

FAST FACTS

United Nations
Development Programme



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

About the Climate Early Warning Systems in Pacific Island Countries

The Development Challenge

The Pacific Islands Countries are exposed to extreme weather events such as tropical storms/cyclones, droughts, floods, and heat waves. Since 1950, extreme events have affected 9.2million people in the region, causing 9,811 fatalities. The Pacific Community's Geoscience Division report, Hydro-meteorological Disasters in the Pacific, stated that there were 615 disaster events in a thirty-year period (1983-2012), of which 75% were hydro-meteorological in nature, the most common being cyclones followed by floods. The total cost of these disasters in the same period is estimated at USD 3.9 billion.

The Strategy

In addressing this, the UNDP Human Development Report 2014 makes the case that *"sustained enhancement of individual and societies' capabilities is necessary to reduce persistent vulnerabilities whereby progress should be about fostering resilient human development, emphasizing on the role that institutions and structures can play in enhancing people and communities' ability to cope and adjust to adverse events"*.

Houses get flooded during a king tide in Kiribati, 2009
(Photo: UNDP)



13 CLIMATE ACTION



OVERVIEW

Project Start Date: June 2017

Estimated End Date: December 2018

Geographic Coverage: Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, and Tonga.

Focus Area: Resilience and Sustainable Development

Focal Point: Luke Koroisave, UNDP Pacific Office in Fiji

Partners: Pacific Government's National Meteorology and Hydrology Services and the Ministries of Information, the Pacific Community (SPC) Hydrological Department, National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research, the Pacific Meteorology Council and the World Meteorological Council.

Budget: USD1 million

Donor: India-UN Development Partnership Fund

About the Project

The Climate Early Warning Systems in Pacific Island Countries (CLEWSPIC) Project aims to enhance the adaptive ability of the Governments of the Cook Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands and the Kingdom Tonga to prepare, respond and recover from climate-related disasters.

This will be done through two main pathways:

1. strengthening early warning and disaster risk human resources capacities of national meteorology and hydrology services, and
2. strengthening early warning and disaster risk technical capacities of national meteorology and hydrology services.

These expected results will contribute to Outcome 3 of UNDP's 2014-2017 Sub-Regional Project Document where countries can reduce the likelihood of conflicts

and lower the risk of natural disasters, and achieve Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 13 on Climate Action.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation

The project is the first to be funded by the newly-established India-UN Development Partnership Fund, managed by the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) in New York.

The Fund supports country-level, nationally-owned projects that would be catalytic towards achieving the 17 SDGs in areas such as building resilience, reducing poverty and hunger, improving health, education and equality, and increasing access to clean water, energy and livelihoods. The Fund will mainly support projects in least developed countries and small island developing states.

The Government of India will provide financial support and technology transfer through the training of hydrologists and meteorologists in India.

In terms of knowledge management, the project will develop knowledge products based on the lessons learnt and capture it in toolkits and other products for use during training and exchange between countries.

Stakeholder Engagement

The primary target beneficiaries of the project are the National Meteorological and Hydrological Services. The project will provide technical equipment and train hydrologists and meteorologists to enhance their capacity to monitor climate early warning and disseminate quality climate information.

The stakeholder consultation process, which will take place at the beginning of the project, will be inclusive of marginalized and vulnerable groups such as women, youth and people with disabilities. Equal training opportunities for both men and women will be given to national meteorologist and hydrologist where appropriate.

The project will build on lessons learnt from past and existing projects in the region and will build synergies with the most relevant existing programs and leveraging proven practices to enhance the development outcome of this project.

Project Management

The project will be directly implemented by the UNDP Pacific Office in Fiji under the Resilience and Sustainable Development Team. A Project Manager will be responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the project under the guidance of the Project Board with the support of the project team.

The project will complement existing projects implemented by UNDP and will seek to address gaps and lessons learnt from previous projects. The project staff will be responsible for all aspects of project implementation including financial management, monitoring and evaluation.

For more information, visit:

www.pacific.undp.org

United Nations Development Programme
Pacific Office in Fiji
Level 7 Kadavu House
414 Victoria Parade
Suva, Fiji



September 2017