

SCALING UP PACIFIC ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE USING A PEOPLE-CENTRED APPROACH

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www.spc.int | spc@spc.int

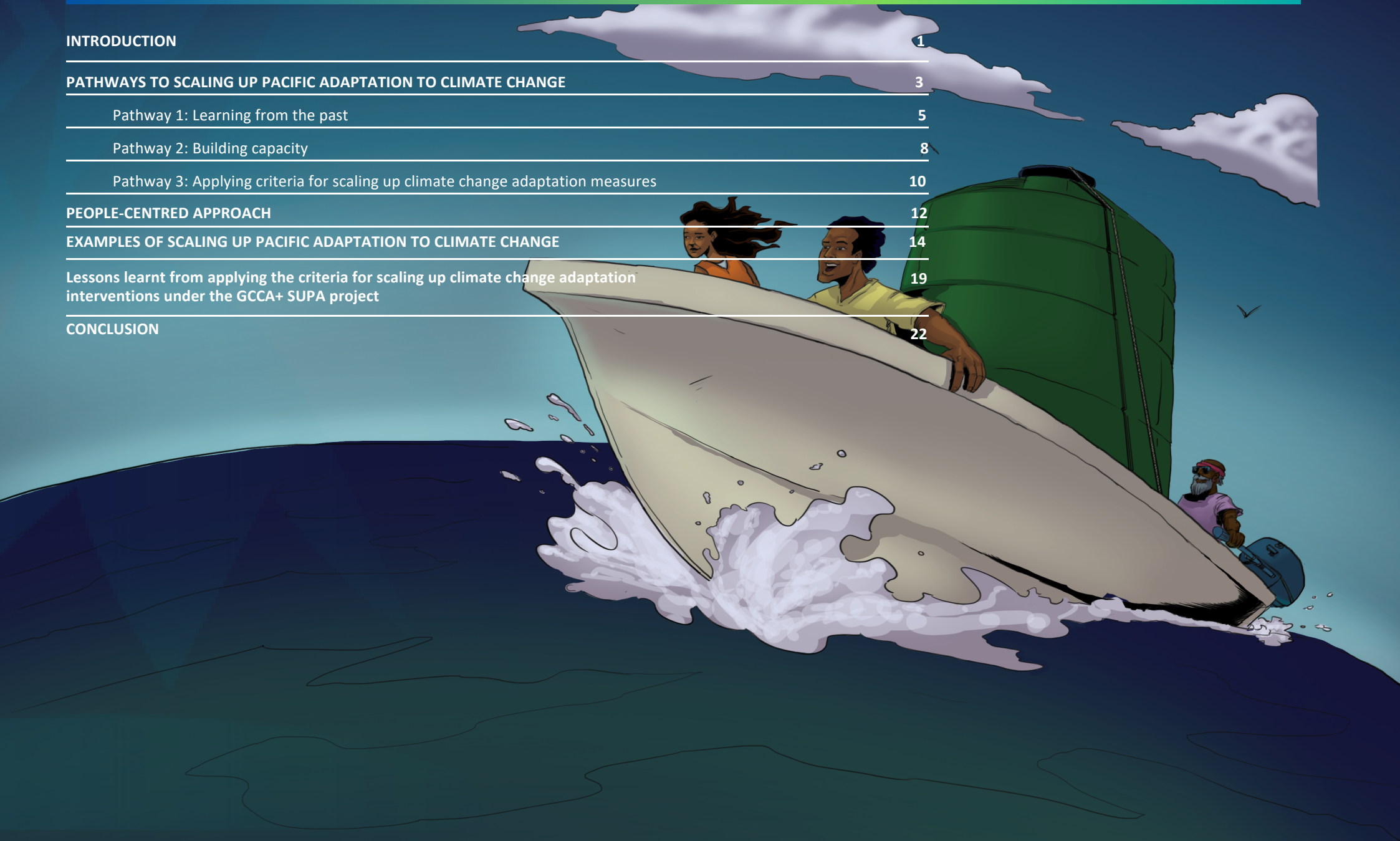
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Noumea, New Caledonia, 2023



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INTRODUCTION

In 2007, the landmark Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change confirmed that “Warming of the climate system is unequivocal, as is now evident from observations of increases in global average air and ocean temperatures, widespread melting of snow and ice and rising global average sea level” and that “Most of the observed increase in global average temperatures since the mid-20th century is very likely due to the observed increase in anthropogenic GHG [greenhouse gas] concentrations”.¹

Following the publication of this report, many Pacific Island countries and territories (PICTs) sought support for actions that would help them adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, including for the development of national adaptation plans. They also implemented specific on-the-ground measures through a pilot project approach, learning lessons along the way.

In 2019, with further research and the public’s realisation that climate change is a real and present threat, PICTs, with the support of the European Union through its funding of the Global Climate Change Alliance Plus Scaling Up Pacific Adaptation (GCCA+ SUPA) project, began to move away from the pilot project approach towards a broader scaling up process in order to better address their current and future adaptation needs.

In March 2019, representatives of 10 PICTs met at a GCCA+ SUPA project inception meeting in Suva, Fiji,

to discuss how to scale up adaptation to climate change in the region. They set out three pathways to do so:

- **Pathway 1: Learning from the past**
- **Pathway 2: Building capacity**
- **Pathway 3: Applying criteria for scaling up climate change adaptation measures**

Each pathway recognises that people lie at the centre of adaptation to climate change and that each Pacific Island country or territory has a unique social, cultural and environmental fabric. A people-centred approach is, therefore, intrinsic to each pathway – as it is to development and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.²

Over the period 2019–2023, the 10 PICTs participating in the GCCA+ SUPA project³ followed the pathways when designing and implementing specific climate change adaptation interventions in their country or territory.

This booklet describes each pathway and the people-centred approach at the core of all three pathways. The booklet also provides examples of scaled-up climate change adaptation interventions and lessons learned from applying the pathways to the GCCA+ SUPA project.⁴



Pathways to scale up Pacific climate change adaptation

¹IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) 2007. Climate Change 2007: Synthesis Report. Contribution of Working Groups I, II and III to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (Core Writing Team, Pachauri, R.K and Reisinger, A. (eds.)). Geneva, Switzerland: IPCC. 104 pp. Available at: <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar4/syr/>. See pp. 2 and 5.

²The Pacific Community (SPC) supports sustainable development by applying a people-centred approach to scientific research and technology development related to all of the Sustainable Development Goals.

³Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Tonga and Tuvalu.

⁴Detailed information about all the interventions is available at gccasupa.org



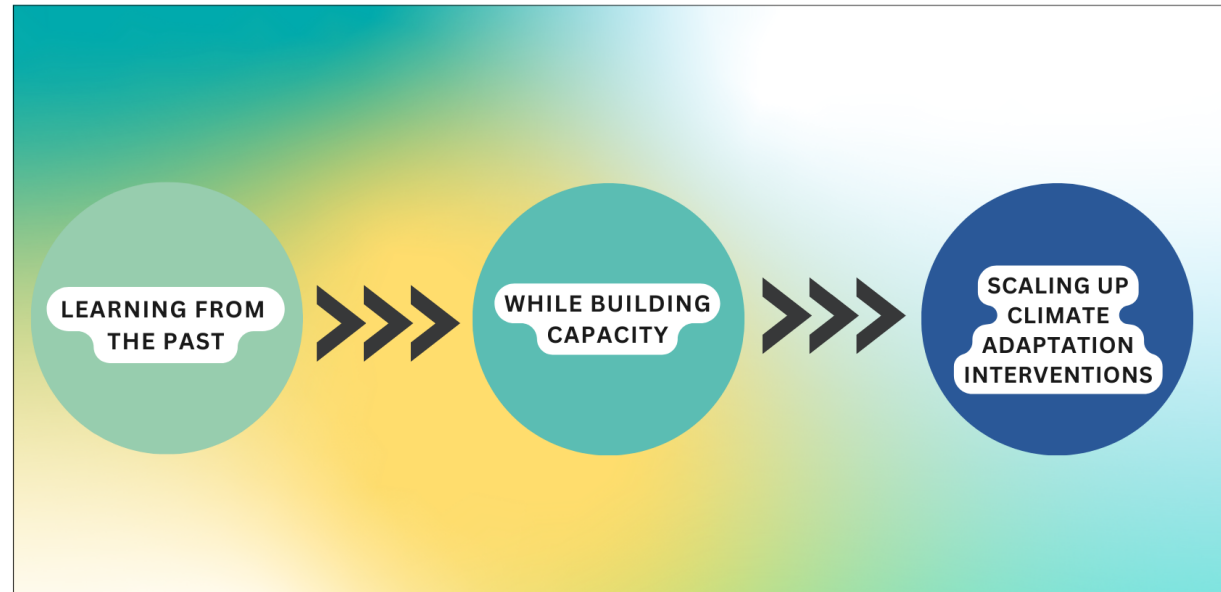
PATHWAYS TO SCALING UP PACIFIC ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE

The Pacific region as a whole is highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change and climate-related disasters, including rising temperatures, changing rainfall patterns, increasing frequency of extreme weather events, rising sea level and increasing ocean acidification.

PICTs are already environmentally fragile and these climate-related impacts further threaten their ecosystems, agricultural production, water supply and infrastructure, as well as the livelihoods and health of their populations. The unique environmental and socio-economic challenges of PICTs limit their capacity to reduce their vulnerability to climate change and disaster-related impacts.

In this context, the leaders of the Pacific Islands are placing more emphasis on and prioritising well-informed, coordinated regional and national responses to current and projected climate change and disaster-related impacts.

The three pathways to scaling up adaptation to climate change in the Pacific were designed to facilitate a coordinated regional approach and together, they form a process for scaling up interventions that involves learning from the past while continually building capacity for the future.



Process for scaling up climate change adaptation.



Pathway 1: Learning from the past

Since 2007, many climate change adaptation interventions have been planned and implemented in PICTs. Some of the lessons learned from these interventions have been documented or shared by other means such as through meetings and social media, but there is a need for them to be analysed in detail. Doing so will enable the application of these lessons to the design of new interventions and the creation of a sound, sustainable foundation for future adaptation action.

Pathway 1 presents a new methodology for assessing the impacts of past climate change adaptation interventions (the Pacific impacts analysis methodology).⁵ The methodology has been trialled and is supported by a database.⁶ Both light and extended versions of the methodology exist, each of which uses the same criteria for assessing impacts.

Pathway 2: Building capacity

Given their small and widely dispersed populations, all PICTs, when designing and implementing climate change adaptation interventions, face the challenge of building and retaining capacity at the national, subnational and community level. Factors that exacerbate this challenge include the mobility of personnel (i.e. their freedom to take up other job opportunities) and their migration to countries outside the Pacific region (i.e. brain drain). There are currently no clear solutions to this challenge, and while that remains the case, capacity-building is a priority for every new climate change adaptation intervention.

Pathway 3: Scaling up climate adaptation measures in development

Climate change adaptation interventions in development sectors are complex and dependent on the particular sector and the national context. A set of four criteria for scaling up adaptation interventions in development sectors has been designed and tested under the GCCA+ SUPA project with a view to providing a foundation for scaling up Pacific adaptation to climate change in the future.

⁵Fiu M. and Roma G. 2023. Learning from the past: A handbook for impacts analysis methodology. Apia, Samoa: Secretariat of the Pacific Environmental Programme. Available at: <https://library.sprep.org/sites/default/files/2023-07/SUPA-Impact-Methodology-Guide.pdf>.

⁶The Adaptation Impacts database is available at <https://impacts.pacificclimatechange.net/>.

PATHWAY 1: LEARNING FROM THE PAST

This pathway recognises the importance of learning from the past to inform the planning of future adaptation action.

Learning from the past

The impact analysis methodology developed for this pathway involves systematic data collection, collation and analysis to examine the results and outcomes of implemented climate change adaptation interventions. By analysing these interventions, their impacts on targeted communities and individuals and on the local environment can be assessed.

The information derived from the impact analyses can be used to design new climate change adaptation interventions and by various stakeholders: policy-makers, disaster risk reduction managers, public health and development practitioners, budget planners of national and local authorities, and staff of regional organisations and of local and international non-governmental organisations (NGOs), as well as interest groups in the public and private sectors.

The impact analysis methodology is tailored to the Pacific region and has been designed to examine climate change adaptation interventions in the following sectors: coastal protection, water security, marine resources management and climate-smart agriculture.

Criteria for the Impact Analysis Methodology

The methodology enables an examination of the measurable impacts – both desired and actual – of climate change adaptation intervention projects using the following criteria:

(1) Effectiveness

Determining whether the project's activities were implemented and the extent to which specific objectives and expected results were achieved.

(3) Success in practice

Determining which specific activities contributed to an overall project outcome (e.g. diversification of livelihoods, improved access to a resource or service).

(2) Sustainability of social and behavioural changes

Determining whether application of a theory of change enabled stakeholders to embed an intervention within a broader strategy and thus whether the intervention articulates a vision of meaningful social change.

(4) Overall sustainability

Determining the long-term benefits, if any, of the intervention.



Elements of an impacts analysis (IA)

Applying the methodology to a specific climate change adaptation intervention involves four stages:

Stage 1: Conducting a literature search for detailed information about the intervention.

Stage 2: Tailoring tools for collecting data and indicators for measuring impacts to the specific development sector being assessed.

Stage 3: Assessing the project using the defined methodology criteria (effectiveness, sustainability of social and behavioural changes, success in practice and overall sustainability).

Stage 4: Sharing the results of the assessment with the entities involved in implementing the project and partner countries, as well as beneficiaries, and archiving the information in the Adaptation Impacts database.

Tracking the history of adaptation interventions at the country level helps national governments understand the efficiency with which resources provided for adaptation efforts have been used and their effectiveness. However, there are limitations to adaptation tracking and measurement, including the ambiguity of adaptation as a concept and the lack of comparable, aggregated metrics for measuring whether an intervention has been successful.

The light and extended versions of the methodology vary in the amount of time and resources required to complete the assessment. The light version requires around 10 working days effort, while the extended version requires around 40 days together with specialised expertise.

PATHWAY 2: BUILDING CAPACITY

This pathway recognises that people are at the centre of climate change adaptation and that capacity-building is critical to scaling up interventions.

Mobility and migration are complex issues in the Pacific region. Some South Pacific islands have a self-governing free association status with New Zealand and islanders have the opportunity to live and work in New Zealand. Similarly, residents of some North Pacific island states are eligible to live and work in the United States under their Compacts of Free Association. In other PICTs, limited employment and career prospects may prompt skilled workers and professionals into moving to another country for advancement. Against this backdrop, capacity-building remains a crucial part of scaling up Pacific adaptation to climate change.

Capacity development can take place at many different levels, but three of the most important are the individual, organisational and societal levels. A successful approach to developing capacity is likely to involve all three.

Building the capacity of individuals is crucial but will not necessarily lead to an increase in the capacity of a community, an organisation or society as a whole to fulfil its functions. At the individual level, technical capacity and capacity in areas such as leadership and management are equally important.

Organisational capacity-building entails developing and strengthening the skills, instincts, capabilities, processes and resources that need to adapt to and thrive in a fast-changing world.

The societal level is also referred to as the enabling environment. Creating an enabling environment includes making sure there are no systemic, political

or cultural obstacles that constrain capacity-building. Such obstacles can be formal in nature, such as public policies, or informal, such as cultural practices.

While capacity-building is identified as one of the three pathways to scaling up Pacific adaptation to climate change, it should not be viewed in isolation from the other two pathways; that is, capacity-building is also a crucial part of pathways 1 and 3.



PATHWAY 3: APPLYING CRITERIA FOR SCALING UP CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION MEASURES

This pathway provides a criteria-based approach to scaling up climate change adaptation interventions in development sectors.

There are four main approaches to scaling up adaptation to climate change in development sectors, as follows:

(i) Enhancement or strengthening of an existing measure

This approach includes upgrading existing infrastructure. An example is replacing old, degraded rainwater storage tanks on an outer island with new tanks made of more resilient materials such as high-density polyethylene and providing shade for the tanks to address projected increases in temperature.

(ii) Expansion of an existing measure

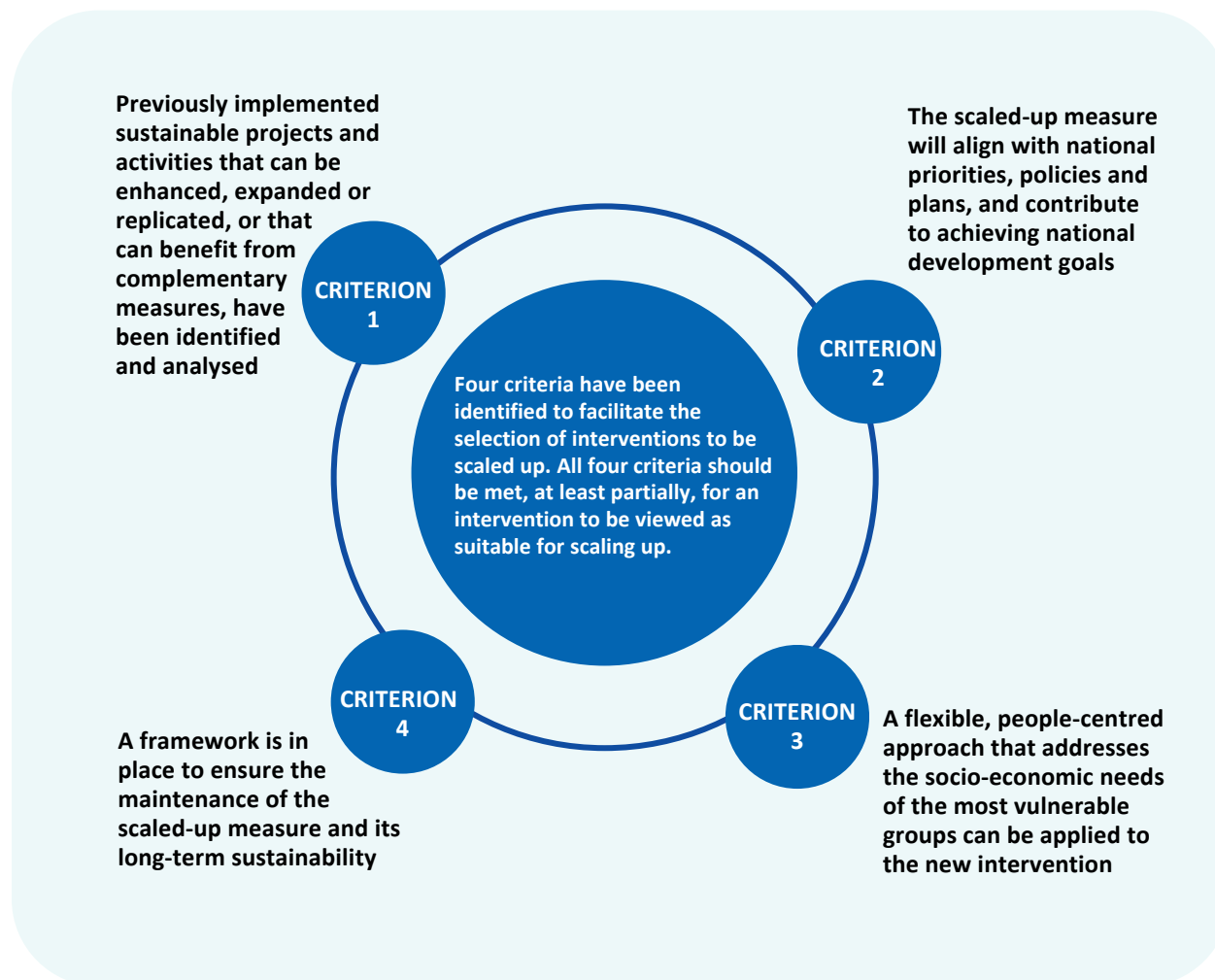
This approach includes expanding or enlarging an existing measure. Examples include lengthening an offshore breakwater so as to protect more coastline and extending the planting of vetiver grass further along a riverbank.

(iii) Replication of a measure

This approach involves exchanging information within and between countries, which can facilitate the replication of interventions that have worked well in one location to another location with similar characteristics. An example is applying traditional knowledge from one village to enhancing climate resilience in another.

(iv) Addition of a complementary measure

This approach involves adding a complementary measure to an existing successful intervention. An example is adding atoll agriculture or home garden initiatives to an existing community health and well-being intervention. Four criteria have been identified to facilitate the selection of interventions suitable to be scaled up. All four criteria should be met, at least partially, for an intervention to be viewed as suitable for scaling up.



Criteria for selecting climate change adaptation interventions for scaling up.

PEOPLE-CENTRED APPROACH

A framework for a people-centred approach to development planning is presented here.

This approach places people and their environment at the centre of both climate change adaptation and development project planning, implementation, decision making, monitoring and reporting.

The approach consists of four pillars: human rights, gender and social inclusion, Pacific culture and environmental sustainability. The unique social and cultural fabric of each Pacific Island country or territory affects how these pillars are interpreted for local application.



Elements of the people-centred approach

PLANET checklist

Six principles guide the implementation of a people-centred approach to development: participation, link to rights, accountability, non-discrimination, empowerment, and transforming social norms (together known as PLANET). The application of these principles helps to maximise the positive social and environmental outcomes of development projects.

These guiding principles have been combined into a PLANET checklist for development projects. The checklist provides for flexibility in project management as depending on the project's context, more attention might be paid to particular guiding principles.

P - PARTICIPATION

The direct and meaningful participation of people and communities affected by climate change adaptation interventions will be facilitated, to the extent possible.

L - LINK TO RIGHTS

The scaling up of climate change adaptation interventions will be guided by human rights standards, commitments and international frameworks.

A - ACCOUNTABILITY

Information on the scaling up of climate change adaptation interventions will be made available to the affected communities.

N - NON-DISCRIMINATION

The scaling up of climate change adaptation interventions will benefit all communities equitably* and not discriminate on any grounds.

E - EMPOWERMENT

The scaling up of climate change adaptation interventions will empower Pacific people in all their diversity with knowledge and expertise.

T - TRANSFORMING SOCIAL NORMS

The scaling up of climate change adaptation interventions will work to transform systemic barriers to sustainable development.

- The term "equity" is distinct from "equality". Whereas equality means providing the same to all, equity relates to fairness and justice and recognising that not all people start from the same place and therefore imbalances must be acknowledged and adjusted for.

EXAMPLES OF SCALING UP PACIFIC ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Examples of ways in which the criteria developed under pathway 3 have been applied to the scaling up of climate change adaptation interventions in development sectors in four PICTs are presented in this section. These examples are derived from the GCCA+ SUPA project, which was implemented over the period 2019–2023.

COASTAL PROTECTION SECTOR - TONGA

Criterion 1: Identification and analysis of past measures

Under the GCCA+ SUPA project, impact assessments of measures for protecting short sections of the north coast of Tongatapu implemented over the period 2012–2020 with the support of various development partners were conducted. These measures included the construction of a lagoon entrance at 'Ahau, Hihifo; the reinforcement of an existing revetment and mangrove planting also at 'Ahau, Hihifo; and the construction of semi-permeable groynes at Talafo'u and Makaunga.

With the support of the GCCA+ SUPA project, an overall coastal protection plan (including hard engineering structures and ecosystem-based approaches) for the north coast of Tongatapu was developed. Priorities were identified, conceptual designs were prepared and costs were estimated.

Criterion 2: Alignment with national development priorities

The GCCA+ SUPA project in Tonga is linked to and aligned with the following national policies:

- Tonga Strategic Development Framework II, 2015–2025
- Tonga Climate Change Policy, 2016–2035
- Joint National Action Plan 2 on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management, 2018–2028

Criterion 3: Application of a people-centred approach

The ways in which the GCCA+ SUPA project applied a people-centred approach, specifically one related to the principles of participation, accountability and non-discrimination (PLANET checklist), included:

- Conducting inclusive consultations, including with local officials and representatives of government agencies, youth and the Civil Society Forum of Tonga, when designing project activities;
- Holding community meetings to gather input on the coastal protection plan and its revision after the 2022 tsunami;
- Sharing traditional knowledge about coastal issues and on weather and climate change between elders and youth in northwest Tongatapu;
- Involving youth extensively in the establishment of a mangrove nursery and the management and implementation of a major mangrove replanting programme; and
- Listening and responding to the request of the Kanokupolu community, which was the hardest hit by the 2022 tsunami, to redesign activities and provide coastal protection for the community.

Criterion 4: Existence of a framework for maintenance and sustainability

The Kanokupolu coastal revetment will be maintained by the Ministry of Infrastructure while implementation of the ecosystem-based measures (a mangrove nursery, mangrove restoration and coastal planting) will be the responsibility of the Kanokupolu community, the Nukunuku Youth Group and the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forests. The mangrove restoration and coastal planting are part of Tonga's goal to plant one million trees by 2030.



HEALTH SECTOR - REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS

Criterion 1: Identification and analysis of past measures

The Community Lifestyle Program in the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) was started in 2015 on Majuro Atoll by Canvasback Missions with the support of the Ministry of Health and Human Services and US compact funding. Under this programme, health workers were placed in multiple locations on Majuro Atoll to check the blood sugar levels and blood pressure of community members – especially those with diabetes. The programme was expanded to Ailuk Atoll in 2019 with the support of the European Union–North Pacific Readiness for El Niño (RENI) project.

With the support of the GCCA+ SUPA project and at the request of the Ministry of Health and Human Services, the Community Lifestyle Program was expanded throughout Majuro Atoll and to Jaluit Atoll. Cooking classes, atoll-based agriculture and home garden initiatives, and other wellness-related activities were added to the programme, thus making it more holistic in its approach and more sustainable in the long term as climate change continues to adversely impact the lifestyles of the people living in RMI.

Criterion 2: Alignment with national development priorities

The GCCA+ SUPA project in RMI is linked to and aligned with the following national policies:

- National Climate Change and Health Action Plan, 2012, which was replaced by the National Climate Change and Health Policy and Revised Action Plan, 2022
- National Strategic Plan, 2020–2030
- National Climate Change Policy Framework, 2011
- RMI Joint National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management, 2014–2018

Criterion 3: Application of a people-centred approach

The ways in which the GCCA+ SUPA project applied a people-centred approach, specifically one related to the principles of participation, non-discrimination and transforming social norms (PLANET checklist), included:

- Conducting inclusive consultations, including with representatives of the national government, the Canvasback Wellness Center and NGOs, as well as with the mayor and Island Council members, when designing project activities;
- Engaging youth in issues relating to climate change and health through art seminars;
- Developing fitness activities specifically for men (weightlifting clubs) and women (walking clubs) and providing training on nutrition for parents of children with disabilities; and
- Giving priority for home gardens to families with at least one member having diabetes or hypertension and at least one member having completed the gardening course.

Criterion 4: Existence of a framework for maintenance and sustainability

The maintenance and sustainability measures put in place included the following.

- On Jaluit Atoll, a greenhouse was constructed and training was provided to farmers on the propagation, care and transplanting of seeds and seedlings so as to ensure the continuation of agriculture and home gardening on the atoll. The greenhouse is maintained by the Jaluit community.
- The RMI Non-communicable Disease Coalition will continue to employ community health workers, lifestyle coaches and agriculture agents, which were hired under the GCCA+ SUPA project.
- The RMI Mayors Association has expressed an interest in expanding the activities under this project to other atolls, and grant funding is actively being sought.
- An initiative to provide free rides on local bus services for patients to get to and from hospital has been implemented.



MARINE RESOURCES SECTOR - COOK ISLANDS

Criterion 1: Identification and analysis of past measures

Under the GCCA+ SUPA project, assessments of measures in the marine resources sector implemented over the period 2012–2020 with the support of various development partners were conducted. These measures included the Pa Enuu Action for Resilient Livelihoods program, the Ridge to Reef project, the Pacific Regional Oceanic and Coastal Fisheries Programme, and the Global Climate Change Alliance: Pacific Small Islands States project.

With the support of the GCCA+ SUPA project the Aitutaki Marine Research Centre was upgraded and the climate resilience and traditional knowledge were integrated into school environmental education programmes.

Criterion 2: Alignment with national development priorities

The GCCA+ SUPA project in the Cook Islands is linked to and aligned with the following national policies:

- Te Kaveinga Nui National Sustainable Development Plan, 2016–2020
- Te Kaveinga Strategy, 2019–2024
- Cook Islands Climate Change Policy, 2018–2028
- Joint National Action Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management II, 2016–2020
- Cook Islands Climate Change Country Programme, 2018–2030

Criterion 3: Application of a people-centred approach

The ways in which the GCCA+ SUPA project applied a people-centred approach, specifically one related to the principles of participation, non-discrimination and transforming social norms (PLANET checklist), included:

- Conducting inclusive consultations, including with representatives of the government, the Aitutaki Island Council, the National Council of Women and NGOs, when designing project activities;
- Facilitating the sharing of traditional knowledge and fishing practices between elders and youth in the context of building climate resilience; and
- Including climate change, climate resilience and traditional marine knowledge in formal and informal education for students in the Southern Cook Islands.

Criterion 4: Existence of a framework for maintenance and sustainability

A five-year operational plan was developed for the Aitutaki Marine Research Centre, which includes expanded functions and technical capacity-building and is to be incorporated into the Ministry of Marine Resources business plan.



WATER SECURITY SECTOR - FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA

Criterion 1: Identification and analysis of past measures

Under the GCCA+ SUPA project, impact analyses of water security measures implemented in the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) over the period 2012–2020 with the support of various development partners were conducted. These measures included community rainwater harvesting on the outer islands of Yap State (Fais Island) and Pohnpei State (Nukuror and Kapingamarangi islands).

With the support of the GCCA+ SUPA project community water security measures in the northwest outer islands of Chuuk State, namely Polowat, Pullap, Pulusuk and Tamatam were implemented.

Criterion 2: Alignment with national development priorities

The GCCA+ SUPA project in FSM is linked to and aligned with the following national policies:

- National Strategic Development Plan, 2004–2023
- Nationwide Integrated Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Policy, 2013
- Chuuk State Joint State Action Plan for Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change, 2017

Criterion 3: Application of a people-centred approach

The ways in which the GCCA+ SUPA project applied a people-centred approach, specifically one related to the principles of participation, accountability, non-discrimination and transforming social norms (PLANET checklist), included:

- Conducting inclusive consultations separately for various community groups (i.e. vulnerable groups, women, men, chiefs, youth and elderly people);
- Responding to requests from the community to address its immediate water security needs during the upcoming typhoon season in 2022; and
- Effecting behavioural change in households and schools to monitor water quality and adopt more hygienic practices through water, sanitation and hygiene training for women, who are the custodians of household and family health, and youth (through schools).

Criterion 4: Existence of a framework for maintenance and sustainability

On-the-job training was provided to local community members at all the rainwater harvesting sites and an upskilling workshop was provided for local plumbers and carpenters. Basic construction and plumbing tools and spares were provided to communities to support maintenance of the installations.

A memorandum of understanding was signed between the Chuuk State Environmental Protection Agency and the Island Chief and Municipal Mayor of each of the four islands where the project was implemented. These memorandums of understanding specify the maintenance responsibilities of the Environmental Protection Agency and the island communities.



LESSONS LEARNT FROM APPLYING THE CRITERIA FOR SCALING UP CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION INTERVENTIONS UNDER THE GCCA+ SUPA PROJECT

Applying a people-centred approach

- **The application of a people-centred approach to scaling up Pacific adaptation to climate change was identified as a good practice with potential for replication in interventions by other development partners during an external evaluation of the GCCA+ SUPA project by the European Union.**
- A results-oriented monitoring evaluation of the GCCA+ SUPA project was conducted from March to May 2022 by the European Union, which identified the people-centred approach as a good practice.
- The evaluation noted that the use of a people-centred approach is vital for Pacific communities, which in many respects continue the tradition of communal local governance.
- Highlighting the people-centred approach from the pre-planning phase of a project through to its implementation and closure ensures it is not only an “add-on” activity to satisfy a development partner’s requirements; rather, the approach helps ensure ownership of the adaptation intervention by the communities and stakeholders involved.
- The advantages of using the people-centred approach were reviewed by the countries involved in the GCCA+ SUPA project during the steering committee meeting in September 2022 and endorsed during the final lessons learned meeting in March 2023.
- **A people-centred approach requires skilled specialists from the design phase of a project to its handover.**
- Besides project management, financial management and technical staff, specialists experienced in community liaison, social sciences, gender, human rights and environmental safeguards need to be engaged throughout the scaling up of an intervention, including in the pre-planning phase of the project. While this may add to the duration of the intervention and its cost, the skills and insights provided by these specialists will help address challenges and obstacles as they emerge.
- **The PLANET checklist is a very useful tool for implementing a people-centred approach in scaling up Pacific adaptation.**
- The PLANET checklist serves as a comprehensive guide to the people-centred approach, helping to ensure that all essential aspects of the approach are addressed.
- The PLANET checklist offers flexibility, allowing focus to be placed on the aspects of the people-centred approach that are most relevant to the local context of the intervention. This is crucial because each project and community is unique, with its own specific challenges and opportunities. For instance, the example of scaling up a climate change adaptation intervention from FSM highlighted the importance of the accountability principle: several changes were made to the intervention over its duration, including in response to the community’s needs in preparing for the 2022 typhoon season and to the community’s request regarding the placement of the communal water storage tanks.
- The PLANET checklist helps implementing partners monitor and evaluate the ways in which a people-centred approach is applied to an intervention. In the GCCA+ SUPA project, the checklist was used to itemise in annual reporting specific activities relating to the PLANET principles in each country.

Learning from the past

- Impact analysis needs to be conducted before new interventions are selected and designed.
- Applying the methodology for impact analysis using its specific criteria and referencing the Adaptation Impacts database will assist PICTs by ensuring that new interventions address their needs and are sustainable in the long term.
- The 10 PICTs attending the final lessons learned meeting of the GCCA+ SUPA project in March 2023 endorsed the impact analysis methodology as useful. However, they noted that as it is relatively new, it may take some time to gain acceptance and there is a need to raise awareness of the methodology and its database.

Building capacity

- Capacity-building, both formal and informal, remains a critical and continual need for scaling up Pacific adaptation to climate change.
- Reporting on capacity-building activities, including the indicators for doing so, needs to be improved. Data recorded on the participants in a capacity-building activity should go beyond the gender-disaggregation of their number to reflect elements such as their age, occupation and disability (if any). Indicators for follow-up reporting, such as on how a particular capacity-building activity was incorporated into daily tasks or a job description, need to be tailored to the activity and included in the reporting.
- The provision of training is needed to address the lack of capacity in project financial management.

Building a foundation for the future

- The four criteria developed for pathway 3 were reviewed by the 10 PICTs at the steering committee meeting for the GCCA+ SUPA project held in September 2022 and endorsed at the final lessons learned meeting held in March 2023, and it was noted that the criteria enable the continuity of national adaptation efforts.
- It was agreed by the 10 PICTs involved in the GCCA+ SUPA project that all four criteria should be addressed, at least partially, for an intervention to be viewed as suitable for scaling up.
- Proposed additional elements for existing criteria include strengthening national responsibility for maintenance and fundraising for post project activities (for criterion 4).

CONCLUSION

This booklet lays the foundation for moving away from an ad hoc approach to a programmatic approach for scaling up Pacific climate change adaptation. Key to this foundation is the application of an approach that places people at the centre of climate change adaptation.

The three pathways developed for scaling up adaptation involve (1) applying the impact analysis methodology and using the impacts database to learn from the past before embarking on the scaling up of an intervention; (2) continually conducting capacity-building activities to address identified needs and reporting on the activities using well-designed indicators; and (3) applying the four criteria developed (identification and analysis of past measures, alignment with national development priorities, application of a people-centred approach, and existence of a framework for maintenance and sustainability) when selecting an adaptation intervention that is suitable for scaling up.

