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Agenda item 11 c)

REPORT OF THE PORTFOLIO MONITORING MISSION IN COOK ISLANDS

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INTRODUCTION

Background and scope of the mission

1. As part of the Knowledge Management (KM) Strategy, the Adaptation Fund Board secretariat (the secretariat) conducts missions to projects/programmes under implementation to collect and analyze lessons learned through its portfolio. The secretariat's work plan for the fiscal year 2020 (FY20) which was approved by the Adaptation Fund Board (the Board) at its thirty-third meeting (Decision B.33/50) includes a portfolio monitoring mission in the Cook Islands to visit two projects funded by the Adaptation Fund. This report covers the FY20 mission from 12 to 20 July 2019 to the project "Pa Enea Action for Resilient Livelihoods (PEARL)" which is currently implemented by the MFEM and executed by Climate Change Cook Islands (CCCI) and to the finalized project "Enhancing resilience of coastal communities of Samoa to climate change" which was implemented by UNDP and executed by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE).
2. The mission targeted these projects for a number of reasons including: it is expected to assist with learning from concrete adaptation practices, such as in integrated water security management, coastal management and disaster risk reduction in a Small Island Developing State; gaining a better understanding from the small grants approach to create communities' ownership; observing the impacts of institutional capacity building and interinstitutional synergies for replication and scaling up of concrete interventions.

Methodology

3. The secretariat was represented by a senior climate change specialist, and a programme analyst. The mission was carried out from July 12th to July 20th, 2019 and included field visits to project sites in the outer islands of Aitutaki and Mangaia. The methodology used for the monitoring mission comprised qualitative semi-structured interviews and meetings with key stakeholders from communities, local government, non-government entities, MNRE, CCCI and the Designated Authority of the Adaptation Fund. The mission visited project beneficiaries on-site and met with representatives from the MNRE, CCCI, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Agriculture, and other relevant stakeholder part of the project steering committee in the capital, in Rarotonga. A set of guiding questions, covering the afore-mentioned objectives, had been prepared for the mission and shared in advance with MFEM and UNDP (see Annex 1).

PROJECT/PROGRAMME CONTEXT AND PROGRESS TO DATE

Context

4. The climate of the Cook Islands is sub-tropical to tropical oceanic, moderated by trade winds. The South Pacific Convergence Zone (SPCZ, Figure 1), the largest and most persistent extension of the Inter-tropical Convergence Zone, usually lies between the two main island

clusters (the northern and southern groups) of the Cook Islands. The northern group consists of five atolls (Pukapuka, Rakahanga, Manihiki, Suvarrow and Penrhyn) and a sand cay (Nassau). The southern group consists of four makatea islands (Mangaia, Atiu, Mauke and Mitiaro), two atolls (Palmerston and Manuae), one almost-atoll (Aitutaki), one sand cay (Takutea) and one high island (Rarotonga). The three uninhabited islands (Suvarrow, Takutea, and Manuae) are wildlife reserves. This, and the wide latitudinal separation between the island groups, means that the current climates of the two groups are somewhat different. This means that during the El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) events, a natural climate pattern across the tropical Pacific Ocean drives annual variability in Cook Islands' climate as well. During El Niño, the southern islands experience drought and the northern islands experience more rainfall. During La Niña, the opposite effect of flash flooding is experienced in the southern islands and drought in the northern islands.

5. The Cook Islands experiences a range of natural hazards, including tropical cyclones, tsunami, floods and droughts. It is increasingly vulnerable to slow and fast onset events resulting from natural, man-made and climate related hazards such as coastal erosion from sea level rise, ocean acidification, tropical cyclones and drought. In addition, the existing socio-economic, infrastructure and environmental pressures intensify this vulnerability. The outer islands of the Cook Islands (known as Pa Enea) has been challenged to effectively implement disaster risk management, water and food security plans due to limited national coordination frameworks, information gaps, and duplication of effort resulting in poor and/or insufficient early warning systems and coping strategies.

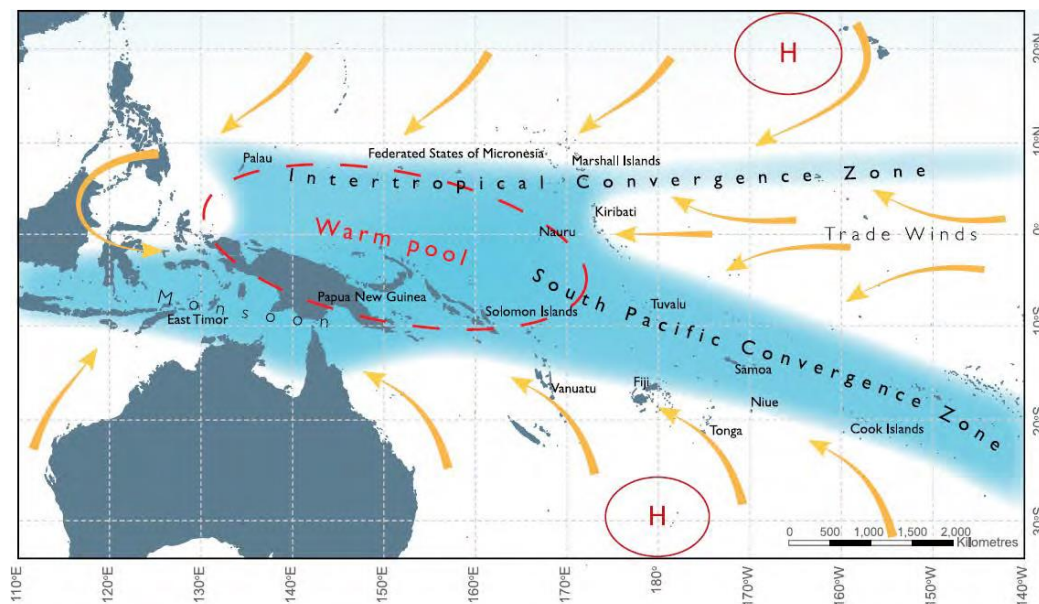


Figure 1: South Pacific Convergence Zone in Relation to Inter-tropical Convergence Zone in the South Pacific Ocean. Source: project document.

6. The project, thus, aims to build and implement an integrated approach to further increase the adaptive capacity of remote island communities and ecosystems to disaster risk and climate

change impacts. It will do so through the following components: i) Strengthening national and local capacity for monitoring and decision making to respond and to reduce risks associated with climate change; ii) Establishing climate resilient water management instruments using integrated and community based approach; and iii) Raising awareness and establish a knowledge exchange platform to increase adaptive capacity to revitalize agriculture production systems.



Figure 2: Projects target areas

Progress to Date for both projects

7. The project implemented by MFEM was approved by the Board at its thirty-first meeting, and the agreement was signed with the implementing entity in May 2018. The inception workshop was held on December 6, 2018 and marked the commencement of the project implementation. The expected duration of the project is three years. To date the trustee has transferred US\$ 1,341,455 or 44.7% of the approved amount for the project.

8. The programme implemented by UNDP was approved by the Board at its sixteenth meeting, and the agreement was signed with the implementing entity in February 2012. The inception workshop was held on July 4, 2012 and marked the commencement of the project implementation. The expected duration of the project was five years. To date the trustee has transferred US\$ 5,381,600 or 100% of the approved amount for the project. In line with the performance-based grant financing used by the Fund, UNDP, had submitted four annual project performance reports (PPR) to the Board at the time of the mission. The project's implementation progress has been rated satisfactory in all the reports provided since the project's inception. The project has gone through a mid-term evaluation and the secretariat is waiting to receive the final evaluation report and audited statement which will confirm the operational closure of the programme.

MEETINGS, SITE VISITS AND FINDINGS OF THE MISSION

9. The representatives of the secretariat met with a number of stakeholders including project beneficiaries during the five days of the mission, discussing various aspects of the project implementation and execution. A number of field visits were undertaken in the outer islands of Aitutaki and Mangaia. The agenda of the mission is provided in Annex 2 of this report.

10. The mission team had several meetings with government representatives on the main island of Rarotonga. Specifically, they met with members of the Development Coordination Division in the Ministry of Finance and Economic Management (NIE) and with representatives from UNDP, which is the implementing entity for the first project implemented in Cook Islands. After the mission team met with the Secretary of Foreign Affairs & Immigration, which is the Adaptation Fund Designated Authority (DA) for the Cook Islands. It also met with the Financial Secretary of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Management and with the Director of Climate Change Cook Islands, which is the EE for this project. The team then met with the chief of staff within the office of the Prime Minister. The mission team met with the director of IT department of the government and the director of the *Pa Enua* (outer islands) Governments. representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture, which coordinates the agriculture component (3) under the PEARL project the project steering group (PSG) and the project management unit (PMU) to review the SRICC and PEARL projects' outcomes and progress up to date.

11. In addition to the project AFB secretariat administered a hands-on training on the meeting AF reporting requirements to the IE and the EE teams.

12. On the third and fourth day the mission team visited Aitutaki outer island in the South and met with the island mayor and municipal council. In addition, met with project beneficiaries and visited sites on enhanced agriculture and food security through nurseries and a craft shop for coconut oil production and other products run by women. The team also visited nature-based coastal management interventions that included plantings of various vegetation, such as coconut. At the end of the fourth day the mission team departed from Aitutaki to Rarotonga, and the fifth day the mission team visited the outer island of Mangaia in the North. There met with the island mayor and the municipal council, with many beneficiaries involved in agricultural activities and observed the fishing boats donated by the project. On both islands, the team observed various water harvesting (for both household and agricultural use) and deployment systems.

13. The following section summarizes the findings of such visits and meetings during the mission.

Challenges and opportunities to strengthen climate change adaptation in the Outer Islands

14. The two main development targets for the Cook Islands are resilience and food security. The overseas development assistance totals US\$ 70 million annually.

15. The Outer Islands have their own administration and development priorities and they receive funding from the central government located in the main island – Rarotonga. Common issues identified are coastal erosion and food security. In general, it is observed that the outer islands are characterized by low capacity, due also to the fact that the working age group leave the islands to go to the main island in search for jobs, leaving the young and the elderly there.

16. The entire ocean zone is 2 million square meters, and the government is now exploring the opportunity to buy a multi-purpose ship which can service all the outer islands, being already Aitutaki and Mangaia the more connected in terms of flights and ships.

17. The challenges identified under the SRICC project was the low accessibility level to special services as there is a lack of experts, therefore they had to outsource a company with expertise on water from New Zealand. The main impact of the UNDP project in the northern islands is the dietary variety and food security through water access.

18. The SRICC project supported the Northern Islands with the installation of EWS, before they had AFM radios for weather forecasts. In the farthest north island Pukapuka there is access to a database and communities have access to smartphones. Here inhabitants rely also on traditional knowledge (winds, sea currents) and the meteorological services are seeing how to include indigenous knowledge. The project established 10 EWS to monitor weather and climate on real time basis, and three more will be installed in the Northern islands of Nassau and Palmerston. The encountered challenge relates to the maintenance of systems up and running when there is an internet breakdown.

19. Moreover, the project installed and repaired 10 water tanks, also with fund coming from Japan. In addition to the infrastructure provided, the project provides trainings and sensitization to people and the island governments on water security and on their maintenance. Every island has an asset management plan and when water tanks have been repaired, the island government needs to maintain them. It is worth mentioning, that water usage differs in the Northern and in the Southern islands, in the North all rain water is harvested, whereas the water in the South is not for drinking purposes but for sanitation. In the Southern Island of Aitutaki rainwater is used for drinking purposes as the water pumped from the ground is not potable. In addition to water management plans, every island has its own disaster risk management (DRM) plan, a subcomponent of the latter is the drought plan which includes provisions to monitor water usage in the islands. The PEARL project reinforcement of this aspect is a collaboration with the Ministry of Health (under the WASH programme) to check periodically water condition on the islands.

Best practices and lessons learned are helping in ensuring sustainability and replicability of adaptation interventions

20. The PEARL project implemented by the MFEM is an example of how a project can build upon best practices and lessons learned from another initiative, as it is in this case the SRICC project that was implemented by UNDP.

21. One of the findings from the SRICC project is that the senior citizens appreciated the initiative but were concerned about the continuity of some of the proposed measures. In fact, through the project they learned how to use tablets and to access information online. This was useful to conduct surveys instead of using paper. A solution was to introduce a training of trainers' approach, involving schools, on the use of tablets to collect data. In this way kids could teach their parents ensuring continuity. The project created Facebook pages for the communities, but did not continue to update them due to the lack of internet access at the household level. The project sought to create a partnership with Blue Sky, a telecom company, nevertheless they have not subsidized costs to install internet connections.

22. All Pa Enea islands have medium-term development plans, known as community sustainable development plans (CSDP), with integrated CCA and DRR aspects, as a result of the SRICC project. These plans detail all development priorities and incorporate fully functioning Integrated Disaster Preparedness and Response Systems. The plans have been updated to be aligned to the national sustainable development plan (NSDP). This was possible through consultations conducted under the PEARL project, which were also useful to update the islands disaster risk management (DRM) plans, including considerations of the island drought management and response plan. The priorities established and set forward in the CSDP are discussed at community and then district level with the mayor and the island chancellors, which represent grassroot people. The seen challenges refer to a situation where there could be conflict of interests, and these plans needed to include an exit strategy, to for example define who should hold the assets once the project has finalized.

23. The project implemented by UNDP and the project implemented by the MFEM have a component on Small Grants (SG). In the UNDP project the SG presented some solutions at household level (e.g. home protection from coastal erosion) and others at community level (such as coastal protection, planting native trees as a shorter type of coconut which allows women to harvest it). In general SG were delivered to all 11 Pa Enea to implement CCA and DRR within the framework of integrated island and community-level DRR and CCA action plans. The identified challenge is the low capacity to develop proposals to be submitted for consideration of the technical committee, therefore people were given the possibility to write in Maori and were supported by the team. Before the set amount allocated to the SG was standardized, then it was tailored according to the specific nature of the initiative and this latter approach was proven to be more efficient. Under this component, the project partnered with the island government as they saw positive impacts.

24. Under the project implemented by MFEM the Economic Resilience Fund and the Water Security Fund will channel support to communities or individuals following a similar mechanism used in the SG under the UNDP project. The PMU will coordinate the overall process and the Project Steering Group (PSG) will have a final decision or a vetting power for every single SG. Every island council will be informed about the SG submissions as the endorsement of the local

government is key, this due to the two-fold governance in the Cook Islands. In the event that the PSG approved a SG but the island council rejects it, the PMU will ask for justifications, recommendations and solutions.

25. As part of the coastal adaptation measures in Aitutaki and the islands in the Blue Lagoon the project helped planting coconut trees. This is a learning process, as in some cases they were planted too close to the sea, not allowing for the roots to grow sufficiently, which in some cases are submerged by water. Nevertheless, roots helped to retain waves and if a tree falls, it is left there so it can create a barrier as the sand builds around it. The project and the island council monitor trees every three months and as a solution they plan to plant in a zigzag formation so that trees that stand in the back can have a better protection.

26. The other visited island Mangaia belongs to the northern group of islands, and its population is approximately 300 hundred people. This island presents a volcanic soil which is apt to cultivate. Here the UNDP project provided fishing boats which helped creating a resilient economic stream for the people, provided wheelchairs to disabled people and installed touristic street signs indicating points of interest on the entire island. The Pearl project is upscaling the results of the UNDP project by conducting a household survey to update the disaster risk management plans, and the agricultural component is upscaled through the involvement of young farmers, which are mostly women. As part of livelihoods diversification activities women are working with coconut, weaving, sewing and making other handicrafts, and they receive about 10 tourists per month to whom they can sell their handicrafts.



Picture 2: Woman preparing the material for weaving handicrafts in Mangaia

Evidence-base is key in supporting agricultural policies and in supporting small-holder farmers resilience and food security

27. The project is working towards the objective of increasing the adaptive capacity of rural communities living in the outer islands. It does this through the collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), which is the EE and coordinator in the PEARL project under its component 3 “Revitalized agricultural production systems strengthening island food sources and livelihoods in the Pa Enuā”.

28. The MoA established an Agricultural Intelligence Data System called AgINTEL (Agricultural intelligence) to monitor agricultural activities, like tracking market crops and vegetable supply and demand for production and price changes on Rarotonga, which has successfully been operating for the past three years. Data information has been shared through the Agriculture Market bulleting since 2017 and informs farmers on market opportunities, providing them with a way to plan their own production and price their products. The bulletin provides prices and volumes of produce sold at Punanaga Nui market (Rarotonga) and is developed using results from the AgINTEL.

29. The PEARL project will support in extending this model to the Pa Enuā, to help these farmers supply vegetable crops to other markets, namely Rarotonga. The extension of the AgINTEL database will start on the islands of Mauke, Mitiaro, Mangaia, Atiu and Aitutaki. Data collection is done in a three-fold way: i) household survey to capture farmers agricultural production (it is worth mentioning that the majority of farmers in the Cook Islands are subsistence farmers); ii) enterprise survey to restaurants and hotels. The data tracking for hotels was not successful due to low information sharing, therefore now the government is planning to do a household survey to capture what families sell to hotels; and iii) market survey to capture quantity of agricultural produce sold at the main island markets. The project is supporting agriculture and island administration officers through trainings on how to conduct surveys, and the methodology to conduct interviews. In the outer islands, agriculture is not under the MoA but under the island government, therefore the MoA signed an MoU with the outer island governments on sharing information rights.

30. The database includes a farmer profile to approve loans with the Bank of Cook Islands, this indicates each farmer’s activity and the kind of crop they want to cultivate. The MoA supplies seedlings and soil to farmers, who select what to plant. There was an increase of farmers from 16 to 40 since the program started. The minister plans to send information in the form of a bulletin with agricultural produce market price in Rarotonga to farmers cell phones through the company blue Sky. Data is shown in a clear and friendly and it is the result of a consultation process.

31. Under this component, the project is implementing a variety of adaptation options to enhance food security and to promote livelihoods diversification, such as the establishment of

island plant and seedling nurseries. The MoA is providing propagation of seeds such as capsicums, tomatoes, broccoli, lettuce, cabbage, watermelon, cucumber, eggplants, etc. Other essential crops for food security are taro, cassava, bananas. A nursery or crop bank has been installed on every island, building on FAO support. The project has been benefitting young farmers who are receiving technical support from the project, and some of them are now self-sufficient by buying and their own seedlings and selling vegetables in the market. Even though agriculture is a men-led activity, except in the northern island of Pukapuka, some of the young farmers among the most empowered are women.



Picture 2: Project beneficiary showing his home nursery in Aitutaki

LESSONS LEARNED

32. In addition to the observation made above, a few specific insights have emerged from these adaptation projects and can be highlighted. In general, many of the development challenges specific to small islands plague adaptation projects as well.

33. **Adaptation needs functioning, efficient supply chains.** Distances and lack of connectivity make it difficult to execute all aspects of project-related work. This is especially relevant for activities relying on materials that have to be procured and shipped. Making shipments can only be done a few times a year, and any additional complexities that may arise (for example if there are essential elements that were not included with a shipment) can have a cascading effect on the project. Aside from significant delays, there could be issues with storage, human resources, and other.

34. **Adaptation needs people.** Human capacity is a constraining factor in Cook Islands. The population on Rarotonga is around 17,000 and falling, and on the other islands by far smaller (2-

3 digit on some of the outer islands.) Furthermore, the demographics are skewed in favor of the very young and very old, with many of those in the middle gone to work abroad. This seems to have major implications on the project as there appear to be fewer eager participants/beneficiaries available to dedicate themselves to the activities, compared to other Adaptation Fund projects. This was particularly on display with the activity trying to mobilize participants in the “Young Farmers” sub-component, which aimed to involve young people in agriculture but in fact found traction with older participants instead. More generally, it appears that while many of the activities offer what are in principle attractive opportunities for the populace, the competition for the human resources is strong as there are other opportunities available, and the incentives are not particularly compelling. Furthermore, social resilience seems to be high. While the islands are highly exposed and their economies are extremely vulnerable to climatic disasters, the populace as a whole is resilient, as Cook Islanders have the right-to-reside in New Zealand, social ties are strong, and many citizens have family members who are able to provide some support, e.g. through remittances.

35. Cost-effectiveness is low relative to projects in countries with different socio-economic conditions (at least in classical economic terms). Extremely limited industry, isolation from foreign markets, generally poor connectivity, and other economic factors are among the reasons why the cost of materials is very high by global standards. If the human resource constraint is added, it becomes clear that a project in Cook Islands, and likewise similar countries (notably other Pacific Island countries), will not be able to deliver the same volume of outputs as a typical project in a mainland target area.

36. For Cook Islands, environmental degradation does not seem to be a risk, and it is not a currently a significant factor in relation to resilience. Very often, much of adaptation action not simply about current and future climate, but also current and future socioeconomic and other environmental conditions, and how those, in combination with climate change, will result in risks that need to be managed. In the case of Cook Islands, however, at this time there seem to be no imminent threats to the environment, i.e. that would undermine resilience through destruction or degradation of vital ecosystems, be it through land-use conversion either for agriculture or through urban growth, or resource extraction. This is in part due to a lack of population pressure.

37. Unique set of circumstances draw unique sets of adaptation challenges and solutions. Given such unique circumstances, it can be understandable why it is not necessarily clear what is the optimal adaptive solution. For instance, in case of water tanks, there are pros and cons in using concrete vs. plastic tanks, including in cost, ease of transportation, ease or possibility of repair, durability, the resilience of the water tank itself to extreme weather events (e.g. plastic tanks are light enough to be displaced and damaged by winds), disposal, alternative uses (e.g. a concrete tank can double as a shelter in a disaster). It makes sense to implement a range of solutions, and, very importantly, to methodically capture the knowledge and innovation emerging from these experiences\

ANNEXES

- Key questions
- Agenda of the mission and participants

ANNEX I: Key questions

A set of questions was prepared for the objectives of the mission, which were applied for the mission.

Key guiding questions in the targeted learning plan	
Mission objectives	Key questions for the mission
<p><u>Objective 1: to collect lessons learned from concrete adaptation practices in the context of integrated water security management, coastal management and disaster risk reduction in a Small Island Developing State.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lessons drawn from pilot integrated water-management (rainwater catchment and storage, and groundwater management), through community-based actions and infrastructure climate-proofing projects; (Both projects) • Learn from the process for mainstreaming climate change adaptation in key development sectors policy of the Cook Islands (Agriculture, Infrastructure and Tourism); (Both projects) • Learn from the project’s strategy in supporting the health sector by tackling vector-borne diseases to address climate-induced health risks; (UNDP) • Learn from the programme’s climate resilient shoreline hard and soft protection measures installed; (UNDP) • Learn from the programme’s approach in strengthening disaster risk governance; (MFEM) • Enhancing and diversifying livelihoods and strengthening food security by introducing new agricultural production systems, post-harvest processing of crops (including value added products; island specialties; plant and seedling nurseries; 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Based on what previous experiences/studies were the project adaptation options selected? 2) What, if any, were the main challenges faced by the project in implementing its identified adaptation options? 3) How have the water security management, coastal management and DRR adaptation activities helped in adapting to climate change impacts? 4) What were the most innovative options proposed through the project and how have they been accepted by the communities? 5) What are the considerations for the sustainability of the proposed innovative options? 6) To what extent was local/traditional knowledge considered? 7) What would you consider to be the most successful aspects of the project interventions regarding livelihood diversification for the target communities? 8) Have there been any developments of note on the environmental and social risks of the project since the design? If yes, how have those been managed? 9) What steps have been taken to measure the success of the Water Security Fund and the Economic resilience Fund? Are these mechanisms proving their potential to

<p>school gardens; etc.) and fisheries techniques; (Both projects)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learn from the programme's integrated approach by developing the Water Security Fund and the Economic Resilience Fund as instruments enabling sustainability and flexibility for further sectoral investments; (MFEM) 	<p>enable flexibility for further sectoral investments?</p>
<p><u>Objective 2: Learning from the programmes' active engagement of local institutions and community-based solutions to strengthen communities' empowerment;</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learn from the programme's strategy to engage youth in some of the activities (young farmers groups and establishment of school gardens); (Both projects) Learn from the programme's small grants modality process, which benefitted the 11 Pa Enea and their communities, to implement CCA and DRR within the framework of community-level action plans and the island strategic development plans; (UNDP) To learn about what has worked to facilitate replication and institutionalization of the community-based adaptation approaches, as well as gender sensitive climate adaptation approaches into the national planning documents; (Both projects) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) What has been the role of gender and youth in the project? Are there any observations of note? Would this experience have an effect on how gender and youth considerations would be reflected in a similar or a subsequent project (i.e. a replicated or scaled-up version of this project)? 2) What are the positive impacts as well as lessons learned from the small grants' modality process? 3) What elements were taken into account for local capacity building activities and institutional strengthening to ensure sustainability of project? 4) What are the main lessons learned from the institutionalization of the community-based adaptation approaches into the national planning documents?
<p><u>Objective 3: to draw lessons from how knowledge management and monitoring and reporting have been used to improve programme management and for scale-up.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To learn from the positive impacts of the establishment of the water monitoring, reporting and assessment system, on people's water security and institutional 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) What are the positive impacts of the establishment of the water monitoring, reporting and assessment system? 2) How has existing data/knowledge, including from projects funded by other funds/donors, been used to inform project design and implementation? How has exchange of information/lessons with other

<p>coordination for water management; (MFEM)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How the lessons learnt and best practices from the reports and assessments carried out during the SRIC project implementation, improved the effectiveness of initiatives to enhance the resilience of Pa Enea and other vulnerable communities; (MFEM) • Key aspects, such as knowledge sharing and community empowerment to foster the sustainability and scalability of a project (e.g. trainings for field staff, students; the Pa Enea Agriculture Knowledge Sharing Platform); (Both projects) • Learn from how the programmes are ensuring the sustainability of their results. (Both projects) 	<p>relevant projects taking place in the Cook Islands, arranged?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3) Do you plan to convey lessons learned about adaptation interventions to decision makers at the state or national level? What kind of knowledge dissemination methods are being considered to be used? 4) Was the potential for replication and scalability outside the project areas taken into consideration when choosing the concrete adaptation interventions undertaken by the project? 5) Did the medium-term report help improve project performance and impact on the ground? (For UNDP) 6) How were the indicators defined at project design stage? How have the indicators been measured during implementation? 7) Was an exit strategy developed for the project? If yes, what were the elements of that strategy? (Mainly for UNDP project)
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ANNEX II: Agenda of the Mission

Schedule Visit of the Adaptation Fund Secretariat
Adaptation Fund Project in Cook Islands

Time	Monday 15 July 2019
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting with Development Coordination Division, Ministry of Finance and Economic Management (NIE) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ms. Lavinia Tama, Manager DCD ○ Mr. Mani Mate, National Programme Manager, NIE ○ Ms. Tatiana Paulo, Finance Manager, NIE
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Courtesy call on Ms. Tapaeru Herrmann – Secretary of Foreign Affairs & Immigration, Designated Authority for the Cook Islands to the Adaptation Fund
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Courtesy call on Mr. Garth Henderson, Financial Secretary, Ministry of Finance and Economic Management
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Courtesy call on Mr. Ben Ponia, Chief of Staff, Office of the Prime Minister
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting with Mr. Wayne King, Director – Climate Change Cook Islands
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting at the Office of the Prime Minister with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mr. Charles Carlson, Director – EMCI <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mr. Timoti Tangiruaine, PEARL Coordinator EMCI ▪ Ms. Lydia Sijp, Project Coordinator EMCI ○ Mr. Mia Teaurima, Director – Island Governance ○ Mrs. Pua Hunter, Director of ICT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mr. Mitchell Tutangata, Systems Administrator ICT ○ Mr. Arona Ngari, Director MET Services,
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting with Climate Change Cook Islands (PMU) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ms. Mel Tuiravakai, PEARL Project Coordinator CCCI ○ Ms. Celine Dyer, Climate Change Coordinator CCCI
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting with Mr. Teariki Vakalalabure, CEO Business Trade & Investment Board
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting with Community Health Services, Ministry of Health <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mr. Charlie Ave, Health Protection Officer - (Vector Borne) ○ Mr. Tangata Vaeau, Sanitation Unit – Health Protection ○ Mr. Teokotai Nooapii, Sanitation Technical Advisor – Health Inspector - (Water Borne)
Time	Tuesday 16 July 2019
9:00am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting with Ministry of Agriculture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mrs. Temarama Anguna-Kamana, Secretary MOA ○ Mr. Takili Tairi, Director of Policy & Projects, PEARL Component Coordinator
10:00am	Meeting with Infrastructure Cook Islands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mrs. Diane Charlie-Puna, Secretary ICI ○ Mr. Otheniel Tangianau, Pa Enuu Program Coordinator
11:30am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting with Mrs. Lydia Sijp, Civil Society (NGO)
12:00pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shared experiences with Young Farmer Project Mangaia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mr. Makiroa Beniamina
12:30pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting with Mr. Dan Forsyth, Managing Director Prime Foods
2:00pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>PPR Training for PEARL NIE & PMU</i>

Time	Wednesday 17 July 2019
10:30am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depart Rarotonga for Aitutaki on GZ614
12:00pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting with the Aitutaki Island Mayor & EO
	<p>Site Visits – to be confirmed by Island Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P3D Map • Vainetini – craft shop / coconut oil production • Agriculture – nurseries • School visits – for water security / WASH programme / Clean drinking water
Time	Thursday 18 July 2019
	<p>Site Visits – to be confirmed by Island Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers • Coastal management & replanting programme
	Courtesy debriefing with Island Mayor & EO
7:10pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depart Aitutaki for Rarotonga on GZ621
Time	Friday 19 July 2019
9:00am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depart Rarotonga for Mangaia on GZ672
11:00am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting with the Mangaia Island EO and Mayor
	<p>Site Visits – to be confirmed by Island Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P3D Map • School visits – for water security / WASH programme / Clean drinking water • Fishing boat – Mr. Poroa Arokapiti • Agriculture • Tourism Signage Boards
5:30pm	Courtesy debriefing with Island Mayor & EO
7:00pm	Mission Debrief Session
Time	Saturday 20 July 2019
10:00am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depart Mangaia for Rarotonga on GZ673

Mission Team

Ms. Saliha Dobardzic – Senior Climate Change Specialist, Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat

Ms. Martina Dorigo – Programme Analyst, Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat

Mr. Wayne King – Director Climate Change Cook Islands (CCCI)

Ms. Melina Tuiravakai - PEARL Project Coordinator CCCI

Ms. Lavinia Tama – Manager DCD division in MFEM

Mr. Mani Mate – Programme Coordinator MFEM

Ms. Ioane Iosefalo – Programme Associate at United Nations Development Programme

Ms. Laufaleaina Lesa – Communications officer at United Nations Development Programme