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ADAPT ASIA-PACIFIC

PACIFIC ISLANDS FORUM SECRETARIAT

PROCEEDINGS

ADAPT ASIA-PACIFIC SECOND ANNUAL MEETING

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ADAPT Asia-Pacific Second Annual Meeting

Final Proceedings Report

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Nadi, Fiji

DISCLAIMER

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Message from the Chief of Party, USAID ADAPT Asia-Pacific

The ADAPT Asia-Pacific Second Annual Meeting brought together approximately 110 participants from 14 Pacific Island Countries, five Asian government institutions, and representatives from Pacific regional agencies, development partners, civil society and the private sector.

On behalf of the ADAPT Asia-Pacific project team, I would like to thank all participants for taking part in this meeting and joining in the highly productive discussions on the key issues of climate change adaption financing, access to funding and capacity development needs concerning the Pacific region.

This is our second meeting, but our first time hosting such a successful event in the Pacific. We look forward to forthcoming annual meetings and the opportunity to work closely with all delegates, representatives and organizations, as we progress with the project over the coming years.

In this final report for the ADAPT Asia-Pacific Second Annual Meeting, we review the proceedings and the key outcomes. We also highlight some of the main points from the informative presentations and discussions.

We invite you to review the proceedings in this final report. ADAPT Asia-Pacific has also prepared a website containing all information from the ADAPT Asia-Pacific Second Annual Meeting, including presentation materials and background information. Please visit: http://www.adaptasiapacific.org/forum/2013-annual-meeting.

Throughout the ADAPT Asia-Pacific project, we will continue to provide opportunities for technical assistance, capacity building, and knowledge sharing to enhance the process of resourcing climate change adaptation across the Asia-Pacific region. This report is part of this process.

Once again, we thank you for your ongoing collaboration and support for the ADAPT Asia-Pacific project.

Sincerely,

Lee E. Baker

Mr. Lee Baker
Chief of Party, USAID ADAPT Asia-Pacific

Acronyms

ADAPT Asia-Pacific	Climate Change Adaptation Project Preparation Facility for Asia and the Pacific
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AF	Adaptation Fund
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
CAPF	Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCTF	Climate Change Trust Fund
CER	Certified Emission Reduction
CIFs	Climate Investment Funds
COPs	Conference of the Parties
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CROP	Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
EDF	European Development Fund
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessments
FEMM	Forum Economic Ministers' Meeting
FSPI	Foundation of the Peoples of the South Pacific International
FTF	Falekaupule Trust Fund
GCCA	Global Climate Change Alliance
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
ICCAI	International Climate Change Adaptation Initiative
ICCTF	Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund
IGES	Institute for Global Environmental Strategies
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JNAP	Joint National Action Plan
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
LEAF	Lowering Emissions in Asia's Forests
MCT	Micronesia Conservation Trust
MIEs	Multilateral Implementing Entities
NAPA	National Adaptation Programmes of Action
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NCCAP	National Climate Change Action Plans

NIEs	National Implementing Entities
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PCCR	Pacific Climate Change Roundtable
PCRAFI	Pacific Catastrophe Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative
PIC	Pacific Island Country
PIFS	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
PPCR	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
RDMA	Regional Development Mission for Asia
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
RIEs	Regional Implementing Entities
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
TA	Technical Assistance
TTF	Tonga Trust Fund
TTF	Tuvalu Trust Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCC	United Nations Framework for Climate Change
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USP	University of the South Pacific

Contents

Message from the Chief of Party, USAID ADAPT Asia-Pacific 3
Acronyms 4
1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 7
Overview 7
ADAPT Asia-Pacific Second Annual Meeting 7
Day 1 Sessions 7
Plenary Session 1: The Pacific Priority for Climate Financing 7
Plenary Session 2: Sources of Funding and Putting Funding into Action 7
Day 2 Sessions 8
Parallel Session 1: National/Regional Trust Funds and Development Banks 8
Parallel Session 2: Direct Budget, Sector and Project support 8
Parallel Session 3: National Implementing Entities (NIE)/Regional Implementing Entities (RIE)/ Multilateral Implementing Entities (MIE) 8
Development Marketplace of Climate Financing Priorities and Needs 8
Plenary Session 3: The Way Forward 8
Summary of Outcomes 9
2. INTRODUCTION 9
3. RATIONALE 10
4. OBJECTIVES 11
5. MEETING PROCEEDINGS DAY 1 12
5.1 Welcoming Plenary 12
5.2 Welcoming Remarks 12
5.3 About ADAPT Asia-Pacific and Expected Outcomes of the Meeting 12
5.4 KEYNOTE SPEECH 1: Climate Financing in the Pacific - National Needs, Constraints and Opportunities 12
5.5 KEYNOTE SPEECH 2: The Pacific Regional Response 13
5.6 COUNTRY UPDATE 1: Cook Islands' Experience 13
5.7 COUNTRY UPDATE 2: Solomon Islands' Experience 14
Question and Answer Session 14
5.8 KEYNOTE SPEECH 3: The Emerging Global Climate Financing Architecture - Status and Directions of the Green Climate Fund 16
5.9 Bilateral/Multilaterals/Implementing Agencies/Regional Experience (USAID) 16
5.10 Bilateral/Multilaterals/Implementing Agencies/Regional Experience (AusAID) 16
Question and Answer Session 17
5.11 Bilateral/Multilaterals/Implementing Agencies/Regional Experience (ADB) 18
5.12 Bilateral/Multilaterals/Implementing Agencies/Regional Experience (World Bank) 18
5.13 Bilateral/Multilaterals/Implementing Agencies/Regional Experience (UNDP) 18
Question and Answer Session 19

5.14 What are the Practical Options for Climate Change Financing? 20
Question and Answer Session 20
Summary and Wrap-up of Day 1 21
6. MEETING PROCEEDINGS DAY 2 21
Parallel Session 1: National/Regional Trust Funds and Development Banks 21
6.1 SPEAKER (PIC): Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Tuvalu 21
6.2 SPEAKER (Asia): Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF) Secretariat 22
6.3 SPEAKER (Donor): ADB South Pacific Sub-regional Office 22
6.4 SPEAKER (Civil society): Micronesia Conservation Trust (MCT) 22
Question and Answer Session 23
Parallel Session 2: Direct Budget, Sector and Project Support 24
6.5 SPEAKER (PIC): Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Samoa 24
6.6 SPEAKER (Asia): Ministry of Natural Resources, Vietnam 24
6.7 SPEAKER (Donor): GCCA: Pacific Small Island States 24
6.8 SPEAKER (Civil society): GEF Small Grants, UNDP & Laje Rotuma Initiative, Fiji 24
Question and Answer Session 24
Parallel Session 3: NIE/RIE/MIE 25
6.9 SPEAKER (PIC): Ministry of Finance and Economic Management, Cook Islands 25
6.10 SPEAKER (Asia): Department of Finance, Philippines 25
6.11 SPEAKER (Donor): Adaptation Fund Accreditation Panel 25
6.12 SPEAKER (Asia): National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, India 26
6.13 SPEAKER (CROP): Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme 26
Question and Answer Session 26
Development Marketplace of Climate Financing Priorities and Needs 27
Support to the Region with its Climate Financing Needs 27
6.14 Report from the Morning Parallel Sessions 27
6.15 Summary of Marketplace Discussions 28
Structured Small Group Reflection on the Way Forward 28
6.16 Opportunities and Priority Actions 28
Wrap-up of Day 2 and Thanks 30
Annex 1: Agenda 31
Annex 2: List of Participants 34
Annex 3: Speaker Profiles 40
Annex 4: Press Release 51

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Overview

The USAID Climate Change Adaptation Project Preparation Facility for Asia and the Pacific (ADAPT Asia-Pacific) Second Annual Meeting was held on 3-4 June 2013 in Nadi, Fiji, in collaboration with the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) and Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP). This second regional meeting was part of the first-ever "Pacific Climate Change Resourcing Event Week" convened under the auspices of Pacific Climate Change Roundtable (PCCR) Resources Working Group (RWG) and supported by AusAID, USAID and UNDP.

The ADAPT Asia-Pacific Second Annual Meeting followed a three-day Pacific Climate Change Financing Workshop (30 May -1 June 2013) in Nadi, Fiji. Together the combined events sought to improve Pacific Island Countries' (PICs) access to funds that would help finance their vital climate change adaptation needs. The event answered the call from the Pacific community at last year's ADAPT Asia-Pacific First Annual Meeting in Bangkok, Thailand, to further engage in the region, address PIC-specific issues and share experience across the Asia-Pacific region.

Around 110 participants attended the meeting - comprising officials from 14 PICs (Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu) and five Asian government institutions (India, Indonesia, Maldives, the Philippines and Vietnam). Other representatives attended from Pacific regional agencies (PIFS, SPREP, SPC, and USP), bilateral and multilateral development partners (ADB, AusAID, GIZ, UNDP, USAID, and World Bank), as well as civil society and the private sector.

ADAPT Asia-Pacific Second Annual Meeting

The ADAPT Asia-Pacific Second Annual Meeting opened with a welcome reception on the evening of 2 June 2013. From 3-4 June, two full days of meeting sessions were co-facilitated by Ms. Coral Pasisi, Regional and International Issues Adviser of the PIFS, and Mr. Rex Horoi, Executive Director for the Foundation of the Peoples of the South Pacific International (FSPI). Their contributions added significantly to an open and interactive discussion between the speakers, panelists, and all participants.

Day 1 Sessions

Proceedings commenced with welcoming remarks by Mr. Jeff Robertson, Deputy Chief of Mission, US Embassy in Fiji, where he noted that through USAID's ADAPT Asia-Pacific project, the United States is seeking to strengthen its support for climate adaptation strategies amongst partners in the Pacific. This was followed by an introduction of the USAID-funded ADAPT Asia-Pacific and an overview of the expected outcomes of the meeting by Mr. Lee Baker, Chief of Party, USAID ADAPT Asia-Pacific.

Plenary Session 1: The Pacific Priority for Climate Financing

Ambassador Ali'ioaiga Feturi Elisaia, Samoa's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary/Head of Mission to the UN and Alternate Green Climate Fund Board Member representing Small Islands Developing States, and Mr. Tuiloma Neroni Slade, PIFS Secretary General, provided keynote remarks that outlined the Pacific region's priorities for climate financing. Ambassador Feturi emphasized the complexity of the global climate finance architecture and stressed the need for customized modalities of access to finance and delivery of aid commensurate with the Pacific Islands' relatively small sizes and capacity constraints. Secretary General Slade noted that the modalities of delivery must be tailored to suit each individual Pacific country's unique circumstances and that use of country systems must be considered as a first option.

Keynote addresses were followed by presentations from Mr. Richard Neves, Secretary of Finance, Ministry of Finance and Economic Management, Cook Islands, and Mr. Frank Wickham, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of

Environment, Conservation and Meteorology, Solomon Islands, who shared with participants their respective Pacific Island Country experience, opportunities, and challenges in accessing climate financing.

Plenary Session 2: Sources of Funding and Putting Funding into Action

Ambassador Feturi presented the status and directions of the Green Climate Fund (GCF), sharing his knowledge as Alternate Member for Small Island Developing States (SIDS) on the GCF Board. Bilateral and multilateral development agencies, including AusAID, USAID, ADB, World Bank, and UNDP each presented their climate change programs and support mechanisms in the Pacific with specific emphasis on climate financing. Mr. Scott Hook, PIFS' Economic Infrastructure Adviser, underscored, in a final presentation, the practical options and modalities for climate change financing available to the Pacific community based on work conducted in the region.

Day 2 Sessions

The second and final day featured parallel sessions on three major financing modalities that highlighted on-ground experiences from Asian and Pacific countries, donors, and civil society representatives.

Parallel Session 1: National/Regional Trust Funds and Development Banks

UNDP's Regional Climate Policy Advisor, Mr. Kevin Petrini, moderated the session, which included presentations from the Tuvalu Trust Fund, the Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund, the Micronesia Conservation Trust, and the recently established Tonga Trust Fund. Session participants acknowledged that each fund has its own unique approach. Cooperation and coordination among national agencies and harmonization of funding requirements were identified as critical components to well-functioning trust funds. A strong commitment among all partners, donors included, was also considered as key to the long-term sustainability of the funds.

Parallel Session 2: Direct Budget, Sector and Project support

GIZ's Climate Change Adviser, Ms. Marita Manley, moderated the session, which included presentations from the Global Environment Facility Division of Samoa's Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Vietnam's Ministry of Natural Resources, the Global Climate Change Alliance, and the UNDP/Global Environmental Facility Small Grants Programme and Laje Rotuma Initiative. Many participants acknowledged that public financial management systems were already being strengthened at the country level. International climate finance should therefore avoid 'reinventing the wheel', but make use of existing local systems and join ongoing efforts with national institutions.

Parallel Session 3: National Implementing Entities (NIE)/Regional Implementing Entities (RIE)/ Multilateral Implementing Entities (MIE)

PIFS' Climate Change Coordination Officer, Mr. Exsley Taloiburi, moderated the session, which included presentations from the Cook Islands' Ministry of Finance and Economic Management, the Philippines' Department of Finance, the Adaptation Fund Accreditation Panel, India's National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), and SPREP. It was noted that insufficient understanding of fiduciary standards was often found in NIE accreditation applications. Robust procurement procedures and internal audit functions with proper documentation are critical for NIE accreditation and need to be in place. Participants agreed that properly carrying out the NIE mandate is a continuous process that goes beyond the accreditation phase.

Development Marketplace of Climate Financing Priorities and Needs

The innovative Development Marketplace 'carousel' session provided a valuable opportunity for Pacific countries to present their priority requirements to help improve access to climate financing to development partners present at the meeting. The Marketplace was the first of its kind in the region and was designed to maximize, through a country-driven process, the opportunities for countries and development partners to engage effectively on how best they can match donors' existing and planned climate change financing support with specific country needs. As a result of the Marketplace, development partners have a better understanding of the on-ground challenges Pacific countries face, including navigating donors' requirements and prioritizing development needs. Feedback

from country delegations was extremely positive, with the suggestion made that such marketplaces could become a mainstreamed part of future regional meetings, given their benefits for both countries and development partners.

Plenary Session 3: The Way Forward

Concluding the ADAPT Asia-Pacific Second Annual Meeting was a collective small group reflection on the way forward. Participants considered questions on what key messages from the meeting should go to: Finance and Economic Ministers; the Pacific Climate Change Roundtable (PCCR); the Pacific Island Countries and Development Partners Meeting; and other international fora. Key issues identified included a call for stronger support for capacity development, harmonization of funding requirements across donor agencies, and improvement of sectoral coordination among national institutions.

Mr. Baker thanked all participants for their active engagement during the meeting. Ambassador Feturi also expressed his and the Pacific countries' appreciation of the United States government's recently enhanced engagement in the region. In closing, Mr. Alfred Nakatsuma, Director of Regional Environment Office, USAID Regional Development Mission for Asia, reaffirmed USAID's commitment - through the ADAPT Asia-Pacific project - to continue assuming a humble, yet catalytic, role to facilitate capacity development in the region.

Summary of Outcomes

The ADAPT Asia-Pacific Second Annual Meeting focused on how development partners can better assist in improving access to resources for climate change financing in the country-specific context and needs of Pacific Island Country members. The Meeting also helped improve PICs' understanding of the various climate change adaptation funding sources available and their requirements. Through an innovative marketplace session, PICs maximized their opportunities to engage effectively with development partners, in a one-to-one, country-driven process, on how best they can match donors' existing and planned climate change financing support with specific-country needs.

The key outcomes of the Meeting and the next steps are:

From donors' perspective (to increase aid effectiveness and predictability):

- All participants agreed that improving donor coordination and harmonizing donor funding requirements are critical;
- Donors should first consider the use of national systems already in place in each country, raise country ownership, and reduce transaction costs; and
- Donors should also tailor assistance to respond to diverse conditions and unique circumstances, including capacity constraints, of small island developing states.

From PICs' perspective (to increase country readiness):

- All participants agreed that improving coordination among national and local government agencies is critical to increase readiness;
- PICs should mainstream climate change into national priorities, address cross-sectoral issues, and link climate change priorities to national budgetary processes;
- PICs should develop capacity for better financial management, including raising fiduciary standards and improving accountability, to give confidence to donors; and
- PICs should look towards replicating good practices within the Pacific and beyond and modify them accordingly to address their own national climate change and development priorities.

In addition to improving overall communication and coordination between, within and across development partners and PIC line ministries, engagement and partnerships with the private sector, CROP agencies and community-level CSOs need to be continually sought and nurtured.

The USAID-funded ADAPT Asia-Pacific project will continue to support Pacific Island Countries through the provision of technical assistance, knowledge sharing, and capacity building training programs that will enhance countries' access to climate change adaptation funding sources.

2. INTRODUCTION

The people of Asia and the Pacific are highly vulnerable to impacts from climate change and climate variability due in part to the high concentration of people living in vulnerable coastal areas and river basins. Many countries in the region are experiencing more frequent and intense flooding, drought and storm events. Key economic sectors, especially in developing countries in the region, are already experiencing the negative effects of climate variability and change.

Globally, the financing needs for climate change adaptation in developing countries to 2050 are estimated at US$100 billion annually. Various climate change funds associated with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change have been established and a goal has been set to mobilize US$100 billion per year by 2020 for both climate change adaptation and mitigation. Much of this is expected to come from the private sector, as well as international and domestic sources.

Identifying and gaining access to these resources is essential to countries in the region if they are to successfully adapt to climate change. However, many developing countries face major capacity challenges in preparing high quality adaptation project proposals to access these funds. At present there is no adequate mechanism in Asia and the Pacific meeting this need.

Helping nations in Asia and the Pacific improve access to financing for actions to address climate change is the purpose of the U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) ADAPT Asia-Pacific project, which started in October 2011. Funded through USAID's Regional Development Mission for Asia (RDMA), the project is designed to share information and best practices about climate funding requirements and help governments build capacity to access the existing pool of climate change adaptation finance from international and other sources. The project is implemented by AECOM International Development in collaboration with partner institutions, including the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES).

ADAPT Asia-Pacific is an integrated knowledge transfer, capacity building and technical assistance project. Its principal activities include:

- Building national capacity to prepare specialized adaptation projects through technical assistance;
- Facilitating access to climate change adaptation finance;
- Organizing focused training and peer-to-peer learning; and
- Promoting regional networking and training through regional events, including an annual forum.

As part of its knowledge-sharing objective, the ADAPT Asia-Pacific convened its Second Annual Meeting that brought together Pacific Island and Asian country representatives and development partners to exchange climate financing best practices, better understand climate fund access requirements and associated capacity needs, and provide an innovative marketplace for countries to present their priority climate change adaptation financing-related requirements.

This Final Report contains the full proceedings of the 2013 ADAPT Asia-Pacific Second Annual Meeting, with background information, outcomes and recommendations, together with annexes containing the agenda, speaker profiles, list of participants and the event press release. For more details on ADAPT Asia-Pacific visit: http://adaptasiapacific.org. For more information on the ADAPT Asia-Pacific Second Annual Meeting visit: http://adaptasiapacific.org/forum/2013-annual-meeting.

3. RATIONALE

In the evaluation of the ADAPT Asia-Pacific First Annual Forum, successfully convened in March 2012 in Bangkok, Thailand, participants indicated the following points, which were considered and incorporated in the development of the Second Annual Meeting in Fiji:

- Almost all respondents recommended that there should be more examples and case studies included in the next meeting;
- Nearly all the Pacific Island Country (PIC) participants expressed either formally or informally that it is critical to conduct a separate forum in the Pacific region to discuss region-specific issues to be able to draw appropriate and relevant outcomes from the Meeting;
- Suggested possible topics to discuss at the next annual event, including:
  1. Comparison of adaptation fund modalities;
  2. Successful actions taken to leverage funding;
  3. Donors' point of view on fund accreditation;
  4. Monitoring and evaluation of adaptation impacts;
  5. Direct access to funding opportunities;
  6. Clear guidance for project proposal development;
  7. Updates on adaptation projects in the region; and
  8. Lessons learned from ADAPT Asia-Pacific in the Pacific and Asia region.
- The meeting should provide a more accessible setting for the participants to share their concerns with other participants and experts in attendance.

ADAPT Asia-Pacific has undertaken an extensive consultation process since the First Annual Forum to plan the Second Annual Meeting that meets the unique needs of the Pacific region. This planning recognized that PICs have strongly called for enhanced access to climate change resources to meet the critical climate change challenges (particularly adaptation) faced by the region. ADAPT Asia-Pacific also responded to the efforts being made in the Pacific since 2010 when the Leaders tasked the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS), in collaboration with the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) and other stakeholders, to coordinate support to improve PICs' access to, and management of, climate change resources. Considerable efforts by a number of countries and development partners have progressed to this end over the last couple of years.

To ensure that Pacific perspectives were properly incorporated into the Second Annual Meeting's design, the PIFS facilitated regional input through its current role as Chair of the Pacific Climate Change Roundtable (PCCR) Resources Working Group (RWG). The key outcome of these consultations was a decision to hold the ADAPT Asia-Pacific Second Annual Meeting 'back to back' with a PIFS-organized Pacific Climate Change Financing Workshop that was held from 30 May to 1 June 2013. These two events formed the first-ever Pacific Climate Change Resourcing Event Week from 30 May to 4 June, 2013, Nadi, Fiji.

4. OBJECTIVES

The first three days of the Pacific Climate Change Resourcing Event Week were dedicated to the Pacific Climate Change Financing Workshop. The Workshop was co-hosted by members of the PCCR RWG and supported by other development partners and stakeholders working on climate change resourcing issues. The Workshop engaged over 70 participants, including all eligible Pacific Island Country representatives, CROP members, donor partners, and civil society organizations.

The Workshop addressed the key issues of climate change financing: funding sources; policies and plans; institutions; public financial management expenditure; human capacity and development effectiveness; and the various

modalities used to access and manage climate change resources. Discussions drew upon PIC experiences in implementing various modalities and the broad range of assessments and frameworks that can inform and guide decisions related to climate change financing/resourcing. These assessments and frameworks include the Pacific Climate Finance Assessment Framework (that was applied in a Nauru case study), Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Reviews (CPEIRs), Forum Compact Peer Reviews, Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) Assessments, Adaptation Fund National Implementing Entity Assessments, and National Capacity Self Assessments. A Summary Report of the Workshop is available online at: www.pifs.org

As the second part of the Pacific Climate Change Resourcing Event Week, the ADAPT Asia-Pacific Second Annual Meeting was held from 3 to 4 June 2013. The objectives set for the Meeting were:

- To raise awareness and understanding of potential adaptation project proponents in the Pacific of available climate funding resources and the requirements for accessing these funds;
- To identify priority capacity gaps and country needs in preparing climate change adaptation project proposals in the Pacific region; and
- To present the ADAPT Asia-Pacific project and its potential role in facilitating country access to adaptation funds among PICs.

The Meeting invited high-level speakers from PICs together with representatives from donors and several Asian countries to share their experiences on accessing climate change finance. All those who participated in the preceding Pacific Climate Change Financing Workshop were invited to stay on and attend the ADAPT Asia-Pacific Meeting. The Asian country participants were invited based on their current working relationship with the ADAPT Asia-Pacific project and their experiences in facing similar climate change adaptation financing challenges in the Asia-Pacific region. Development partners were also invited from leading multilateral, bilateral and regional organizations that are actively involved in adaptation financing and project preparation in the region.

Building upon the outcomes of the PIFS Workshop, the ADAPT Asia-Pacific Second Annual Meeting focused primarily on increasing the understanding of available climate change adaptation resources and the requirements for accessing them by PICs. It also strategically addressed priority capacity gaps and country needs in preparing climate change adaptation project proposals. The Meeting took place in a setting that enabled participants to share ideas, experiences and information on topics relevant to PICs. The Meeting also provided a space for structured interactions between PICs and development partners at an innovative marketplace session, offering the opportunity for PIC representatives to rapidly follow up with development partners and discuss their climate change financing needs.

5. MEETING PROCEEDINGS DAY 1

ADAPT Asia-Pacific Second Annual Meeting (June 3, 2013)
Daily Theme: What are the sources of climate change adaptation financing?

5.1 Welcoming Plenary

The welcoming plenary was opened by the meeting's Co-Facilitators: Ms. Coral Pasisi, Regional and International Issues Adviser of the Pacific Island Forum Secretariat (PIFS), and Mr. Rex Horoi, Executive Director for the Foundation of the Peoples of the South Pacific International (FSPI).

In keeping with Pacific tradition, Mr. Horoi opened the two-day meeting with a prayer. Ms. Pasisi continued with a brief review of the preceding PIFS Workshop and highlighted specific issues the ADAPT Asia-Pacific Meeting would address. Some of the core challenges facing Pacific countries in accessing climate financing, she noted, included small administrations in Pacific government systems, acute capacity constraints, and difficulties in dealing with donors' diverse financing requirements. There are a number of solutions, which to a great extent involve a better

understanding of the perspectives of both donors and countries, Ms. Pasisi explained - that was the essence of the "Pacific Climate Change Resourcing Event Week."

5.2 Welcoming Remarks

SPEAKER: Mr. Jeff Robertson, Deputy Chief of Mission, US Embassy in Fiji

The Meeting proceedings started with welcoming remarks by Mr. Robertson, where he emphasized that climate change in the Pacific region is the regional political issue due to the Pacific's immediate vulnerability towards climate change impacts. The long-term economic effects of climate change will require the region to not only adapt, but to find sufficient funding to adapt effectively - technical assistance is required to do this. Mr. Robertson said that the United States, together with other development partners, are committed to facilitating access to funding for climate change adaptation and mitigation. Through the USAID ADAPT Asia-Pacific, the United States is seeking to strengthen its support for climate adaptation strategies among partners in the Pacific. He added that the discussions at the Meeting would help ADAPT Asia-Pacific identify areas where it can add value and build new partnerships.

5.3 About ADAPT Asia-Pacific and Expected Outcomes of the Meeting

SPEAKER: Mr. Lee Baker, Chief of Party, USAID ADAPT Asia-Pacific

Mr. Baker introduced the ADAPT Asia-Pacific project and provided an overview of the expected outcomes of the Meeting. He outlined some key points about the ADAPT Asia-Pacific, indicating its five-year duration (2011-2016) and its US$17 million budget. The project's ultimate objective is to help countries in Asia and the Pacific access financing for climate change adaptation, through stakeholder-driven programming and close collaboration with key partners for long-term sustainability of ADAPT Asia-Pacific-assisted activities. He presented several ongoing and planned activities, in partnership with the ADB, GEF, PPCR, World Bank, and UNDP, that are already taking place in the Pacific, including in Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.

Mr. Baker envisioned that the two-day ADAPT Asia-Pacific Meeting would stimulate focused, higher-level discussions that would help increase the understanding of available climate change adaptation resources and the requirements for accessing them, particularly among PIC participants. In addition to providing a space for dialogue and identifying priority capacity gaps and needs, Mr. Baker emphasized that the key messages and outcomes from the ADAPT Asia-Pacific Meeting should feed into upcoming regional meetings, including the PCCR, the Pacific Island Countries and Development Partners Meeting, and other international fora.

5.4 KEYNOTE SPEECH 1: Climate Financing in the Pacific - National Needs, Constraints and Opportunities

SPEAKER: Ambassador Ali'ioaiga Feturi Elisaia, Samoa's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary/ Head of Mission to the UN and Alternate Green Climate Fund Board Member representing Small Islands Developing States

Ambassador Feturi provided an in-depth assessment of the current global climate change finance architecture, indicating at the outset that the global architecture appears structurally biased against PICs as climate funds seem to focus more on some key middle income countries and on mitigation activities. He highlighted other emerging trends that could negatively affect PICs' access to climate finance, including the shift towards using public funds to incentivize private finance and how private sector investments would unlikely go toward adaptation-related climate activities and to smaller PICs.

At the country level, Ambassador Feturi emphasized the need for institutional and human capacity building, as well as the need for PICs to prioritize domestic climate change activities. This would help to more effectively track what finances are being allocated and spent to address climate change concerns. He added that monitoring resources earmarked for domestic climate change priorities would better help position PICs to solicit more climate change financing.

Ambassador Feturi noted that issues for PICs are those of ownership and the difficulty in integrating climate change in national policy, planning and budgetary processes when the funding priorities in many cases are determined externally. In all instances, Ambassador Feturi stressed that country systems need to be used in order to make it easier to capture the inflow of climate finance at the country level, improve predictability of future finance, and reduce administrative burdens for countries. Mainstreaming climate change issues into relevant national development policies and fostering harmonization among donors were the other key points he raised.

What is required among development partners, Ambassador Feturi emphasized, is the need for customized modalities of access to finance and deliver aid commensurate with the Pacific Islands' relatively small sizes and capacity constraints, including absorptive capacity. He urged all meeting participants - donors and country representatives - that solutions should be homegrown, owned and nationally driven, and that solutions to national or regional problems must be forged as cooperative undertakings by the Pacific Island Countries and their partners.

5.5 KEYNOTE SPEECH 2: The Pacific Regional Response

SPEAKER: Mr. Tuiloma Neroni Slade, PIFS Secretary General

Secretary General Slade contextualized the issue of climate change financing by providing a broad overview of the evolution of global climate negotiations. He noted that climate-related funding in the early years of the UNFCCC (1990s) was mainly targeted at mitigation efforts, which was of little to no interest to PICs given their low combined GHG emissions at the global level. But as adaptation became a more serious part of the negotiations, following increased scientific clarity, a more balanced proportioning of resources for adaptation needs emerged as seen in the 2009 Copenhagen Accord. Financing for adaptation then became a priority focus for the Pacific, Secretary General Slade explained.

While there are continuing debates on how to define climate change finance as it relates to official development assistance (ODA), Secretary General Slade emphasized that the more productive task was to explore how best to maximize access to, and utilization of, all available resources - global, bilateral, or domestic - for strengthened development and climate resilience for Pacific Island Countries. This direction followed the Pacific Island Forum Leaders' mandate in 2010. He also underscored the importance of being attentive to new and innovative ways of financing climate change, including through the engagement of the private sector and civil society.

According to Secretary General Slade, the existing ad hoc approach to climate change projects has been the basis for inefficiencies. Hence, he called for more organized and coordinated country systems in the Pacific, which would form the basis for effective delivery of resources. Strong country systems would also help build confidence and support negotiations with donors, he added. Achieving this would require effective coordination and greater involvement of finance and other climate-related ministries in-country, and of sectors most impacted by climate change.

Secretary General Slade then encouraged donors to reduce transaction costs, increase their predictability, and account for resources they provide for climate change finance even if it is part of their overall ODA packages. In addition, he stressed that modalities of delivery must be tailored to the unique circumstances of small Pacific Island Countries and wherever possible the use of country systems must be the first option.

5.6 COUNTRY UPDATE 1: Cook Islands' Experience

SPEAKER: Mr. Richard Neves, Secretary of Finance, Ministry of Finance and Economic Management, Cook Islands

Mr. Neves provided an insightful overview of the Cook Islands' Ministry of Finance and Economic Management's ongoing accreditation process to becoming a National Implementing Entity (NIE) under the UNFCCC Adaptation Fund (AF). He noted that attaining direct access requires a long-term national commitment, which entails institutional transformation such as strengthening existing functions, improving coordination mechanisms, and engaging different stakeholders beyond governments (for example, the private sector and civil society organizations).

Following a brief description of the Cook Islands landscape and its vulnerability towards extreme weather events, Mr. Neves detailed the Cook Islands' Ministry of Finance and Economic Management's decision to seek accreditation as an NIE, which, first and foremost, was to serve as a modality of direct access to the AF. Another key reason was the ability of the Ministry to assume full responsibility for project implementation and execution that MIEs traditionally perform, including identification, design, appraisal, procurement and overall project management.

In terms of actual NIE accreditation processes to meet the AF's fiduciary standards, Mr. Neves shared his Ministry's experience in undergoing an initial UNDP assessment of NIE readiness to understand in-country gaps. The assessment facilitated a more in-depth understanding of the AF's accreditation requirements and provided advice on the development of a capacity development strategy and action plan, which included components such as financial integrity, institutional capacity, project management capacity, and transparency.

Mr. Neves noted the completed, in-progress, and future steps the Cook Islands had taken, and would take, in the accreditation process. He underscored the need to not necessarily expect to attain full NIE status after an application is submitted to the AF board, but accept some conditional accreditation and continue building up in-country systems and capabilities to achieve full accreditation.

5.7 COUNTRY UPDATE 2: Solomon Islands' Experience

SPEAKER: Mr. Frank Wickham, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Meteorology, Solomon Islands

Mr. Wickham presented a broad outline of Solomon Islands' whole of government approach in addressing climate change. This included a list of completed and ongoing action items that deal with an evolving domestic climate change agenda. A National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), a Climate Change Policy, and a National Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Strategy were some of the items Mr. Wickham mentioned as completed. He noted that the Solomon Islands government is also working on mainstreaming climate change into sector policies and reviewing its energy policy.

Within the Solomon Islands, Mr. Wickham observed an increasing demand on different ministries' core functions and the difficulty in managing a rising number of climate change and non-climate change risks given capacity constraints. The climate change agenda, he added, highlighted the importance of partnerships within government and across stakeholders.

Other challenges Mr. Wickham identified were negotiating donor requirements and facilitating coordination among line ministries in-country. He also recognized the areas where the Solomon Islands could improve. These included increasing partnerships with the private sector and civil society organizations and scaling up support for community-based adaptation and disaster risk reduction initiatives through a trust fund mechanism and small grant schemes. In addition, Mr. Wickham noted that the Solomon Islands' Ministry of Finance and Treasury is looking at working towards becoming an NIE to directly access climate change funds.

Question and Answer Session

Question (UNDP): THE UNDP is currently scoping out more structured and systematic programs to support analyses of the economics of climate change. With regards to defining indicators for vulnerability and resilience assessments, and also for economic analyses of climate change, are there any capacity building needs in those areas for the Cooks Islands and Solomon Islands?

Answer (Mr. Wickham): With capacity constraints and a focus on achieving outcomes, tools that can help best make use of Solomon Islands' limited resources will be very helpful. Indeed some tools can be challenging for non-economists and non-financial people, so we need to look at both practical indicators, as well as economic ones, and to build our capacity.

Answer (Mr. Neves): Measuring vulnerability is important and it will be good if we can get technical assistance to produce practical outcomes. Our islands will always be vulnerable, but to what extent and to what levels? It will be important to get more tangible and verifiable results and these are the questions we want to ask finance ministries.

Question (Maldives): Maldives is just beginning its NIE accreditation process. But there are several debates within the country between the Environment and Finance Ministries. The Ministry of Environment has long been implementers of projects and receiving funding directly from bilateral donors - so which Ministry should be accredited as an NIE based on the requirements and on the Cook Islands' experience?

Answer (Mr. Neves): It is about scale. The Maldives may have a far bigger bureaucracy, so the Ministry of Environment may be the best agency to be accredited as an NIE. For the Cook Islands, the Ministry of Finance has the capacity because it handles all the country's ODA, so it makes natural sense for this institution to become the NIE. A mature discussion within the bureaucracy is needed to decide which organ of state is best suited to become an NIE.

Question (USP): Being involved in capacity building in the region, we are considering how we have responded to meeting regional needs. Are we doing what is best needed? Once students are trained to PhD and masters levels, are they able to meet those needs? What do you see are the capacity building needs and what do you see are the best means for USP to respond and deliver? What sort of training?

Question (IUCN): There are not many CSO representatives in this room, so I would like to remind all partners that before there were any resources available, CSOs were already working in the field of climate change adaptation, planning and implementing projects. It is also important to note that we should not focus on technical solutions, but on natural ones (for example, protection of mangroves).

Question (Samoa): After hearing all the presentation from this morning and at the earlier PIFS Workshop, my main take-away is the need for us to build a roadmap that can help PICs fulfill their commitments. This would require building trust and partnership and working together - with development partners, ministries, and sectors - to achieve our common goals.

Answer (Mr. Neves): To touch on what USP can do, the USP should produce a cadre of graduates with the ability to analyze and critique. For my Ministry, in particular, they would need the base skills of economics and accounting. And as they get experience, they would need opportunities to further enhance their skills on project management, monitoring, and evaluation.

Answer (Mr.Wickham): I share the same thoughts as Mr. Neves. Quality and relevance is important. We are also happy with USP's post graduate climate change programs, and if we can have more research-based graduate programs focusing on key sectors that address real climate change issues back home, that will be very useful.

Answer (Secretary General Slade): Considering all the questions raised, we can see that this is a complex, all-encompassing problem. If you accept that there is no difference between climate change and development, then you can also see the issue of education, conservation and capacity building as responses to climate change.

The idea of the roadmap is interesting. We would need a roadmap to know what needs to be done and how we are going to do it in a given timeframe. However, you cannot have an individual roadmap on climate change or renewable energy without referencing one to the other. They all are about the same thing.

This Meeting has become necessary to focus on financing because there is an economic cost to climate change and its impacts. I don't believe we are sufficiently schooled in the area of the economic cost of climate change

in our everyday living. When we are able to figure that out, I think then we can begin understanding why development has become so difficult to carry out successfully.

We need to understand the inter-linkages and we cannot simply frame our response as a roadmap or as a conservation issue. The Pacific region must therefore take an integrated approach in our intervention to climate change.

Answer (Ambassador Feturi): Leaders make decisions based on different things, but usually there is an economic aspect to it. If an adaptation or renewable energy project demonstrates economic benefits or cost savings, it will likely be adopted. Climate change adaptation and mitigation activities are both sides of the same coin and they all play a role. We also need to acknowledge that climate change is a cross-cutting issue. We need to share this message with our own constituents and all be a part of the solution. Development partners, CROP agencies, member states, and civil society organizations all have a major role to play in addressing the pressing issue of climate change in the Pacific.

5.8 KEYNOTE SPEECH 3: The Emerging Global Climate Financing Architecture - Status and Directions of the Green Climate Fund

SPEAKER: Ambassador Ali'ioaiga Feturi Elisaia, Samoa's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary/ Head of Mission to the UN and Alternate Green Climate Fund Board Member representing Small Islands Developing States

In Ambassador Feturi's presentation on the status and directions of the Green Climate Fund (GCF), he first outlined the history of the GCF and its governance structure. He noted that the World Bank is the Fund's Interim Trustee and that the functionality of the GCF will heavily depend on who will sit on the Board. Its governance is similar to the Adaptation Fund with 24 Board members. The Fund is currently administered by an Interim Secretariat jointly supported by the UNFCCC and the GEF.

Some of the key features of the GCF, he highlighted, include its scale and impact, which are to make a significant and ambitious contribution to the global efforts to combat climate change and to promote a paradigm shift and help developing countries transform their economies and put them on a low emissions and climate-resilient path. The GCF is also expected to become the main global fund for climate finance. Allocation of resources will also be balanced between adaptation and mitigation activities.

In terms of governance, there is an equal number of members from developed countries and developing countries that include dedicated seats for Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Recipient countries will be able to determine the mode of access. Recipient countries will also be able to utilize direct access or access through international and regional intermediaries and implementing entities under the Fund. That is because country ownership is a key principle of the GCF. The GCF stresses the importance of national systems and capacity for project development and implementation.

Ambassador Feturi indicated that operationalization of the GCF is expected to occur in 2014, as the Business Model Framework of the GCF has not yet been finalized. Some points for consideration include whether the GCF will become the main climate fund over time; how to ensure improved access to GCF resources; and how to leverage private sector investment while respecting country-ownership. He noted the importance that the Fund is established properly without rushing; this will also build trust of funding institutions in the GCF.

5.9 Bilateral/Multilaterals/Implementing Agencies/Regional Experience

SPEAKER: Mr. Dennis Wendel, Regional Director, Pacific Islands Office, USAID

Mr. Wendel outlined USAID's Pacific Islands Strategy which is: to address the negative impacts of climate change; mitigate the impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic for most-at-risk populations in Papua New Guinea; and strengthen

democratic institutions. His presentation focused on providing an overview of USAID's projects currently in place in the Pacific that address climate change and environmental degradation. The projects cover a range of issues such as disaster preparedness, mangrove forest management, food security, waste management, and climate change adaptation. Mr. Wendel also highlighted other USAID projects in Asia and in the region, including the Low Emissions Asian Development (LEAD) Program and the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory Capacity Building Program.

5.10 Bilateral/Multilaterals/Implementing Agencies/Regional Experience

SPEAKER: Mr. John Morley, First Secretary, Climate Change and Environment, AusAID

Mr. Morley noted that AusAID's support is guided by their Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework (CAPF) and other relevant regional, country and sector policies, including the 2008 Niue Declaration, the 2010 Pacific Islands Forum Communique, and the 2011 Independent Review of Aid Effectiveness. AusAID works in the Pacific through bilateral partnerships and multilateral agencies and by supporting regional organizations.

Mr. Morley noted that the first stage of AusAID's assistance was based on its International Climate Change Adaptation Initiative (ICCAI), which comes to an end this year and has contributed around US$303 million over five years - of that amount, approximately US$148 million was for the Pacific from 2011 to 2013. Future climate change support in the Pacific would be around US$96 million from 2013-2016. A review of Australia's Pacific climate change and environment assistance is currently underway. The review is also looking into integrating climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction into its assistance.

Question and Answer Session

Question (NABARD): With reference to USAID's presentation, many programs have been outlined. But in any project funding situation, it would be better to combine two or three projects and issues together to increase efficiency. Would that be a consideration?

And with reference to AusAID's presentation, there may be too much funds and too little support. In India's experience, the government had supported numerous partners in the field and through that a platform for development was put in place. Perhaps AusAID could adopt a similar model to support field partners first, and then take on the fund concept.

Answer (Mr. Morley): AusAID is doing many pilot activities with a strong focus on integrating governments with actors at the community level, and part of the design of many projects looks towards CSOs and developing community level implementing partners. Places like India, given its much higher population, has a significant presence of CSOs, whereas in the Pacific, given its smaller populations, CSOs face challenges working in this region.

Answer (Mr. Wendel): On the issue of combining projects, it has to do largely in part to levels of specialization. Different projects focus on different technologies and capabilities. Many regional projects also have priorities that are part Asia, as well as part Pacific. USAID is trying to combine a number of resources from around the world and to adapt to the Pacific region. This will require a lot of tailoring and modifying in order for us to be responsive to the needs of the Pacific.

Question (Palau): My question is to Mr. Wendel and on the Arizona State University partnership on vocational training in the clean energy fields. How was the initiative set up?

Answer (Mr. Wendel): That was a partnership with USP and Arizona State University (ASU) to provide maintenance and operational training out of the technical wings of the universities. This is a long standing program that started at ASU in the United States to develop curriculum for the maintenance and operations of solar photovoltaic systems. Over time, the program was adapted to the Pacific and is now expanding. We are hopeful to see work underway in Samoa and Solomon Islands. The program is currently working extensively in Fiji.

Question (Private sector - Complexitas): My question is focused on the private sector side of the GCF. Based on experience working globally, only multinational corporations are able to operate in adaptation. How will you ensure that transnational companies are able to work at the national level given the complexity across the region, and while UNFCCC engagement with the private sector is still in its infancy?

Answer (Ambassador Feturi): The simple answer is I don't know, because it is still a work in progress. It was agreed that countries will have designated institutions to work with both the private and public sectors. There is no large national private sector in the Pacific, except some in Fiji and Papua New Guinea. We will continue to raise these concerns to increase the private sector's engagement in this work.

Answer (Mr. Wendel): It is necessary to think about how we can engage more substantively with the private sector in terms of financing and advocacy. We need to think about how these partnerships should evolve and what types of support and collaboration with other entities we should be engaged in. In the future, if the private sector is not part of this puzzle, we will not have a complete system. We must engage the private sector and see opportunities to strengthen partnerships, including philanthropy in this region.

Answer (USP): In response to NABARD about taking a more integrated approach with regards to USAID projects, the reality on the ground is that we are building bridges amongst those projects. There are numerous collaborations between USP and various USAID and AusAID projects, which are also applied in our community-based activities. The Pacific is also a lot less populated than India, so some things that might be difficult in India become easier in the Pacific - and it is only possible through close partnership and collaboration to employ the integrated approach.

5.11 Bilateral/Multilaterals/Implementing Agencies/Regional Experience

SPEAKER: Mr. Adrian Ruthenberg, Head of ADB South Pacific Sub-Regional Office

Mr. Ruthenberg noted that the ADB moved from single project approaches to sector-wide or programmatic approaches to address policy issues and integrate climate change into sectoral level programs. The ADB's Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) is a good example, and Papua New Guinea and Tonga are part of this program. He then outlined the PPCR's regional track that started in July 2013 with the design of a rapid response fund to ensure quick deployment of technical assistance when needed. Pacific climate change adaptation and response to catastrophic activities is another area of focus for the ADB. The ADB has a small grants program to support climate change activities in Pacific Island Countries. A task force was established in 2012 to facilitate climate change financing as climate change becomes one of the key priorities of ADB in the region. ADB will continue to work in a network of partnerships.

5.12 Bilateral/Multilaterals/Implementing Agencies/Regional Experience

SPEAKER: Mr. Denis Jordy, Manager, Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction, World Bank Sydney Office

Mr. Jordy outlined the World Bank's activities in disaster and climate risk financing in the Pacific region. The objective is to increase resilience and reduce the vulnerability of PICs to climate change and natural hazards as the region is among the world's most exposed and vulnerable. The type of support the World Bank provides, he noted, is technical assistance and analytical work to inform development and investment lending; investment lending to support investment projects; and budget support to aid policy and institutional reform.

Mr. Jordy emphasized that climate finance is a catalyst for low-carbon and resilient growth, development, and vulnerability reduction. He added that countries are often already investing substantial amounts in climate change adaptation and mitigation through regular budget support and ODA. However, needs exceed the available amounts of resources, and it is critical to mobilize additional public financing (domestic, multi- and bilateral sources) and to prioritize and increase effectiveness.

Mr. Jordy underscored the financing sources available for the Pacific and acknowledged that financing sources for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in the region are highly fragmented, and this tends to lead to fragmentation of activities. In addition, he noted that a "one size fits all" approach does not effectively support either development or fiduciary objectives. The World Bank, he noted, is looking to build a regional programmatic approach to address the issue of fragmentation, establish clear priorities and targeted results, and strengthen partnerships and coordination.

5.13 Bilateral/Multilaterals/Implementing Agencies/Regional Experience

SPEAKER: Mr. Knut Ostby, Fiji UN Resident Coordinator/UNDP Representative

Mr. Ostby acknowledged that the PICs are faced with an extraordinary burden placed on them by increasing GHG emissions that is accelerating the effects of climate change. He noted the UNDP, together with other development partners, have been supporting PICs to address climate change for over 20 years through the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and also through other sub-regional documents assisting different countries.

To deliver these various mandates, Mr. Ostby noted that there has been a proliferation of systems and processes for accessing climate finance. Mr. Ostby acknowledged four different complex dimensions of climate finance: sources (public funds), intermediaries (bilaterals and multilaterals), instruments (grants and concessionary loans), and the diversity of disbursement channels. This complexity is a significant challenge for PICs given the small size of government ministries and capacity constraints. The UNDP is therefore looking at streamlining access to climate finance and accountability processes, and boosting engagement at the community-level and capacity development, including supporting countries in their NIE accreditation process.

Part of the solution is to put the host/program country at the center of the discussion (for example, the Joint National Action Plan Development Process). Currently, the UNDP climate change portfolio has 27 projects valued at around US$102 million, which includes UNDP core funding and implementation of GEF activities. The UNDP recognizes that one size does not fit all and it is important to tailor and streamline measures wherever possible.

Question and Answer Session

Question (Cook Islands): There is a lot of mention in this meeting and others that processes need to be streamlined. I am interested in hearing from bilateral partners their appetite for harmonizing these types of processes. As you know, these different processes put a lot pressure on small administrations.

Answer (Mr. Morley): AusAID, as all donors do, has some really tight fiduciary requirements around reporting and monitoring. AusAID tries to take a risk management approach to determine how much reporting is required. We can't step away from that because our aid program runs at the behest of the Australian public. There is scope to develop multi-donor approaches where there is a facility that can help standardize approaches and improve donor coordination beyond information exchange. For adaptation, AusAID's approach is that climate change adaptation is a bilateral issue unique to each country, including its governance arrangements.

Answer (Mr. Wendel): Donor organization procedures are complicated. Some of those requirements come from our stakeholders, including the United States Congress. One of the ways we can help to alleviate these issues is to provide training and capacity building to improve reporting and monitoring and evaluation. Financial management issues can be particularly onerous in some cases, but they increase the level of transparency in the program. We all recognize that we are stewards of public resources.

Question (Cook Islands): We have been talking about impacts. If we look back at the Paris Declaration and the use of country systems, I think this provides a win-win opportunity for both recipient countries and the donors to come to some agreement on processes and eliminate some of these duplications and simplify processes by working with the country. In the Cook Islands, we are trying to improve our systems to give confidence to donors.

Question (Ms. Pasisi): Of the numerous reports received by donors, who is reading and screening them? Are there arrangements where the development partner can be in-country to work together to go over these reports?

Answer (Mr. Ostby): There are similar issues on the bilateral and multilateral sides. The UNDP has these reporting issues too and sometimes we try to offer countries to take over some of that reporting, or we offer capacity building at the country level on writing our reports. The tricky part is to find a balance. The UNDP is finding detailed ways to work together with countries and balancing this work.

Question (UNDP): This question goes to our development bank colleagues from the World Bank and the ADB. There is the new Pacific Catastrophe Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative (PCRAFI). It is very encouraging because it brings an economic angle to the whole discourse and importantly this is a market-based instrument. I would like to hear your views on this initiative supported by both the World Bank and the ADB.

My other question is on the recent economic study on climate proofing in the Pacific. At the UNDP we are gearing up for a region-wide capacity building initiative on cost-benefit analysis and economic analysis of climate resilience development. How do you see us collaborating on this initiative?

Question (ADAPT Asia-Pacific): My question is on the issues of modalities. Two modalities in particular: 1) trust funds and multi-donor trust funds as a way to pull donor resources, reduce transaction costs, and enhance national ownership; and 2) direct budget support. Could we briefly look into those issues?

Answer (Mr. Jordy): Regarding the PCRAFI, I am not the team leader and still learning about this initiative, but there are 15 countries involved in this two-year pilot co-funded by the Government of Japan. The focus is on earthquake, tsunami and cyclones and provides PICs with disaster risk modeling and assessment tools. At the same time, we are trying to incorporate the economic dimension of disasters into national planning.

Answer (Mr. Ruthenberg): The economics of climate proofing can be a powerful advocacy tool. Many PICs face capacity and resource constraints. To make a choice in investment requires a good discussion to ensure an adequate rate of return from an investment. The frequency of catastrophic events is increasing and a new investment model may be needed.

Question (Federated States of Micronesia): My question is to multilateral agencies about the One UN initiative. We are interested in hearing how one budget, one report, one house works and if there are further discussions among UN agencies and other multilaterals on this initiative to streamline processes for poor countries.

Answer (Mr. Ruthenberg): The ADB has come a long way in terms of streamlining its assistance to small island countries. The Cook Islands is a good example because they have an annual donor conference and some of the best budget and financial management processes in the region to which ADB provides budget support. This example is as streamlined as it can be. When it comes to implementation of major infrastructure, fiduciary excellence is necessary. That may initially come across as burdensome, but it is also a training tool.

Answer (Mr. Ostby): On the issue of streamlining, there are two things: to focus more on the country level and to work more closely together to make use of the UN system. We have tried to respond to that in the design of the next United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). There is now a country-level policy matrix for each country, which the UN agencies share, and a so-called 'one delivery' initiative. Kiribati has volunteered as a self-starter and recently Samoa has expressed interest to do this. At the UN General Assembly level, there are three to four annual reviews on how the UN system is doing in terms of UN reforms and they came up with stronger language on guiding UN agencies to work more systematically. Yet, as common to all these initiatives, the process is driven by what host country governments want.

5.14 What are the Practical Options for Climate Change Financing?

SPEAKER: Mr. Scott Hook, Economic Infrastructure Adviser of the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS)

Mr. Hook delivered his presentation on possible modalities of climate change financing for Pacific countries to find practical solutions based on the studies that have been conducted since 2011 by PIFS and SPREP. Common challenges among Pacific countries, a summary of key modalities, and some key findings of the studies were shared.

Common challenges identified among PICs in accessing and managing climate change resources are: (1) access to international financing; (2) improving development effectiveness and donor harmonization; (3) weak enabling environment - policies and institutions that inhibit donor engagement; (4) capacity constraints in PICs, especially limited human resources; and (5) room for integrating mitigation and adaptation efforts, such as in the water sector.

Mr. Hook identified seven key financing modalities: general budget support; sector budget support; national climate/trust fund; direct access through NIE; national development bank; community-based funds; regional/sub-regional fund; Regional Technical Support Mechanism (RTSM); and regional implementing entity (RIE). There are several countries in the Pacific that have experience with some of these modalities.

Budget support and national trust funds are also identified as preferred modalities in the Pacific. Mr. Hook compared the main benefits for the key modalities. Lastly, he finalized his presentation with some observations. These include: different fund options suit different modalities of access and management ('horses for courses'); modalities/options can be combined; and donor-specific conditions need to be considered in implementation. Other forms of modalities are also possible, such as combining with a mitigation fund, public-private partnerships (PPPs), and green bonds.

Question and Answer Session

Question (UNDP): In the UN system there are two implementation modalities: direct implementing modality (where the UN agency manages a project) and national implementation modality (where the UN agency has an oversight and technical backstopping role, but countries implement projects and manage funds). The UNDP practices the latter wherever possible, which is often more difficult initially, but builds capacity of the country. The UNDP believes stakeholders should also focus on more effective implementation primarily to provide the foundations for accessing additional climate financing in the future.

Question (Private sector - Complexitas): Has PIFS looked at tax regimes and considered opportunities for tax credits for positive infrastructure investment?

Answer (Mr. Hook): Tax credits and levies need to be developed in a way where they are effective and efficient. Change in taxation sometimes creates gaps in the system even though it has good intentions. One of the key issues in the Pacific is to maintain a country's tax base. Subsidies, especially those that incentivize the use of carbon-based fuel, have social aspects associated with them. They sometimes benefit the wealthiest, and we must look at assisting poorer communities. Tax credits and levies, however, are interesting options to consider.

Answer (Ms. Pasisi): Levies and taxation are interesting possibilities. We have heard from a few countries at our earlier Workshop on, for example, levies on fisheries licenses. It demonstrates that countries are now not just looking towards external funds, but also leveraging their own resources and mechanisms as much as possible to address adaptation.

Answer (Ambassador Feturi): A suggestion: is it possible to capture country-level success stories on modalities where access has been successful? This will reference positive situations that actually are happening on the ground (for example, the Palau case presented in the previous Climate Financing Workshop). It would be even better if we can get pictures and produce a short publication that captures successes, as well as failures.

Answer (Ms. Pasisi): Mr. Hook has presented earlier a publication that includes some of these success stories, including the Palau experience. We are also looking at options to putting something on the PIFS website to help people send in stories as and when they want to share different experiences.

Summary and Wrap-up of Day 1

SPEAKER: Mr. Lee Baker, Chief of Party, USAID ADAPT Asia-Pacific

Lee Baker summarized his observations from the sessions on day one in four points. First, many of the presentations corroborated the well-documented themes, challenges and overall needs in the Pacific. They are now well-recognized and additional sectoral needs assessment may not be necessary. Second, a better match between country needs and donor assistance is needed. Third, there needs to be greater harmonization of funding requirements between all development partners. Fourth, the issue of capacity development in both the short- and long-term needs to be further addressed. Focusing on training, particularly, strengthening graduate programs would be part of the solution.

6. MEETING PROCEEDINGS DAY 2

ADAPT Asia-Pacific Second Annual Forum (June 4, 2013)
Daily Theme: How can I access climate financing given my circumstances?

Parallel Session 1: National/Regional Trust Funds and Development Banks

MODERATOR: Mr. Kevin Petrini, Pacific Regional Climate Change Policy Advisor, UNDP

Mr. Petrini moderated the session that discussed opportunities and challenges in national/regional trust funds and development banks. Four speakers shared their experience, including from Tuvalu, Indonesia, the Micronesia Trust Fund, and the ADB.

6.1 SPEAKER (PIC): Mr. Taufia Patolo, Government Accountant, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Tuvalu

Mr. Patolo noted that the Tuvalu Trust Fund (TTF) (1987) and subsequently the Falekaupule Trust Fund (FTF) (1999) were established to underpin economic development and achieve greater financial autonomy. More recently, there has been a shift in thinking on how the funds link with climate change financing, as climate change is regarded as a survival issue in Tuvalu.

The TTF provides revenue into the recurrent budget and is designed to improve infrastructure and services. The TTF also addresses long-term costs and is intended to help develop the national economy. The FTF, which was established by an ADB loan plus community contributions, is intended to fund community projects, develop skills and self-reliance, and build community assets. The TTF is an endowment invested overseas, with the revenue deposited into a CIF account, from which funds may be drawn for the recurrent budget. The FTF is managed in a similar way, except that the revenue goes into a FTF Buffer Account, which is allocated by the outer island chiefs. The trust fund governing bodies are the Board, fund managers, investment committee, advisory committee, and the fund secretariat.

In principle, donors could add climate change funding to the TTF, as a specific percentage of the capital amount, or could deposit funds into the CIF Account or directly to the national budget.

The lessons learned include: (i) the trust fund model must fit its purpose; (ii) all stakeholders must require prudent and sound financial management of the fund; (iii) there must be strong ownership of the fund; and (iv) there must be a strong relationship with the development partners in management of the fund.

6.2 SPEAKER (Asia): Mr. Amin Budiarjo, National Project Manager PREP - ICCTF, Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF) Secretariat

Mr. Budiarjo noted that the Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF) was established in 2009, following the Indonesian President's commitment to reduce GHG emissions by 26% using domestic funding and by 41% with the assistance of the international community. It was intended to be the coordinated funding mechanism for the national action plans on mitigation (approved) and adaptation (pending). It is currently preparing its legal status under a Presidential decree on trust funds, but until then the Fund operates under UNDP processes. Bank Mandiri has been selected as the trustee once the legal process is completed. The structure includes a steering committee, technical committee, trustee, secretariat and executing agencies.

Intended as the coordinated funding mechanism for a low carbon, resilient economy, the ICCTF has three investment windows: land-based mitigation; energy; and adaptation. While it was primarily established, under GIZ assistance, to receive grant funding from donors, the possibility of setting up a Climate Partnership Fund to leverage private sector funding is under investigation.

The main challenges are: (i) preparation of feasible projects; (ii) political role/government leadership; and (iii) rules and regulations. The transition to a national set-up involves establishing the legal basis for ICCTF, agreeing on the operational basis, and supporting institutional development. The other main challenge is capacity development that includes setting up the internal control rules, results-based management system, enterprise resource planning, and increasing staffing. The current secretariat comprises 15 staff and has a budget of about US$300,000 per year. The main priorities now are to secure resources and find a supportive development partner for the long term.

6.3 SPEAKER (Donor): Mr. Taniela Faletau, Safeguards Officer, ADB South Pacific Sub-regional Office

Mr. Taniela discussed the PPCR for the Pacific Region, which includes country pilots in Samoa (World Bank), Tonga (ADB), and Papua New Guinea (ADB), plus a regional track.

In Tonga, a new Climate Change Trust Fund (CCTF) has been established under the Public Finance Management Act by Cabinet Resolution on 17 May 2013. A similar trust fund has been established in Samoa, and one is planned for Papua New Guinea.

The main challenges for CCTF were existing ministerial rivalries instead of considering overall national interests. The CCTF will be initially seeded with US$5 million from the PPCR split between endowment (US$4 million) and an operational account (US$1 million) for community sourced projects (<US$50,000) and medium-scale projects (<US$250,000). A resident development partner will serve on the Board of the Fund. Financial and technical audits will be necessary to build confidence and ensure continued donor support.

6.4 SPEAKER (Civil society): Ms. Lisa Andon, Deputy Executive Director, Micronesia Conservation Trust (MCT)

Ms. Andon indicated that the MCT was initially set up as a sinking fund from the EU's European Development Fund (EDF) 10 and more recently from the Global Climate Change Alliance. It is designed to contribute to national priorities based on government policy frameworks. It was set up with legal status in 2002 and has a regional board. It reports to the Association of Pacific Islands Legislatures and the Micronesia Chief Executive's Summit. In addition to the sinking fund (about US$2 million per year), it has a sizable endowment fund (which has not been tapped) from the Micronesia Challenge Account (US$11.5 million) and the MCT Operational Endowment (US$0.5 million).

MCT has evolved slowly over time and, with appropriate due diligence, has built up a high level of trust. This is evidenced by the Federated States of Micronesia requesting MCT to act as their national implementing entity for the Adaptation Fund. MCT has also found that the capacity of local implementing partners is critical, so they are quite careful in selecting those partners.

In relation to the challenges MCT faces with sourcing of funds: (i) MCT's standards are often unrealistic for the small-scale projects being funded; (ii) there is a lack of absorptive capacity in the implementing partners and they should not be drawn away from their primary on-ground activities; (iii) organizations can become top-heavy if they have to deal with all the different funders' procedures, which are often complicated, cumbersome, and conflicting; and (iv) the process is often not collaborative and lacks a coherent understanding of regional realities.

Some of the lessons learned include: (i) build slowly; (ii) engage with CSOs as they are key for community services; (iii) recognize the niche opportunities for sub-regional funds; (iv) build capacity over a longer time frame; and (v) try to ensure less government control.

Question and Answer Session

Question (IUCN): My question focuses on the criteria MCT uses to decide which activities to fund, particularly with reference to transferring MCT's experience to Tonga so that the country could use similar criteria that are environmentally friendly when choosing projects.

Answer (Tonga): In Tonga, 80% of the communities live near the coast and are affected by inundation and coastal erosion. Communities are looking for both soft and hard response measures. Many have asked for the construction of sea walls. But sea walls are not the answer; we are working to convince communities to put in soft and hard solutions. We need to sit down with communities to do a cost-benefit analysis to consider short- versus long-term solutions. We have a recently established Tonga Trust Fund that runs like a small grants program. We will be building a track record to see how well the Fund functions and eventually apply for NIE status. The idea is to replicate the trust fund amongst each of the four island groups, and call upon the national fund if they need a top up.

Question (Private sector - Complexitas): Considering that skill levels in trust funds are very low, is the Tuvalu Trust Fund merely focused on income or returns from resilient investments, instead of looking to build national capacity?

Answer (Mr. Patolo): Indeed skill levels in government are low, so it is essential to invest offshore. The advisory board is being used to tap into local knowledge and build capacity.

Question (Ms. Pasisi): This question is for Mr. Patolo. Is grant funding being provided straight into your operational account? What governance arrangements are needed to facilitate direct community application to the funds for financing? I believe some of the lessons learned from these funds in building partnerships include: (i) need for all stakeholders to agree; (ii) need for appropriate legal expertise; (iii) need for competent financial managers; (iv) need to be able to identify priority activities to be funded; (v) need to be able to develop project proposals; and (vi) need to be able to monitor and report on outcomes.

Answer (Mr. Patolo): We have budget support, but not related to climate change activities.

Question (ADAPT Asia-Pacific): How has third party management by an Australian firm: 1) helped donor confidence to invest in the fund; 2) affected Tuvalu's capacity to manage; and 3) what are the implications for management of climate change funds?

Answer (Mr. Patolo): Tuvalu invested in the Australian market, so having Australian managers that understood that market made sense for fund sustainability. The advisory board was also set up, which helped build capacity of local staff through regular meetings and working closely together with the advisory board.

Parallel Session 2: Direct Budget, Sector and Project Support

MODERATOR: Ms. Marita Manley, Technical Adviser, Climate Change, GIZ

Ms. Manley moderated the session to discuss opportunities and challenges of direct support to a national budget, sector, or project. Five speakers shared their experience from Samoa, Vietnam, Fiji and selected Small Island States.

6.5 SPEAKER (PIC): Ms. Anne Rasmussen, Assistant CEO of the Global Environment Facility Division of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Samoa

Ms. Rasmussen shared Samoa's experience in budgetary support for the water sector. The coordination role was transferred from the Ministry of Finance to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment to handle cross-sectoral climate change resilient infrastructure programs in the water sector. She presented Samoa's criteria for climate change relevancy and key priority areas were identified under their NAPA. The water sector is identified as the top priority area in Samoa followed by forestry and health. Several funds were established and are being implemented since 2008. The importance of identifying the nation's priority sectors was emphasized to facilitate leveraging of funding from donors, and to bundle and match them to finance projects.

6.6 SPEAKER (Asia): Dr. Le Van Minh, Deputy Manager, SP-RCC Office, Ministry of Natural Resources, Vietnam

Dr. Le shared Vietnam's experience with direct budget support and outlined Vietnam's organizational structure of climate change-related government agencies headed by the National Committee of Climate Change established in 2008, its associated laws and regulations, and how funds are pooled and channeled. National priorities can leverage domestic funds aligned with national and international dialogues on climate change. Budgetary support has advantages, which include giving central and provincial governments a sense of ownership; requiring only one national system to implement projects; and ease of monitoring for the government. Dr. Le raised three key points in successful budgetary support: (1) good coordination among finance, planning and technical ministries; (2) one good financial mechanism; and (3) alignment and disbursement of budget in accordance with local needs and national priorities.

6.7 SPEAKER (Donor): Dr. Graham Sem, Programme Manager, GCCA: Pacific Small Island States

Dr. Graham Sem shared GCCA's experience in budgetary support to Pacific countries. He introduced the objectives and key results from the initiative that assists countries in developing long-term strategies for adaptation and capacity development. The EU-funded program has been providing budgetary support since 2007 in mainstreaming adaptation. Requirements include national/sectoral policy, macro policy, and fund management capacity that ensures transparency. The program conducted reviews on the status of mainstreaming adaptation at the national level in nine Pacific countries. Review results will be shared at the planned regional meeting of GCCA Pacific countries later in 2013. The program will provide assistance to individual country needs and priorities and accreditation processes to become an NIE, if requested. Dr. Sem stressed the need for having national/sectoral adaptation policies and matching them with national priorities, including country readiness and capacity developments.

6.8 SPEAKER (Civil society): Ms. Katarina Atalifo, Sub-Regional Coordinator, GEF Small Grants, UNDP & Ms. Monifa Fiu, Coordinator, Laje Rotuma Initiative, Fiji

Ms. Atalifo and Ms. Fiu shared experiences and lessons from the GEF-funded project implemented by local CSOs. The GEF's Small Grants Program (SGP) has been supporting community-based adaptation projects since 2008. Key success factors include: a greater flexibility and closer interactions with communities facilitated by a local CSO; participatory process; and the creation of a pool of practitioners. Some challenges identified include: making

environmental impacts visible to convince local participants; skepticism with goals that are set externally; conflicts between project interventions and already-existing community activities; capacity in financial management and local governance; and overkill in training. The last point was highlighted by the fact that local communities are overwhelmed by awareness raising programs by national and external projects, although it is considered as a critical component. The presentation concluded with recommendations for community-based adaptation: securing financial compliance with donors; ability to access sector-specific expertise; and coordination with local and national governments.

Question and Answer Session

Participants were split into four small groups to discuss the topic further.

The small group discussions indicated that some countries felt they have been through the funding process sufficiently and donors should show a certain level of confidence in the countries. Others expressed the need for strengthening national financial systems.

Ms. Manley then summarized the session in a six key points: 1) financial management systems are already being strengthened in Pacific countries; 2) consideration should be given to the use of existing country systems; 3) development partners should consider direct assistance to strengthen national systems, not by sending technical assistance to train local counterparts on how to report to donors; 4) opportunities are needed to strengthen CSO-government links; 5) the inclusion of CSOs at national level coordination; and 6) the use of CSO networks already in place to strengthen partnerships.

Parallel Session 3: NIE/RIE/MIE

MODERATOR: Mr. Exsley Taloiburi, Climate Change Officer, Strategic Partnership and Coordination Programme, PIFS

Mr. Taloiburi moderated the session on NIE/RIE/MIE, with five speakers from the Cook Islands, India, the Philippines, NABARD, and SPREP sharing their experiences.

6.9 SPEAKER (PIC): Mr. Richard Neves, Secretary of Finance, Ministry of Finance and Economic Management, Cook Islands

Mr. Neves again shared the Cook Islands' rationale on taking the decision to pursue accreditation as an NIE, when they had previously accessed financing through UNDP as an MIE intermediary. Mr. Neves explained that it appeared when the decision was taken that funding was limited for MIEs and the government needed to look closely into the cost and benefits of becoming an NIE. The issue of transaction costs was important in its decision. The Cooks Islands had to decide whether the administrative costs are worth the effort or whether it would be more cost effective to have an MIE play the role of an intermediary. Mr. Neves noted that going through the accreditation process is good, not only for gaining NIE status and direct access, but also for helping financial reporting and evaluation systems to reach a higher standard of acceptance to international institutions. Mr. Neves also noted that procurement is also a key element that development partners are looking for. The UNDP is helping the Cook Islands through the NIE process, including providing an initial capacity assessment where it looked at financial integrity and management, institutional capacity, project/program management experience, transparency, and self-investigative powers. Another key issue he noted was managing expectations. The Cook Islands is not expecting to initially achieve full accreditation. They hope to get conditional accreditation and build capabilities as they go along in order to eventually meet full NIE accreditation requirements.

6.10 SPEAKER (Asia): Mr. John Adrian Narag, Deputy Director, International Finance Group, Department of Finance, Philippines

Mr. Narag outlined the Philippines' experience with its NIE application. The Philippines first took a cursory look at the requirements to see if they could meet them. They then used external assistance from ADAPT Asia-Pacific to

do a readiness assessment, including gathering all required documentation. It took about five months to do the assessment and to prepare the proposal for submission to the AF. He noted that it helped to have consultants assist, including getting advice from the Senegal NIE - the first national institution to receive accreditation by the AF. Some internal considerations Mr. Narag highlighted included getting the Climate Change Commission (headed by the President of the Philippines) to decide if the Department of Finance (DoF) was the best institution in the Philippines to apply for AF accreditation. Political support from CSOs and Congress for climate change issues is also important. The Philippines is moving towards direct access, which is the country's international climate change negotiation stance.

6.11 SPEAKER (Donor): Mr. Ravinder Singh, Adaptation Fund Accreditation Panel, India

Mr. Singh's presentation focused on the accreditation challenges for small implementing entities. He outlined the role of an NIE, which included bearing full responsibility for the overall management of projects and programs and taking on all financial, monitoring and reporting responsibilities. These roles make the accreditation requirements very rigorous. The responsibilities are similar to MIEs.

Mr. Singh further elaborated on what the accreditation process signifies. It includes checking the adequacy of the applicant's documented policies and procedures with reference to a given standard; checking the adequacy of the organization's competencies to implement the AF's defined policies and procedures effectively; and checking evidence of the actual implementation of the applicant's policies/framework. These might pose significant challenges for smaller entities.

Countries need a clear understanding of the AF's fiduciary standards and its requirements because some applicants face the challenge of limited competencies and human resources. Smaller countries oftentimes have limited to no experience handling large projects. Mr. Singh identified some areas for improvement in small implementing entities. These include developing an Internal Audit function (a function that can be outsourced); and developing and implementing an Internal Control Framework. Simple policies and procedures that assure transactions are in accordance with these and that actions can be tracked and monitored. The country would also need to undertake some level of risk management. Importantly, robust procurement procedures and evidence of use of those procedures with specific examples are essential.

6.12 SPEAKER (Asia): Mr. Appanna C P, General Manager, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), India

Mr. Appanna presented NABARD's experience of attaining NIE status in July 2012. He noted that NABARD was a government-owned development financial institution, with experience in implementing various climate change-related projects. The application process took two years from the point when the Indian government first invited applications from eligible institutions. NABARD demonstrated through presentations, discussions, and documentation that it met the international standards to take up the role of an NIE. Currently, NABARD is identifying, formulating and implementing adaptation activities in India, while ensuring they meet the criteria adopted by the AF Board. NABARD seeks to be a leader in adaptation programming for the country and a contributor to national policy. NABARD is also looking to be a platform for global visibility and become an international stakeholder. Mr. Appanna noted that they benefited from various stakeholders in capacity building and appreciated other support extended by international agencies like the UNDP.

6.13 SPEAKER (CROP): Dr. Netatua Pelesikoti, Director - Climate Change, SPREP

Dr. Pelesikoti's presentation focused on SPREP's Adaptation Fund experience with the RIE accreditation process. She noted that SPREP is looking into its role to pursue direct access, acting on a directive from its members to apply for RIE status. They are currently developing a guide for NIE application using SPREP's experience (to come out before year's end). If SPREP gains RIE status, Dr. Pelesikoti noted that they will need a clear firewall between its funding role and technical delivery role. SPREP began the accreditation process in July 2010 and applied in

September 2010 with endorsements from Nauru, Vanuatu, Cook Islands and Samoa. Currently, SPREP is still responding to the Accreditation Panel's requirements and comments. She noted that institutional changes at SPREP are needed to achieve RIE status. This includes establishing an internal audit function and instilling a zero tolerance policy and procedures to manage potential allegations of fraud and similar misconduct. SPREP also needs to develop transparency guidelines. To date, SPREP has submitted further responses dealing with these three remaining issues. The panel, furthermore, requires evidence that these policies and procedures are being implemented. Their application will be considered again by the AF in July 2013.

Some observations by Dr. Pelesikoti include: 1) the fund is new and innovative, but projects in the Pacific are yet to reach a significant regional impact; 2) the capitalization of the fund via Certified Emission Reduction (CERs) does not guarantee adequate future funding; and 3) the ease and speed with which AF disbursements are made. The accreditation process had been a helpful exercise in internally assessing the adequacy of SPREP's policies and procedures and overall capacity. Many of the functions introduced at SPREP are new for CROP agencies. Producing evidence of implementation will also take time and ensuring that staff members incorporate those new functions into their work remains an important task.

Question and Answer Session

Question (Federated States of Micronesia): Has the Adaptation Fund Accreditation Panel rejected any application in the past? And can there be more than one player in government, for example, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Environment, to apply for NIE accreditation?

Answer (Mr. Singh): Yes, applications have been rejected because they were not good applications. Regarding your questions on multi-players, nothing prevents the involvement of other ministries provided their respective processes and procedures and linkages are well-defined and that they can coordinate effectively with each other.

Development Marketplace of Climate Financing Priorities and Needs

PICs and development partners engaging in informal, face-to-face discussions to build trust on ground and improve country access to climate financing.

The centerpiece of the second day of the ADAPT Asia-Pacific Second Annual Meeting was the innovative 'Development Marketplace' that enabled fast and structured interactions between PICs and development partners with respect to their needs to better access climate financing. Dr. Robert Kay, Climate Change Adaptation Capacity Building Consultant, ADAPT Asia-Pacific, designed and facilitated the session, which was supported by several members of the ADAPT Asia-Pacific team.

The Marketplace was the first of its kind in the region and was designed to:

- make best use of the limited time during the meeting for informal face-to-face and one-on-one discussions between countries and development partners; and
- ensure the process of establishing needs and identifying appropriate climate financing modalities is country driven.

During the preceding PIFS Climate Financing Workshop, PIC delegations registered which development partners they would like to meet with during the Marketplace session and what were their specific requirements with respect to climate change financing. With this survey, the organizers tabulated and scheduled all requested meetings.

Each country delegation remained seated at its designated table within a 'breakout space' while development partner delegations circulated to discuss pre-identified requirements with interested country delegations one-by-one according to the schedule. Each session lasted 10 minutes and was repeated eight times to accommodate all the scheduled meetings.

The lunch break at the end of the Marketplace session allowed extended informal discussions between countries and development partners.

Support to the Region with its Climate Financing Needs
6.14 Report from the Morning Parallel Sessions

Parallel Session 1: National/Regional Trust Funds and Development Banks

MODERATOR: Mr. Kevin Petrini, Pacific Regional Climate Change Policy Advisor, UNDP

Mr. Petrini provided a summary of the presentations in the first parallel session and outlined the key take-home messages that include cooperation, coordination and harmonization. Commitment of all partners to the sustainability of the established funds is a key component. The session participants noted that for a trust fund to work you need trust and you need good relationships between donors and countries. Participants also noted that there should be a way to capture the unique lessons from experiences to date and share them more widely across the region.

Parallel Session 2: Direct Budget, Sector and Project Support

MODERATOR: Ms. Marita Manley, Technical Adviser, Climate Change, GIZ

Ms. Manley shared the major outcomes of parallel session 2. The session participants noted that public financial management systems are already being strengthened in Pacific countries. Climate finance should not be seen as a reason to reinvent the wheel, but ongoing efforts should be built on. Development partners should therefore direct assistance to strengthening existing national systems, not use technical assistance merely as a means to train on their own reporting systems. CSO involvement was also noted as being important. The participants agreed that there are opportunities to strengthen CSO-government links by involving CSOs in national coordination and institutional structures.

Parallel Session 3: NIE/RIE/MIE

MODERATOR: Mr. Exsley Taloiburi, Climate Change Officer, Strategic Partnership and Coordination Programme, PIFS

Mr. Taloiburi outlined the morning's presentations and highlighted the issues discussed in relation to NIE accreditation. He noted the challenges of NIE accreditation that include insufficient understanding of fiduciary standards, capacity limitations, and limited experience in handling large projects. Key take-home points for the session were to encourage countries interested in NIE accreditation to develop an internal audit system and control network; establish robust procurement procedures with proper documentation; and develop an internal process to ensure transparency. The session participants agreed that implementing the NIE mandate is a continuous process that goes beyond the accreditation phase.

6.15 Summary of Marketplace Discussions

MODERATOR: Dr. Robert Kay, Climate Change Adaptation Capacity Building Consultant, ADAPT Asia-Pacific

Dr. Kay reported that this session provided an opportunity for both country and development partners to dialogue around country-specific needs vis-à-vis development partner financing and capacity building modalities. Country participants expressed that the exercise had been very valuable to provide a setting to meet one-on-one with development partners for targeted discussions. The session also allowed the identification of existing support and future plans of development partners through a 2-way dialogue and facilitated who/how to follow up on specific requests for support to assist countries achieve their climate financing priorities. Participants also commented that the Marketplace provided an immediate and timely follow-up to the country-specific "Climate Financing Profiles" developed during the preceding PIFS Workshop, which were to be translated into tangible actions with regional organizations such as CROPs, bilateral and multilateral partners, and CSOs.

Country participants also recognized that the Marketplace allowed them to test their initial ideas to work with development partners and to feed into upcoming events such as the PCCR meeting and the Forum Economic Ministers' Meeting (FEMM). The Marketplace turned out to be an excellent venue for country participants to initiate discussion into longer-term, substantive working relationships.

Development partners also commented on the value of the Marketplace to provide initial input to help guide specific climate financing support activities on a country-by-country basis and also at the regional level. Although a few development partners suggested the appropriateness of allocating a longer time for the Marketplace, the mechanism helped to get to know each other better and to build trust on ground. Given its benefits, the innovative Marketplaces setting could be mainstreamed as part of future regional meetings.

Mr. Baker noted that the Marketplace was made possible through the outcomes of the previous Climate Financing Workshop and stressed that it enabled the initial identification of specific activities at a country level and strategic interventions that can be designed with development partners.

Structured Small Group Reflection on the Way Forward

6.16 Opportunities and Priority Actions

The final session of the ADAPT Asia-Pacific Meeting was a small group discussion that highlighted the key messages that participants drew from the "Pacific Climate Change Resourcing Event Week." The discussion was based on four prepared focus questions: What are the key messages from this meeting that you think should go to: 1) Finance and Economic Ministers; 2) Pacific Climate Change Roundtable (PCCR); 3) Pacific Island Countries and Development Partners Meeting (PIC/Partners Meeting); and 4) other international fora (for example, the Green Climate Fund). Group discussion was reported back to the plenary by group representatives, followed by closing remarks from Mr. Baker, Mr. Alfred Nakatsuma, Director of Regional Environment Office, USAID Regional Development Mission for Asia, and Ambassador Feturi.

What are the key messages from this meeting that you think should go to:

1) Finance and Economic Ministers

The first group reported that there exists reluctance on the part of the private sector to get involved in climate change adaptation financing because of the risks from uncertainties of climate change, as well as the complex conditions facing individual small island developing states. There is also insufficient communication among governmental ministries/agencies, which makes identification of entry points by the private sector difficult. Ministries of Finance are trying to track climate change-related expenditures, but there is still a challenge to track this type of expenditure in national accounting systems. Assistance on capacity development will help to address this issue, and peer-to-peer reviews may also be useful. While duplication of actions funded by external sources should be avoided, more attention should be paid to effectively allocating scarce resources to health and education issues. Exchange of experience in improving aid effectiveness and coordination among ministries will be useful. The importance of improving communication among ministries was stressed.

What are the key messages from this meeting that you think should go to:

2) Pacific Climate Change Roundtable (PCCR)

The second group reported that Pacific countries should take further steps to strengthen capacity in managing climate finance as national agencies are still grappling with coordination issues. This would also help Pacific countries to enhance partnerships with potential development partners. Twinning arrangements can be also considered with regional organizations that could enhance longer-term engagement in the region. But how to convince development partners to harmonize their funding requirements still remains a challenge. Donor agencies could consider service packages to increase the efficiency of assistance delivery. It would be very useful for Pacific countries if practical ways of improving sectoral coordination is exchanged. Currently, country profiles are viewable on the PIFS' website. The next step is to find ways to elevate discussions into practical actions.

What are the key messages from this meeting that you think should go to:

3) Pacific Island Countries and Development Partners Meeting (PIC/Partners Meeting)

The third group identified a number of major points. The importance of using financing to leverage national economic development and engaging with the private sector and CSOs was stressed. Pacific countries should also consider a programmatic approach, moving away from project-based strategies. Some countries conduct quarterly sectoral meetings with development partners, and hopefully this type of effort by the Pacific countries can induce coordinated responses from development partners and lead to harmonization and improved effectiveness. Pacific countries should also improve readiness (i.e. readiness to better access climate financing) by preparing and improving policies and systems so they are ready to properly manage incoming funds. Lastly, donors and donor recipients should find a balance between the use of tailored financing options versus a 'common' approach, focusing on effective delivery that does not impede the process. Ms. Pasisi commented that resources should be harnessed to address cross-sectoral issues, such as food security.

What are the key messages from this meeting that you think should go to:

4) Other international fora (for example, the Green Climate Fund)

The fourth group identified six key meetings to which to take the ADAPT Asia-Pacific Meeting outcomes: DPCC (Development Partners in Climate Change) meeting; the GEF Constituency Meeting; the GEF Council Meeting; the SIDS Conference; the GCF Board Meeting; and the PCCR. They noted that a one-size strategy does not fit all countries. Strategies should be tailored to individual country needs and not be too prescriptive with reporting requirements; address financing caps (for example, on MIEs); and strengthen fiduciary standards. It was also noted that there is an abundance of good practice available in the Pacific and the region should look to itself for home-grown solutions, just as much as to development partners. The group also pointed to streamlining delegation of power and looking across the big funds (Climate Investment Funds, GCF, AF, and GEF) to regional organizations (CROP agencies). Climate change financing ultimately is not just about the money, but on how to increase adaptive capacity to improve the lives and livelihoods of people living in the Pacific.

Wrap-up of Day 2 and Thanks

SPEAKER: Mr. Lee Baker, Chief of Party, USAID ADAPT Asia-Pacific

Mr. Baker expressed his appreciation to all the participants for their full engagement in the past week, at both the Pacific Climate Change Financing Workshop and the ADAPT Asia-Pacific Second Annual Meeting. Special thanks were given to Ambassador Feturi who shared his invaluable views from the Pacific countries' perspective, as well as to the co-facilitators Ms. Pasisi and Mr. Horoi for successfully facilitating the meeting. He noted that strong local partnerships are one of the pillars of the ADAPT Asia-Pacific project and expressed gratitude towards PIFS and other CROP agencies. Mr. Baker thanked PIFS Secretary General Slade and his staff for their generous support and acknowledged the work of Dr. Kay, the Institute of Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), and the entire ADAPT Asia-Pacific team.

SPEAKER: Mr. Alfred Nakatsuma, Director of Regional Environment Office, USAID Regional Development Mission for Asia

Mr. Nakatsuma also expressed his sincere appreciation to all the participants and told them that he will bring the messages from the ADAPT Asia-Pacific Meeting to the highest levels at USAID. With a large degree of humility, he reaffirmed USAID's commitment - through the ADAPT Asia-Pacific project - to continue assuming a humble, yet catalytic, role to facilitate capacity development in the region.

SPEAKER: Ambassador Ali'ioaiga Feturi Elisaia, Samoa's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary/ Head of Mission to the UN and Alternate Green Climate Fund Board Member representing Small Islands Developing States

Lastly, Ambassador Feturi provided concluding remarks. He noted the abundance of good practices existing in the Pacific and cautioned against the perception that something that is appreciated in the region may be considered inferior. He emphasized that the Pacific community needs to be proud of its practices and challenged all participants to continue to modify, adapt and localize solutions. Good things are happening in the region and that information should be shared and applied appropriately as a powerful tool for change. Ambassador Feturi expressed his and the Pacific countries' appreciation of the United States government's enhanced engagement in the region. Finally, he also noted that, notwithstanding the seriousness of the issue, there was a lot of laugher during the meeting and said that nothing is impossible if everyone worked together with open minds to address the critical challenge being brought on by climate change.

ANNEX 1: Agenda

Day-1		
Daily Theme	What are the sources of climate change adaptation financing?	
08:30 - 09:00	**Registration**	
09:00 - 10:00	**Welcoming plenary**	
09:00 - 09:15	Opening by the Facilitators	Ms. Coral Pasisi, Regional and International Issues Adviser, Pacific Island Forum Secretariat (PIFS) Mr. Rex Horoi, Executive Director, the Foundation of Peoples of the South Pacific International (FSPI)
09:15 - 09:30	Welcoming remarks	Mr. Jeff Robertson, Deputy Chief of Mission, US Embassy in Fiji
09:30 - 09:40	About ADAPT Asia-Pacific and expected outcomes of the meeting	Mr. Lee Baker, Chief of Party, USAID ADAPT Asia-Pacific
09:40 - 10:00	Participant introductions	Facilitators
10:00 - 10:20	**Group photo**	
10:20 - 10:45	**Morning Tea**	
10:45 - 12:30	**The Pacific Priority for Climate Financing (plenary setting)**	
10:45 - 11:10	Keynote: Climate Financing in the Pacific - National Needs, Constraints and Opportunities	Ambassador Ali'ioaiga Feturi Elisaia, Samoa's Ambassador Extraordinary & Plenipotentiary/ Head of Mission to the UN, Alternate GCF Board Member representing SIDS
11:10 - 11:35	Keynote: The Pacific Regional Response	Mr. Tuiloma Neroni Slade, Pacific Island Forum Secretariat (PIFS) Secretary General
11:35 - 11:45	Update: Outcomes of the "Facilitating Climate Change Financing for the Pacific Region: Roundtable Meeting"	Mr. Richard Neves, Secretary of Finance, Ministry of Finance and Economic Management, Cook Islands
11:45 - 11:55	A Country Perspective: Solomon Islands' Experience	Mr. Frank Wickham, Permanent Secretary Supervising, Climate Change Division, Ministry of Environment, Conservation & Meteorology, Solomon Islands
11:55 - 12:30	Q & A	Facilitator
12:30 - 13:30	**Lunch**	
13:30 - 15:30	**Sources of Funding (plenary setting)**	
13:30 - 13:35	Introductions	Facilitator
13:35 - 14:00	Keynote: The Emerging Global Climate Financing Architecture - Status & Directions of the Green Climate Fund	Ambassador Ali'ioaiga Feturi Elisaia, Samoa's Ambassador Extraordinary & Plenipotentiary/Head of Mission to the UN, Alternate GCF Board Member representing SIDS
14:00 - 14:15	Q & A	Facilitator
14:15 - 15:30	**Bilaterals/Multilaterals/Implementing Agencies/Regional Experience**	
14:15 - 14:20	Introductions	Facilitator
14:20 - 14:30	AusAID	Mr. John Morley, First Secretary, Climate Change and Environment, AusAID
14:30 - 14:40	USAID	Mr. Dennis Wendel, Regional Director, Pacific Islands Office, Papua New Guinea

14:40 - 14:50	ADB	Mr. Adrian Ruthenberg, Head of ADB South Pacific Sub-regional Office
14:50 - 15:00	World Bank	Mr. Denis Jordy, Manager, Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction, World Bank Sydney Office
15:00 - 15:10	UNDP	Mr. Knut Ostby, Fiji UN Resident Coordinator/UNDP Representative
15:10 - 15:40	Q & A	Facilitator
15:40 - 16:00	Afternoon Tea	
16:00 - 17:15	**What does this mean for putting funding into action in Country: What options do I have to access/manage climate financing? (plenary setting)**	
16:00 - 16:05	Introduction	Facilitator
16:05 - 16:30	What are the practical options for climate financing?	Pacific Island Forum Secretariat (PIFS)
16:30 - 17:00	Q & A	Facilitator
17:00 - 17:15	Day-1 Wrap up, confirmation of Day-2 Parallel session details, Development Marketplace and E-CoP announcement	Mr. Lee Baker, Chief of Party, USAID ADAPT Asia-Pacific Marketplace moderator, Dr. Robert Kay

Day-2

Daily Theme	How can I access climate financing, given my circumstances?		
08:30 - 09:00	**Registration**		
09:00 - 10:45	**On-ground experience from the Asia-Pacific region (3 parallel sessions)**		
	National/Regional Trust Funds and Development Banks	**Direct Budget, Sector and Project support**	**NIE/RIE/MIE**
09:00 - 09:05	Welcome by session moderator: Kevin Petrini, UNDP	Welcome by session moderator: Marita Manley, GIZ	Welcome by session moderator: Exsley Taloiburi, PIFS
09:05 - 09:45	Session 1 presentations: **PIC:** Mr. Taufia Patolo, Government Chief Accountant, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Tuvalu **Asia:** Mr. Amin Budiarjo, National Project Manager PREP-ICCTF, Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF) Secretariat **Donor:** Mr. Taniela Faletau, Safeguards Officer, ADB South Pacific Sub-regional Office Civil Society: Ms. Lisa Andon, Deputy Executive Director, Micronesia Conservation Trust (MCT)	Session 2 presentations: **PIC:** Ms. Anne Rasmussen, Assistant CEO of the Global Environment Facility Division of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Samoa **Asia:** Dr. Le Van Minh, Deputy Manager, SP-RCC Office, Ministry of Natural Resources, Vietnam **Donor:** Dr. Graham Sem, Programme Manager, GCCA: Pacific Small Island States Civil Society: Ms. Katarina Atalifo, Sub-Regional Coordinator, GEF Small Grants & Ms. Monifa Fiu, Coordinator, Laje Rotuma Initiative Fiji	Session 3 presentations: **PIC:** Mr. Richard Neves, Secretary of Finance, Ministry of Finance and Economic Management, Cook Islands **Asia 1:** Mr. John Adrian Narag, Deputy Director, International Finance Group, Department of Finance, Philippines **Donor:** Mr. Ravinder Singh, Adaptation Fund Accreditation Panel, India **Asia 2:** Mr. Appanna C P, General Manager, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), India **CROP Agency:** Dr. Netatua Pelesikoti, SPREP Director - Climate Change

09:45 - 10:20	Small group discussion	Small group discussion	Small group discussion
10:20 - 10:45	Group feedback Q & A	Group feedback Q & A	Group feedback Q & A
10:45 - 11:00	Morning Tea		
11:00 - 12:40	**Development Marketplace of Climate Financing Priorities and Needs (carousel format)**		
	Innovative 'Marketplace' enabling structured interactions between PICs and development partners.		
12:40 - 14:00	Lunch	Extended lunch to allow on-going discussion after the Marketplace	
14:00 - 15:30	**Support to the Region with its climate financing needs (plenary setting)**		
14:00 - 14:20	Report from the morning parallel sessions	Parallel session moderators	
14:20 - 14:40	Summary of Marketplace discussions	Marketplace moderator, Dr. Robert Kay	
14:40 - 15:00	Reflection on opportunities for the ADAPT Asia-Pacific Project regional engagement	Mr. Lee Baker, Chief of Party, USAID ADAPT Asia-Pacific	
15:00 - 15:30	Q & A	Facilitator	
15:30 - 16:00	Afternoon Tea		
16:00 - 17:15	**The Way Forward (plenary setting)**		
16:00 - 16:40	Structured small group reflection on the way forward: opportunities and priority actions		
16:40 - 17:00	Discussion group feedback to plenary		
17:00 - 17:15	**Wrap up & Thanks** • Mr. Lee Baker, Chief of Party, USAID ADAPT Asia-Pacific • Mr. Alfred Nakatsuma, Director of Regional Environment Office, USAID Regional Development Mission for Asia • Ambassador Ali'ioaiga Feturi Elisaia, Samoa's Ambassador Extraordinary & Plenipotentiary/ Head of Mission to the UN, Alternate GCF Board Member representing SIDS • Ms. Coral Pasisi, Regional and International Issues Adviser, PIFS		

ANNEX 2: List of Participants

Country representatives (in order of country)

Country of Work	Name	Position	Affiliation
Cook Islands	Mr. Richard Neves	Secretary of Finance	Ministry of Finance and Economic Management
Cook Islands	Ms. Sandra Tisam	Foreign Affairs Officer, International Division	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Immigration
Cook Islands	Ms. Elizabeth Koteka	Chief of Staff	Office of the Prime Minister
Federated States of Micronesia	Ms. Lisa Andon	Deputy Executive Director	Micronesia Conservation Trust
Federated States of Micronesia	Ms. Cynthia Henry Ehmes	Assistant Director, Division of Environment and Sustainability Division	Office of Environment and Emergency Management
Fiji	Mr. Robert Sovatabua	Economic Planning Officer	Ministry of Finance
Fiji	Mr. Deemant Lodhia	Environmental and Climate Change Advisor/Lawyer, Climate Change	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
Fiji	Ms. Ilisapeci Vakacegu	Research Assistant, Climate Change Unit	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
India	Mr. Appanna C P	General Manager	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
Indonesia	Mr. Amin Budiarjo	National Project Manager	Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF) Secretariat
Kiribati	Hon. Rimeta Mr. Beniamina	Vice-Chairman	Kiribati Parliamentary Committee on Climate Change
Kiribati	Ms. Mikari Ooka	Sector Economist	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
Kiribati	Mr. Andrew Teem	Senior Policy Advisor, Climate Change coordination / implementation	Office of President
Kiribati	Mr. Ikam Moaniba	Senior Policy Officer	Office of President
Maldives	Mr. Ali Shareef	Assistant Director	Ministry of Environment and Energy
Marshall Islands	Mr. Waylon Muller	Chief of Procurement and Supply	Ministry of Finance
Marshall Islands	Ms. Roma Alfred	Assistant Coordinator for International Fund	Ministry of Finance
Marshall Islands	Mr. Bruce Kijiner	Director, Environmental Planning and Policy Coordination	Office of the President
Nauru	H.E. Mr. Jarden Kephas	High Commissioner, Nauru High Commission in Fiji	Government of Nauru
Nauru	Ms. Stephanie Ziersch	Advisor	Department of Environment and Resource Management
Nauru	Ms. Liluv Itsimaera	Climate Change Adaptation Officer	Ministry for Commerce, Industry and Environment

Niue	Mr. Sauni Tongatule	Director	Department of Environment
Niue	Mrs. Felicia Talagi	Senior External Affairs Officer	Department of External Affairs
Palau	Mr. Darren Fritz	Senior Budget Analyst, Bureau of Budget and Planning	Ministry of Finance
Palau	Ms. Charlene Mersai	National Environment Planner, Office of Environmental Response and Coordination	Office of the President
Palau	Ms. Judy Dean	Grants Coordinator	Office of the President
Palau	Mr. Nick Kloulubak	Energy Planner	Palau Energy Office
Papua New Guinea	Mr. Martin Korokan	Foreign Aid Coordinator, Bilateral Branch Foreign Aid Division - Policy Wing	Department of National Planning and Monitoring
Papua New Guinea	Mr. Jacob Ekinye	Director, Climate Change Adaptation Division	Ministry of Climate Change and Development
Philippines	Mr. John Adrian Narag	Officer-in-Charge-Division Chief, Bilateral Assistance Division, International Finance Group	Department of Finance
United States	H.E. Mr. Ali'ioaiga Feturi Elisaia	Samoa's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary/Head of Mission to the UN	Government of Samoa
Samoa	Mr. Andrew Elisara	Senior Budget Officer	Ministry of Finance
Samoa	Ms. Litara Taulealo	Principal Planning Officer, Economic Planning and Policy	Ministry of Finance
Samoa	Ms. Anne Rasmussen	Assistant CEO of the Global Environment Facility Division	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
Solomon Islands	Ms. Susan Sulu	Director, Aid Coordination Division	Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination
Solomon Islands	Mr. Frank Wickham	Permanent Secretary Supervising, Climate Change Division	Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Meteorology
Solomon Islands	Ms. Elizabeth Aumana	Undersecretary	Ministry of Finance
Tonga	Ms. Ana Lemani	Acting Head of Treasury	Ministry of Finance and National Planning
Tonga	Ms. Saane Lolo	Senior Economist, Aid and Project Management Division	Ministry of Finance and National Planning
Tonga	Mr. Sione Talo Fulivai	Climate Change Finance Officer for Tonga Joint National Action Plan (JNAP) Secretariat	Ministry of Lands, Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources
Tuvalu	Mr. Taufia Patolo	Government Accountant, Treasury	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
Tuvalu	Mr. Solofa Uota	Project Coordinator	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Trade, Tourism, Environment and Labour

Tuvalu	Mrs. Tilia Tima	Environment Officer, Environment Department	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Trade, Tourism, Environment and Labour
Vanuatu	Ms. Rebecca Iaken	Compliance Officer	Department of Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction
Vanuatu	Mr. Roan Lester	Economist	Department of Strategic Planning and Aid-Coordination
Vanuatu	Mr. Brian Wabaiat	Budget Accountant	Ministry of Finance and Treasury
Vietnam	Dr. Le Van Minh	Deputy Manager, SP-RCC Office	Ministry of Natural Resources

Organization representatives (in order of affiliation)

Organization	Name	Position	Country of Work
Adaptation Fund	Mr. Ravinder Singh	Accreditation Panel	India
Asian Development Bank	Mr. Taniela Faletau	Safeguards Officer, South Pacific Subregional Office	Fiji
Asian Development Bank	Mr. Adrian Ruthenberg	Regional Director, South Pacific Subregional Office	Fiji
AusAID	Mr. John Morley	First Secretary, Climate Change and Environment	Australia
AusAID	Mr. Kevin Goh	Assistant Director, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Division	Australia
Coastal Zone Management	Mr. Robert Kay	Managing Director	Australia
Earth Networks	Mr. John J Doherty	Global Development Officer	United States
Embassy of Japan	Mr. Kazumasa Nakamura	The Second Secretary, Economic Affairs and Cooperation Division	Fiji
Embassy of Japan	Mr. Waikere Sakeasi Ose	Economic Planning Officer, Economic Affairs and Cooperation Division	Fiji
Embassy of the United States	Mr. Jeffrey Robertson	Deputy Chief of Mission	Fiji
Embassy of the United States	Ms. Sandeep K. Singh	Regional Environment Affairs Specialist, Regional Environment Office for the Pacific,	Fiji
GIZ	Ms. Marita Manley	Technical Adviser, Climate Change	Fiji
IUCN Oceania	Mr. Mark Borg	Climate Change Focal Point	Fiji
Laje Rotuma Initiative	Ms. Monifa Fiu	Coordinator/Environment Consultant	Fiji
Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS)	Mr. Tuiloma Neroni Slade	Secretary General	Fiji
PIFS	Mr. Feleti Teo	Deputy Secretary General	Fiji
PIFS	Ms. Coral Pasisi	Regional and International Issues Adviser	Fiji
PIFS	Mr. Scott Hook	Economic Advisor	Fiji
PIFS	Mr. Alfred Schuster	Development Cooperation Adviser	Fiji

PIFS	Mr. Exsley Taloiburi	Climate Change Officer, Strategic Partnership and Coordination Programme	Fiji
PIFS	Mr. David Hesaia	Non State Actor Liaison Officer	Fiji
PIFS	Ms. Alumita Masitabua	Programme Assistant, Strategic Partnership and Coordination Programme	Fiji
Partners in Community Development Fiji (PCDF)	Mr. Tevita Ravumaidama	Team Leader/Executive Director	Fiji
Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)	Ms. Paula Holland	Manager, Natural Resources Economics and Governance SPC/SOPAC Division	Fiji
SPC	Mr. Brian Dawson	Senior Climate Change Adviser	New Caledonia
SPC	Ms. Vuki Buadromo	Project Manager SPC/USAID Project	Fiji
Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)	Dr. Netatua Pelesikoti	Director, Climate Change Division	Samoa
SPREP	Mr. Meapelo Maiai	Global Environment Facility - Support Adviser	Samoa
SPREP	Mr. Andrew Kennedy	Legal Intern	Samoa
The Foundation of Peoples of the South Pacific International (FSPI)	Mr. Rex Horoi	Executive Director	Fiji
The Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA): Pacific Small Island States	Dr. Graham Sem	Climate Change Adviser	Fiji
UNDP	Mr. Knut Ostby	Fiji UN Resident Coordinator/ UNDP Resident Representative	Fiji
UNDP	Mr. Gabor Vereczi	Technical Advisor for the Pacific Region, Climate Resilient Development	Samoa
UNDP	Ms. Katarina Atalifo	Sub-Regional Coordinator, GEF Small Grants	Fiji
UNDP	Mr. Kevin Petrini	Pacific Regional Climate Change Policy Advisor	Fiji
UNDP Fiji MCO Energy and Environment	Ms. Winifereti Nainoca	Team Leader	Fiji
University of Melbourne	Ms. Dina Hestad	Student	Australia
University of the South Pacific	Dr. John Bythell	Pro Vice-Chancellor (Research and International)	Fiji
University of the South Pacific	Ms. Elisabeth Holland	Director, Pacific Centre for Environment and Sustainable Development (PACE-SD)	Fiji

University of the South Pacific	Mr. Isoa Korovulavula	Communication and liaison officer, Pacific Centre for Environment and Sustainable Development (PACE-SD)	Fiji
USAID	Mr. Dennis Wendel	Regional Director, Pacific Islands Office	Papua New Guinea
USAID	Mr. Alfred Nakatsuma	Head of the Regional Environment Office, Regional Development Mission for Asia	Thailand
USAID	Mr. Bradford Philips	Regional Climate Change Adaptation Advisor, Regional Development Mission for Asia	Thailand
World Bank	Mr. Denis Jordy	Manager, Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction, Sydney Office	Australia
ADAPT Asia-Pacific	Mr. Lee Baker	Chief of Party	Thailand
ADAPT Asia-Pacific	Mr. Sarvat Maharramov	Deputy Chief of Party	Thailand
ADAPT Asia-Pacific	Mr. Robert Dobias	Team Leader, Adaptation Funds and Capacity Building	Thailand
ADAPT Asia-Pacific	Dr. Peter King	Team Leader, Adaptation Project Preparation and Finance	Thailand
ADAPT Asia-Pacific	Mr. Chris Manu	Regional Project Preparation Specialist	Thailand
ADAPT Asia-Pacific	Ms. Jill Dyszynski	Regional Technical Coordinator	Thailand
ADAPT Asia-Pacific	Dr. Daisuke Sano	Team Leader, Knowledge Management/ Director, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies Regional Centre	Thailand
ADAPT Asia-Pacific	Mr. Augustine Kwan	Knowledge and Outreach Manager, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies Regional Centre	Thailand
ADAPT Asia-Pacific	Ms. Jihyun Kim	Knowledge Management Coordinator, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies Regional Centre	Thailand
ADAPT Asia-Pacific	Ms. Unchulee Lualon	Assistant Office Manager, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies Regional Centre	Thailand

ANNEX 3: Speaker Profiles

Meeting Facilitators

Ms. Coral Pasisi is currently the Regional and International Issues Adviser of the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) and was appointed to this position in 2007. Prior to this, she worked for the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environmental Programme (SPREP). Ms. Pasisi has an academic background in earth science and technology, development planning and international environmental management systems. She studied at the University of Waikato in New Zealand, University of Queensland in Australia and Dresden University of Technology in Germany. Ms. Pasisi's professional career over the last decade has largely focused on sustainable development policy, planning and coordination at regional and international levels, particularly from a Pacific small island developing states perspective. This has included climate change financing issues as they relate to the global climate change financing architecture and associated conventions. Over the last three years, Ms. Pasisi has managed the PIFS climate change finance programme, established as a response to Pacific Islands Forum Leaders' request for supporting improved access to, and management of, climate change finance. Ms. Pasisi comes from the Island of Niue and can be contacted at coralp@forumsec.org.fj or coralpasisi@yahoo.com

Mr. Rex Stephen Horoi is the Executive Director for the Foundation of the Peoples of the South Pacific International (FSPI) since 2000. The Foundation is a network of independent non-governmental organizations working in the Pacific and globally to foster self-reliance and sustainable development. The network has 46 years of history working with rural, upland and isolated communities throughout the Pacific region. In addition, the FSPI network works with three metropolitan NGOs based in Australia, the United States and the United Kingdom.

Mr. Horoi was former Solomon Islands Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Ambassador to the United States and High Commissioner to Canada based in New York from 1992-2000. He was a high school teacher earlier in his career before he became the Director of the Solomon Islands College of Higher Education (SICHE) from 1988-1992. He is married with four children. His wife, Kate Watson, was a journalist.

Mr. Horoi holds an M.A. in Applied Linguistics at Sydney University, a B.Ed. from the University of Papua New Guinea, and a DipEd from the University of the South Pacific (USP). He has been the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) NGO Network Regional Focal Point for the Pacific Island States for over five years and has recently been co-opted to the USP Council, as well as to be a member of the USP Executive Committee of Council.

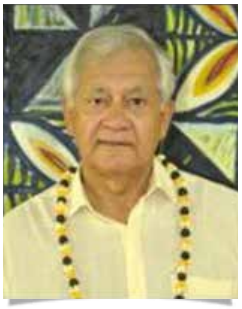
Keynote Speakers (in order of appearance)

Mr. Jeff Robertson is the Deputy Chief of Mission of U.S. Embassy Suva, responsible for diplomatic relations with Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Tonga and Tuvalu. He has more than 16 years of experience living and working in the Pacific. He previously served with the State Department in Bahrain, Togo, and Iraq. Mr. Robertson has a master's in Public Administration from Harvard, and a master's in National Security Resource Strategy from the National Defense University. He has four wonderful children and is married to the brilliant Pacific islander, Dr. Annette Robertson. He enjoys teaching leadership, and paddling outrigger canoes when it isn't pouring rain in Suva.

H.E. Mr. Ali'ioaiga Feturi Elisaia is Samoa's Permanent Representative to the United Nations, and is concurrently Ambassador to the United States of America and High Commissioner to Canada - posts he has held since September 2003.

Ambassador Elisaia was Assistant Chief Executive Officer, Corporate and Support Services in Samoa's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade for three years prior to his current appointment. He was seconded from Samoa's Public Service to serve as Co-Director of the Samoa Office of the Hanns Seidel Foundation, a German Political Foundation for 13 years. He also served as Deputy Secretary for Samoa's Foreign Affairs for four years from 1984 to 1988.

During his current tenure, Ambassador Elisaia has served as Chairman of the Pacific Islands Forum Group in New York (2004-2005), as Representative of the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) on the Bureau of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC from 2007 to 2008), and as one of the two SIDS representatives on the Transitional Committee that designed the Green Climate Fund in 2011. He is the current alternate member for the SIDS on the Board of the Green Climate Fund. He also serves as Samoa's Global Environment Facility (GEF) Political Focal Point since 2006.



Mr. Tuiloma Neroni Slade is the current Secretary General of the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS). Mr. Slade was elected to the position for three years on 20 August 2008 and was reappointed for another three-year term in September 2011.

Before taking up his tenure at the Forum Secretariat, Mr. Slade was elected to the International Criminal Court in 2003 for a three-year term, and served as Presiding Judge of Pre-Trial Chamber II at The Hague in the Netherlands. He then went on to practice as an International Legal Consultant between 2007-2008.

Mr. Slade's extensive diplomatic career from 1993-2003 saw him serve as Samoan Ambassador/Permanent Representative to the United Nations; concurrently Ambassador to the United States of America and High Commissioner to Canada. Preceding this, Mr. Slade worked as Assistant Director of the Commonwealth Secretariat's Legal Division in London.

From 1976-1982, Mr. Slade served as the Attorney-General of Samoa, following his roles as Parliamentary Counsel to the Government of Samoa and Principal/Legal Counsel and Senior Prosecutor for the Attorney-General's Office of Samoa.

Mr. Slade is a recipient of Order of Samoa - Poloaiga Sili a Samoa (2005), Global Oceans Leadership Award (2003), Elisabeth Mann Borgese Medal for services to small island developing states and the oceans (2003) and Laureate, Elizabeth Haub Award for Environmental Diplomacy (2001). He has also served as chairman of the Alliance of Small Island States (1997-2003).

Mr. Richard Neves is the Financial Secretary for the Cook Islands Ministry of Financial and Economic Management and Alternate Governor of the ADB. The Ministry is the central public finance management body and is responsible for advising the Government on financial and economic issues, as well as revenue and aid management, Treasury, the Budget and statistics.

Prior to the Cook Islands, Mr. Neves has had significant experience in public financial and economic matters, working at all levels of Government in Australia. He has previously worked for the Commonwealth Department of Finance, the Australian Local Government Association, the International Union of Local Authorities, and the Australian Capital Territory Treasury. Mr. Neves also spent five years in Timor-Leste as the lead budget adviser in the Australian Government funded Ministry of Planning and Finance Capacity Building Project.

Mr. Frank Wickham is currently the Permanent Secretary (Acting) of the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology, and Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock of the Solomon Islands Government.

Mr. Wickham started his professional career as a Tree Crop Agronomist with the Solomon Islands Government, joined the private sector before being involved in tertiary education. He took up project management roles prior to joining SPREP in Samoa as Capacity Development Advisor. He then returned to Solomon Islands to provide services to the Government and national stakeholders as a private consultant before joining the Government as Permanent Secretary in 2012.

Mr. Wickham has broad experience in rural development, policy development, strategic planning and capacity building, including strong experience advising Pacific Island government agencies and NGOs on a range of development issues. He was instrumental in establishing the climate change division within the Solomon Islands Government, developing the Solomon Islands National Climate Change Policy, designing climate change project proposals, and engaging with development partners. Mr. Wickham is also involved in and advises several NGOs and community organizations.

He is from Roviana Lagoon in the Western Province of Solomon Islands and holds a Bachelor of Agriculture (USP) and an M.Sc. (University of East Anglia, UK).

Session Speakers / Moderators (in order of appearance)

Mr. John Morley is currently posted as First Secretary (Environment and Climate Change) with the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) in Fiji. Mr. Morley is a member of AusAID's Pacific Regional team, working with a range of regional and multilateral partners on climate change adaptation, environment and disaster risk reduction initiatives.

Mr. Morley has been with AusAID since 2008, was previously posted to Afghanistan and prior to that worked on reforms to the AusAID-NGO cooperation program. Prior to AusAID, he worked for Australian Government agencies responsible for climate change and the environment and was involved with the Australia-China Climate Change Partnership, Australia's First Pass Coastal Vulnerability Assessment and market-based approaches to biodiversity conservation. Mr. Morley started his career in New South Wales on a diverse range of practical environmental issues including coastal environmental protection, soil conservation and plantation forestry. He has degrees in Science and Urban and Regional Planning.

Mr. Dennis Wendel, Office Director, Regional Pacific Islands Office, brings a wealth of development experience to USAID/Pacific Islands.

His areas of expertise are capital and project development, water resources management, and democracy and governance, particularly in political transition, conflict resolution and anti-corruption. He earlier served as Senior USAID Development Officer and Deputy Team Leader for the Kurdistan Region, Iraq, leading all USAID development programs in the region.

He also headed the Rule of Law office in the Eastern Europe and Eurasia Bureau for USAID, which was responsible for support for judicial reforms, legislative strengthening and anti-corruption programs in the region.

Mr. Wendel was head of the Democracy and Governance office in South Africa and Indonesia and was responsible for supporting the transition to more democratic governance and developing free and fair democratic elections, as well as organizing support and providing guidance for the successful democratic transitions in both countries.

He is an avid scuba diver, loves to sail, and also rebuilds and renovates classic houses.

Mr. Adrian Ruthenberg is the Regional Director of Asian Development Bank (ADB) South Pacific Subregional Office (responsible for Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Tonga and Tuvalu) since 2011. From 2006 to 2010, he was Country Director of the ADB's Mongolia Resident Mission. From 2003 to 2006, Mr. Ruthenberg was Director of the Operation Coordination Division in ADB's East and Central Asia Department. Prior to that, he worked as Principal Economist in the Office of the Director of the Agriculture and Social Sector Department at ADB and he was also Senior Economist of the ADB's South Pacific Regional Mission. Mr. Ruthenberg holds Masters degrees in Economics (United Kingdom) and Engineering (Germany).

Mr. Denis Jordy is Senior Environmental Specialist with more than 15 years of experience in environment, water management, disaster risk management & climate change adaptation. He joined the East Asia and Pacific region of the World Bank in January 2013 as Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation Coordinator for the Pacific region. He has a multi-region experience in Africa, Asia, Middle East and North Africa, Latin America, France and USA. Mr. Jordy has worked for the Bank for eight years, and was previously based in Washington DC, USA and Dakar, Senegal where he developed a strong portfolio on flood risk management, DRM and climate change adaptation, especially in the urban and water sector. He holds a postgraduate specialization in Environmental and Water Management, a Master of Agronomy and a Diplôme d'Etudes Approfondies in Environmental Economics.

Mr. Knut Ostby is the UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative based in Fiji with responsibility for programmes in Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Republic of Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. He has held this position since April 2009. Prior to his assignment to the Pacific, Mr. Ostby was UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative in the Islamic republic of Iran from 2006 to 2009.

Mr. Ostby started his career in UNDP in May 1990 and since then he has held increasingly responsible positions covering various aspects of UNDP's work including management, design and implementation of development programmes, disaster reduction, response and preparations, early recovery, evaluation and procurement. He has worked in a range of field duty stations including Afghanistan, Malaysia, Maldives, Kazakhstan, Pakistan and Headquarters posts in Copenhagen and New York; in addition to Iran and the Pacific countries as mentioned above.

Prior to his UN career, Mr. Ostby worked for the Norwegian oil companies Saga Petroleum and Norwegian Oil Consortium, from 1983 to 1990. He held positions of Petroleum Engineer, Planning and Evaluation Engineer, and Engineering Manager.

Mr. Ostby holds a Master of Science degree from the Norwegian Institute of Technology in Trondheim, Norway, and has conducted studies in development theory with the University of Uppsala in Sweden.

Mr. Ostby was born in 1958 and is a Norwegian national. He is married to Anne Christine Ostby and they have three daughters: Marie Ostby, Heidi Ostby and Hanna Ostby.

Mr. Kevin Petrini has been involved in international development work related to environment, climate change and community mobilization in the Pacific Region since 1998. Mr. Petrini is currently working as the UNDP Regional Climate Policy Advisor for the Pacific based in Fiji. Previously, he worked for UNESCO as the interim Natural Sciences Advisor for the Pacific, the GEF Small Grants Programme with focus on Community Based Adaptation and the United States Peace Corps as a Technical Training Coordinator in Samoa. His development experience started with two years of service as a US Peace Corps Volunteer working in a rural village in Samoa where he learned the Samoan language and customs. Mr. Petrini holds a Masters of Science in Chemical Engineering from the University of Colorado, Boulder, United States and a Bachelors of Science in Chemical Engineering from Worcester Polytechnic Institute, United States.

Ms. Marita Manley works for GIZ based in Suva, Fiji. She is a Climate Change Adviser working as part of the 'Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Island Region - CCCPIR' programme. The programme is implemented in partnership with the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) and 12 Pacific Island Countries.

Within the programme, she is responsible for the regional aspects of the programme, information and knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation, cost-benefit analysis training, managing the Tuvalu and Nauru components and is the gender focal point. An economist by background, Ms. Manley has worked for GIZ since 2010. Prior to this she worked for four year as an economist and policy adviser in the Land Resources Division of SPC and five years as an economist for the UK government before moving to the Pacific.

Mr. Exsley Taloiburi works as a Climate Change Coordination Officer with the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS). In this role, he has specific experience in coordination amongst donors and development partners, Forum Member Countries, and other stakeholders in the area of climate change financing. He has also represented PIFS in various climate change financing meetings both at the regional and international levels, including the UNFCCC COP negotiation and the Adaptation Fund and Green Climate Fund related meetings. Prior to that, he was a climate change policy specialist for the UNDP Office in Solomon Islands. He holds a Masters degree in Environmental Management from the University of Tasmania, Australia, and a Master of Science in Marine Science from the University of the South Pacific.

Mr. Taufia Patolo, Government Chief Accountant, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Tuvalu

Mr. Amin Budiarjo is Secretariat Manager for the Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF). ICCTF is a national trust fund mechanism to facilitate and coordinate international and domestic financial support for priority climate change related activities. Since 2010, he has involved in the establishment, development and management of the ICCTF under the framework of the Indonesian Government - UNDP collaboration called PREP-ICCTF project. He is responsible for day-to-day operation of the trust fund, development of ICCTF investment windows, and also monitoring and evaluation of ICCTF funded projects. Prior to that, he served as a Technical Specialist and Manager at the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC), working on disaster risk assessment and disaster risk reduction programs in Bangladesh, Nepal, Myanmar, Thailand and Indonesia. Amin holds a master's degree in urban planning and management from the ITC - Twente University, the Netherlands.

Mr. Taniela Faletau is the Safeguards Officer of the Pacific Subregional Office serving as focal point for both Environment and Social Safeguards for the Pacific Department in its Pacific Subregional Office (SPSO) in Fiji. In this capacity he is responsible for achieving compliance of all projects administered out of SPSO. In addition to this core role he is the lead for SPSO in all environment and climate change related matters with concerns to project processing and country performance assessments. Mr. Faletau, a Tongan national, holds a Ph.D. from the University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia in Environmental Management and Climate Change Policy. Prior to joining SPSO, he worked in the Climate Change Division of the Secretariat for the Pacific Regional Environment Program.

Ms. Lisa Ranahan Andon is the Deputy Executive Director of Micronesia Conservation Trust (MCT). She joined MCT in 2004 after nine years at the Pohnpei State Government. She earned her B.A. in American Studies from Grinnell College in 1992 and came to Pohnpei as a Peace Corps Volunteer the same year. She completed an M.A. in American Studies with a Graduate Certificate in Historic Preservation and concentrations in Pacific Islands Studies and Cultural Resource Management at the University of Hawaii, Manoa in 1999. She is an alumna of the University of Berkeley's Beahrs Environmental Leadership Program (2005) and completed Unitec New Zealand's Pacific Conservation NGO Management and Leadership Post-Graduate Training course in 2010.

Ms. Anne Rasmussen, Assistant CEO of the Global Environment Facility Division, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Samoa.

Dr. Le Van Minh is the Adviser to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment for National Target Program to respond to climate change (NTP-RCC) and Deputy Coordinator for the Support Program to respond to climate change (SP-RCC) in Vietnam. He started his career as an engineer at the Department of Science and Technology of the Ministry of Water Resources of Vietnam. He served as the Director General of the Department of International Cooperation of the Ministry of Water Resources in 1994. He also had a career as the Director of Resources Development of Mekong River Commission Secretariat and Secretary General of Vietnam National Mekong Committee. From 2010 to 2012, Dr. Le Van Minh was appointed as the Chairperson of Global Water Partnership South East Asia. Prior to his present position, he was the Director General of the Department of International Cooperation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of Vietnam. He holds a Ph.D. in Civil Engineering from St. Petersburg University in 1986.

Dr. Graham Sem is a climate change adaptation specialist with 20 years' experience in the climate change sector. He has coordinated and led projects providing technical, strategic and policy inputs in the role of climate change specialist to 14 countries in the Pacific region. He is currently based in the Secretariat of the Pacific Community, working as a Climate Change Adviser under the European Union funded Global Climate Change Alliance: Pacific Small Island States Project. He has taught at the University of Papua New Guinea and at Waikato University. He has served as a Scientific/Technical Adviser to the Pacific Islands Climate Change Assistance Programme, based at the Pacific Regional Environment Programme, Apia, Samoa, and as a Senior Programme Officer at the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Germany. He has worked as a consultant to Pacific Governments, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the UNFCCC and the Governments of Australia. Within the IPCC process, he has been a lead author and convening lead author since 1995 for Working Group II.

Dr. Sem has led the preparation and implementation of greenhouse gas inventories, climate change vulnerability assessments and adaptation implementation programs across the Pacific and other Small Island Developing States. He has led a team of experts ranging from modeling climate change and sector specialists and undertaken and facilitated the capacity development of Pacific Nationals in vulnerability and adaptation assessment through an extensive range of training programs. As a Climate Adviser, he is responsible for delivering climate change adaptation, training and climate change resources including climate change finance to Pacific Small Island States.

Ms. Katarina Atalifo is the Sub-Regional Coordinator for the GEF Small Grants Programme (GEF SGP) in the Fiji Sub-Region including Fiji, Nauru, Tonga, Tuvalu and Kiribati. She has worked extensively in the Pacific Region the past 20 years, as a biological control officer and entomologist with the Secretariat of the Pacific Community and with the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation. As part of her current portfolio, Ms. Atalifo works with SGP Country Teams to secure global environmental benefits in the GEF focal areas - including climate change - through community-based initiatives and actions. She graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Biology/Chemistry from the University of the South Pacific in Fiji. She also holds a Masters of Science (Natural Resources Management) from the University of Greenwich in the United Kingdom.

Ms. Monifa Fiu is a conservation practitioner and researcher in local adaptation issues across the national, provincial and grass root community levels. Originally from Rotuma but working in mainland Fiji where she has previously worked with WWF South Pacific Programme and as technical consultant with the Fiji Climate Change Unit, Division of Treaties and Protocol, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This role involved reporting on climate change activities in Fiji under the Second National Communications to the UNFCCC amongst other community-based, regional climate adaptation initiatives she has been involved in. Her voluntary role as coordinator of LäjeRotuma, a community-based initiative formed since 2002, raised awareness and strengthened capacity for informed decisions about stewardship roles on Rotuma.

Mr. John Adrian M. Narag currently heads the Bilateral Assistance Division of the International Finance Group at the Department of Finance of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and is responsible for accessing, negotiating, managing, implementing, and monitoring loans, grants and other forms of external finance from bilateral sources, including debt for nature/development swaps. Concurrently, John is also the lead technical focal person on environment and climate change financing matters handled by the Department and serves as a direct liaison with the Philippines' Climate Change Commission on aspects of climate finance and international climate change negotiations.

For the past 10 years, Mr. Narag was involved in economic research, international finance, bilateral/international negotiations, fund governance and administration, project management and implementation, public fiscal and finance policy and operations, public budgeting, sovereign debt management, foreign aid/Official Development Assistance, and public policy formulation and review.

Mr. Narag served as one of the Advisors to the Philippine Representative to the 40-member Transitional Committee for the Design of the Green Climate Fund under the United Nations Framework on Climate Change Convention. He is presently an alternate member of the Board of Trustees of the Philippine Tropical Forest Conservation Foundation, Inc.

He holds a B.Sc. in Economics, majoring in Natural Resource Economics from the University of the Philippines Los Baños and received his Master of Public Administration from the National College of Public Administration and Governance - University of the Philippines Diliman.

Mr. Ravinder Singh graduated in engineering from IIT Delhi. Over a career spanning 40 years he has worked in the areas of financial services, manufacturing and consulting.

Mr. Singh was Director and Head of a consulting and training company which worked with clients to develop organisational capabilities. During 13 years with the company he worked with the top managements of several of the best known companies in India.

Mr. Singh has conducted over 500 programs and workshops for various levels of management, including programs for CEOs and top management in India, USA, Europe and South East Asia. He is also certified by Motorola University for its top management program on Six Sigma. Mr. Singh has been associated with the National Accreditation Board for Certification Bodies (NABCB) of the Quality Council of India (QCI) for 12 years, initially as a member of the Board and now as Head, Accreditation Committee.

Since January 2010 Singh has been one of the expert members of the Accreditation Panel of the Adaptation Fund. He has been a resource person for several workshops organized by UNFCCC and UNEP on the Adaptation Fund Fiduciary Standard.

Singh is a keen bridge player and has also played hockey, squash and golf extensively.

Mr. Appanna C P is currently the General Manager at the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development's (NABARD) Head Office in Mumbai, India. At NABARD, Mr. Appanna worked in various capacities across six Indian states and interacted in conceptualization and project formulation that led to project funding with technical input and marketing strategy, while keeping in view domestic and overseas market demand and supply of crops. This interaction has led to enriching important scientific data related to cultivation, performance and marketing aspects. Furthermore, Mr. Appanna is directly involved in identifying potentials for future funding, as well as coordinating with various agencies in development initiatives, especially in high-technology sectors. He is currently responsible for supporting climate change related activities and NIE related coordination in NABARD.

Before his position at NABARD, Mr. Appanna worked as one of the successful Agricultural Field Officers from 1977-1983 at the Union Bank of India, where he engaged closely with local communities and provided technical guidance. The work also involved aggressive methods in canvassing for deposit mobilization and maintenance of quality lending norms. Mr. Appanna handled the main arena of customer-banker relations which resulted in the adoption of deposit mobilization as an integral part of present day functional rural banking. Mr. Appanna has a Masters in Agriculture from the University of Agricultural Sciences (UAS) in Bangalore, India.

Dr. Netatua Pelesikoti is the Director of the Climate Change Division at the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP). She has more than 20 years of national experience in environmental impact assessment, monitoring and policy development, and project management in various aspects of climate change. She also has nine years of regional experience in disaster risk management and climate change. Dr. Pelesikoti is a Coastal Ecologist (Ph.D.) specializing in Coastal Systems Monitoring (Coral Reef, Sea Grass and Marine Water Quality). She is also an IPCC AR5 Lead Author (Small Island Chapter).

Mr. Alfred Nakatsuma first joined the USAID in 1986 as project manager for USAID/Bolivia. He, then, continued to serve various USAID missions: Washington, Guatemala, Indonesia and Philippines. Prior to his current position at RDMA as the director of Regional Environment Office, Mr. Nakatsuma served as Director of USAID Environment and Disaster Programs in Jakarta, Indonesia. Apart from working for USAID, he has also taught in several universities in Guatemala, Bolivia, Indonesia, Japan and Philippines. He graduated with a B.S. in Civil Engineering from Stanford University, a M.A. in Economics and a M.Pl. in Urban and Regional Planning from University of Southern California. He enjoys swimming and playing tennis. He speaks five languages, including Spanish, Indonesian, Portuguese and Japanese.

Mr. Bradford Philips is Regional Climate Change Adaptation Adviser with USAID's Regional Environment Office in the Regional Development Mission for Asia. He has lived and worked in the Asia- Pacific Region for over 30 years, and was most recently engaged in the areas of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction with the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center and the World Bank. His previous tenure with Asian Development Bank (ADB) spanned 20 years. His last two positions prior to his retirement in 2006 were those of Country Director for Vietnam and Director of ADB's regional Agriculture, Natural Resources and Social Sector Division. Mr. Philips has worked in most countries across Asia and has lived for a year or more in Bangladesh, Pakistan, Vietnam, Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand.

ADAPT Asia-Pacific Team

Mr. Lee Baker is Chief of Party for USAID ADAPT Asia-Pacific, with overall programmatic and technical responsibility for program implementation. Mr. Baker is an urban development specialist and senior AECOM manager with more than 30 years of broad-based urban project formulation and implementation, policy development, and program management experience principally on major donor-assisted assignments. Prior to joining ADAPT Asia-Pacific, he was based in New Delhi for AECOM as Chief of Party of the long-running USAID FIRE-D project, which achieved a number of firsts in South Asia in the financing of municipal infrastructure and participation of the private sector in the provision of urban water and sanitation services. For over 20 years, Mr. Baker has led project teams across the Asia region, including Bhutan, India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam. Mr. Baker holds a B.S. in Civil Engineering and a Masters in Urban Planning from the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Sarvat Maharramov is the Deputy Chief of Party for the USAID ADAPT Asia-Pacific. He has more than 10 years of experience in project development and implementation, capacity building and training, and program monitoring and evaluation.

Prior to his current position, Mr. Maharramov worked as a Program Manager for AECOM International Development and Program Development Specialist for USAID managing large scale technical assistance programs in Asia, Middle East and Eastern Europe. Originally from Azerbaijan, Mr. Maharramov received his Master of Public Affairs from Indiana University's School of Public and Environmental Affairs, where he specialized in public management and policy analysis. He also received his Master in International Affairs at Baku State University in Azerbaijan.

Mr. Robert Dobias is Adaptation Funds and Capacity Building Team Leader for ADAPT Asia-Pacific project and has lived and worked in Asia continuously since 1978 when he came to Thailand as a US Peace Corp volunteer. He spent his first 16 years working in the villages and forests of Thailand, Nepal, and Lao PDR, and with policy makers, to promote the integration of economic growth and environmental protection. In 1994 he joined the Asian Development Bank as an Environment Specialist. He left ADB in December as Senior Advisor and Head of ADB's Climate Change Coordination Program.

Dr. Peter King has been an avid environmentalist since undergraduate days at Melbourne University and has maintained an abiding passion for 40 years. He started his career in the Soil Conservation Authority in the state of Victoria and became a Land Studies Coordinator in Victoria's first Ministry for Conservation. He spent some time at the Environment and Policy Institute, East-West Center in Hawaii and then set up his own environmental consulting company.

Following some successful work for the Asian Development Bank (ADB) as consultant in 1984-88, he started working with the ADB in March 1991 as Environment Specialist in the Office of Environment. He established a sound reputation as ADB's leading natural resources management ("green") expert, with responsibility for over 50 loan and Technical Assistance (TA) projects.

In 1998, he was awarded a Doctor of Philosophy in Environmental Science from Murdoch University in Perth, with a thesis entitled Integrated Economic and Environmental Planning at Sub-national Level in Asia.

In 2005, he took early retirement from ADB and is currently Senior Policy Advisor for the Institute of Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), heads the Asian Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Network (AECEN) secretariat, and is Team Leader for the Adaptation Project Preparation and Finance of the Adaptation Project Preparation Facility for Asia (ADAPT-Asia) project.

Mr. Chris Manu has over twenty years' experience in the scoping, planning, designing, managing, monitoring and evaluating of civilian and aid assisted infrastructure projects in the Asia-Pacific region, with eight of those years involved in disaster management and reconstruction projects. He is currently working on climate change impacts, mitigation and adaptation projects.

With civil and environmental engineering qualifications, Mr. Manu has directed, managed and evaluated the design and implementation of overseas infrastructure aid projects for a number of bilateral and multilateral organizations, including AusAID, NZAid, European Union, USAID, the Asian Development Bank, and the World Bank. Some of these projects also involved developing climate change adaptation procedures and infrastructure climate change designs and technologies for a number of remote Asia-Pacific recipient communities and countries.

Dr. Robert Kay is ADAPT's Climate Change Adaptation Capacity Building Consultant responsible for the development of capacity building activities in the region, including the design of this Meeting. He has 25 years' experience in climate change impact assessment, climate financing, environmental management and planning through work in government, consulting and academic sectors. He has been working on climate adaptation in the Pacific for over 20 years, most recently in Tuvalu, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Tonga and Samoa. He is an independent consultant based in Perth, Western Australia where he advises a broad range of intentional organizations, governments from national to local, CSOs and the private sector. He has an Honours degree in Geology (Wales) and Ph.D. in Environmental Science (East Anglia, United Kingdom).

Ms. Jillian Dyszynski is a Regional Technical Coordinator for the ADAPT Asia-Pacific Project, based in Bangkok, Thailand. She has six years of experience in climate change research, policy and finance. Prior to joining ADAPT, Ms. Dyszynski worked extensively in East Africa on the economics of climate change and strategic planning. In 2012, she was a member of a core design team for an environment and climate change fund (FONERWA) for the Government of Rwanda, supported by the Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN). Heading its resource mobilization strategy, Ms. Dyszynski helped secure GBP 22.5 million in seed financing for the fund. From 2008-2011, she was a Research Fellow at the Stockholm Environment Institute's (SEI) Oxford Office, focusing on the economics of climate adaptation and low carbon development. From 2010 to July 2011, Ms. Dyszynski was seconded to the University of Oxford as a Research Associate to formulate Rwanda's Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy. Based in Kigali, Rwanda, her work focused on forest and tree-based systems, and mainstreaming climate policy into Rwanda's national development plans. In 2006, Ms. Dyszynski worked as a paleoclimate research assistant at the United States Geological Survey (USGS) headquarters in Reston, Virginia, supporting original reconstructions of

past climate change in the Holocene Epoch. She has a B.S. in Science, Technology and International Affairs from Georgetown University and a Masters from the University of Oxford.

Dr. Daisuke Sano is Knowledge Management Team Leader of ADAPT Asia-Pacific. He has been with the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) since 2005 and is currently a Director of the IGES Regional Centre based in Bangkok. He has been engaged in various projects including climate change adaptation, biofuels, sustainable agriculture, and the impacts of trade liberalization. He has been working on the agricultural/environmental issues for 20 years since he started his career at the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan as a technical officer. He holds a doctorate degree in Food and Resource Economics from the University of Florida.

Mr. Augustine Kwan is Knowledge and Outreach Manager at the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) Regional Centre based in Bangkok. He is leading knowledge management, communications, and outreach activities for the ADAPT Asia-Pacific project and the Asia-Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN). Prior to IGES, Mr. Kwan worked as Communications and Outreach Officer at the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Secretariat, where he designed and implemented strategies that increased the visibility of the APEC forum among governments, businesses and media. He holds a B.A. in Communication from Simon Fraser University and an M.A. in Political Science and Asia-Pacific Studies from the University of Toronto.

Ms. Jihyun Kim joined the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) Regional Centre based in Bangkok as Knowledge Management Coordinator for the ADAPT Asia-Pacific project. She is supporting knowledge management activities of ADAPT Asia-Pacific, particularly organizing the project's annual meetings and coordinating online communities of practice. Ms. Kim holds a Masters degree in International Development and Environmental Analysis from Monash University.

Ms. Unchulee Lualon joined the Institute For Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) Regional Centre based in Bangkok as Administrative Assistant in 2011 and became Assistant Office Manager in 2012. She is managing contract and all financial issues related to the ADAPT Asia Pacific Project. She has four years' experience in preparing and negotiating contracts and coordinating with government line agencies and institutions. Ms. Lualon also has experience in project management in diverse areas, including freshwater ecology. She holds a Masters degree in Environmental Biology from Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand.

ANNEX 4: Press Release

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For Immediate Release **June 3, 2013**

USAID/ADAPT Asia-Pacific Second Annual Meeting to Assist Pacific Island Governments Access Climate Change Funds

NADI, FIJI – The climate change adaptation needs and priorities of Pacific Island countries are the subjects of discussion at the USAID/ADAPT Asia-Pacific Second Annual Meeting, which began today in Nadi, Fiji.

More than 100 participants, including government officials from 14 Pacific Island and six Asian countries, representatives of multilateral and bilateral donor institutions and other development partners have convened for a two-day meeting on how to better access financing for vital climate change adaptation projects in the region. The meeting is being organized by the United States Agency for International Development's (USAID's) Climate Change Adaptation Project Preparation Facility for Asia and the Pacific (ADAPT Asia-Pacific).

Climate change is increasing the burdens of the poorest people in the world, who are often hardest hit by weather catastrophes, desertification, and rising sea levels. In some parts of the world, climate change has already contributed to worsening food security, reduced the predictable availability of fresh water, and exacerbated the spread of disease and other threats to human health. A recent study by the World Bank estimated that developing countries will face climate-change adaptation costs ranging from US$ 70 billion to US$ 100 billion annually by the year 2050. Various climate change funds associated with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change have been established, and countries have been set to mobilize US$100 billion per year by 2020 for both climate change adaptation and mitigation. This meeting will assist the 14 Pacific Island governments to better understand the technical requirements to access these vital funds. The governments will also discuss their top priority adaptation projects with major donors.

Mr. Jeffrey Robertson, Deputy Chief of Mission of the U.S. Embassy in Suva, Fiji, opened the meeting by highlighting USAID's Global Climate Change and Development Strategy. Mr. Robertson said, "President Obama recognizes climate change as one of the greatest economic, social and environmental challenges of our time. Our new Secretary of State, John Kerry is passionate about the issue. By helping Pacific nations access climate change financing through USAID's ADAPT Asia-Pacific project, the United States seeks to strengthen our support for climate adaptation strategies amongst our partners in Pacific community."

H.E. Mr. Aliioaiga Feturi Elisaia, Samoa's Ambassador Extraordinary & Plenipotentiary/Head of Mission to the UN and Alternate Green Climate Fund Board Member representing Small Islands Developing States reaffirmed the importance of ongoing support from the ADAPT Asia-Pacific project to the Pacific community. Ambassador Elisaia said, "This gives Pacific governments the chance to directly engage with those shaping the global climate change adaptation financing landscape. Importantly, it helps donors to better understand the particular needs of Pacific Island countries with respect to climate change financing."

Pacific Island government representatives from various line ministries including Finance, Economic Development, Planning and Environment are participating in the meeting. Officials from selected Asian countries are also attending the Annual Meeting to share their experience with their counterparts from the Pacific Islands countries.

The meeting forms part of the first-ever 'Pacific Climate Change Resourcing Event Week', which includes a climate change financing workshop co-hosted by the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat and the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Program on behalf of the Pacific Climate Change Roundtable Resource Working Group.

Following the Second Annual Meeting, ADAPT Asia-Pacific and its regional partners will work with individual Pacific Island countries on climate change adaptation priorities identified during the Annual Meeting.

***USAID Climate Change Adaptation Project Preparation Facility for Asia and the Pacific (ADAPT Asia-Pacific):**

Helping nations in Asia and the Pacific obtain financing for actions to address climate change is the purpose of the U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) ADAPT Asia-Pacific program. Funded through USAID's Regional Development Mission for Asia (RDMA) and implemented by AECOM, the program is designed to share information and best practices about climate fund requirements and help governments build capacity to access the existing pool of climate change adaptation finance from international and other sources.