate change, including climate change financing.
- Demonstrated and proven ability to work with people from diverse backgrounds and perspectives to build a supportive and committed team that is inclusive and rewarding for all team members.
- Proven capacity to think and work politically, building strategic relationships and identify creative ways to address challenges and issues and respond to opportunities.
- A strong track record of work in international development at a senior level, including within the climate change and resilience field and ideally in the Pacific for at least some of that experience.
- Outstanding verbal and written communication skills, particularly within a diverse cultural and linguistic context.
- Tertiary qualifications in climate change adaptation or other relevant field.

Climate Change Action Advisers

Reports to	Support Unit Team Leader
Inputs and Location	Ideally full-time in the support unit, although flexible working arrangements may be negotiated.

Purpose

The Climate Change and Resilience Advisers will engage with and support DFAT posts in their integration of climate change. They will bring their climate change knowledge and their professional experience and networks to build bridges between activities and programs so the Australian aid program can effectively integrate climate change to achieve sustainable and inclusive development.

Responsibilities

The Advisers will manage relationships and support to a designated portfolio of DFAT posts and programs. Tasks will include:

- Work with designated DFAT posts to support an increase in the number of investments that have considered climate change in their design and implementation, and also an increase in the extent or quality to which climate change has been considered and addressed.
- Regularly take stock and keep the rest of the support unit informed of the pipeline of DFAT investments. Identify opportunities to influence the design and implementation of investments, as well as the broader strategic planning and management by the Posts.
- Assist DFAT posts to understand climate change and disaster risks in a practical way, and the implications for their programs, by translating and tailoring complex and technical information.
- Assist DFAT posts and other activities under APCCAP to integrate gender and social inclusion in climate change action.
- Assist with the analysis and assessment of climate risks in the investments within bilateral programs.
- Develop and maintain a deep and active knowledge and network across climate change work in the region so as to bring extensive knowledge of the work of other development partners and technical agencies relevant to the priorities of the DFAT posts and programs.
- Assist DFAT post staff to identify and engage specialist climate change inputs when required, drawing on an active network or organisations and individuals and working with the rest of the APCCAP team to do so.
- Undertake some technical tasks in support of DFAT posts, such as participation on program design, evaluation, review or planning teams.

- Identify opportunities for new collaborations, activities, research or analysis to support DFAT posts and the overall work of APCCAP.
- Actively participate in generating a culture of learning and improvement within the program, and assisting with the monitoring and evaluation of program performance. This includes, *inter alia*, assistance with compiling the climate change expenditure tracking information, and with the annual assessment of the quality of climate change integration within DFAT funded designs, budgets and M&E systems.

Qualifications and Experience

- Tertiary qualifications in climate change adaptation or other relevant field
- Contemporary knowledge of climate change in the Pacific and a broad understanding of international developments in climate change, including climate change financing.
- Proven capacity to translate complex climate change information for non-technical professional users.
- Knowledge of broader disaster risk management (including non-climate risks and hazards) would be useful in at least one Adviser position.
- Knowledge of gender and social inclusion for climate change will be required in at least one position.
- A strong track record of work in international development.
- Practical experience in planning, managing and implementing climate change adaptation and resilience activities.
- Demonstrated understanding of the internal requirements of the Australian aid program and the ability to engage in practical ways with DFAT posts and program staff.
- Outstanding verbal and written communication skills, particularly within a diverse cultural and linguistic context.

Disaster Risk Resilience Adviser

Reports to	Support Unit Team Leader
Inputs and Location	Ideally full-time in the support unit, although flexible working arrangements may be negotiated.

Purpose

DFAT wants to take an all-hazards approach to climate change and disaster resilience* integration in country programs and investments. This involves an all-hazards approach to integrating climate and disaster risk reduction/management in Australia's aid investments—ensuring climate related disasters (eg. cyclones, drought, flooding) and non-climate related disasters (eg. Geohazards, such as earthquakes, volcanoes and tsunamis) are covered. The Disaster Risk Resilience Adviser will be responsible for working with the Support Unit team to progress the all-hazards approach, particularly in the support to DFAT posts in their integration of climate change and disaster risk management into aid investments.

This will include working with Support Unit colleagues to retrospectively apply an all-hazards approach to the tasks already being undertaken, and the work as it progresses. It will include, but not be limited to, applying a sound disaster risk management approach to the existing country program climate risk screening (expanding it to all-hazards disaster risk screening), Country Implementation Plans, investment risk screening and management measures for the significant risks identified.

Responsibilities

The Advisers will manage relationships and support to a designated portfolio of DFAT posts and programs. Tasks will include:

- Work with designated DFAT posts to increase the number, extent and quality of investments that have integrated climate action and all hazard disaster risk reduction into their design and implementation.
- Work with the Climate Information sub program to identify entry points for a holistic all-hazards approach to resilience building that includes geohazards and support capacity development with relevant partner agencies in the region
- Support the application of geohazard data into governance programming and planning
- Ensure gender and social inclusion are central to these initiatives
- Regularly take stock and keep the rest of the support unit informed of the pipeline of DFAT investments. Identify opportunities to influence the design and implementation of investments, as well as the broader strategic planning and management by the Posts

- Assist DFAT posts to understand climate change and disaster risks in a practical way, and the implications for their programs across the aid management cycle, by translating and tailoring complex and technical information
- Assist DFAT posts and other activities under APCCAP to integrate gender and social inclusion in climate change action.
- Assist with the analysis and assessment of climate and broader disaster risks in the investments within bilateral programs
- Develop and maintain a deep and active knowledge and network across climate change and disaster resilience work in the region so as to bring extensive knowledge of the work of other development partners and technical agencies relevant to the priorities of the DFAT posts and programs
- Assist DFAT post staff to identify and engage specialist climate change and disaster resilience inputs when required, drawing on an active network of organisations and individuals and working with the rest of the APCCAP team to do so
- Undertake some technical tasks in support of DFAT posts, such as participation on program design, evaluation, review or planning teams
- Identify opportunities for new collaborations, activities, research or analysis to support DFAT posts and the overall work of APCCAP
- Actively participate in generating a culture of learning and improvement within the program, and assisting with the monitoring and evaluation of program performance. This includes, inter alia, assistance with compiling the climate change expenditure tracking information, and with the annual assessment of the quality of climate change integration within DFAT funded designs, budgets and M&E systems.

Qualifications and Experience

- Tertiary qualifications relating to disaster risk management/reduction and geohazards or other relevant field
- Contemporary knowledge of climate change and disaster resilience in the Pacific and a broad understanding of international developments in climate change **action**, disaster risk reduction and resilience building
- Knowledge of broader disaster risk management (including non-climate risks and hazards)
- Proven capacity to translate complex climate change and disaster resilience information for non-technical professional users
- Knowledge of gender and social inclusion for climate change will be required in at least one position.
- A strong track record of work in international development
- Practical experience in planning, managing and implementing climate change adaptation and resilience activities
- Demonstrated understanding of the internal requirements of the Australian aid program and the ability to engage in practical ways with DFAT posts and program staff
- Outstanding verbal and written communication skills, particularly within a diverse cultural and linguistic context

* Disaster resilience includes disaster risk reduction for both climate related disasters (eg. cyclones, droughts, floods) and non-climate related disasters (eg. geohazards such as earthquake, volcanoes and tsunamis).

Annex 5. Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

Introduction

This section will guide the development of more detailed M&E systems for APCCAP.

APCCAP will be implemented in a rapidly changing environment, and in the context of a long history of investments which have had a mixed record in achieving lasting influence on Pacific preparedness for climate change. Timely M&E will be critical to help the program to adjust and adapt as necessary, to demonstrate and understand where there have been successes, and to move away from areas that are underperforming. As such, there is a significant budget allocation for monitoring, evaluation, research and learning activities.

There are several purposes for the performance information collected through APCCAP:

- To meet accountability requirements to DFAT and in-country partners
- To inform the management of the overall program by DFAT and the contracted support unit
- To supporting learning and improvement by DFAT and partners.
- To inform and influence stakeholders – i.e. to provide evidence to inform policy dialogue with PICs, Pacific regional organisations and other development partners.

An additional purpose is to assist DFAT to monitor and report on Australia's overall Pacific climate change expenditure in line with Australia's international commitments, and to identify how Australia's efforts in this area could be strengthened.

Guiding Principles

M&E within APCCAP at both the program and activity level will be guided by the following principles:

- **Support both learning and accountability:** As well as meeting accountability requirements, the M&E should include processes and resources that support internal and external stakeholders to reflect and learn, and to use the information to make changes to what they do. Reports should be brief and focused, and other methods to communicate and share information should be used (e.g. through forums, use of the media etc).
- **Outcomes and process focused:** The M&E should focus not just on the quality of activities carried out, but equally on what outcomes or changes have occurred. Outcomes can be positive or negative, expected or unexpected. The outcomes expected should be appropriate for the scale and complexity of the issue being addressed. A mixture of qualitative and quantitative methods is required in order to understand both breadth and reach, as well as cases in depth.
- **Gender equality and social inclusion:** The M&E will consider the differing perspectives, needs and opportunities of men and women. Monitoring and evaluation will examine how all sub-programs have worked to address inequalities through both their processes and outcomes. The M&E system will actively create opportunities for the perspective of the most marginalised (e.g. women, the elderly

and people with disabilities) to be communicated directly to both internal and external decision makers wherever relevant.

- **Look for the unexpected, and accommodate changes in implementation:** Changes in the design and implementation of the program are expected as implementers learn about what works, and what doesn't. The M&E should be sufficiently flexible to adapt to these changes (e.g. through using a mixture of pre-defined indicators and baselines, as well as open-ended qualitative performance or evaluation questions). The M&E will be reviewed, and if necessary, revised annually.
- **Sustainability; utilise and strengthen partners' M&E systems:** Wherever possible partners' existing M&E systems will be used and strengthened. For example, PIC systems of reporting within the sub-program Climate Change Governance, and SPREP's M&E system for the Climate Information sub-program. All relevant data will be provided in an appropriate format to the Pacific Climate Change Portal (PCCP) to enable wider access and use.
- **Ethical:** Internationally recognised standards for ethics will be adhered to – for example the Australasian Evaluation Code of Conduct.

Challenges

There are several main challenges for the M&E of APCCAP.

1. Identifying the influence of APCCAP in the context of close integration with DFAT

In most aspects of APCCAP the program is highly integrated with DFAT bilateral (and in some cases regional) programs in the Pacific. This is one of the strengths of the program, but it does create challenges for the M&E – particularly in identifying the contribution and thus effectiveness of the program.

This challenge requires DFAT and the contractor to jointly monitor and evaluate the program.

2. Climate Information is only one influence among many on behaviour change

This program is focused on providing useable, accessible and high quality climate information to a DFAT bilateral and regional programs. The program will monitor changes in uptake and use of climate change and disaster resilience information provided through the program, but will do so in a manner highly conscious of the range of other influences. The program will utilise analysis processes such as Contribution Analysis (Mayne 2008) to help identify the likely influence of the program on any observed behaviour changes. The program will consider which of its models and ways of working were appropriate in which contexts in order to identify improvements.

3. Extensive and changing information needs from DFAT

It is highly likely that DFAT's information needs about its broader climate change and disaster resilience investments in the Pacific will increase over time. APCCAP will only, and should only, be able to meet some of these reporting needs. The bulk of this information should be provided through DFAT's internal reporting systems such as the AQC or other commissioned evaluations.

Annex 6. Risk Assessment

Risk Assessment Tool

Descriptors of risk likelihood and consequence ratings can be found in the Risk Management for Aid Investment Better Practice Guide, available on the intranet. Note the risk rating for each category in the Investment Concept should be based on unmitigated risk.

	Likelihood	Consequence	Rating
1. Operating environment: What factors in the operational or physical environment (political instability, security, poor governance, lack of essential infrastructure etc.) might impact directly on achieving the objectives?	Likely	Minor	Moderate
Event/s: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - APCCAP is being implemented in a rapidly changing environment. Increasing donor support for the sector, such as through the Green Climate Fund, reduces the influence and relevance of this program and increases donor coordination requirements in the sector. - Similarly, the increasing frequency and intensity of climate change induced disaster impacts may refocus program resources and partner attention. Source (what can cause the event to occur): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Growing international consensus about the urgency of responding to climate change may also increase investments in the region. Impact (what is the impact on the objective if the event occurs): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It may be difficult to retain program focus and development partners may become less interested in engaging with this program, which will then lose relevance and effectiveness. 			
Mitigation – what (if known) can DFAT do to decrease the likelihood and/or consequence of the risk? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manage the program so as to remain focused on its stated intentions (outcomes), underpinned by periodic and systematic analysis of the operating context. - Highlight the niche role Australia can play connecting programs and partners across the region, and openly profile Australia's influence in accessing international climate adaptation finance as a strength, as well as our long history and expertise in the sector. The connecting role proposed in this program can facilitate meeting shifting priorities in the sector over the timeframe. 			
2. Results: How realistic are the objectives and can they be achieved within the timeframe? Are the objectives/results sustainable? Would the failure to achieve the results in the proposed timeframe, or at all, affect the targeted beneficiaries directly?	Unlikely	Moderate	Moderate

<p>Event/s (what can happen):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Internally, DFAT's Pacific bilateral programs (an AUD150m component of this AUD300m initiative) may be slow or resistant to prioritising climate change integration (mainstreaming). - Other international commitments for DFAT, such as support to COP23, could potentially delay design, procurement and implementation timelines within DFAT and reduce partner availability for engagement. <p>Source (what can cause the event to occur):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aid program managers are already focused on a range of development issues and outcomes and may not be conscious of the need to increasingly consider climate change. <p>Impact (what is the impact on the objective if the event occurs):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Investments through bilateral programs, would not achieve the intended outcomes of APCCAP. 			
<p>Mitigation – what (if known) can DFAT do to decrease the likelihood and/or consequence of the risk?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seek to institutionalise climate change mainstreaming into Pacific division's program management systems as quickly as possible to take advantage of the current support for addressing climate change meaningfully. Targeted organisational change activities can include a divisional champion, action plan, working group, a pilot country to profile as an example, and internal communications and awards highlighting successes. - Ensure FES section is fully staffed in 2017/18 and consider outsourcing design and procurement related tasks more extensively if required. 			
<p>3. Safeguards (see the checklist below): Do any of the activities involved in this investment have the potential to cause harm relative to safeguard issues (child protection, displacement and resettlement and environmental protection)?</p>	Unlikely	Major	Moderate
<p>Event/s (what can happen):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activities supported in the scale up under APCCAP (bilateral) are likely to be relevant to safeguard issues (child protection, displacement and resettlement and environmental protection). The expected inclusion of a wide range of individual investments with climate components under the umbrella of APCCAP increases the likelihood of a safeguards issue affecting the overall areas. Activities in APCCAP (regional) sub programs may be relevant to safeguards issues. These will be assessed in detail in the sub design process. <p>Source (what can cause the event to occur):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A range of safeguards risks are present in the broader set of bilateral work that will be supported by APCCAP (bilateral). Some of these risks may also apply specifically to the APCCAP support unit. These risks could include: child protection risks (in the form of advisers, volunteers or NGOs interacting with children as part of their work), displacement and resettlement risks, and environment protection risks. Activities with infrastructure components (for example water supply, transport and energy infrastructure) are particularly likely to have displacement, resettlement and environmental protection risks. <p>Impact (what is the impact on the objective if the event occurs):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Direct harm to the affected individuals and communities, and reputational damage to DFAT and other stakeholders. 			

Mitigation – what (if known) can DFAT do to decrease the likelihood and/or consequence of the risk? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Application of DFAT's risk management framework and safeguards policies and guidelines to all investments included under APCCAP. Risk management and meeting safeguards policies and guidelines will remain the responsibility of the managers of the respective individual investments. The additional capabilities provided by the support unit (particularly with respect to technical climate investment design and monitoring) will be available to assist individual areas to better manage and mitigate the safeguard risks for which they are responsible. 			
4. Fraud/Fiduciary: Are there any significant weaknesses which mean funds may not be used for intended purposes, not properly accounted for or do not achieve value for money? (Fraud Control and Anti-Corruption Strategies and Assessments of National Systems will assist in identifying significant risks.)	Possible	Major	Moderate
Event/s (what can happen): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is possible that funds for activities under APCCAP are not used for intended purposes, not properly accounted for or do not achieve value for money. Source (what can cause the event to occur): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - These events could take place in regional level program and in the support unit, but this has a low likelihood as the implementing partner organisations are well assessed long term partners, unlike a small grants program or direct budget support. Impact (what is the impact on the objective if the event occurs): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loss of program funds and significant reputational damage to an Australian Government program. 			
Mitigation – what (if known) can DFAT do to decrease the likelihood and/or consequence of the risk? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Careful partner selection, assessment and ongoing monitoring to the highest standards. Also capacity building that is cognisant of the challenges in this development context. - Mitigation strategies for fraud and fiduciary risks, as they relate to potential activities either implemented by or directly supported by the support unit, will be considered through individual designs. This will weight any potential use of partner systems and other activities options for activities, and inform decisions on the capabilities required for investment management. Meeting DFAT fraud risk management and fiduciary risk policies and guidelines will remain the responsibility of managers of the respective individual investments that may have activities included under the broader umbrella of the program. 			
5. Reputation: Could any of the risks, if they eventuated, cause damage to DFAT's reputation? Could any aspect of implementation damage bilateral relations?	rare	Moderate	Moderate
Event/s (what can happen): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pacific political and/or community leaders form the view that Australia's support for climate resilience is ineffective or inadequate. Using the Program to deliver on Australian climate finance commitments from within existing budget allocations may attract heightened scrutiny of climate finance accounting. - Lack of a governing body comprised of partner organisations could cause a perception of program that loses relevance over time. 			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Program branding might be confusing in this complex package of programs. <p>Source (what can cause the event to occur):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The fact that most of the AUD300m commitment is sourced from existing programming may draw criticism. - Without an annual reflection point, the program may lose relevance over the four-year time frame. - Branding guidelines are unclear at the outset <p>Impact (what is the impact on the objective if the event occurs):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reputational damage if Australia is seen to be misleading on the scale of its commitments to climate change. - Reputational damage, as the department is seen to be an unresponsive or out of touch partner. - Reputational damage, as the department may appear uncertain of how its different arms are working together. 			
<p>Mitigation – what (if known) can DFAT do to decrease the likelihood and/or consequence of the risk?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Climate change accounting approaches are well understood and implemented across Pacific regional and bilateral program from the outset, and interwoven through implementation reporting undertaken by the support unit. - Although it is difficult to identify regional counterparts to form a governing body, an annual conference with key stakeholders could encourage feedback to ensure the program remains targeted and response to emerging needs and issues. - Ensure clear expectations for branding guidelines are agreed with every part of the department involved in implementing this program, prior to tendering and a formal program launch. 			
<p>6. Partner relations: Could a relationship breakdown occur with key partners or stakeholders and would this prevent the objectives/results from being achieved? Does the intended partner (if known) have the capacity to manage the risks involved with this investment? Could differing risk appetites affect the relationship?</p>	Unlikely	Minor	Low
<p>Event/s (what can happen):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ongoing challenges in working with regional organisations and ongoing disagreements about mandates and responsibilities hamper implementation. - Regional organisations feel that this program aims to replace their function. - Potential partner dissatisfaction with the transition from the currently disparate collection of regional climate change programs to a coherent package under this program needs to be managed carefully. <p>Source (what can cause the event to occur):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pacific regional organisations currently have overlapping mandates in relation to climate change. - This program and in particular its support unit may be viewed as attempting to perform the functions of regional organisations rather than supporting them. - Partners concerned about future funding or inclusion in the new program may be critical of the department's management of the transition period. <p>Impact (what is the impact on the objective if the event occurs):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tensions between Pacific regional organisations may be heightened rather than eased. 			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The department's reputation as a good development partner may be damaged. - The department's reputation as a fair, transparent and committed partner may be damaged. - Work with regional organisations to build capacity and allow significant time in programming for ongoing engagement in mandate issues. 			
Mitigation – what (if known) can DFAT do to decrease the likelihood and/or consequence of the risk? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - APCCAP's role in supporting coordination and linkages across Pacific regional organisations will in itself aim to address this key concern. - Work with regional organisations to grow into this function. - Ensure current and potential partners are engaged at every stage of the design and procurement process and provided with responses to their concerns as valued implementation partners. 			
7. Other: Are there any other factors specific to this investment that would present a risk (e.g. this is a new area of activity or it is an innovative approach), including potential opportunities? If yes, please describe and rate the risk.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
Event/s (what can happen): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The implementation approach is ambitious and may face internal hurdles in resolving the complexity of incorporating many varied activities. Source (what can cause the event to occur): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Upon implementation, the program is too complex and proves to be slow or ineffective. Impact (what is the impact on the objective if the event occurs): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ineffective and inefficient operations resulting in programing and reputational risks. 			
Mitigation – what (if known) can DFAT do to decrease the likelihood and/or consequence of the risk? <p>Involve key stakeholders early and frequently to clarify roles and expectations and monitor progress closely, with an alternative operating contingency available if it doesn't work within an acceptable timeframe.</p>			
8. Overall Risk Rating:	Moderate		

Figure 1: Determining the risk rating for the Investment Concept

Likelihood	Consequences				
	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major	Severe

Almost Certain	Moderate	Moderate	High	Very High	Very High
Likely	Moderate	Moderate	High	High	Very High
Possible	Low	Moderate	High	High	High
Unlikely	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate	High
Rare	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate	High

Safeguards Screening Checklist

This tool provides a safeguard 'checklist' for you to consider at the early stages of investment development. It will help you determine the appropriate level of analysis that needs to be included in your Investment Design. This does not replace the need to further assess and manage safeguard risks throughout Investment Design and implementation in accordance with each of the Safeguard Policies and Guidelines.

	Yes	No	Not Sure
Child protection²⁷			
1.1 Did the outcome of the child protection risk context assessment indicate a full assessment is required? ²⁸		x	

²⁷ Answers to these questions will need to be logged in AidWorks under the policy marker questions.

²⁸ The Child Protection risk assessment guidance can be found on the intranet.

1.2 Is the investment likely to involve contact with or access to children (0-18 years old) due to the nature of the activity or the working environment?			x
1.3 Will the investment involve personnel working with children?			x
Displacement and resettlement			
2.1 Does the investment involve construction on: exclusion from: or repurposing of land that is occupied, accessed to generate livelihoods or of cultural or traditional importance?			x
2.2 Does the investment's success depend on other development activities that may involve construction on; exclusion from; or repurposing of land that is occupied, accessed to generate livelihoods; or of cultural or traditional importance?		x	
2.3 Does the investment involve planning for, advising on or designing the economic or physical displacement of people to make way for infrastructure development, disaster risk reduction or exclusion of the local population from land accessed to generate livelihoods?			x
Environment			
3.1 Will the investment support any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • medium to large-scale infrastructure such as roads, bridges, railways, ports, infrastructure for energy generation; or • development of irrigation and drainage, diversion of water; or • land clearing, intensification of land use; or • hazardous materials and wastes; or 			x

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity in mining, energy, forestry, fisheries, water supply, urban development, transport, tourism or manufacturing sectors? 			
<p>3.2 Will the investment support any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> small to medium scale infrastructure such as localised water supply and/or sanitation infrastructure; irrigation and drainage; rural electrification, rural roads; or construction/renovation/refurbishment/demolition of any building for example: schools, hospitals or public buildings; or Localised use of natural resources, including small-scale water diversion, agriculture, or other types of land-use change? 			x
<p>3.3 Will the investment contribute to, directly or indirectly, or facilitate, activities such as those listed above, including through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> trust funds, procurement facilities; or co-financing contributions; or support for planning, change to regulatory frameworks, technical advice, training or; Applied research? 			x
<p>3.4 Has an environmental review of the proposed investment already been, or will be completed by an implementing partner or donor?</p>		x	
<p>3.5 Does this investment need to meet any national environmental standards or requirements?</p>			

Note:

If you answer 'Yes' or 'Not Sure' to any of the questions you will need to include a short description under question 3 in the Investment Concept Risk and Value Assessment, identifying each of the safeguard areas you have marked yes or not sure to above. Further analysis will need to be undertaken during the design of your investment. For further information refer to the relevant safeguard policy or contact the relevant area.

