



**PACIFIC CITIES RESPONDING TO CLIMATE CHANGE:  
VULNERABILITY AND ADAPTATION ASSESMENT WORKSHOP**



**June 1-3, 2011  
Suva, Fiji Islands**

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## **Background - Pacific Cities and Climate Change Initiative (PCCCI)**





As the challenges of rapid urbanisation in all three sub-regions of the Pacific become increasingly demanding on the resources of day to day management at local and national government and community level, there is a parallel demand for UN-Habitat to meet its mandated responsibility to promote socially and environmentally sustainable communities, towns and cities with the goal of providing adequate shelter for all. As the technical agency for managing urbanisation and city development, UN- Habitat has access to global and regional experience in the sustainable development of towns and cities such as toolkits, guidelines and processes that can be customised to the Pacific setting.

The urbanisation process in the Pacific has meant Pacific Island Countries (PIC) towns and cities have become the centres of economic and social development; and many have become focal points of commerce and industry. However the lack of urban sectoral data and information to formulate effective responses is notable in its absence. Without this information the ability to harness resources, create appropriate responses and provide opportunities for healthy, sustainable cities is limited.

The strengthening of local government in assessing their urban risks is seen as instrumental in further increasing regional PIC recognition of the value of the urban sector to economic development and social security and the supporting role that UN-Habitat has to PICs particularly in the climate change arena with a thematic focus on shelter, water and sanitation.

In response the Pacific CCCI (PCCCI) aims to strengthen the climate change response of cities and local governments. Cities are key drivers of climate change due to their high energy consumption, land use, waste generation and other activities that result in the release of the vast majority of greenhouse gases. At the same time, it is cities, and in particular the urban poor, in the developing world, that are most vulnerable to and have the least resilience against, for example, storms, floods, and droughts. Cities need to respond to climate change by cutting their greenhouse gas emissions (mitigation). The negative impact of climate change seems however unavoidable and for most cities in developing countries adaptation to the risks is a must.

The key components of the Cities and Climate Change Initiative are:

-  Advocacy, policy dialogue and policy change
-  Tool development and tool application
-  Piloting climate change adaptation and mitigation measures
-  Knowledge management and dissemination.

The PCCCI, participating countries are: Lami Town, Fiji; Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea; Apia, Samoa and Port Vila, Vanuatu. The low-lying atoll nations of Kiribati and Tuvalu have also expressed an interest in local government involvement in meeting the challenges that climate change brings.

Building momentum for local government to better respond to climate change in the Pacific Region, the first Pacific CCCI workshop was held in Suva, Fiji 1<sup>st</sup> -3<sup>rd</sup> June 2011. The workshop provided a comprehensive overview of tools methodologies and approaches to build the capacity of national teams in CCCI Pacific demonstration cities to undertake independently and in a participatory manner, Climate Change National Scoping Studies (NSS), City Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessments (VAA) and profiling local emissions. Throughout the workshop participants identified approaches to localize methodologies to best suit local needs and circumstances, whilst better linking the urban sector into national climate change policy frameworks.

### **Workshop objectives**

1. Enable CCCI partners to successfully complete and implement the VAA and GHG inventories in a participatory and holistic manner;
2. Include findings and reports into national communications and national development strategies for climate change focusing on the urban sector based on the development of the National Scoping Studies (NSS);
3. Refine participants' capabilities to initiate follow-up activities based on priority interventions identified with acquired planning skills (adapting UN-Habitat's SCP toolkit/ CCCI toolkits to strengthen the process); and
4. Refine participants' skills in resource-mobilizing techniques and funding schemes of private sectors, donors and other partners.

### **Expected Outcomes**

It was anticipated that the workshop would further strengthen the CCCI Pacific network of partners enhancing their knowledge and understanding concerning methodologies for city/ local vulnerability and adaptation assessments, adaptation and mitigation action planning and the development of policy options to scale up local/city climate change responses. It was also expected that participants would enhance current implementation mechanisms at the country level agreeing on next steps for completion of VAA, NSS, GHG inventories and action planning and explore how cities can be linked to the Pacific Urban Agenda within the climate change framework.

### **Participants**

The workshop has brought over 35 participants representing Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, with observers from the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology (RMIT), and Wellington City Council. The participants represented local government authorities and central agencies responsible for urban planning and management and environment, as well as academics and consultants (See Annex 1.Participants List).

**PACIFIC CITIES AND CLIMATE CHANGE INITIATIVE (PCCCI)**  
**Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment Workshop June 2011**

### **Partnerships for the organization of the workshop**

The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and the Commonwealth Local Government Forum (CLGF) co- hosted the first Pacific Cities Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment Workshop under the Pacific Cities and Climate Change Initiative (PCCCI).

### **Delivery of the workshop**

The Workshop consisted of eight (8) Sessions delivered during three (3) days. Workshop sessions included country presentations, structuring analyses for and coaching sessions on V&AA, NSS and GHG, discussing methodologies for efficient prioritization and action planning, and developing action plans for the finalization of the V&AA, NSS and GHG reports of participating countries. The workshop included a fieldtrip to Lami town to observe local adaptations in areas vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and extreme events (see Annex 2.Aide Memoire and Detailed Program).

Participants were provided with a CD containing the tools shared during the workshop as well as session training materials. It was agreed to circulate Information on World Habitat Day focused on Cities and Climate Change (when available).

### **Day 1- 1<sup>st</sup> June 2011: Climate Change Challenges and Local Responses in the Pacific**

|       |   |
|-------|---|
| 08:30 | <b>Session 1: Opening</b>   |
| 09:00 | <b>Session 2: Pacific Cities Responding to Climate Change –</b>   |
| 10:15 | <b>Coffee Break</b>   |
| 10:45 | <b>Session 3: Engaging at National Level in Support of Local Climate Change Action (National Scoping - NSS)</b> |
| 12:30 | <b>Lunch break</b>  |
| 14:00 | <b>Session 4: Coaching Session NSS</b>  |
| 15:30 | <b>Coffee break</b>   |
| 16:00 | <b>Session 4: (cont'd): Coaching Session NSS</b>  |
| 18:00 | <b>Welcome Cocktails</b>  |

#### **Session 1:**

UN-Habitat provided the opening remarks including a general description of the workshop structure, followed by an overview of climate change impacts and adaptation and mitigation programmes in the Pacific, highlighting the challenge for both national and local authorities to define climate change implications at the community level and making scientific evidence/data understandable to local communities. Emphasis was also made on the Pacific CCCI intent to assist local authorities in linking national frameworks to city-level actions and support efforts by national-city teams to identify opportunities for addressing climate change challenges through effective adaptation and mitigation measures, CCCI deals with climate change adaptation ('managing the unavoidable') and mitigation ('avoiding the un-manageable') (See Annex 3: Opening-Presentations).

## PACIFIC CITIES AND CLIMATE CHANGE INITIATIVE (PCCCI)

### Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment Workshop June 2011

There is considerable value in the promotion of regional climate change knowledge, experience-sharing and city-to-city cooperation to emphasize climate change within urban communities and to use this to educate local communities on issues of climate change. The challenge for accessing relevant and reliable climate information by local authorities was acknowledged.

✎ **Light bulb note:** How can local authorities influence policy? Local authorities could design innovative and pro-poor adaptation and mitigation pilot initiatives and action plans that are suited to their communities and help to strengthen capacity to support city/local climate change strategies.

#### *Session 2:*

In this session national teams from participating countries provided brief presentations on the impacts of climate change their countries are currently experiencing and on existing climate change activities. PCCCI pilot countries Fiji, PNG, Samoa also shared an overview of CCCI implementation activities highlighting challenges and achievements to date (See Annex 4: Presentations Session 2).

#### *Session 3:*

By highlighting that urbanization contributes to climate change affecting how a country advances sustainable development processes and considering that countries shared the experience of the exclusion of local government from national development and climate change discussions. In the third session of the workshop, UN-HABITAT provided a comprehensive overview of the **National Scoping Study (NSS)**<sup>1</sup>, which is intended to support and increase capacity of Pacific cities and Pacific local governments to link with the national discourse, and for cities and national governments to link with the global discourse (See Annex 5: Presentations Session 3).

It was emphasized that the NSS should identify the target audience and identify 'champion(s)' to drive urban climate change issues while focusing on benefits for communities that are vulnerable to climate change and disasters through "reality-based" research. Since towns and cities are drivers of economic growth, social change and opportunity and the NSS should frame compliance with partnership agreements at the national/regional/global level to enhance practical planning for mitigation and adaptation to climate change at the city level.

It was noted that funding constraints at the local level slow down the policy-making and approval process. Local climate change action with adaptation financing for local governments remains wanting in source, structure and clarity. Since current climate change funding is channeled to national programmes and linked to mitigation actions, local GHG inventories can be used to lever access to available climate change mitigation funding.

✎ **Light bulb note:** the NSS (a) **Focus on urban concerns of climate change**, the urban poor, and families living in high-risk areas a priority. (b) **Local governments to better connect with national government** to enable the inclusion of local government challenges.

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<sup>1</sup> Detailed ROAP Guidelines provide structural recommendations for the content of the NSS, included in the CD distributed to participants.

✎**Light bulb note:** Key elements of NSS are existing policy frameworks, regulations, action plans, the main drivers to push local issues, the linking of the urban sector to other sectors and the background on the science of climate change in relation to each country and the state of urbanization.

#### *Session 4:*

The coaching session of the NSS was focused on group work and addressed country specific issues. Country teams revised their NSS reports identifying information gaps and areas for improvement. Presentations by country were shared in plenary (See Annex 6: Presentations Session 4).

Issues highlighted by the representatives included poor coordination, national programmes omitting urban areas and concerns and the involvement of local communities, restriction of accessible funds, lack of capacity and proper equipment to assess climate change, absence of local climate change studies and a general lack of awareness within the local communities on climate change issues that need to be addressed within the report. Representatives acknowledged several strengthening approaches to enable them to establish a firm case for development, as well as refining the proper tools for addressing climate change.

Countries identified the following as target audience: national and local governments as well as implementation partners (NGO's and donor agencies); policy and decision makers (national government) low income groups in formal and informal settlements and urban customary villages, and vulnerable sectors like water. Sectoral assessments to include: infrastructure and public works, environment, land-use policies, and disaster risk management with recognition for strengthening rural-urban linkages and incorporating into report in order of prioritization. Urban partnerships to be further fostered with universities (UPNG, USP) and NGO's. These sectors included councilors within the urban areas, academics, and youth, religious and Women organizations within the local communities.

Champions would include: Ministries responsible for Local Government, Environment, Foreign Affairs, policy and decision makers, city councils, influential leaders (national, local, community), CCCI teams, private, industrial, commercial and infrastructure sectors. Suggestions for how to engage champions through education and awareness on climate change issues and through their involvement in project activities were shared in plenary.

✎**Light bulb note:** Clearly define role, responsibility and capacity of climate actors. Aim for strengthened city-climate change authority relationships/partnerships and to influence/contribute to urban elements within national climate policy.

✎**Light bulb note:** Define information and geographical boundaries to focus strategically on local/community level data to help communities to better understand climate change.



**PACIFIC CITIES AND CLIMATE CHANGE INITIATIVE (PCCCI)**  
**Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment Workshop June 2011**

**Day 2- 2<sup>nd</sup> June 2011: Strengthening Local Actions: City Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessments**

|       |   |
|-------|---|
| 08:30 | <b>Session 5: Participatory Vulnerability Assessments, Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management in Local Planning.</b><br>(Structuring V&AA analysis) |
| 09:30 | <b>Session 6: Coaching Session V&amp;AA/ Q&amp;A</b>  |
| 10:15 | <b>Coffee break</b>   |
| 10:45 | <b>Session 6(cont'd): Coaching Session V&amp;AA</b>   |
| 12.30 | <b>Lunch break</b>  |
| 14.00 | <b>Session 6(cont'd): Coaching Session V&amp;AA</b>   |
| 15.30 | <b>Coffee break</b>   |
| 16.00 | <b>Session 6(cont'd): Coaching Session V&amp;AA</b>   |
| 16.30 | <b>Field trip to Lami Town</b>  |

**Session 5:**

The fifth session of the workshop provided a comprehensive overview of the Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment (V&AA) which focuses on the vulnerability of urban centres to the impacts of climate change as well as adaptation mechanisms using *exposure*, *sensitivity* and *adaptive capacity* to outline vulnerability (See Annex 7: Presentations session 5) . UN-Habitat's tool<sup>2</sup> uses the three dimensions as a guide in determining indicators and vulnerability degrees and retrieves baseline data which includes stakeholders mapping so as not to duplicate available data and to identify existing resources. The tool helps the country teams outline the type of climate data that is needed, the purpose of gathering such data and their importance and relevance to the V&AA process. A lack of/unavailability of data (and analysis) is a shared challenge for PIC's efforts to identify current initiatives and programmes to tap into existing knowledge and resources. V&AA's depend on culture, the availability of resources to carry out assessments, planning processes, history of extreme events and natural disasters and timeframes (short-term to medium-term 20yrs, 30yrs, 50 yrs etc.).

Socio-economic data forms part of the basic information required for a V&AA. Local economic activities need to be reviewed to determine the activities highly dependent on weather and climate e.g. tourism. The geophysical characteristics of a city should be defined and assessed to identify adaptation options to projected impacts relative to how the land is being used. Land-use and zoning plans need to be reviewed to ascertain current uses of hazardous areas within the city boundaries, and disaster risk reduction plans need to be identified. Local development strategies and local government investment programmes will be an outcome of the V&AA and assessing local government's financial capacities is crucial. Teams need to pinpoint opportunities that could be made available to communities because of projected changes.

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<sup>2</sup> UN-HABITAT tool Participatory Climate Change Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment – A toolkit based on the Sorsogon City experience and the Sorsogon City Climate Change Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment included in the CD distributed to participants.



✈**Light bulb note:** (a) **Identify stakeholders** likely to be affected by the impacts of climate change within the city area. (b) **Clarify and specify scope/focus** so as not to be overwhelmed by the large amount of data available on climate change issues and existing programmes and different tools and processes. (c) **Map the initiative area and identify hotspots** in view of land-use and sectoral use and ascertain climate stimuli that could cause disasters as critical assessment work.

✈**Light bulb note:** Do not be deterred by the absence of local climate models when gathering data. Useful and relevant data can be inferred from regional projections in the absence of locally-scaled data. If the data is not available report it –gaps in the data adds to the vulnerability of the city.

#### *Session 6:*

The coaching session of the V&AA was focused on group work and addressed country specific issues. Country teams revised their V&AA draft reports identifying information gaps and areas for improvement. Presentations by country were shared in plenary (See Annex 8: Presentations Session 6).

In their presentations country teams indicated that V&AA drafts required further data collection to help them strengthen their cases. While information is available at the national level there is a paucity of local level data and what **is** available is difficult to access. This adds to the challenge of local governments' willingness to 'ownership' addressing the development challenges that climate change brings in their particular contexts. It is fundamental to involve local authorities in the V&AA development and to 'mainstream', or an incorporate climate change issue into their regular jobs/existing tasks.

✈**Light bulb note: Mainstream climate change projects and programmes into ongoing activities/work on the ground.** Keeping a project as separate from existing tasks threatens the sustainability of achievements beyond project funding lifetime. Further noting that gender mainstreaming needs to be included in the assessment as does the need to identify how women and children may be affected.

Responding to the issues raised regarding lack of information for conducting V&AA, the Commonwealth Local Government Forum (CLGF) indicated that it is establishing a common resource centre for local governments and Pacific local government database that will collate a broad range of local government data. CLGF hopes that by 2012 a very interactive website will be available. There is opportunity to provide climate change adaptation experiences to this database.

**PACIFIC CITIES AND CLIMATE CHANGE INITIATIVE (PCCCI)**  
**Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment Workshop June 2011**

**Day 3: 3<sup>rd</sup> June 2011: Strengthening Local CC Initiatives: Agreeing The Way Forward**

|       |  |
|-------|--|
| 08:30 | <b>Session 7: Profiling Local Emissions – opportunities for mitigation initiatives</b> (Structuring analysis of GHG profiling) |
| 9:30  | <b>Session 8: Coaching Session GHG profiling</b>   |
| 10:30 | <b>Coffee Break</b>  |
| 11:00 | <b>Session 8 (cont'd): Coaching Session GHG Q&amp;A</b>  |
| 12:30 | <b>Lunch</b>   |
| 14:00 | <b>Session 9: Agreeing the Way Forward and Closing</b><br>• Work plans and next steps  |
| 15:30 | <b>Coffee Break</b>  |
| 16:00 | <b>Closing</b>   |

**Session 7:**

Whilst Pacific Island Countries may have a negligible contribution to global greenhouse gas emissions, their cities still play a part in influencing climate change and related extreme events. Therefore the sixth session of the workshop provided an overview of the practical dimension of GHG profiling for developing mitigation initiatives at the local level (See Annex 9: Presentations Session7).

The main purpose of the GHG profiling is to identify how cities and urban areas contribute to the national GHG emissions factor as profiled in countries' national communications reports. While national emissions may be small on the global scale, cities contribution to the national factor may be high. Cities need to determine contribution to national GHG emissions<sup>3</sup> and identify opportunities to work with national governments on emission reduction efforts in order to use this platform to lobby nationally and internally for global reduction of GHG emissions.

It was suggested that to develop the GHG profiling countries need to:

- ✚ Obtain the national GHG inventory outlined in national communications;
- ✚ Select the GHG's and key sectors that are most relevant to the city;
- ✚ Collect secondary data and the national emissions factor to compare local and national data;
- ✚ Define boundaries and compute estimations;
- ✚ Consolidate into a relevant report indicating mitigation opportunities linked to city activities and development plan.

**Session 8:**

The coaching session of the GHG profiling was focused on group work and addressed country specific issues. Country teams drafted their GHG profiling reports identifying information gaps and challenges. Presentations by country were shared in plenary (See Annex 10: Presentations Session 8).

<sup>3</sup> The GHG audit report of the city of Negombo, Srilanka provided in the workshop CD to the participants.

Country experience and reports indicated a general lack of expertise for streamlining climate change and monitoring of GHG emissions, hence it was agreed that keeping reports simple and easy to understand would be most practical and useful. Waste management, transport and energy sectors were identified as the key areas where cities/local governments could focus their GHG profiling as leading to develop practical actions “mitigation strategies” locally.

Pilot cities like Lami Town decided to begin profiling their council operations with intention to expand to relevant sectors to strategically monitor the level of GHG emissions within administrative boundaries to then identify quick wins (short term) mitigation strategies.

**Light bulb note:** This is a work in progress, start with the basics and report the data and emissions that are within local government/ city’s control.

#### *Session 9:*

To agree on the next steps and synthesize the work developed throughout the workshop, country teams developed their work plans and presented them in plenary (See Annex 11: Presentations session 9). It was agreed that revised drafts of the NSS, V&AA and GHG audits will be finalised and submitted by en June 2011.

As a feedback to the workshop organizers, country participants indicated that their needs were addressed to their satisfaction throughout the workshop and voiced their request to make of this workshop a first step to further develop PCCI activities in the Pacific. And recommending another workshop to share final reports and to collaborate as a group in seeking resources and additional support to ensure the sustainability of actions and allow for national replication.

### **Annex 1. Participants List**

#### **Fiji:**

- Mr. Doni Wainiqolo Technical Officer II, Dept Town & Country Planning
- Mr. Samuela Tawakedrau, EIA Officer, Dept Town & Country Planning
- Mr. Viliame Momoivalu, Dept of Environment
- Ms. Kirti Chaya, National Coordinator 2nd National Communication, Dept of Environment
- Ms. Preeya Ieli, Chief Executive Officer, Lami Town Council
- Mr. John Pickering, Building Inspector, Lami Town Council
- Mr. Aswant Prasad, Building Inspector, Lami Town Council
- Ms. Selaima Maitoga, Acting Health Inspector, Lami Town Council
- Ms. Naleem Ashika Raj, Accounts Officer, Lami Town Council
- Ms. Laisani Raikoti, Senior Accounts/ Revenue Officer, Lami Town Council
- Ms. Jacqueline Hughes, CCCI National Consultant, Scope Pacific
- Ms. Nina Sikiti, Graduate Environmental Scientist, Scope Pacific
- Ms. Julia Whippy, Graduate Environmental Scientist, Scope Pacific

#### **Kiribati:**

- Ms. Bweneata Kaoti Environment Inspector Min of Environment, Lands & Agricultural Development
- Mr. Bouatake Tengkam, Local Government Officer, Min of Internal & Social Affairs
- Mr. Tebou Taoaba, Betio Town Council

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**Papua New Guinea:**

- Ms. Lynee Towe , Office of Urbanisation
- Ms. Angela Mageto, Physical/Town Planner, NCDC, Port Moresby
- Mr. Jacob Ekinye, Senior Policy Analyst, Adaptation Section, Office of Climate Change and Development
- Mr. Sebastine Isu, NCDC, Port Moresby
- Ms. Georgina Numbasa, Researcher/Lecturer, University of PNG
- Ms. Regina Kiele-Sapak, Lecturer ,University of PNG

**Samoa :**

- Mr. Sakaria Taituave, Assistant CEO, Internal affairs
- Ms. Ipuniueseia Fiona Sapatu, Principal Strategic Planner Officer, Planning and Urban Management Agency, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
- Ms. Aleluia Taise, Principal Urban Management Officer , Planning & Urban Management Agency
- Mr. Faavesi Asi, Assistance Research Officer, Min Works, Transport & Infrastructure.

**Vanuatu:**

- Mr. Ernest Bani, CCCI National Consultant

**Tuvalu:**

- Mr. Lopati Samasoni, Deputy Secretary, Dept of Rural Development
- Mr. Uluao Lauti, Secretary Funafuti Town Council
- Mr. Melton Tauetia SNC Coordinator, Dept of Environment

**Regional :**

- Professor Darryn McEvoy, Principal Researcher In Climate Change Adaptation, Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology (RMIT)
- Mr. Chris Cameron, Wellington City Council

**CLGF PACIFIC**

- Mr. Sachin Sharma Project Officer, CLGF Pacific

**UN-HABITAT:**

- Ms. Laid Mias, Cities and Climate Change Specialist, UN-HABITAT Philippines
- Ms. Angela Pinzon, Human Settlements Advisor /CCCI Regional Coordinator, UN-HABITAT Fukuoka Office
- Ms. Sarah Mecartney, Pacific UN-Habitat Programme Manager

**Annex 2. Detailed Program**

**PACIFIC CITIES AND CLIMATE CHANGE INITIATIVE (PCCCI)**  
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| <b>DAY 1</b> | <b>Climate Change Challenges and Local Responses in the Pacific</b>  |
|--------------|--|
| 8:00         | <b>Registration</b>  |
| 8:30         | <b>Session 1: Opening</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ms Sarah Mecartney, Habitat Programme Manager UN-HABITAT Pacific: Impacts of climate change in an urbanising Pacific and Introduction to the Pacific Cities and Climate Change Initiative.</li> <li>Ms. Angela Pinzon, Human Settlements Advisor/ CCCI Regional Coordinator, UN-HABITAT ROAP: Introducing the workshop</li> <li>Group Photo</li> </ul>  |
| 9:00         | <b>Session 2: Pacific Cities Responding to Climate Change</b> (PCCCI current situation)/ Country Presentations by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ms. Kirti Chaya, National Coordinator Dept of Environment, <b>Fiji</b></li> <li>Ms. Preeya Ieli, Chief Executive Officer, <b>Lami Town , Fiji</b></li> <li>Mr. Bouataake Tengkam, Local Government Officer, <b>Kiribati</b></li> <li>Ms. Georgina Numbasa, Researcher/Lecturer , University of PNG, <b>Port Moresby, PNG</b></li> <li>Ms. Aleluia Taise, Principal Urban Management Officer, Planning &amp; Urban Management Agency, <b>Samoa</b></li> <li>Mr. Melton Tauetia, SNC Coordinator, Dept of Environment, <b>Tuvalu</b></li> </ul> |
| 10.15        | Coffee Break   |
| 10:45        | <b>Session 3: Engaging at National Level in Support of Local Climate Change Action</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ms. Laid Mias, Cities and Climate Change Specialist, UN-HABITAT Philippines: <b>Structuring NSS analysis:</b></li> <li><b>Levering resources part of national strategies</b></li> <li><b>Communication of strategies: Information</b>, Consultation &amp; Participation Building support, commitment and partnerships</li> <li><b>Economic dimension of planning for Climate Change</b> ( how to tap resources and use current resources strategically)</li> <li><b>Opportunities for Synergizing CC and DRR/</b> possible options and how to do it</li> </ul>           |
| 12:30        | Lunch break  |
| 14:00        | <b>Session 4: Coaching Session NSS: Country Teams Group Work</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discussion and exercise of application</li> <li>Addressing issues on current NSS drafts</li> </ul>   |
| 15:30        | Coffee break   |
| 16:00        | <b>Session 4(cont'd): Coaching Session NSS</b> -Plenary presentations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mr. Doni Wainiqolo, Technical officer II, Dept Town &amp; Country Planning, <b>Fiji</b></li> <li>Ms. Bweneata Kaoti, Environment Inspector, Min of Environment, lands &amp; Agricultural Development, <b>Kiribati</b></li> <li>Ms. Angela Mageto, Physical Town Planner, NCDC, <b>Port Moresby, PNG</b></li> <li>Ms. Aleluia Taise, Principal Urban Management Officer, Planning &amp; Urban Management Agency, <b>Samoa</b></li> <li>Mr. Lopati Samasoni, Deputy Secretary, Dept of Rural Development, <b>Tuvalu</b></li> </ul>  |
| 17:30        | Discussion and questions from participants   |
| 18:00        | Reception  |

**PACIFIC CITIES AND CLIMATE CHANGE INITIATIVE (PCCCI)**  
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|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| <b>DAY 2</b> | <b>Strengthening Local Adaptation Actions: City Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessments</b>  |
| 08.30        | <b>Session 5:</b><br>Ms.Laids Mias, Cities and Climate Change Specialist, UN-HABITAT Philippines<br><b>Structuring VAA analysis:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How processing the information under the framework for city exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity.</li> <li><b>Climate change and disaster – Addressing the most vulnerable</b> (opportunities for Synergizing CC and DRR/ possible options and how to do it Other environment related additional topics,(biodiversity),</li> </ul>   |
| 9:30         | <b>Session 6: Coaching Session VAA : Country Teams Group Work</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discussion and exercise of application</li> <li>Addressing issues on current drafts</li> </ul>   |
| 10.15        | Coffee break  |
| 10:45        | <b>Session 6(cont'd): Coaching Session VAA</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discussion and exercise of application</li> <li>Addressing issues on current drafts</li> </ul>  |
| 12.30        | Lunch break   |
| 14.00h       | <b>Session 6(cont'd): Coaching Session VAA</b> Plenary Presentations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mr. Doni Wainiqolo, Technical officer II, Dept Town &amp; Country Planning, <b>Fiji</b></li> <li>Ms. Bweneata Kaoti, Environment Inspector, Min of Environment, lands &amp; Agricultural Development, <b>Kiribati</b></li> <li>Ms. Georgina Numbasa, Researcher/Lecturer , University of PNG, <b>Port Moresby, PNG</b></li> <li>Ms.Aleluia Taise, Principal Urban Management Officer, Planning &amp; Urban Management Agency, <b>Samoa</b></li> <li>Mr. Lopati Samasoni, Deputy Secretary, Dept of Rural Development, <b>Tuvalu</b></li> <li>Mr.Uluao Lauti, Secretary, Funafuti Town, <b>Tuvalu</b></li> </ul> |
| 15.30        | Coffee break  |
| 16.00h       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discussion and questions from participants</li> </ul>  |
| 16.30        | <b>Field trip to Lami</b>   |
| 18.00        | Free  |
| <b>DAY 3</b> | <b>Strengthening Local CC Initiatives: Agreeing The Way Forward</b>   |
| 08.30h       | <b>Session 7 :</b><br>Ms.Laids Mias, Cities and Climate Change Specialist, UN-HABITAT Philippines<br><b>Structuring GHG analysis:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How to structure the report</li> <li>Extrapolating national information at the city level,</li> <li>Opportunities for developing city level actions</li> </ul>   |
| 9:30         | <b>Session 8: Coaching Session GHG profiling: Country Teams Group Work</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Q&amp;A</li> <li>Exercise of application</li> <li>Addressing issues on current drafts</li> </ul>  |
| 10.30h       | Coffee Break  |
| 11:00        | <b>Session 8 (cont'd): Coaching Session GHG Profiling Plenary Presentations</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mr. Doni Wainiqolo, Technical officer II, Dept Town &amp; Country Planning, <b>Fiji</b></li> <li>Ms. Bweneata Kaoti, Environment Inspector, Min of Environment, Lands &amp; Agricultural Development, <b>Kiribati</b></li> <li>Ms. Angela Mageto, Physical Town Planner, NCDC, <b>Port Moresby, PNG</b></li> <li>Ms. Alleluia Taise, Principal Urban Management Officer, Planning &amp; Urban Management Agency, <b>Samoa</b></li> <li>Mr. Lopati Samasoni, Deputy Secretary, Dept of Rural Development, <b>Tuvalu</b></li> </ul>  |
| 12.30h       | Lunch   |

## PACIFIC CITIES AND CLIMATE CHANGE INITIATIVE (PCCCI)

### Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment Workshop June 2011

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| 14.00h | <b>Session 9: The way forwards</b> (Consolidation of the work to be developed) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ms. Georgina Numbasa, Researcher/Lecturer , University of PNG, <b>Port Moresby, PNG</b></li><li>• Ms. Fiona Sapatu, Principal Planner Officer, Planning and Urban Management Agency, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, <b>Samoa</b></li></ul> |
| 15.30h | Coffee Break  |
| 16.00h | Closing   |