

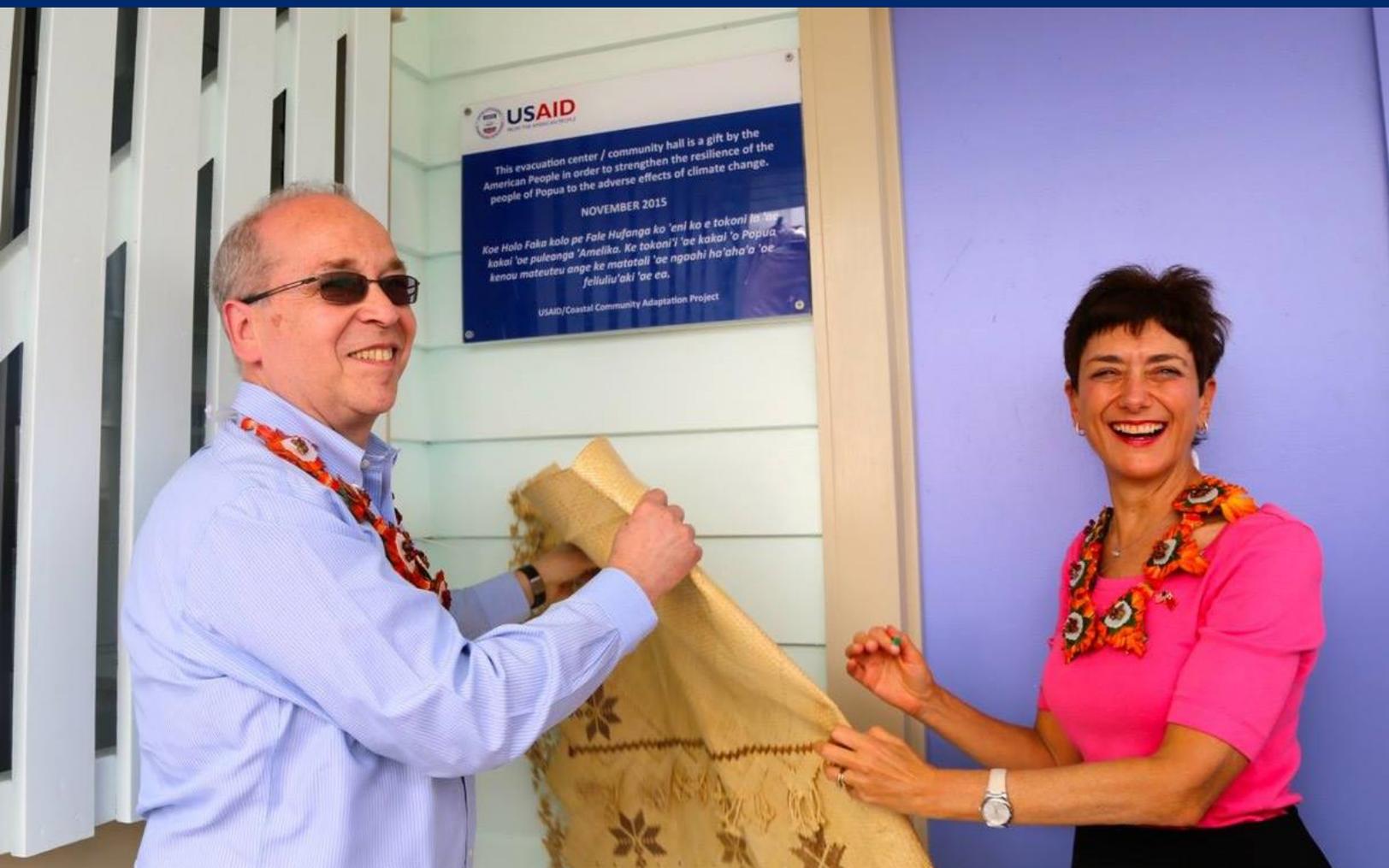


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COASTAL COMMUNITY ADAPTATION PROJECT (C-CAP)

QUARTERLY REPORT 14

01 January through 30 March 2016



May 2016

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Coastal Community Adaptation Project (C-CAP) Quarterly Report 14

01 January through 30 March 2016

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COVER PHOTO: U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia and Pacific Affairs Daniel Russel together with U.S. Ambassador Judith Cefkin officially reveal the USAID plaque for the country's newly built multipurpose hall and community shelter in the village of Popua, Tonga.

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Acronym list

CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
C-CAP	Coastal Community Adaptation Project (USAID)
CIE	Commerce, Industry and Environment (Nauru)
CLO	Community Liaison Officer (USAID/C-CAP)
CLS	Community Liaison Specialist (USAID/C-CAP)
CM	Country Mobilizer (USAID/C-CAP)
CMP	Contract Monitoring Plan
COP	Chief of Party (USAID/C-CAP)
COR	Contract Officer's Representative (USAID)
CQAP	Construction Quality Assurance Plans
DAI	Development Alternatives Inc.
DCOP	Deputy Chief of Party (USAID/C-CAP)
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EDF	Environmental Documentation Form
EMMP	Environment Monitoring and Mitigation Plan
EU-GCCA	European Union Global Climate Change Alliance
FAR	Federal Acquisitions Regulations
FCRA	Fiji Customs and Revenue Authority (Fiji)
FSM	Federated States of Micronesia
GST	Goods and Service Tax (PNG)
H&SP	Health and Safety Plan
ICA	Independent Consulting Agreement (DAI)
IPI	Infrastructure Prioritization Index
MEO	Mission Environmental Officer (USAID)
NDMO	National Disaster Management Office (Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands)
NTP	Notice to Proceed
NUC	Nauru Utilities Corporation (Nauru)
OCCD	Office of Climate Change and Development (PNG)
PACE-SD	Pacific Center for Environment and Sustainable Development (USP)
PCCC	Provincial Climate Change Committee (PNG)
PNG	Papua New Guinea
RFP	Request for Proposal
RMI	Republic of the Marshall Islands
SM	Social Mobilizer (USAID/C-CAP)
STTA	Short Term Technical Assistance
TAMIS	Technical and Administrative Management Information Systems (DAI system)
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USP	University of the South Pacific

INTRODUCTION

The USAID/Pacific Islands Coastal Community Adaptation Project (C-CAP) (October 2012 – June 2016) is implemented by DAI in partnership with the University of the South Pacific (USP) Pacific Center for Environment and Sustainable Development (PACE-SD). From the C-CAP office in Fiji, USAID champions the project’s primary objective to **build the resilience of vulnerable coastal communities in the Pacific region to withstand more intense and frequent weather events and ecosystem degradation in the short term, and sea level rise in the long term.** The project works directly with coastal communities across the Pacific Islands region to rehabilitate or construct new, small-scale community infrastructure that is resilient to the impacts of climate change; and to build capacity for disaster prevention and preparedness.

The Pacific Island countries (PICs) comprise the most vulnerable region in the world to climate change. The nature-based livelihoods and diverse cultures that have risen from these island nations, some of which stand only meters above sea level, are being challenged, and in some cases overwhelmed, by sea level rise, increasing air and sea surface temperatures, shifting rainfall and storm patterns, and other impacts of climate change that are projected to increase over the next 100 years. National adaptation strategies and policies are being put in place in many C-CAP countries, but implementation lags at the community level across the region. The impetus for this program stems from the critical importance of building vulnerable coastal communities’ capacity to apply climate-smart decision-making to improve coastal zone and water resource management and strengthen disaster management.

Through C-CAP, USAID is strengthening resilience to climate change in nine Pacific Island countries—Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Papua New Guinea (PNG), Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu. In 77 communities across nine PICs, USAID is building local knowledge through community-based training and participatory risk mapping and analysis; cultivating adaptive capacity by helping local leaders factor climate change projections into traditional decision-making processes; and strengthening resilience to disasters and climate change impacts through implementation of built and natural infrastructure and disaster prevention and preparedness training.

This C-CAP Quarterly Progress Report 14 corresponds to Year 4 second quarter (YR4/Q2) technical activities and accomplishments, as well as project finance and administration.

C-CAP TECHNICAL COMPONENTS

C-CAP is comprised of three major technical components—each with multiple component tasks—in addition to overarching program management activities. These are:

Component 1: Coastal Zone Management Improved/Water Resource Management Capacity Improved

- Task 1.1: Identify and prioritize districts and coastal communities for participation and activities for implementation
- Task 1.2: Develop a network of Social Mobilizers from participating districts/communities
- Task 1.3: Develop and apply criteria to identify and prioritize community-specific social and economic infrastructure activities
- Task 1.4: Develop specifications, advertise, negotiate, award and monitor subcontracts for infrastructure rehabilitation, repair or upgrading and new construction activities
- Task 1.5: Conduct activity management.

Component 2: Disaster Management Strengthened

- Task 2.1: Risk identification – develop or update locally tailored assessments to improve understanding of current and future risks
- Task 2.2: Options identification – identify gaps and opportunities to reduce vulnerability and risk over both short and long term scales
- Task 2.3: Risk reduction – support for implementation of risk reducing adaptation activities at community level.

Component 3: National Consultation to Define National Engagement Opportunities and Strategy

- Develop a national government consultation methodology to improve understanding of gaps between CCA and DRR policy and community vulnerability and priorities
- Implement national government consultation methodology and complete report for opportunities to strengthen policy and build institutional capacity for implementation
- Propose Component 3 work tasks to strengthen national CCA and DRR governance and institutional capacity.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

It is timely to note that this Quarter, USAID/C-CAP completed all remaining Component 2—Disaster Management Strengthening activities, including disaster response plans and disaster simulation exercises. USAID/C-CAP partners across the Pacific were reminded of the importance of disaster preparedness, as well as the potential impact of climate change on disaster events in late February when the strongest tropical cyclone in the recorded history of the Southern Hemisphere made a circuitous path through the Pacific en route to its eventual landfall in Fiji. On Saturday evening, 20 February, Tropical Cyclone Winston (TC Winston), a Category 5 storm with sustained winds estimated at 185 mph and gusts as high as 225 mph in the eye of the storm, tore between Fiji’s two main islands—Vanua Levu and Vitu Levu—inflicting the heaviest damage on Taveuni, Koro Island and Rakiraki, but affecting areas within a 100 km radius of the eye.

TC Winston had communities across the Pacific on high alert. In mid-February, it passed Tonga’s Vava’u group as a Category 2, turning and hovered over abnormally warm sea surface waters—related to El Niño—that many have speculated fueled its strength. It was projected to make direct impact as a Category 5 cyclone over Vava’u on a second pass, but narrowly missed the island group and roared across the Pacific before making landfall in Fiji.

Following impact, the storm left much of Fiji at a stand-still for more than a week, with intermittent power and access to water as far south as Suva. Although a nationwide curfew was imposed and the C-CAP office was closed, staff worked offsite to coordinate with government and disaster response partners and collaborate towards making contact with all 10 C-CAP partner communities in country. As detailed further in the sections below, USAID/C-CAP worked particularly closely with the Fiji Red Cross to support efforts to make first contact and provide disaster relieve to the two C-CAP communities that were closest to the eye of the storm—Vunisavisavi and Karoko. We can thankfully report that there were no deaths or injuries in any C-CAP community. Each community reported that they executed their USAID-supported disaster response plans in preparation for the storm and were aided by the simulation exercises completed through C-CAP.

Beyond office closure, the impacts of Cyclone Winston on C-CAP were far ranging and continue to impede progress towards implementation of Component 1 activities. Reconstruction in response to the unprecedented storm have caused shortages of building materials in Fiji—the regional supply hub—and have taxed C-CAP’s Fiji-based construction contractors. Supply chains are beginning to stabilize at the close of this reporting period, but Cyclone Winston has set some projects back upwards of one month. Despite this, however, C-CAP has achieved considerable progress over the quarter, as previewed below.

CUMULATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENTS TO DATE

Inclusive of work completed in Quarter 14, USAID/C-CAP has engaged a total of 77 communities to date across nine partner countries—Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Papua New Guinea (PNG), Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu—and collaborated with climate change adaptation leaders in national and regional institutions to construct or refurbish a total of 28 small-scale infrastructure projects (three of which were completed during the reporting period), which can *structurally* withstand the impacts of climate change, and *functionally* increase beneficiary communities’ resilience to climate change;

developed Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Response plans in collaboration with 67 communities; and identified and proposed an approach for USAID to address Fiji, Kiribati, PNG, Samoa and Tuvalu’s national climate change governance priorities through a broader regional program.

Highlighted cumulative accomplishments to date under each C-CAP component include [accomplishments during this reporting period are added in brackets]:

Component 1—Coastal Zone Management Improved/Water Resource Management Capacity Improved

- Completed Climate Change Risk and Asset Mapping with 77 communities. Through this mapping exercise, C-CAP plots the spatial layout of partner communities’ social, economic, and water assets; locations of areas of environmental degradation; and, importantly, vulnerability profiles of each community asset reflecting impacts of climate variability and climate change.
- Identified priority interventions in 77 communities through execution of an Infrastructure Prioritization Index (IPI), a decision support tool that helps communities to prioritize community assets for adaptation support based on infrastructure’s vulnerability to climate variability and climate change impacts and the socioeconomic benefits that rehabilitation/construction would generate.
- Tendered and awarded subcontracts that will improve resilience to climate change for 57 of C-CAP’s targeted 68 beneficiary communities [**during this reporting period contracts for infrastructure serving 13 additional communities were awarded**]; and
- Constructed or refurbished 28 small-scale infrastructure projects to date. [**Three of these projects were completed during the reporting period and another eight are near completion.**] Through these interventions, USAID/C-CAP is helping partner governments and communities to:
 - Address water scarcity and climate change projections for shifting precipitation patterns through rainwater catchment and storage systems;
 - Mitigate the impacts of sea level rise- and storm surge- driven coastal and riparian flooding by installing flood gates, riverbank stabilization and coastal and shoreline erosion control systems;
 - Strengthen resilience to cyclones by constructing or “climate-proofing” buildings including community centers, health clinics, and evacuation centers; and
 - Increase adaptive capacity for treating individuals with vector-borne diseases that are projected to increase with impacts of climate change, such as zika, chikungunya, dengue, and malaria, by refurbishing medical aid posts and ensuring that they can structurally withstand cyclones and impacts of climate change.

Under Activity 1.5.1: Promote sustainability of USAID investments and create a pathway for scaling of methodologies and approaches, which was added to the C-CAP scope of work during the last quarter, the C-CAP team designed the methodology for “The Road to Resilience: Sustainability and Knowledge Sharing” workshops. During the reporting period the C-CAP team developed a program to bring together actors in each of the C-CAP partner countries who are working on climate adaptation issues in a series of short workshops. The workshops will bring together a cross section of C-CAP partners and climate change adaptation stakeholders from across governance levels, from partner communities, to subnational government to national government, for workshops designed to promote the sustainability of USAID/C-CAP investments, share methodologies, reports, and lessons learned, and raise awareness of the breadth of USAID support to the host country. Workshops will take place over the next two quarters.

Component 2—Disaster Management Strengthened

The objective of Component 2 is to increase partner communities' adaptive capacity to address and/or cope with the impacts of climate variability—extreme weather events like storms, cyclones, floods, and droughts—and climate change, which may result in less predictable and more intense extreme events. In implementing Component 2 tasks, the C-CAP team applied Climate Change Risk and Asset Maps completed under Component 1 to help communities identify risk areas, evacuation routes, and consolidation points; and to guide communities through disaster risk reduction (DRR) and disaster response planning. Importantly, all C-CAP DRR work featured planning and training on caring for persons with disabilities (PWDs) and individuals with special needs during disaster events. Working in partnership with national disaster management agencies and provincial/local disaster management representatives, the C-CAP team facilitated disaster simulation exercises (SIMEX) and provides ongoing support to ensure that lessons learned through drills are addressed in community plans and government policy.

The USAID/C-CAP team has completed all Component 2—Disaster Management Strengthened activities, submitting a cumulative report this quarter. Over the life of the project, the C-CAP team has completed Disaster Response Workshops, Disaster Risk Preparedness and Response Plans and Disaster Simulation Exercises (SIMEX) in 67 communities: Fiji (10), Kiribati (5), PNG (10), Samoa (10), Tonga (10), Tuvalu (2), Solomon Islands (10) and Vanuatu (10).

Component 3—Policies and Institutions Strengthened

Under Component 3, USAID/C-CAP completed an Institutional Capacity and Policy Strengthening Report & Program Development Considerations deliverable in August 2015, which highlights the critical gaps between Pacific Island Country government *intentions*—as interpreted from climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction (DRR) policies—and the national *reality*, defined by the effectiveness of government ministries and the resilience of their constituents. Beginning in March 2015—with focus on Fiji, Kiribati, PNG, Samoa and Tuvalu—the C-CAP team:

- assessed each target country's enabling environment for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction (DRR) governance through policy analysis and in-country consultations; identified each country's development priorities; and developed an approach for USAID to address national priorities through a broader regional program. C-CAP's Component 3 work includes: Country Policy Analysis and Consultation Reports for Fiji, Kiribati, PNG, Samoa and Tuvalu which outline each country's priorities for strengthening their enabling environment for climate change adaptation and DRR; and
- developed Regional Institutional and Capacity Strengthening Portfolios which align individual country priorities into broader technical areas—Policy and Strategic Frameworks, Institutional Capacity, Climate Change Finance, and Knowledge Management—and provide program development considerations that USAID/Pacific Islands may apply when determining how to structure future climate change governance initiatives.

QUARTER 14 PROJECT ACTIVITIES

In the sections below, USAID/C-CAP presents further detail on the project activities and accomplishments achieved in Quarter 14.

PROJECT ADMINISTRATION AND EXTERNAL OUTREACH

- During this quarter, C-CAP activities have generated important media interest. Local Ni-Vanuatu print and television news outlets covered the Project Completion Ceremony for USAID/C-CAP Rainwater Catchment Systems projects in Unakapu and Nekapa Villages in late January. Fijian print

and television outlets covered the Project Completion Ceremony for Cyclone-Proof Homes in Vunisavisavi, Fiji in early February and Tongan print, radio and television media covered the Project Completion Ceremony of the Evacuation Center in Popua, Tonga on 23 February.

PROGRAMMATIC ACTIVITIES

- C-CAP continued to advance Component 1 activities over the quarter. At quarter end, C-CAP continues to manage 12 active contracts for 28 sites covering five countries. Of these contracts, C-CAP awarded five of them during the reporting period.
- C-CAP has substantially completed three climate-resilient infrastructure projects during this reporting period. Another eight projects are nearing completion.
- C-CAP completed all Component 2—Disaster Management Strengthened activities, submitting a cumulative report this quarter for completed/updated DRR and Response Planning exercises in 67 communities.
- On 21 February Fiji was affected by Tropical Cyclone Winston, the strongest ever seen in the southern hemisphere. In the lead up to the storm’s arrival, the C-CAP team liaised with all 10 partner communities and confirmed that they were reviewing and exercising their Disaster Management Plans. After the cyclone passed, the C-CAP team coordinated with disaster response agencies to make contact with the communities and support disaster response activities as appropriate. C-CAP is happy to report that no one was injured in any of our 10 Fiji partner communities; impacts were most heavily concentrated on fruit-bearing trees and agriculture plots. There was more significant damage to Karoko and Vunisavisavi, however—the two communities closest to the eye of the storm. In these communities, there was damage to select homes and other infrastructure, which the Fiji Red Cross helped to address with donation of: Black Packs (clothing for a family of six), emergency water containers, hygiene kits and USAID-funded tarpaulins to use as temporary shelter from the rain. Throughout the disaster and its aftermath, USAID/C-CAP kept USAID and U.S. Embassy Suva closely apprised of the situation and supported preparation of materials and reports to aid in the Embassies reporting and outreach efforts.

Deliverables Summary

Each project deliverable due through the end of the current reporting period, along with implementation status and due dates can be found below in Table 1. Additional details are provided in relevant subsections of the Component chapters that follow.

Table 1: YR4/Q1 deliverable summary

Deliverable by Task	Target	Completion Date	Status
Component 1			
1.1.A.1 Identify three priority C-CAP districts in each country of operations	12	Oct 2012	Completed and approved
1.1.A.2 Identify three priority C-CAP districts in each country of operations	12	26 Aug 2014	Completed and approved
1.1.B.1 Identify three priority C-CAP districts in each country of operations	12	26 Aug 2014	Completed and approved
1.1.B.1 Rank five priority communities in each selected district for USAID approval	20	Nov 2012	Completed and approved
1.1.B.2 Rank five priority communities in each selected district for USAID approval	57	26 Aug 2014	Completed and approved
1.2.A.1 Identify Social Mobilizers in selected communities	20	Dec 2012	Completed and approved

Deliverable by Task	Target	Completion Date	Status
1.2.A.2 Identify Social Mobilizers in selected communities	55	25 Aug 2014	Completed and approved
Deliverable 1.2.A.3: Identify Social Mobilizers in selected communities	701	Aug 2015	Completed and delivered final listing for 67 SMs and 3 Nauru contacts 18 August, 2015. Approved
1.2.B.1 Facilitate Group Training/Action Planning Seminar in each country of operations	4	Jan 2013	Completed and approved
Deliverable 1.2.B.2: Facilitate Group Training (2014)	1	Aug 2015	Completed and delivered summary to 2014 CM training 18 August, 2015 Approved
Deliverable 1.2.B.3: Facilitate Group Training (2015)	1	Aug 2015	Completed and delivered summary to 2015 CM training 18 August, 2015 Approved
1.3.A. Develop Infrastructure Prioritization Index for USAID approval	1	Mar 2013	Final version approved on 17 July 2013.
1.3.B. Establish formal Agreements with C-CAP communities	12	Apr 2013	See Component 1, Task 1.3 on progress with IPI for identifying priority infrastructure in each community.
1.3.B.1 Establish formal Agreements with C-CAP communities (35 agreements)	35	Sep 2015	Completed and delivered compendium of initial 35 Agreements 26 September 2015. Approved
1.4.A. Develop infrastructure plans, specifications for approved projects	35	Sep 2015	Completed and delivered compendium of initial 35 community infrastructure plans 11 September 2015. Approved
1.4.B. Develop activity-specific Quality Assurance Plans	35	Apr 2013	Completed and delivered 15 CQAPs, encompassing 35 sites, 11 September 2015. Approved
1.4.D. Environmental Monitoring and Implementation Plan	1	Apr 2013	Completed and delivered 15 plans encompassing 35 sites, 11 September 2015. Approved
1.4.E. Hold pre-tender subcontractor information session for small local construction companies in each country	35	Sep 2015	Completed and delivered 15 pre-bidders sessions encompassing 35 sites, 11 September 2015. Approved
Component 2			
2.1.A.1 Conduct gap analysis of existing vulnerability assessments across C-CAP communities	20	Jan 2013	Completed 21 March 2013. Approved
2.1.B.1 Lead participatory risk mapping exercise across C-CAP communities	20	Jan 2013	Completed: March 2013. Approved
2.1.C.1 Update community hazard, risk and/or vulnerability maps	20	Jan 2013	Completed 20 March 2013. Approved
2.2 Create C-CAP Prioritization Index for Risk Reduction Measures across C-CAP communities	20	May 2013	Completed and approved. Community implementation details for the IPI can be found under Component 1, Task 1.3.
2.3 Gather baseline socio-economic data in advance of activity implementation	20	Jun 2013	Completed and approved for Year 1 Countries: PNG, Fiji, Samoa, Tonga in September/early October 2013.
2.2 Create C-CAP Prioritization Index for Risk Reduction Measures across C-CAP communities	67	January 2015	Completed and approved for all 67 communities to have gone through the Disaster Risk and Response planning and Simulation Exercises.
Component 3			

1 The cumulative target was included for this summary deliverable.

Deliverable by Task	Target	Completion Date	Status
3.1 Develop a methodology and plan of action to improve understanding of gaps between CCA and DRR policy and community vulnerability and priorities	1	Jun 2013	Methodologies and national level consultations in the 5 countries were completed.
3.2: Institutional Capacity and Policy Strengthening Report & program development considerations	1	Aug 2015 Feb 2016	Draft for Fiji, Kiribati, PNG, Samoa and Tuvalu completed and delivered 31 August 2015 and approved. Revised February 2016
Communications Deliverables			
November 2012 Project Newsletter	1	Nov 2012	Submitted to USAID: Approved
November 2012 Success Story	1	Nov 2012	Submitted to USAID: Approved
December 2012 Newsletter	1	Dec 2012	Submitted to USAID: Approved
December 2012 Success Story	1	Dec 2012	Submitted to USAID: Approved
January 2013 Newsletter	1	Jan 2013	Submitted to USAID: Approved
January 2013 Success Story	1	Jan 2013	Submitted to USAID: Approved
February / March 2013 Project Newsletter	1	Mar 2013	Submitted to USAID: Approved
February / March 2013 Success Story	1	Mar 2013	Submitted to USAID: Approved
April 2013 Newsletter	1	Apr 2013	Submitted to USAID: Approved
April 2013 Success Story ²	1	Apr 2013	Submitted to USAID: Approved
May 2013 Newsletter	1	May 2013	Submitted to USAID: Approved
June 2013 Newsletter	1	Jun 2013	Completed: Submitted 27 September 2013 and approved
July 2013 Newsletter	1	Jul 2013	Completed: Submitted 29 September 2013 and approved
August 2013 Newsletter	1	Oct 2013	Completed: Submitted 29 October 2013 and approved
September 2013 Newsletter	1	Nov 2013	Completed: Submitted 20 November 2013 and approved
October 2013 Newsletter	1	Dec 2013	Completed: Submitted 04 December 2013 and approved
November 2013 Newsletter	1	Jan 2014	Completed: Submitted 09 January 2014 and approved
December 2013 Newsletter	1	Feb 2014	Completed: Submitted 16 March 2014 and approved
January 2014 Newsletter	1	Mar 2014	Completed: Submitted 31 March 2014 and approved
February 2014 Newsletter	1	April 2014	Completed: Submitted April 30 2014 and approved
March 2014 Newsletter	1	May 2014	Completed: Submitted May 05 2014 and approved
April 2014 Newsletter	1	June 2014	Completed: Submitted June 17 2014 and approved
May 2014 Newsletter	1	July 2014	Completed: Submitted 18 July 2014 and approved
Summer 2014 Newsletter	1	Oct 2014	Completed: Submitted 20 October 2014 and approved
September 2014 Newsletter	1	Dec 2014	Completed: Submitted 10 December 2014 and approved
Transforming Lives (YR 2)	1	Dec 2014	Completed: Submitted 19 December 2014 and approved
October 2014 Newsletter	1	Jan 2015	Completed: Submitted 22 January 2015 and approved
November 2014 Newsletter	1	Feb 2015	Completed: Submitted 12 February 2015 and approved
December 2014 Newsletter	1	Mar 2015	Completed: Submitted 09 March 2015 and approved
January 2015 Newsletter	1	Mar 2015	Completed: Submitted 26 March 2015 and approved

² This was the final success story required per notice from the COR. C-CAP is now required to submit annual "Transforming Lives" articles commencing in Year 2.

Deliverable by Task	Target	Completion Date	Status
February 2015 Newsletter	1	Apr 2015	Completed: Submitted 22 April 2015 and approved
March 2015 Newsletter	1	May 2015	Completed: Submitted 08 May 2015 and approved
April 2015 Newsletter	1	June 2015	Completed: Submitted 03 June 2015 and approved
May 2015 Newsletter	1	June 2015	Completed: Submitted 19 June 2015 and approved
June 2015 Newsletter	1	July 2014	Completed: Submitted 24 July 2015 and approved
July 2015 Newsletter	1	Aug 2015	Completed: Submitted 20 August 2015 and approved
August 2015 Newsletter	1	Sept 2015	Completed: Submitted 30 September 2015 and approved
September 2015 Newsletter	1	Oct 2015	Completed: submitted 30 October 2015 and approved
October 2015 Newsletter	1	Nov 2015	Completed: Submitted 3 December 2015 and approved
November 2015 Newsletter	1	Dec 2015	Submitted for approval on 18 December 2015 and approved
December 2015 Newsletter	1	Jan 2016	Submitted for approval on 11 February 2016 and approved
January 2016 Newsletter	1	Feb 2016	Submitted for approval on 29 February and approved
February 2016	1	March 2016	Submitted for approval on 15 March and approved
March 2016	1	April 2016	Submitted for approval on 4 April and approved

CONTRACT MONITORING PLAN UPDATE

The Contract Monitoring Plan (CMP) is reported on a quarterly basis. In Table 2 below, the C-CAP team reports on the number of direct beneficiaries of the C-CAP infrastructure program (Component 1) and Disaster Risk Reduction activities (Component 2), as well as indicator targets and results achieved through Quarter 14 of implementation.

All eight C-CAP Country Mobilizers (CMs) are implementing the C-CAP monitoring plan. The present number of cumulative training hours entered into the system is **37,159** hours of training delivered since the start of the project through 30 March 2016. No new training sessions were conducted during this quarter.

Since the previous report, C-CAP has completed one riverbank stabilization project in Fiji, one aid post and one rainwater harvesting project in Kiribati. C-CAP is in the final stages of completing two riverbank and coastal protection measures in Fiji; finalizing one climate proof medical aid clinic and two rainwater harvesting systems in Kiribati; five rainwater collection projects in Tonga; four water reticulation systems and one cyclone-proofing of a school in Samoa; three water systems and four cyclone proof buildings in Vanuatu; one cyclone proof hall and one water catchment/storage system in Tuvalu; three cyclone proof buildings in Fiji, ten rainwater harvesting systems in Solomon Islands; and one water tanker truck support (procurement of two 10,000 liter water tanker trucks) for Nauru's utility corporation. See Table 2 below for details:

TABLE 2: CONTRACT MONTORING PLAN DIRECT BENEFICIARIES TO DATE

Community	Infrastructu re Activity	Status	Communities/ # Beneficiaries
Samoa – Falealupo, Sapapali'i, Asau, Auala (4)	Rainwater harvesting	Completed	Falealupo - 171
			Sapapali'i - 261
			Asau - 251
			Auala - 274
			Total : 957
PNG - Pari	Rainwater harvesting	Completed	1,560
Samoa – Manase	Coastal protection	Completed	147
Fiji - Buretu	Riverbank protection	Completed	148
Tonga – Sopu, Ahau (2)	Rainwater harvesting	Completed	Sopu - 150
			Ahau - 149
			Total : 299
Fiji – Daku, Vunisinu/Nalase (2)	Flood management	Completed	Daku – 206
			Vunisinu/ Nalase - 243
			Total : 449
PNG – Tubusereia, Lealea, Boera, Gabagaba (4)	Rainwater	Substantia l completion in 4 sites	Tubusereia – 2,610
			Lealea - 1640
			Boera – 1,456
			Gabagaba - 1504

			Total: 7,210
Tonga - Nukuleka, Tatakamotonga (2)	Community hall cyclone proofing	Completed	Nukuleka - 266
			Tatakamotonga - 1763
			Total: 2,029
PNG - Bol/Lamalawa, Panabeli, Lossu, Ungakum, Nonovaul (5)	Rainwater harvesting	Substantial completion in 5 sites	Bol/Lamalawa – 620
			Panabeli – 775
			Lossu – 325
			Ungakum – 254
			Nonovaul - 120
			Total: 2,094
Kiribati - Buariki, Noto (2)	Climate proof clinics	In progress	Buariki – 703
			Noto – 814
			Total: 1,517
Kiribati - Evena, Borotiam, Taniau (3)	Rainwater harvesting	In progress	Evena - 166
			Borotiam - 375
			Taniau - 310
			Total: 851
Fiji - Vunisavisavi	Cyclone proofing and protection from storm surge	Completed	65
Fiji – Korotasere, Vusasivo, Karoko (3)	Riverbank (Korotasere, Vusasivo) and coastal (Karoko) protection	Substantial completion in 1 site	Korotasere - 120
			Vusasivo - 141
			Karoko - 166
			Total: 427
Vanuatu – Pele, Unakapu, Nekapa (3)	Rainwater harvesting	Complete	Pele - 330
			Unakapu - 79
			Nekapa – 157
			Total: 566
Tonga - Popua	Cyclone shelter	Complete	1936
Samoa – Taga, Laulii (2)	Rainwater harvesting, Shelter/school rehabilitation	In progress	Taga – 763
			Laulii – 1973
			Total: 2,736
Tonga – Utulei, Hunga, Okoa, Makave, Tefisi (5)	Rainwater harvesting	In progress	Utulei -132
			Hunga – 229
			Okoa – 266
			Makave – 443
			Tefisi – 588
			Total: 1,658
Samoa – Sala'ilua, Taelefaga, Leusoalii (3)	Water distribution system rehabilitation	In progress	Sala'ilua - 1442
			Taelefaga - 181
			Leusoalii - 381
			Total: 2,004
Vanuatu – Loanialo,	Water	In	Loanialu - 163

Launapikruan, Lonamilo (3)	distribution systems	progress	Launapikruan - 211
			Lonamilo - 55
			Total: 266
Tuvalu – Funafuti, Kavatoetoe (2)	Water harvesting, cyclone proof center	In progress	Funafuti - 2207
			Kavatoetoe - 635
			Total: 2,842
Vanuatu – Iru, Lamenaurea, Wiana, Tassariki (4)	Cyclone proof centers	In progress	Iru - 300
			Lamenaurea - 33
			Wiana - 97
			Tassariki - 174
			Total: 604
Fiji – Yaqaga, Nasegai, Nakasaleka (3)	Cyclone proof centers	In progress	Yaqaga - 154
			Nasegai - 195
			Nakasaleka - 264
			Total: 613
Solomon Islands – South Dala, New Kaloka, Lilisiana, Ngongosila, North Dala, Radefasu, Buma, Kwai, Fiu, Oibola (10)	Water harvesting structures	In progress (design)	South Dala – 636
			New Kaloka – 283
			Lilisiana – 471
			Ngongosila – 343
			North Dala – 493
			Radefasu – 352
			Buma – 841
			Kwai – 473
			Fiu – 390
			Oibola - 232
Total: 4,514			
Nauru	Water Tankers	In progress (design)	10,084
TOTAL		68 sites	45,576

The total number of direct beneficiaries for these 28 climate change adaptation infrastructure related activities completed to date is **17,399** (included are sites where the infrastructure is substantially completed in the table above). The cumulative number of person sessions related to training activities and workshops to date is **10,168**. Both of these numbers are reflected under the Indicator 1 section of the table below and will be updated as more activities are completed. Indirect beneficiaries are defined as community members who are benefiting from the adaptation strategies being learned and implemented by community leaders. These strategies and projects include new/refurbished infrastructure and development of disaster risk reduction plans including disaster simulation exercises. Indirect beneficiaries of Risk Mapping and improved Disaster Risk Reduction Plans remain at a cumulative **60,041**. DAI is using a qualitative survey mechanism to measure the increase in knowledge regarding

climate change risks and associated adaptation measures. The survey was initially taken early on in the C-CAP program and is to be repeated after each training session. (See description of the survey tool at the end of the indicator table below). Preliminary results can be found in the table below where Year 1 and Year 2 scores are compared. Additional scores will be reported by 30 June 2016.

The table below summarizes the status of indicators as reported through 30 March 2016. Each indicator is followed by a narrative update on indicator targets and results.

TABLE 3: CONTRACT MONITORING PLAN - YEAR 3 INDICATOR TARGETS AND RESULTS

Indicators / Targets for FY2015	Actual Number	Target Number
1. Number of stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate change as a result of U.S. Government assistance. To be supported by ** Survey results below	<i>Direct (cumulative):</i> 17,399 [1,515 this period] (infrastructure) 10,168 (training) <i>Indirect (cumulative):</i> 60,041	20,000 (2016)
The initial assumption for the target numbers was to include the total population of the community benefitting from the climate change adaptation activities and planning promoted by the project. Once community leaders have learned how to conduct risk assessments and put in place Disaster Risk Reduction plans, the whole community will benefit. The number of participants in the C-CAP activities will also differentiate between direct beneficiaries and indirect ones. Direct are those benefitting from infrastructure and training programs while indirect are those benefitting from community wide Disaster Risk Reduction and Response Plans.. The official census and government source data for the population of C-CAP communities as of 31 December 2014 is 60,041. An additional 1,515 have benefitted from climate-smart infrastructure during this quarter bringing the total number to 17,399.		
2. Number of land-use plans taking climate change into account by local government, communities and other concerned stakeholders	0	0 (2016)
This indicator was revised due to programmatic changes to Component 3.		
3. Number of C-CAP activities focused on coastal/water resource management and other related livelihood activities that supports community-level adaptation strategies and infrastructure projects with increased capacity to withstand/recover from extreme weather events.	15 (2016) 28 (cumulative) 40 in progress	43 (2016) 68 (cumulative)
See Table 2 above for details on the activities related to this indicator.		
4. Number of stakeholders with access to sources of disaster warnings	20,493 (2016) 60,041 (cumulative)	20,000 (2016)
Disaster Management Plans include updated contact numbers of sub-national and national level early warning information providers such as meteorological services, Red Cross, and National Disaster Management Office contacts at local and national levels. These have been communicated during the Simulation Exercises and will be included in a final poster that includes disaster response protocols to be followed by the community. The target numbers were linked to the same estimates for indirect beneficiaries as in indicator #1. Indicator targets have been revised to reflect changes in the most recent modification. No more DRR activities are scheduled beyond this quarter.		
5. Number of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) drills and/or preparedness and response plans developed and or improved	25 (2016) 67 (cumulative)	30 (2016)
Sixty-seven (67) C-CAP communities have benefitted from disaster risk reduction (DRR) workshops and simulation exercises. They have developed preliminary plans to be finalized with National Disaster Management Offices in the respective countries. C-CAP navigated the varying status of disaster plan preparation between countries making the delivery of a standardized methodology more challenging. Despite the challenge, C-CAP completed the DRR activities and simulations with all 67 partner communities		

6. Number of person hours of training completed in climate change as a result of USG assistance (Standard indicator 4.8.2-29)	6,432 (2016)	18,200 (2016)
	37,159 (cumulative)	
	Women: 15,089 Men: 22,070	

All community level technical training has been completed with the Disaster Risk Reduction and SIMEX activities.

7. Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance (Standard indicator 4.8.2-14)	1 (2016)	3 (2016) 12 (cumulative)
	12 (cumulative)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MELAD – Kiribati • OCCD – PNG • Ministry of Internal Affairs - Samoa, iTaukei Conservation Officers – Fiji • Division of Environment – Tuvalu • Shefa - Provincial staff - Vanuatu • Tafea Provincial staff - Vanuatu Provincial staff – Vanuatu • National Disaster Management Office – Fiji • Red Cross – Kiribati • Disaster Management Office – Samoa • Red Cross – New Ireland, PNG • National Disaster Management Office – New Ireland, PNG • National Disaster Management Office - Tuvalu 	

Although formal engagement with local government officials was not explicit in the C-CAP contract, it was clear that to ensure sustainability, it is important to include local government counterparts in the implementation of climate change adaptation strategies for the benefit of the communities. C-CAP staff has made it a point to involve national, sub-national and local level government agents in the technical activities carried out in the field to include Risk Mapping, Infrastructure Prioritization and Disaster Risk Reduction planning. This indicator was added at the end of 2013 and the Country Mobilizers have only been working on formalizing the participation of government counterparts since their training program 6 months ago. The twelve government units listed above have participated closely with C-CAP and the Ministry of Environment Land and Agriculture Development in Kiribati specifically asked for a training program for some of their staff members in Risk Assessments and Infrastructure Prioritization. As C-CAP implemented Component 2 (DRR) activities, institutions with improved capacity have included national / regional Emergency Management and Disaster Management organizations. This has especially been the case with such offices in Fiji, Samoa, Kiribati and Tuvalu who have played active roles in implementing DRR activities. Red Cross organizations have also benefitted from the C-CAP DRR methodology and have actively participated in Fiji, Samoa, Kiribati, and PNG.

8. Number of laws, policies, or procedures drafted, proposed, or adopted to promote gender equality at the regional, national or local level	20 (2016) 67 (cumulative)	0 (2016)
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This indicator is directly linked to the completion of Community Disaster Management Plans and the inclusion of gender and disability considerations in the plan and in the Disaster Simulation Exercises (SIMEX).

** % of respondents who can name one or more impacts of climate change on	See table below	10%
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community resources/livelihoods. Target is 10% change in C-CAP communities over 5 years (assuming 5% margin of error).	for percent knowledge change by community. The average is 41% increase in Climate Change knowledge and a 56% increase in the awareness of Adaptive Measures. (cumulative)	increase from baseline
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The initial results can be found in **Table 4** below. The survey measured two levels of knowledge regarding Climate Change. The first was basic understanding of the causes and impacts of climate change. These are represented as **CC Scores**. The second set measure the level of understanding of what adaptation measures could be used to reduce the risks of climate change impacts. These scores are represented as **AM Scores**. Year 2 scores for some communities are still being collected due to the scheduling of C-CAP activities across the region and the remaining scores will be reported once surveyed. These preliminary findings reveal that in general, C-CAP had overestimated the actual knowledge base that many of the community members had regarding climate change, which explains the large increase in knowledge after having participated in several workshops and climate information sessions during C-CAP activities. There are, however, several exceptions – notably Hunga in Tonga, Falealupo and Auala in Samoa, where efforts need to be made to increase knowledge on either climate change and/or climate adaptation strategies. Borotiam in Kiribati where a drop in knowledge was recorded was mainly due to a large number of new participants to later activities and had not had the benefit of previous C-CAP training sessions. The Community Mobilizer has asked the Borotiam Social Mobilizer to get larger numbers of the same participants to the workshops to improve the Climate Change awareness levels. Additional efforts will be made in these communities to review the materials with the community leaders and members to ensure better understanding of the concepts related to climate change causes, impact and potential mitigating actions. Another round of surveys is scheduled to be conducted in the next quarter as infrastructure activities are being monitored in the remaining sites. Year 2 New Ireland sites will be completed in the next quarter.

TABLE 4 CLIMATE CHANGE KNOWLEDGE IN C-CAP COMMUNITIES

	Y1	Y2		Y1	Y2	
	CC Scores	CC Scores	% Change	AM Scores	AM Scores	% Change
Papua New Guinea						
Gabagaba	2.44	2.89	18%	2.72	3.44	26%
Tubusereia	2.45	3.05	24%	2.41	3.36	39%
Boera	2.11	2.83	34%	1.72	3.00	74%
Lealea	2.17	2.94	35%	2.29	3.50	53%
Pari	2.38	3.00	26%	2.29	2.96	29%
Bol/Lamalawa	1.96			2.38		
Panabeli	2.00			3.16		
Lossu	2.53			2.82		
Ungakum	2.32			2.74		

	Y1	Y2		Y1		Y2
	CC Scores	CC Scores	% Change	AM Scores	AM Scores	% Change
Nonovaul	2.35			3.27		
Fiji						
Buretu	2.60	4.13	59%	2.33	3.25	39%
Daku	2.92	3.75	28%	2.75	3.50	27%
Vunisinu/Nalase	3.00	3.18	6%	1.70	3.27	92%
Karoko	2.73	3.55	30%	2.36	2.80	19%
Vunisavisavi	2.44	4.44	82%	1.89	4.20	122%
Vusasivo	2.22	3.78	70%	2.11	3.89	84%
Korotasere	2.63	4.20	60%	2.00	3.80	90%
Yaqaga	2.18	3.53	62%	1.64	1.71	4%
Nakasaleka	1.22	3.56	192%	1.44	3.33	131%
Nasegai	1.17	3.79	224%	1.50	3.43	129%
Tonga						
Popua	2.50	3.0	20%	1.83	3.15	72%
Sopu	2.20	3.21	46%	1.90	3.21	69%
Tatakamotonga	2.61	3.13	20%	2.11	3.19	51%
Nukuleka	1.71	3.11	82%	1.76	3.04	73%
Ahau	2.26	3.13	38%	1.83	3.2	75%
Tefisi	1.88	3.28	74%	1.96	2.94	50%
Utulei	2.11	3.14	49%	1.42	2.71	91%
Hunga	2.00	2.00	0%	1.67	3.00	80%
Okoa	1.51	3.04	101%	1.43	2.79	95%
Makave	1.75	3.27	87%	1.40	2.91	108%
Samoa						
Falealupo	2.32	2.39	3%	2.08	2.35	13%
Auala	2.16	2.20	2%	2.08	2.35	13%

	Y1	Y2		Y1		Y2
	CC Scores	CC Scores	% Change	AM Scores	AM Scores	% Change
Asau	1.76	2.10	19%	1.60	2.00	25%
Manase	2.13	2.40	13%	1.88	2.40	28%
Sapapalii	2.44	2.64	8%	1.64	2.50	52%
Taga	2.21	2.57	16%	1.46	2.29	57%
Sala'ilua	2.32	2.76	19%	1.56	2.47	58%
Taelefaga	2.30	3.09	34%	1.60	2.95	84%
Laulii	2.25	2.64	17%	1.96	2.43	24%
Leusoalii	2.93	3.30	13%	1.74	3.20	84%
Vanuatu						
Pele	2.62	4.06	55%	2.23	4.44	99%
Tassariki	2.26	2.50	11%	1.74	2.60	49%
Wiana	2.22	3.33	50%	2.26	3.50	55%
Nekapa	2.05	3.47	69%	1.55	3.53	128%
Unakapu	2.20	2.88	31%	1.55	3.06	97%
Loanialu	2.50	2.89	16%	2.35	2.89	23%
Launapikruan	2.06	2.55	24%	2.25	2.45	9%
Lamanaura	2.46	2.83	15%	2.43	2.82	16%
Lonamilo	2.16	3.06	42%	2.50	2.92	17%
Iru	2.42	3.44	42%	2.29	3.56	55%
Kiribati						
Borotiam	1.56	1.47	-6%	1.22	1.80	48%
Evena	1.00	1.44	44%	1.14	1.56	37%
Taniau	1.08	1.44	33%	1.08	1.89	75%
Buariki	0.43	1.6		0.86	1.2	
Noto	1.40			1.40		

	Y1	Y2		Y1		Y2
	CC Scores	CC Scores	% Change	AM Scores	AM Scores	% Change
Tuvalu						
Kavatoetoe	3.31	4.38	32%	3.23	4.38	36%
Funafuti	3.18			2.88		
Solomon Islands						
South Dala	2.25	3.44	53%	1.88	3.11	65%
New Kaloka	3.20	3.80	19%	2.90	3.67	27%
Lilisiana	3.20	3.67	15%	2.50	3.80	52%
Ngongosila	2.04	2.83	39%	1.65	2.50	52%
North Dala	2.62	3.11	19%	2.00	2.61	31%
Radefasu	2.06	3.06	49%	1.81	2.69	49%
Buma	2.35	3.00	28%	1.50	2.80	87%
Kwai	2.15	3.11	45%	1.92	2.33	21%
Fiu	2.30	2.80	22%	1.70	2.20	29%
Oibola	3.00	4.36	45%	2.45	3.91	60%
Average			41%			56%

COMPONENT 1: COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT/WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IMPROVED

TASK 1.1 IDENTIFY AND PRIORITIZE DISTRICTS AND COASTAL COMMUNITIES FOR PARTICIPATION AND ACTIVITIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

The updated list of 68 C-CAP partner communities is reflected below in Table 5.

TABLE 5: YEAR 1 AND 2 C-CAP COMMUNITIES

Country	Province / District	Site
Papua New Guinea (10)	Central Province	1. Gabagaba 2. Tubusereia 3. Boera 4. Lealea
	National Capital District	5. Pari
	New Ireland Province	6. Bol/Lamalawa 7. Panabeli 8. Lossu 9. Ungakum (Island) 10. Nonovaul (Island)
Fiji (10)	Central Division	
	Tailevu Province	11. Buretu – Buretu Tikina 12. Daku - Bau Tikina
	Rewa Province	13. Vunisinu and Nalase (neighboring villages)
	Northern Division	
	Cakaudrove Province	14. Karoko 15. Vunisavisavi 16. Vusasivo 17. Korotasere
	Bua Province	18. Yaqaga
	Eastern Division	
Kadavu Province	19. Nasegai 20. Nakasaleka community (comprising the villages of Lomanikoro, Nakau, Nakoronaw, Nakaugasele)	
Tonga (10)	Tongatapu Division	
	Kolofo'ou District	21. Popua
	Kolomotu'a District	22. Sopu
	Tatakamotonga District	23. Tatakamotonga
	Lapaha District	24. Nukuleka
	Kolovai District	25. Ahau
	Vava'u Division	
Vahe Motu District	26. Hunga 27. Utulei	

	Neiafu District	28. Makave 29. Okoa	
	'Uta Vava'u District	30. Tefisi	
Samoa (10)	Savai'i Island		
	Vaisigano District	31. Falealupo 32. Auala 33. Asau	
	Gaga'ifomauga District	34. Manase	
	Fa'asaleleaga District	35. Sapapalii	
	Palauli West District	36. Sala'ilu 37. Taga	
	Upolu Island		
	Sagaga Le Usoga District	38. Afega	
	Vaimauga District	39. Lauli'i	
Vaa o Donoti District	40. Taelefaga		
Vanuatu (10)	Shefa Province	Pele Island	
		41. Pele island community (comprising the villages of Woreauru, Piliura, Worasiviu, and Laonamoa)	
		Moso Island	
		42. Tassiriki	
		Emao Island	
	43. Wiana		
	Nguna Island		
	44. Nekapa 45. Unakap		
Tafea Province	Tanna Island		
	46. Loanialu		
	47. Launapikruan		
	48. Lamanaura		
	49. Lanamilo		
50. Iru			
Tuvalu (2)	Funafuti Atoll	51. Kavatoetoe 52. Funifati	
Solomon Islands (10)	Malaita Province (Malaita Island)	53. Lilisiana 54. New Kaloka 55. Kwai/Kaloka 56. North Dala 57. South Dala 58. Oibola 59. Redefasu 60. Buma 61. Fui 62. Kwai	
Kiribati (5)	Tarawa Island District (North Tarawa)	63. Buariki 64. Noto	
	North Gilbert Islands District (Abaiang)	65. Borotaim 66. Evena 67. Taniau	
Nauru (1*)	Yaren District	68. Yaren	

* Central government level project represents climate change adaption priority for 10 Nauru communities.

TASK 1.2 DEVELOP A NETWORK OF SOCIAL MOBILIZERS FROM PARTICIPATING DISTRICTS/COMMUNITIES

C-CAP communities have identified Social Mobilizers (SMs) at all sites. SMs are chosen by the community as established leaders who are active in development activities. In many cases they are the elected leaders in the community. Capacity building and training of SMs continues with ongoing community level engagement for construction management, where SMs are trained in providing day-to-day monitoring for construction progress, adherence to the site Construction Quality Assurance Plans (CQAP), Health and Safety Plans (H&SP) and Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plans (EMMP), and participate as key conveners for site-level DRR activities. SMs have been selected by each community and provide a link between C-CAP and community engagement activities. In this quarter, SMs and CMs continue to attend the operation and maintenance training provided by contractors for each project. This will ensure all measures are put in place at the community level for the on-going maintenance of the infrastructure asset. SMs represent a continuing resource for C-CAP implementation and for future sustainability of site level initiatives.

TASK 1.3 DEVELOP AND APPLY CRITERIA TO IDENTIFY AND PRIORITIZE COMMUNITY-SPECIFIC SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE ACTIVITIES

The Infrastructure Priority Index (IPI) is a decision support tool that helps communities to prioritize community assets for adaptation support based on infrastructure's vulnerability to climate variability, climate change impacts and the socioeconomic benefits that rehabilitation/construction would generate. IPI activities have been successfully completed for all 68 sites slated for climate change adaptation investments.

TASK 1.4 DEVELOP SPECIFICATIONS, ADVERTISE, NEGOTIATE, AND AWARD AND MONITOR SUBCONTRACTS FOR INFRASTRUCTURE REHABILITATION, REPAIR OR UPGRADING AND NEW CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

Completion of 68 construction activities remains a central focus for C-CAP. C-CAP continues to build on experience to date to improve the procurement, contract award and contract management procedures to streamline and expedite construction under subcontracts. To date, 28 projects have been substantially completed. [Three projects were completed during this quarter and another eight are nearing completion]

Post award issues continue to be encountered and have required C-CAP to work extensively with subcontractors on understanding and obtaining performance bonds for construction projects where there is limited availability and access to responsive surety instruments through local banking and financial institutions. This issue continues to delay the start-up of some projects. C-CAP has adjusted general limits of liability to accommodate local availability and ensure they are calibrated to local standards through documented internal review and waiver processes. The performance bond requirements have been reduced to meet local contracting standards.

Tropical Cyclone Winston affected a number of C-CAP infrastructure activities due mainly to a shortage of construction materials from major suppliers in Fiji. C-CAP project countries that were affected by this shortage were:

- Samoa
- Tuvalu
- Fiji
- Vanuatu
- Solomon Islands

Contractors have had to look for new suppliers of construction materials in Australia and New Zealand - leading to additional delays. Two contractors, one in Savusavu and the other in Lautoka were asked to help the Fiji government provide relief in road rehabilitation and shelter construction, respectively and delaying work on the their C-CAP contracts.

Table 5 below and the subsequent construction phase completion status provide the summary of Component 1 construction activities and accomplishments this period.

TABLE 6: TECHNICAL COMPLETION AND PLANNING MATRIX

C-CAP INFRASTRUCTURE STATUS	Vulnerability & Risk Mapping	Infrastructure Priority Index (IFI)	Conceptual Design Brief/Work Order	Community Agreement Signed	Engineering Design Initiation	Engineering Design Completed	EDF Completed	RFP Issued	Construction Contract Award	Construction Started	Construction Completion	Key Govt Counterpart	C-CAP Infrastructure Intervention	RFP #	
# Community															
Papua New Guinea (YR1)															
1	Gabagaba	17-Nov-12	13-Jun-13	25-Oct-13	25-Oct-13	25-Oct-13	6-Dec-13	6-Dec-13	9-Dec-13	21-Mar-14	1-Feb-14	26-Aug-16	OCCD	Rainwater catchment / tanks	4A
2	Tubuseria	5-Feb-13	12-Jun-13	25-Oct-13	25-Oct-13	25-Oct-13	6-Dec-13	6-Dec-13	9-Dec-13	21-Mar-14	1-Feb-14	31-Aug-16	OCCD	Rainwater catchment / tanks	4A
3	Boera	10-Jan-13	5-Sep-13	25-Oct-13	25-Oct-13	25-Oct-13	6-Dec-13	6-Dec-13	9-Dec-13	21-Mar-14	1-Feb-14	31-Aug-16	OCCD	Rainwater catchment / tanks	4A
4	Lealea	8-Dec-12	4-Sep-13	25-Oct-13	25-Oct-13	25-Oct-13	6-Dec-13	6-Dec-13	9-Dec-13	21-Mar-14	1-Feb-14	31-Aug-16	OCCD	Rainwater catchment / tanks	4A
5	Pari	15-Jan-13	11-Jun-13	30-Sep-13	18-Oct-13	18-Oct-13	22-Oct-13	22-Oct-13	22-Oct-13	12-Dec-13	17-Dec-13	31-Aug-16	OCCD/NCD	Rainwater catchment / tanks	2
(YR2)															
6	Bol/Lamalawa	12-Mar-14	12-Mar-14	11-Jun-14	28-Nov-14	20-Jun-14	28-Nov-14	15-Dec-14	1-Mar-15	15-May-15	26-Jun-15	26-Aug-16	OCCD / NIP	Rainwater catchment / tanks	13
7	Panabeli	13-Mar-14	13-Mar-14	11-Jun-14	28-Nov-14	20-Jun-14	28-Nov-14	15-Dec-14	1-Mar-15	15-May-15	26-Jun-15	31-Aug-16	OCCD / NIP	Rainwater catchment / tanks	13
8	Lossu	12-Mar-14	12-Mar-14	11-Jun-14	28-Nov-14	19-Jun-14	28-Nov-14	15-Dec-14	1-Mar-15	15-May-15	26-Jun-15	31-Aug-16	OCCD / NIP	Rainwater catchment / tanks	13
9	Ungakum	11-Mar-14	11-Mar-14	11-Jun-14	28-Nov-14	17-Jun-14	28-Nov-14	15-Dec-14	1-Mar-15	15-May-15	26-Jun-15	31-Aug-16	OCCD / NIP	Rainwater catchment / tanks	13
10	Nonovaul	11-Mar-14	11-Mar-14	11-Jun-14	28-Nov-14	17-Jun-14	28-Nov-14	15-Dec-14	1-Mar-15	15-May-15	26-Jun-15	31-Aug-16	OCCD / NIP	Rainwater catchment / tanks	13
Fiji (YR1)															
11	Buretu	11-Dec-12	17-Jun-13	8-Jul-13	28-Oct-13	8-Jan-14	20-Jan-14	1-Aug-14	6-Sep-14	14-Nov-14	14-Dec-14	10-Jun-15	Taukei Af.	River bank protection	6
12	Daku	10-Dec-12	2-Apr-13	30-Sep-13	28-Oct-13	8-Jan-14	20-Jan-14	1-Aug-14	6-Sep-14	14-Nov-14	14-Dec-14	19-Jun-15	Taukei Af.	Flood gate / Drainage	7
13	Vunisinu/Nalase	30-Jan-13	6-Apr-13	17-Oct-13	28-Oct-13	8-Jan-14	20-Jan-14	1-Aug-14	6-Sep-14	14-Nov-14	14-Dec-14	19-Jun-15	Taukei Af.	Flood gate / Drainage	7
14	Karoko	10-Feb-13	18-Jun-13	15-Nov-13	15-Nov-13	25-May-14	30-Mar-15	18-Sep-15	21-Aug-15	15-Sep-15	15-Nov-14	30-Jun-16	Taukei Af.	Coastal protection	17
15	Vunivisavi	10-Feb-13	19-Jun-13	15-Nov-13	15-Nov-13	5-Sep-14	30-Mar-15	30-Mar-15	15-May-15	30-May-15	17-Aug-14	15-Dec-15	Taukei Af.	Climate proof houses	14
(YR2)															
16	Vusasio	12-Nov-13	13-Jan-14	14-Mar-14	5-Apr-14	5-Apr-14	30-Mar-15	18-Sep-15	21-Aug-15	15-Sep-15	15-Jan-16	30-Jun-16	Taukei Af.	Coastal protection	17
17	Korotase	13-Nov-13	14-Jan-14	14-Mar-14	5-Apr-14	5-Apr-14	30-Mar-15	18-Sep-15	21-Aug-15	15-Sep-15	15-Jan-16	30-Jun-16	Taukei Af.	River bank protection	17
18	Yaqaga	14-Nov-13	15-Jan-14	14-Mar-14	5-Apr-14	5-Apr-14	30-Mar-15	30-Mar-15	21-Aug-15	21-Oct-15	15-Jan-16	26-Aug-16	Taukei Af.	Evacuation Center / Classroom	15 (24)
19	Nakasaleka	20-Feb-14	20-Feb-14	25-Apr-14	25-Apr-14	30-Jul-16	13-Sep-15	6-Nov-15	1-Oct-15	21-Oct-15	14-Mar-16	26-Aug-16	Taukei Af.	Evacuation center	24
20	Nasegai	18-Feb-14	18-Feb-14	25-Apr-14	25-Apr-14	30-Jul-15	13-Sep-15	6-Nov-15	1-Oct-15	21-Oct-15	14-Mar-16	26-Aug-16	Taukei Af.	Evacuation center	24
Tonga (YR1)															
21	Popua	15-Jan-13	23-Jul-13	29-Jul-13	20-Jan-14	31-Jan-14	27-Aug-14	29-Aug-14	1-Aug-15	15-Aug-15	30-Sep-15	29-Jan-16	NEMO	Mixed use Shelter / Hall	16
22	Sopu	15-Jan-13	24-Jul-13	29-Jul-13	20-Jan-14	31-Jan-14	27-Aug-14	29-Aug-14	26-Sep-14	15-Dec-14	7-Nov-14	26-Jun-15	MENR	Water tanks	9
23	Tatakamotonga	10-Jan-13	25-Jul-13	25-Oct-13	20-Jan-14	31-Jan-14	27-Aug-14	29-Aug-14	26-Sep-14	13-Apr-15	20-Apr-15	30-Jun-15	NEMO	Upgrade Evacuation Center	8
24	Nukuleka	16-Jan-13	25-Jul-13	25-Oct-13	20-Jan-14	31-Jan-14	27-Aug-14	29-Aug-14	26-Sep-14	13-Apr-15	20-Apr-15	26-Jun-15	NEMO	Upgrade Evacuation Center	8
25	Ahau	18-Jan-13	24-Jul-13	25-Oct-13	20-Jan-14	31-Jan-14	27-Aug-14	29-Aug-14	26-Sep-14	15-Dec-14	7-Nov-14	26-Jun-15	MENR	Water tanks	9
(YR2)															
26	Tefisi	21-Jan-14	11-May-14	8-Aug-15	15-Sep-15	15-Sep-15	30-Oct-15	1-Nov-15	1-Nov-15	15-Dec-15	1-Feb-16	15-Jun-16	MENR/Gov Office	Water tanks	22
27	Utulei	22-Jan-14	12-May-14	8-Aug-15	15-Sep-15	15-Sep-15	30-Oct-15	1-Nov-15	1-Nov-15	15-Dec-15	1-Feb-16	15-Jun-16	MENR/Gov Office	Water tanks	22
28	Hunga	23-Jan-14	13-May-14	8-Aug-15	15-Sep-15	15-Sep-15	30-Oct-15	1-Nov-15	1-Nov-15	15-Dec-15	1-Feb-16	15-Jun-16	MENR/Gov Office	Water tanks	22
29	Okoa	14-May-14	14-May-14	8-Aug-15	15-Sep-15	15-Sep-15	30-Oct-15	1-Nov-15	1-Nov-15	15-Dec-15	1-Feb-16	15-Jun-16	MENR/Gov Office	Water tanks	22
30	Makave	15-May-14	15-May-14	8-Aug-15	15-Sep-15	15-Sep-15	30-Oct-15	1-Nov-15	1-Nov-15	15-Dec-15	1-Feb-16	15-Jun-16	MENR/Gov Office	Water tanks	22

TABLE 6: TECHNICAL COMPLETION AND PLANNING MATRIX (CONTINUED)

Samoa (YR1)															
31	Falealupo	9-Jan-13	12-Apr-13	6-Aug-13	17-Sep-13	6-Aug-13	6-Aug-13	13-Aug-13	3-Oct-13	9-Dec-13	16-Dec-13	6-Mar-14	MNRE/DIA	Rainwater catchment / tanks	1
32	Auala	10-Jan-13	13-Apr-13	6-Aug-13	18-Aug-13	6-Aug-13	6-Aug-13	13-Aug-13	3-Oct-13	9-Dec-13	16-Dec-13	6-Mar-14	MNRE/DIA	Rainwater catchment / tanks	1
33	Asau	10-Jan-13	12-Apr-13	6-Aug-13	19-Aug-13	6-Aug-13	6-Aug-13	13-Aug-13	3-Oct-13	9-Dec-13	16-Dec-13	6-Mar-14	MNRE/DIA	Rainwater catchment / tanks	1
34	Manase	11-Jan-13	13-Apr-13	11-Oct-13	1-Nov-13	1-Nov-13	6-Jun-13	16-Jun-14	29-Jun-14	18-Aug-14	8-Sep-14	30-Apr-15	MNRE/DIA	Coastal protection	5
35	Sapapalii	11-Jan-13	13-Apr-13	6-Aug-13	20-Aug-13	6-Aug-13	6-Aug-13	13-Aug-13	3-Oct-13	9-Dec-13	16-Dec-13	6-Mar-14	MNRE/DIA	Rainwater catchment / tanks	1
(YR2)															
36	Taga	24-Mar-14	25-Mar-14	20-Mar-15	29-Jan-16	30-Jun-15	15-Aug-15	13-Nov-15	30-Oct-15	15-Apr-16	15-Feb-16	24-Jun-16	MNRE/DIA	Rainwater catchment / tanks	19
37	Sala'ilua	5-Mar-14	25-Mar-14	20-Mar-15	29-Jan-16	29-Jun-15	15-Aug-15	13-Nov-15	30-Oct-15	10-Dec-15	15-Feb-16	24-Jun-16	MNRE/DIA	Waterworks rehabilitation	20
38	Taelelaga	19-Mar-14	24-Mar-14	20-Mar-15	29-Jan-16	30-Jun-15	15-Aug-15	13-Nov-15	30-Oct-15	10-Dec-15	15-Feb-16	24-Jun-16	MNRE/DIA	Waterworks rehabilitation	20
39	Lauli'i	11-Apr-14	11-Apr-14	20-Mar-15	29-Jan-16	22-May-15	15-Aug-15	13-Nov-15	30-Oct-15	15-Apr-16	15-Feb-16	24-Jun-16	MNRE/DIA	Upgrade community hall	19
40	Leusoalii	12-Jun-14	13-Jun-14	20-Mar-15	29-Jan-16	30-Jun-15	15-Aug-15	13-Nov-15	30-Oct-15	15-Apr-16	15-Feb-16	24-Jun-16	MNRE/DIA	Waterworks rehabilitation	19
Vanuatu (YR1)															
41	Pele	11-Jan-13	18-Sep-13	12-May-14	28-Nov-14	10-Oct-14	30-Oct-14	28-Nov-14	14-Dec-14	30-Jul-15	15-Aug-15	10-Dec-15	NAB / Shefa Prov	Rainwater catchment / tanks	12A
42	Tassariki	20-Sep-13	12-Dec-13	12-May-14	28-Nov-14	10-Oct-14	30-Oct-14	28-Nov-14	1-Oct-15	15-Dec-15	14-Mar-16	26-Aug-16	NAB / Shefa Prov	Evacuation Center / Classroom	24
43	Wiana	16-May-14	16-May-14	29-Sep-14	28-Nov-14	10-Oct-14	30-Oct-14	28-Nov-14	1-Oct-15	15-Dec-15	14-Mar-16	26-Aug-16	NAB / Shefa Prov	Evacuation Center / Community hall	24
44	Nekapa	12-May-14	12-May-14	13-May-14	28-Nov-14	10-Oct-14	30-Oct-14	28-Nov-14	14-Dec-14	30-Jul-15	15-Aug-15	10-Dec-15	NAB / Shefa Prov	Rainwater catchment / tanks	12A
45	Unakapu	13-May-14	13-May-14	13-May-14	28-Nov-14	10-Oct-14	30-Oct-14	28-Nov-14	14-Dec-14	30-Jul-15	15-Aug-15	10-Dec-15	NAB / Shefa Prov	Rainwater catchment / tanks	12A
(YR2)															
46	Loanialu	23-Feb-14	25-Jun-14	28-Feb-15	15-Feb-16	26-Jun-15	15-Oct-15	1-Oct-15	1-Oct-15	15-Feb-15	15-Feb-15	26-Aug-16	NAB / Tafea Prov	Water	21
47	Launapikruan	24-Feb-14	26-Jun-14	28-Feb-15	15-Feb-16	26-Jun-15	15-Oct-15	1-Oct-15	1-Oct-15	15-Feb-15	15-Feb-15	26-Aug-16	NAB / Tafea Prov	Water	21
48	Lamanaura	25-Feb-14	27-Jun-14	28-Feb-15	15-Feb-16	26-Jun-15	15-Oct-15	1-Oct-15	1-Oct-15	15-Feb-15	15-Feb-15	26-Aug-16	NAB / Tafea Prov	Water	21
49	Lanamilo	26-Feb-14	28-Jun-14	28-Feb-15	15-Feb-16	26-Jun-15	15-Oct-15	6-Nov-15	1-Oct-15	15-Feb-15	15-Feb-15	26-Aug-16	NAB / Tafea Prov	Evacuation Center / Classroom	24
50	Iru	27-Feb-14	29-Jun-14	28-Feb-15	15-Feb-16	26-Jun-15	15-Oct-15	6-Nov-15	1-Oct-15	15-Feb-15	15-Feb-15	26-Aug-16	NAB / Tafea Prov	Evacuation center	24
Kiribati (YR2)															
51	Borotiam	30-Jan-14	30-Jan-14	30-Apr-14	28-Aug-14	28-Aug-14	25-Sep-14	9-Oct-14	24-Oct-14	20-Apr-15	12-Jun-15	30-Jun-16	OB	Rainwater catchment / tanks	10
52	Evena	30-Jan-14	30-Jan-14	30-Apr-14	28-Aug-14	28-Aug-14	25-Sep-14	9-Oct-14	24-Oct-14	20-Apr-15	12-Jun-15	30-Jun-16	OB	Rainwater catchment / tanks	10
53	Tanaua	31-Jan-14	31-Jan-14	1-May-14	28-Aug-14	28-Aug-14	25-Sep-14	9-Oct-14	24-Oct-14	20-Apr-15	12-Jun-15	30-Jun-16	OB	Rainwater catchment / tanks	10
54	Buariki	31-Jan-14	31-Jan-14	1-May-14	28-Aug-14	28-Aug-14	25-Sep-14	9-Oct-14	24-Oct-14	6-Apr-15	12-Jun-15	30-Jun-16	MELAD	Medical aid post	11
55	Noto	1-Feb-14	1-Feb-14	2-May-14	28-Aug-14	28-Aug-14	25-Sep-14	9-Oct-14	24-Oct-14	6-Apr-15	12-Jun-15	30-Jun-16	MELAD	Medical aid post	11
Tuvalu (YR2)															
56	Kavatoetoe	18-Feb-14	3-Jun-14	20-May-15	15-Mar-16	15-Sep-15	15-Oct-15	6-Nov-15	1-Nov-15	15-Dec-15	14-Mar-16	26-Aug-16	ME/MHA	Kindergarten/cyclone shelter	24
57	Funafuti	10-Jun-14	10-Jun-14	4-May-15	15-Mar-16	15-Sep-15	15-Oct-15	1-Nov-15	1-Nov-15	15-Dec-15	14-Mar-16	26-Aug-16	ME/MHA	Water storage	23
Solomons (YR2)															
58	South Dala	3-Feb-14	9-Apr-14	2-Mar-15	15-May-16	22-Feb-16	22-Apr-16	22-Apr-16	22-Apr-16	15-May-16	1-Jun-16	26-Aug-16	MECC/Malaita Prov	Sanitation	25
59	New Kaloka	4-Feb-14	10-Apr-14	2-Mar-15	15-May-16	23-Feb-16	22-Apr-16	22-Apr-16	22-Apr-16	15-May-16	1-Jun-16	26-Aug-16	MECC/Malaita Prov	Sanitation	25
60	Liisiana	5-Feb-14	11-Apr-14	2-Mar-15	15-May-16	23-Feb-16	22-Apr-16	22-Apr-16	22-Apr-16	15-May-16	1-Jun-16	26-Aug-16	MECC/Malaita Prov	Sanitation	25
61	Ngongosila	15-Apr-14	12-Apr-14	2-Mar-15	15-May-16	26-Feb-16	22-Apr-16	22-Apr-16	22-Apr-16	15-May-16	1-Jun-16	26-Aug-16	MECC/Malaita Prov	Water	25
62	North Dala	16-Apr-14	13-Apr-14	2-Mar-15	15-May-16	22-Feb-16	22-Apr-16	22-Apr-16	22-Apr-16	15-May-16	1-Jun-16	26-Aug-16	MECC/Malaita Prov	Water	25
(YR3)															
63	Oibola	9-Sep-14	9-Sep-14	2-Mar-15	15-May-16	24-Feb-16	22-Apr-16	22-Apr-16	22-Apr-16	15-May-16	1-Jun-16	26-Aug-16	ME / Malaita Prov	Water/sanitation	25
64	Fiu	9-Sep-14	9-Sep-14	2-Mar-15	15-May-16	24-Feb-16	22-Apr-16	22-Apr-16	22-Apr-16	15-May-16	1-Jun-16	26-Aug-16	ME / Malaita Prov	Water/sanitation	25
65	Buma	10-Sep-14	10-Sep-14	2-Mar-15	15-May-16	25-Feb-16	22-Apr-16	22-Apr-16	22-Apr-16	15-May-16	1-Jun-16	26-Aug-16	ME / Malaita Prov	Water	25
66	Radefasu	10-Sep-14	10-Sep-14	2-Mar-15	15-May-16	25-Feb-16	22-Apr-16	22-Apr-16	22-Apr-16	15-May-16	1-Jun-16	26-Aug-16	ME / Malaita Prov	Sanitation	25
67	Kwai	11-Sep-14	11-Sep-14	2-Mar-15	15-May-16	26-Feb-16	22-Apr-16	22-Apr-16	22-Apr-16	15-May-16	1-Jun-16	26-Aug-16	ME / Malaita Prov	Water	25
Nauru (YR3)															
68	NUC	21-Feb-14	21-Feb-14	27-Jan-15	12-Jun-15	26-Jun-15	30-Aug-15	27-Nov-15	11-Apr-16	1-May-16	1-Jun-16	26-Aug-16	CI/NUC/MoF	Water tankers	18

Technical achievements through YR4 /Q2 (January 1 – March 31 2016)

Climate Change Risk and Asset Mapping: Risk Assessment and Mapping exercises have been completed for all 77 C-CAP sites (including Nauru as 10 community sites). These activities were all completed in a previous reporting period.

Infrastructure Prioritization Index (IPI): IPIs have been completed for all 77 C-CAP sites (including Nauru as 10 community sites). These activities were all completed in a previous reporting period.

Community Agreements: 58 communities have now entered into non-binding agreements with C-CAP to facilitate completing infrastructure activities in their communities. In this reporting period agreements were signed with 5 communities in Samoa (Taga, Sala'ilua, Taelelaga, Lauli'i and Leusoalii), 5 communities in Vanuatu (Loanialu, Launapikruan, Lamanaura, Lanamilo and Iru) and with the 2 partners communities in Tuvalu (Funafuti and Kavatoetoe). An updated agreement with Nauru is also expected to be signed early in the next quarter.

Engineering Design: In this quarter the design of rainwater catchments systems have been completed for ten (10) sites in the Solomon Islands. An RFQ was also issued for the supply of water tankers for the Nauru water utility to improve the overall water security of communities on the island.

Environmental Screening Reports (ESR): ESRs for RFP#021 and RFP#023 were submitted during the reporting period. C-CAP is developing ESRs for RFP #025 for submission in the next quarter.

Request for Proposal (RFP) Issuance: Tender documents were issued for the following: RFQ#018 purchase of water tankers for Nauru.

Construction Award / Starts: During the quarter, C-CAP awarded contracts for RFPs #024-A (evacuation centers – multi-country) and re-issued the contract for RFP#019 (community hall upgrade and water system rehabilitation in Samoa) as the initial contractor could not meet all the conditions of the contract.

Contract management: C-CAP managed twelve (12) [three (3) new] active subcontracts during the quarter encompassing work activities at forty-seven (47) [twenty-two (22) new] sites in seven (7) [two (2) new] countries – Tonga, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Kiribati, Samoa, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. Monitoring and oversight visits are conducted to verify work completed for each Milestone payment in addition to other periodic site visits and technical consultations.

TASK 1.5 CONDUCT ACTIVITY MANAGEMENT

C-CAP maintained an active travel schedule to support technical and management activities in all nine (9) countries where C-CAP currently operates. Technical and management visits accounted for 7 regional travel trips. A summary of travel completed by C-CAP staff during the quarter is presented below in Table 7.

TABLE 7: C-CAP TEAM TRAVEL

Destination	Dates	Purpose	Travelers
PNG	8 Jan – 22 Jan 2016	• PNG office management	Joey Manfredo
Vanuatu	22 Jan – 29 Jan 2016	• Project launch	Joey Manfredo Jim Naivalulevu
PNG	22 Jan -29 Jan 2016	• PNG office management	Nick Hobgood
Tonga	1 Feb – 5 Feb 2016	• RFP#016 and RFP#022 site inspection	Mahen Nair
Samoa	7 Feb – 12 Feb 2016	• Site set out for RFP#020	Mahen Nair
Tonga	19 February – 26 February	• Project launch and infrastructure works inspection	Joey Manfredo
Solomon Islands	21 Feb – 28 Feb 2016	• Final scoping visit for Malaita sites	Jerry Cole Ravi Singh
PNG	13 March – 19 March	• Works inspection	Ashneel Singh
Vanuatu	21 March – 25 March	• Sustainability and Knowledge Sharing Workshop planning, logistics	Teddy Fong
Samoa	25 March – 29 March	• Sustainability and Knowledge Sharing Workshop planning, logistics	Teddy Fong
Tonga	28 March – 31 March	• Sustainability and Knowledge Sharing Workshop planning, logistics	Joey Manfredo

TASK 1.5.1: PROMOTE SUSTAINABILITY OF USAID INVESTMENTS AND CREATE A PATHWAY FOR SCALING OF METHODOLOGIES AND APPROACHES

During the reporting period the C-CAP team developed a program to bring together actors in each of the C-CAP partner countries who are working on climate adaptation issues in a series of short workshops to support the sustainability of USAID/C-CAP activities and methodologies and to promote scaling of

project results. Through these Sustainability and Knowledge Sharing Workshops, the C-CAP team will complete one-day training sessions with national government counterparts, and one- to two-day sessions with local government counterpart organizations and Social Mobilizers in target provinces. The workshop will be designed to promote the sustainability of USAID/C-CAP investments, share methodologies, reports, and lessons learned, and raise awareness of the breadth of USAID support to the host country. The primary output of the training will be an action plan outlining how the partner organization plans to support the operations and maintenance of USAID C-CAP's physical investments and training materials, and to scale approaches and lessons learned for future application.

The workshops will include the follow core subject areas:

- C-CAP accomplishments in the country, including climate vulnerability and adaptation assessment results;
- Review and handover of C-CAP methodologies for Climate Change Risk and Asset Mapping (including Google Maps), the Infrastructure Prioritization Index, O&M Training, Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Response training and planning, and Hazard Mapping;
- Presentation of key remaining gaps, and O&M support needs;
- Action planning for application of C-CAP approaches and tools in other provinces and communities, as well as incorporation of lessons learned into current government strategies, as appropriate; and
- Handover of all reports/deliverables in hard copy and electronic format.

COMPONENT 2: DISASTER MANAGEMENT STRENGTHENED

TASK 2.1 RISK IDENTIFICATION – DEVELOP OR UPDATE LOCALLY TAILORED ASSESSMENTS TO IMPROVE UNDERSTANDING OF CURRENT AND FUTURE RISKS

C-CAP has now completed Disaster Risk Reduction, Response Planning and Simulation exercises and Hazard Mapping in 67 communities. Of these, four communities in Tonga (2), Fiji (1) and Samoa (1) had already developed their DRR and Response plans with the National Disaster Management Office and local NGOs prior to C-CAP's engagement. A consolidated report for all the DRR and Response planning workshops was presented to USAID this quarter.

These reports have been consolidated and the draft plans will be shared with relevant government departments and other organizations so they can be finalized and presented back to the communities. The reports will be included in the workshop materials to be shared with community, sub-national and national stakeholders during the Road to Resilience: Sustainability and Knowledge Sharing workshops.

Last quarter C-CAP staff in Vanuatu, Tonga, PNG, Kiribati and Solomon Islands shared plans with relevant government departments and NGOs to ensure these plans and C-CAP's methodologies are in line with national programs and priorities. In all countries, C-CAP has worked with the National Disaster Management Office and also with the Red Cross to ensure plans align with national disaster management planning.

In this quarter, C-CAP used its revised Disaster Simulation Exercise (SIMEX) methodology to hold one-day community SIMEX in 21 communities. During SIMEX, C-CAP facilitates a disaster response drill in partner communities through which communities apply their Disaster Response Plans. A key feature of C-CAP's SIMEX is training communities on how to support individuals with special needs during a disaster. Disasters must be understood within the social, cultural and political contexts in which they occur. Most of the risks and vulnerabilities that individuals face are as much a product of their social context as their physical environment. USAID/C-CAP supports partner community efforts to assign responsibilities across community groups—advocates for persons with disabilities (PWDs), and men's, women's and youth groups—for supporting individuals with special needs during disaster response activities. The project team and partners also provide training on how to properly care for PWDs and mobility-challenged individuals during an evacuation.

A summary of status of community level DRM activities and accomplishments during the quarter is shown next in Table 8.

TABLE 8: DRR TECHNICAL COMPLETION AND PLANNING MATRIX

	Step	1	2		3	4	5	6		
	C-CAP DRR/RESPONSE PLANNING STATUS	Disaster Risk Reduction planning workshop	Disaster Response planning workshop	Hazard mapping completed	DRR Plan finalization workshop	Response Plan finalization workshop	Community response drill	Early warning communications	Key Govt Counterpart	Major disasters/hazards
#	Community									
Papua New Guinea (YR1)										
1	<i>Gabagaba</i>	12-May-14	12-May-14	9-Dec-15	18-Feb-15	18-Feb-15	15-Jun-15	16-Jun-16	OCCD	Floods/tidal surges/strong w inds
2	<i>Tubusereia</i>	15-Apr-14	15-Apr-14	8-Dec-15	18-Jun-15	18-Jun-15	19-Jun-15	19-Jun-15	OCCD	Floods/tidal surges/strong w inds
3	<i>Boera</i>	30-May-14	30-May-14	11-Dec-15	9-Jul-15	9-Jul-15	10-Aug-15	10-Aug-15	OCCD	Floods/tidal surges/strong w inds
4	<i>Lealea</i>	9-Apr-14	9-Apr-14	10-Dec-15	13-Jul-15	13-Jul-15	19-Aug-15	19-Aug-15	OCCD	Floods/tidal surges/strong w inds
5	<i>Pari</i>	10-Apr-14	10-Apr-14	9-Dec-15	6-Jul-15	6-Jul-15	21-Aug-15	21-Aug-15	OCCD	Floods/tidal surges/strong w inds
(YR2)										
6	<i>Bol/Lamalawa</i>	19-Mar-15	19-Mar-15	13-Dec-15	6-Jul-15	6-Jul-15	9-Oct-15	9-Oct-15	OCCD/Red Cross	Floods/tidal surges/strong w inds
7	<i>Panabeli</i>	23-Mar-15	23-Mar-15	13-Dec-15	7-Jul-15	7-Jul-15	10-Oct-15	10-Oct-15	OCCD/Red Cross	Floods/tidal surges/strong w inds
8	<i>Lossu</i>	18-Mar-15	18-Mar-15	14-Dec-15	8-Jul-15	8-Jul-15	8-Oct-15	8-Oct-15	OCCD/Red Cross	Floods/tidal surges/strong w inds
9	<i>Ungakum</i>	17-Mar-15	17-Mar-15	15-Dec-15	9-Jul-15	9-Jul-15	6-Oct-15	6-Oct-15	OCCD/WCS	Tidal surges/strong w inds
10	<i>Nonovaul</i>	24-Mar-15	24-Mar-15	15-Dec-15	10-Jul-15	10-Jul-15	7-Oct-15	7-Oct-15	OCCD/WCS	Tidal surges/strong w inds
Fiji (YR1)										
11	<i>Buretu</i>	16-Oct-14	16-Oct-14	1-Sep-15	7-Jul-15	7-Jul-15	21-Jul-15	21-Jul-15	NDMO/Red Cross	Cyclones/Flooding
12	<i>Daku</i>	15-Oct-14	15-Oct-14	1-Sep-15	7-Jul-15	7-Jul-15	22-Jul-15	22-Jul-15	NDMO/Red Cross	Cyclones/Flooding
13	<i>Vunisinu/Nalase</i>	17-Oct-14	17-Oct-14	1-Sep-15	1-Sep-15	1-Sep-15	1-Sep-15	1-Sep-15	NDMO/Red Cross	Cyclones/Flooding
14	<i>Karoko</i>	29-Oct-14	29-Oct-14	29-Aug-15	25-Aug-15	25-Aug-15	25-Aug-15	25-Aug-15	NDMO/Red Cross	Cyclones/Flooding
15	<i>Vunisavisavi</i>	12-Aug-14	12-Aug-14	29-Aug-15	26-Aug-15	26-Aug-15	26-Aug-15	26-Aug-15	NDMO/Red Cross	Cyclones/Flooding
(YR2)										
16	<i>Vusasivo</i>	30-Sep-14	30-Sep-14	29-Aug-15	27-Aug-15	27-Aug-15	27-Aug-15	27-Aug-15	NDMO/Red Cross	Cyclones/Flooding
17	<i>Korotasere</i>	1-Oct-14	1-Oct-14	29-Aug-15	30-Jul-15	30-Jul-15	31-Jul-15	31-Jul-15	NDMO/Red Cross	Cyclones/Flooding
18	<i>Yaqaga</i>	2-Oct-14	2-Oct-14	28-Aug-15	28-Aug-15	28-Aug-15	28-Aug-15	28-Aug-15	NDMO/Red Cross	Cyclones/Flooding
19	<i>Nakasaleka</i>	18-Nov-14	18-Nov-14	10-Sep-15	10-Sep-15	10-Sep-15	10-Sep-15	10-Sep-15	NDMO/Red Cross	Cyclones/Flooding
20	<i>Nasegai</i>	19-Nov-14	19-Nov-14	11-Sep-15	11-Sep-15	11-Sep-15	11-Sep-15	11-Sep-15	NDMO/Red Cross	Cyclones/Flooding
Tonga (YR1)										
21	<i>Popua</i>	25-Aug-14	25-Aug-14	1-Sep-15	1-Sep-15	1-Sep-15	12-Oct-15	12-Oct-15	NEMO	Cyclones/Flooding/Droughts
22	<i>Supo</i>	26-Aug-14	26-Aug-14	1-Sep-15	1-Sep-15	1-Sep-15	13-Oct-15	13-Oct-15	NEMO	Cyclones/Flooding/Droughts
23	<i>Tatakamotonga</i>	27-Aug-14	27-Aug-14	2-Sep-15	2-Sep-15	2-Sep-15	14-Oct-15	14-Oct-15	NEMO	Cyclones/Flooding/Droughts
24	<i>Nukuleka</i>	28-Aug-14	28-Aug-14	3-Sep-15	3-Sep-15	3-Sep-15	15-Oct-15	15-Oct-15	NEMO	Cyclones/Flooding/Droughts
25	<i>Ahau</i>	29-Aug-14	29-Aug-14	4-Sep-15	4-Sep-15	4-Sep-15	16-Oct-15	16-Oct-15	NEMO	Cyclones/Flooding/Droughts
(YR2)										
26	<i>Tefisi</i>	13-Jul-15	13-Jul-15	12-Aug-15	19-Oct-15	19-Oct-15	19-Oct-15	19-Oct-15	NEMO	Cyclones/Flooding/Droughts
27	<i>Utulei</i>	13-Jul-15	13-Jul-15	13-Aug-15	20-Oct-15	20-Oct-15	20-Oct-15	20-Oct-15	NEMO	Cyclones/Flooding/Droughts
28	<i>Hunga</i>	14-Jul-15	14-Jul-15	14-Aug-15	21-Oct-15	21-Oct-15	21-Oct-15	21-Oct-15	NEMO	Cyclones/Flooding/Droughts
29	<i>Okoa</i>	15-Jul-15	15-Jul-15	15-Aug-15	22-Oct-15	22-Oct-15	22-Oct-15	22-Oct-15	NEMO	Cyclones/Flooding/Droughts
30	<i>Makave</i>	16-Jul-15	16-Jul-15	16-Aug-15	23-Oct-15	23-Oct-15	23-Oct-15	23-Oct-15	NEMO	Cyclones/Flooding/Droughts

TABLE 8: DRR TECHNICAL COMPLETION AND PLANNING MATRIX (CONTINUED)

Samoa (YR1)										
31	<i>Falealupo</i>	20-May-14	20-May-14	22-Nov-15	3-Aug-15	3-Aug-15	3-Aug-15	3-Aug-15	DMO/Red Cross	Cyclones/droughts/bush fires
32	<i>Auala</i>	21-May-14	21-May-14	22-Nov-15	4-Aug-15	4-Aug-15	4-Aug-15	4-Aug-15	DMO/Red Cross	Cyclones/droughts/bush fires
33	<i>Asau</i>	21-May-14	21-May-14	23-Nov-15	5-Aug-15	5-Aug-15	5-Aug-15	5-Aug-15	DMO/Red Cross	Cyclones/droughts/bush fires
34	<i>Manase</i>	17-Jun-15	17-Jun-15	23-Nov-15	6-Aug-15	6-Aug-15	6-Aug-15	6-Aug-15	DMO/Red Cross	Cyclones
35	<i>Sapapalii</i>	22-May-14	22-May-14	24-Nov-15	7-Aug-15	7-Aug-15	7-Aug-15	7-Aug-15	DMO/Red Cross	Cyclones
(YR2)										
36	<i>Taga</i>	20-May-15	20-May-15	25-Nov-15	7-Sep-15	7-Sep-15	7-Sep-15	7-Sep-15	DMO/Red Cross	Cyclones/droughts/bush fires
37	<i>Sala'ilua</i>	21-May-15	21-May-15	24-Nov-15	8-Sep-15	8-Sep-15	8-Sep-15	8-Sep-15	DMO/Red Cross	Cyclones/droughts/bush fires
38	<i>Taelefaiga</i>	19-May-15	19-May-15	26-Nov-15	9-Sep-15	9-Sep-15	9-Sep-15	9-Sep-15	DMO/Red Cross	Cyclones
39	<i>Laulii</i>	26-May-15	26-May-15	26-Nov-15	10-Sep-15	10-Sep-15	10-Sep-15	10-Sep-15	DMO/Red Cross	Cyclones
40	<i>Leusotalii</i>	27-May-15	27-May-15	27-Nov-15	11-Sep-15	11-Sep-15	11-Sep-15	11-Sep-15	DMO/Red Cross	Cyclones
Vanuatu (YR1)										
41	<i>Pele</i>	16-Jun-15	16-Jun-15	13-Jul-15	21-Sep-15	21-Sep-15	21-Sep-15	21-Sep-15	DMO/Red Cross	Cyclones/tidal surge
42	<i>Tassariki</i>	25-Aug-14	25-Aug-14	14-Jul-15	24-Sep-15	24-Sep-15	24-Sep-15	24-Sep-15	DMO/Red Cross	Cyclones/tidal surge
43	<i>Wiana</i>	28-Aug-14	28-Aug-14	15-Jul-15	26-Oct-15	26-Oct-15	26-Oct-15	26-Oct-15	DMO/Red Cross	Cyclones/tidal surge
44	<i>Nekapa</i>	27-Aug-14	27-Aug-14	16-Jul-15	22-Sep-15	22-Sep-15	22-Sep-15	22-Sep-15	DMO/Red Cross	Cyclones/tidal surge
45	<i>Unakapu</i>	27-Aug-14	27-Aug-14	16-Jul-15	22-Sep-15	22-Sep-15	22-Sep-15	22-Sep-15	DMO/Red Cross	Cyclones/tidal surge
(YR2)										
46	<i>Loanialu</i>	3-Aug-15	3-Aug-15	19-Oct-15	19-Oct-15	19-Oct-15	19-Oct-15	19-Oct-15	DMO/Red Cross	Cyclones/tidal surge
47	<i>Launapikruan</i>	4-Aug-15	4-Aug-15	20-Oct-15	20-Oct-15	20-Oct-15	20-Oct-15	20-Oct-15	DMO/Red Cross	Cyclones/tidal surge
48	<i>Lamanaura</i>	5-Aug-15	5-Aug-15	21-Oct-15	21-Oct-15	21-Oct-15	21-Oct-15	21-Oct-15	DMO/Red Cross	Cyclones/tidal surge
49	<i>Lanamilo</i>	6-Aug-15	6-Aug-15	22-Oct-15	22-Oct-15	22-Oct-15	22-Oct-15	22-Oct-15	DMO/Red Cross	Cyclones/tidal surge
50	<i>Iru</i>	7-Aug-15	7-Aug-15	23-Oct-15	23-Oct-15	23-Oct-15	23-Oct-15	23-Oct-15	DMO/Red Cross	Cyclones/tidal surge
Kiribati (YR2)										
51	<i>Borotiam</i>	13-Nov-14	13-Nov-14	27-Feb-15	27-Feb-15	27-Feb-15	24-Aug-15	24-Aug-15	OB/Red Cross	Droughts/king tides/tidal surges
52	<i>Evena</i>	13-Nov-14	13-Nov-14	28-Feb-15	28-Feb-15	28-Feb-15	25-Aug-15	25-Aug-15	OB/Red Cross	Droughts/king tides/tidal surges
53	<i>Taniau</i>	26-Feb-15	26-Feb-15	26-Feb-15	26-Aug-15	26-Aug-15	26-Aug-15	26-Aug-15	OB/Red Cross	Droughts/king tides/tidal surges
54	<i>Buariki</i>	11-Nov-14	11-Nov-14	27-Aug-15	27-Aug-15	27-Aug-15	27-Aug-15	27-Aug-15	MELAD/Red Cross	Droughts/king tides/tidal surges
55	<i>Noto</i>	11-Nov-14	11-Nov-14	28-Aug-15	28-Aug-15	28-Aug-15	28-Aug-15	28-Aug-15	MELAD/Red Cross	Droughts/king tides/tidal surges
Tuvalu (YR2)										
56	<i>Kavatoetoe</i>	19-May-15	19-May-15	6-Oct-15	7-Aug-15	7-Aug-15	7-Aug-15	7-Aug-15	DMO	Cyclone/king tides
57	<i>Funafuti</i>	23-Apr-15	23-Apr-15	7-Oct-15	8-Aug-15	8-Aug-15	8-Aug-15	8-Aug-15	DMO	Cyclone/king tides
Solomons (YR2)										
58	<i>South Dala</i>	30-Apr-15	30-Apr-15	1-Sep-15	1-Sep-15	1-Sep-15	1-Sep-15	1-Sep-15	DMO/Red Cross	Strong w inds/floods/droughts
59	<i>New Kaloka</i>	1-May-15	1-May-15	2-Sep-15	2-Sep-15	2-Sep-15	2-Sep-15	2-Sep-15	DMO/Red Cross	Strong w inds/floods/droughts
60	<i>Liisiana</i>	29-Apr-15	29-Apr-15	3-Sep-15	3-Sep-15	3-Sep-15	3-Sep-15	3-Sep-15	DMO/Red Cross	Strong w inds/floods/droughts
61	<i>Ngongosila</i>	22-Jun-15	22-Jun-15	22-Jun-15	22-Jun-15	22-Jun-15	4-Sep-15	4-Sep-15	DMO/Red Cross	Strong w inds/tidal surge
62	<i>North Dala</i>	30-Apr-15	30-Apr-15	5-Sep-15	5-Sep-15	5-Sep-15	5-Sep-15	5-Sep-15	DMO/Red Cross	Strong w inds/floods/droughts
(YR2)										
63	<i>Oibola</i>	23-Jun-15	23-Jun-15	23-Jun-15	23-Jun-15	23-Jun-15	9-Sep-15	9-Sep-15	DMO/Red Cross	Strong w inds/floods/droughts
64	<i>Fiu</i>	2-Apr-15	2-Apr-15	10-Sep-15	10-Sep-15	10-Sep-15	10-Sep-15	10-Sep-15	DMO/Red Cross	Strong w inds/floods/droughts
65	<i>Buma</i>	24-Jun-15	24-Jun-15	24-Jun-15	24-Jun-15	24-Jun-15	11-Sep-15	11-Sep-15	DMO/Red Cross	Strong w inds/floods/droughts
66	<i>Radefasu</i>	23-Jun-15	23-Jun-15	12-Sep-15	12-Sep-15	12-Sep-15	12-Sep-15	12-Sep-15	DMO/Red Cross	Strong w inds/floods/droughts
67	<i>Kwai</i>	22-Jun-15	22-Jun-15	22-Jun-15	22-Jun-15	22-Jun-15	13-Sep-15	13-Sep-15	DMO/Red Cross	Strong w inds/tidal surge

TASK 2.2 OPTIONS IDENTIFICATION- IDENTIFY GAPS AND OPPORTUNITIES TO REDUCE VULNERABILITY AND RISK OVER BOTH SHORT AND LONG TIME SCALES

C-CAP has now completed the DRR and Response Planning exercise for all 67 communities. The C-CAP methodology has allowed the community to identify the actions and resources needed to reduce the impact of these events in the future and to ensure they are better prepared for disasters in the short term. The plans assist the communities to identify gaps and opportunities to reduce their vulnerability and be much better prepared for disasters in the short and long term.

Hazard mapping had been completed for all 67 C-CAP communities. During this quarter the following community maps were completed for Vanuatu (5), Tonga (10), Kiribati (5), Fiji (5), Tuvalu (2) to support the DRR and Disaster Response plans. The hazard mapping provides the community with details of high tides marks and previous tidal surges on their island, which will assist them in their own planning and siting of community assets. In each of these communities C-CAP staff presented back to the community their draft DRR and Disaster Response plans that developed in the previous DRR/Response plan workshops. This allowed the community to make their final changes to the plans. Each community receives a large laminated map of the infrastructure they have mapped and one of the disaster risk areas they have identified. The map can be used by the community to plan future development while taking into consideration the effects of forecasted climate change impacts.

TASK 2.3 RISK REDUCTION: SUPPORT FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF RISK REDUCING ADAPTATION ACTIVITIES AT COMMUNITY LEVEL

The 67 draft disaster risk reduction plans and disaster response plans developed in Component 2 are now being shared with the relevant NDMOs and other partners. In the last quarter, C-CAP presented back the updated plans to the remaining communities for finalization and facilitated disaster simulation exercises in the remaining 21 communities that included PNG (5), Tonga (10), and Vanuatu (6). A full day was set aside for the SIMEX/drill to allow the community to put their disaster response plans into practice with the support of the emergency services such as the police and local government (when partners were available).

COMPONENT 3: NATIONAL CONSULTATION TO DEFINE NATIONAL ENGAGEMENT OPPORTUNITIES AND STRATEGY

Prior to this reporting period, C-CAP completed and delivered a draft report which assessed PNG, Fiji, Samoa, Kiribati and Tuvalu’s enabling environment for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction (DRR) governance through policy analysis and in-country consultations; identified each country’s development priorities; and developed an approach for USAID to address national priorities through a broader regional program. This document was revised on request from USAID during this reporting period. The Institutional Capacity and Policy Strengthening Report & Program Development Considerations deliverable presents the outcomes of the assessment through:

- Country Policy Analysis and Consultation Reports for Fiji, Kiribati, PNG, Samoa and Tuvalu which outline each country’s priorities for strengthening their enabling environment for climate change adaptation and DRR; and
- Regional Institutional and Capacity Strengthening Portfolios which align individual country priorities into broader technical areas—Policy and Strategic Frameworks, Institutional Capacity, Climate Change Finance, and Knowledge Management—and provide program development considerations that USAID/Pacific Islands may apply when determining how to structure future climate change governance initiatives.

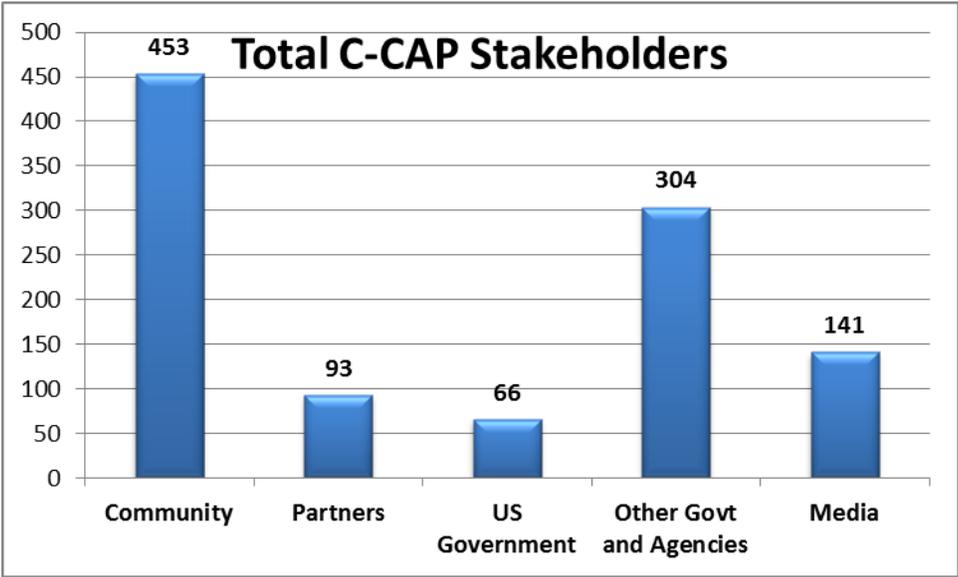
COMMUNICATIONS

During this quarter, the C-CAP communications team underwent a transition. Development Outreach Coordinator Sylvia Avitu completed her contract at the end of January in-conjunction with the closing of the C-CAP office in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea. Deputy Chief of Party Joey Manfredo and Bethesda-based Project Manager Christel Milazzo assumed their responsibilities in early February. The C-CAP communications team continues to increase public awareness about USAID environmental and climate change interventions in the Pacific Islands region. All C-CAP public awareness activities are targeted to the following stakeholder groups:

- **International:** USAID, State Department, the donor community, Public International Organizations (PIO), and the American public; and
- **Pacific Islands Region:** NGOs, national and local government officials, and the general public.

Exhibit A presents the distribution of C-CAP’s stakeholders, broken into the following groups: development partners, USG and national governments stakeholders, media contacts and interested members of the public

EXHIBIT A: C-CAP STAKEHOLDERS BY AFFILIATION



C-CAP channels outreach and public awareness activities through a variety of communication vehicles including a monthly newsletter, USAID/Philippines’ Manila Environment Weekly Update, regular social media posts, and direct outreach through events. During this quarter, C-CAP achieved the following specific results:

C-CAP Monthly Newsletter

C-CAP publishes a monthly newsletter and distributes it via email, social media, and in hard copy format to the stakeholders profiled in Exhibit A. During this quarter, C-CAP published three (3) monthly newsletters (December 2015, January 2016 and February 2016).

Manila Environment Weekly Update

USAID/Philippines manages the Manila Environment Weekly Update, an electronic briefing that covers USAID/Philippines Office of Environment, Energy and Climate Change portfolio activities. When C-CAP completes field activities or has an announcement appropriate for the Weekly Update, the communications team drafts a submission for USAID consideration. These project briefs have generated further interest from other development groups as well as media, who contact C-CAP for further information on specific projects. During the quarter C-CAP submissions resulted in 5 contributions published in the Weekly Update:

- USAID launches new climate change adaptation projects in Vanuatu, 29 Jan 2016
- USAID partner communities in Tonga put disaster risk reduction plans in action for Cyclone Ula, 8 Jan 2016
- USAID/C-CAP Celebrates Launch of Climate Change Adaptation Projects in Vunisavisavi, Fiji, 5 Feb 2016
- USAID supports Tropical Cyclone Winston relief efforts for communities in Fiji, 26 Feb 2016
- New USAID-funded evacuation center in Tonga, inaugurated, 4 March 2016

Social Media

During this quarter, the communications team continued to actively use social media, particularly Facebook and Twitter, to publicize C-CAP activities and to promote the activities of other USAID projects in the region. C-CAP uses two metrics to assess the distribution of Facebook information: the number of people who affirmatively “like” the site and the “reach” or number of people who access a particular posting. C-CAP also linked Facebook and Twitter so that Facebook posts are automatically distributed via the C-CAP Twitter account, maximizing the reach of each C-CAP post. Facebook page postings have also been reposted and shared by several of our partner contacts as well as the US Embassies in Fiji, Samoa, Manila, and New Zealand. During the quarter C-CAP made 34 posts on Facebook (2 in January, 20 in February, and 12 in March). The highest reach of an individual post during this period was 2,044 user accounts. The bar chart in Exhibit B demonstrates the ‘reach’ achieved through posts each month and the change in aggregate ‘likes’ achieved since the last reporting period (December 2015).

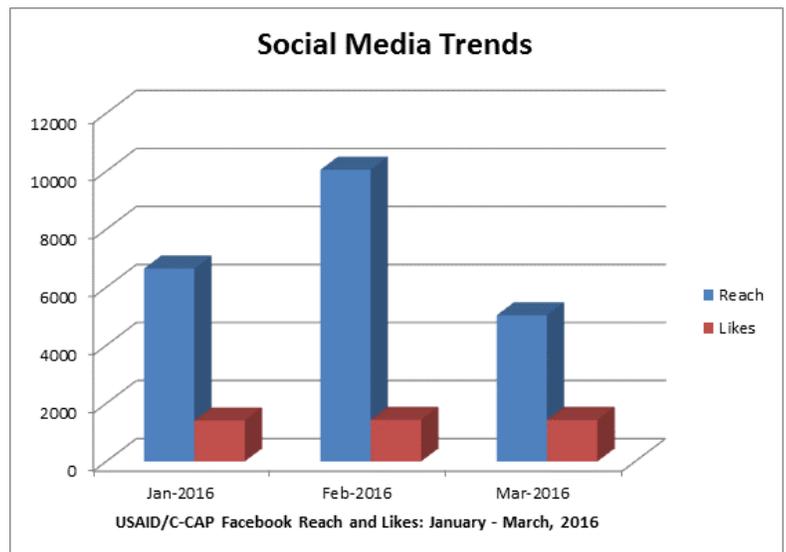


EXHIBIT B: YEAR 4, QUARTER 2, SOCIAL MEDIA TRENDS

Support to USAID Pacific & US Embassy

In coordination with USAID/Pacific Islands and U.S. Embassies in Apia, Port Moresby, and Suva, C-CAP raises the visibility of the U.S. Government's support to Pacific Island countries by facilitating site visits and ceremonies for select project groundbreakings and completed projects at C-CAP sites. This quarter, C-CAP supported the following public diplomacy initiatives:

- **Project Completion Ceremony for Rainwater Catchment Systems in Unakapu and Nekapa Villages, Vanuatu:** Deputy Director of USAID/Philippines' Office of Energy, Environment and Climate Change Dr. Rebecca Carter and the USAID Regional Coordinator for the Pacific Mr. Richard Edwards joined the communities on January 27 to inaugurate the two projects. Mr. Jesse Benjamin, Acting Director General of the Vanuatu Meteorology and Geo-Hazards Department and Ms. Ellena Silas, Climate Change Office for the Shefa Provincial Government represented the Government of Vanuatu for the ceremony.
- **Ribbon-Cutting Ceremony for Cyclone-Proof Homes in Vunisavisavi, Fiji:** U.S. Ambassador to Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Tonga and Tuvalu Judith Cefkin, USAID Regional Coordinator for the Pacific Richard Edwards, Deputy Director of USAID/Philippines' Office of Environment Dr. Rebecca Carter, USAID/Pacific Islands Development Assistance Specialist Michael Denham, and several Fijian government officials participated in a ribbon-cutting ceremony on 4 February to celebrate USAID/C-CAP's work with the community to rebuild four homes that were previously vulnerable to sea level rise and extreme sea level events. USAID/C-CAP also refurbished seven other homes with structural reinforcements and weatherproofing so that these can withstand cyclonic conditions and serve as places of refuge during extreme weather events.
- **Project Completion Ceremony of Evacuation Center in Popua, Tonga:** Assistant Secretary of State Daniel Russel, Ambassador to Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Tonga and Tuvalu Judith Cefkin and Admiral Scott Swift, Commander of the Pacific Fleet inaugurated a USAID/C-CAP evacuation center in Tonga on 23 February. The evacuation center was completed in January, in time for Tonga's cyclone season, which brings an increased risk of cyclones, as well as gale force wind events and storm surges. A 'no regrets' adaptation project, the center will also be used for day-to-day meetings and social events.

Media Coverage

When appropriate, C-CAP promotes site visits and project groundbreaking and completion events to the media. During this quarter, C-CAP generated the following local media coverage (print media copies can be found in ANNEX I) :

- Vanuatu Daily Post – Article on the Ribbon-Cutting Ceremony for Rainwater Catchment System Projects in Nekapa and Unakapu, Vanuatu (29 Jan 2016).

- Television Blong Vanuatu - Evening news story about the Ribbon-Cutting Ceremony for Rainwater Catchment System Projects in Nekapa and Unakapu, Vanuatu (28 Jan 2016).



<http://bit.ly/USAID-CCAP-Vanuatu-Launch-28January2016>

- Fiji Sun – “Ribbon-Cutting for 4 Homes in Vunisavisavi” (4 Feb 2016).
- Fiji TV – Evening news story about the Ribbon-Cutting Ceremony for Cyclone-Proof Homes in Vunisavisavi, Fiji (9 Feb 2016).



<http://bit.ly/USAID-CCAP-Launch-Vunisavisavi-5Feb2016>

- Matangi Tonga – “Samoa, Tonga, and Palau visit for high level US group” (19 Feb 2016); and “Cyclone resilient evacuation centre for Popua” (24 Feb 2016);
- Kele'a Newspaper – "A'usia kāinga 'o Popuá 'enau faka'amú, huufi senitā fakakoló (People of Popua Open Evacuation Center)" (29 Feb 2016).
- TV Tonga – Evening news story about the Ribbon-Cutting Ceremony for the Popua Evacuation Center (23 Feb 2016)
- Tongan Radio 87.5 – Live broadcast (throughout the country) at Ribbon-Cutting Ceremony for the Popua Evacuation Center (23 Feb 2016)

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

KEY PERSONNEL

COP Nick Hobgood and DCOP Joey Manfredo continued to provide intermittent support in the PNG office throughout the month of January. Key personnel Communications Officer's position was assumed by DCOP Joey Manfredo after the departure of Sylvia Avitu.

PROJECT OFFICE PERSONNEL

The project office in Port Moresby was closed and all C-CAP administrative, financial and procurement functions were moved to the Suva, Fiji office as of 1 February 2016.

Five Short Term Technical Assistance (STTA) activities were conducted during the reporting period as demonstrated in Table 9.

Table 9: YR4/Q2 Short term technical Assistance

Name	Position	Purpose
Erik Bjers	IT Closedown PNG office	6 days LOE to dismantle the IT systems in PNG January 21-31
Stan Luker	Transition Assistance PNG - Fiji	21 days LOE to provide onsite support PNG staff 1-31 January
Sherwin Reyes	Closedown Manager	21 days LOE support 1 -31 January
Sylvia Avitu	Communications training	7 days LOE to assist in transitioning the PNG communications functions from PNG to Fiji
Lynette Timba	Finance and Administration training	14 days LOE to assist in transitioning the PNG finance functions from PNG to Fiji
David Komba	Procurement support	45 days LOE to assist in transitioning the PNG procurement functions from PNG to Fiji
Christel Milazzo	Outreach and Communications	22 days LOE to assist in transitioning the PNG communications functions from PNG to Fiji

Tropical Cyclone Winston Response

On February 21, TC Winston made landfall in Fiji and caused considerable damage in the northern part of Viti Levu. The whole country was under general curfew for 2 days. The USP campus was not fully functional with power and IT services until the 26th of February. Despite these closures the C-CAP team continued to work off site during which time USAID approved the use of Special Activity funds to provide some basic supplies through the Red Cross to the communities of Vunisavisavi and Karoko which were the closest to the path of the cyclone. A full report of the cyclone's effects on C-CAP communities can be found in ANNEX II.

Other Program Management Activities

PNG Tax Status

During the quarter, C-CAP filed September-November 2015 submissions for Goods and Services Tax (GST) recovery from the Internal Revenue Commission (IRC). DAI did not receive any further payments beyond the May 2015 payment. A letter was submitted to the IRC requesting payments for submissions of June – November 2015 for a total due of PGK 104,354.88. The Table 10 below displays the prior C-CAP Quarterly Report 14

payments received to date for a current total of USD \$65,505.07 received by the project to date in tax reimbursement.

Table 10: YR4/Q2 GST Reimbursement schedule

At the time of closure of the PNG office the following GST reimbursements remained to be paid. The Fiji office continues to follow up with the PNG IRC office to follow up on the payments. The reimbursements for the months of June – October 2015 are expected in May and will be deposited into the C-CAP bank account in PNG which remains open with a small balance. Once deposited, the funds can be transferred to the C-CAP Fiji account.

Month	Amount in (PGK)
Jun-15	PGK 23,475.21
Jul-15	PGK 3,900.47
Aug-15	PGK 25,968.55
Sep-15	PGK 17,463.84
Oct-15	PGK 28,189.46
Nov-15	PGK 5,337.35
Dec-15	PGK 5,769.70
Jan-16	PGK 2,088.86
Total	PGK 112,193.44

Fiji Tax Status

There was no change in the DAI / C-CAP tax position in Fiji during the reporting period. DAI continues to operate under a temporary deferral of tax disposition decision by the Fiji Revenue and Customs Authority (FRCA).

ANNEX I – Press coverage of USAID/C-CAP events

Relief For Vunisavisavi Villagers | Fiji Sun

http://fjijisun.com.fj/2016/02/06/relief-for-vunisavisavi-villagers/

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Relief For Vunisavisavi Villagers



United States Ambassador to Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Tonga and Tuvalu Judith Cefkin (fourth from the right) during the USAID's Coastal Community Adaptation Project (C-CAP) launch in Vunisavisavi Village in Cakaudrove Province in Vanua Levu yesterday.

"Children are the future of our country and this is one of the worst type of child rape cases brought before this court."

Justice Salei Temo
High Court Judge

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by Shratika Naidu, LABASA
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The people of Vunisavisavi Village in Cakaudrove, Vanua Levu, are thankful to the United States for assisting the villagers on climate change.

Through the USAID's Coastal Community Adaptation Project (C-CAP), four new homes at inland locations were built and seven other existing dwellings were upgraded with cyclone proofing work.

US Ambassador to Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Tonga and Tuvalu, Judith Cefkin, during the celebration of the completion of the project, said the villagers' vulnerability to sea level rise would now be reduced with the new homes and upgraded dwellings.

"USAID worked with the people of Vunisavisavi to institute a coastal setback to reduce their vulnerability to sea level rise and extreme sea level events," she said.

"As part of the setback planning, C-CAP constructed four new homes at new inland locations and upgraded seven existing dwellings through cyclone proofing work."

Ms Cefkin also thanked the Commissioner Northern's office; Cakaudrove Province, Climate Change Division and Habitat for Humanity Fiji for their support in helping villagers identify the direct impact of climate change.

According to Vunisavisavi assistant village headman Eferemo Tuisoqulu, they could not relocate because of their tradition obligations to the former Tui Cakau's yavu and lalagavesi.

"If we leave this place then we will face customary punishment and we do not wish to take the risk," Mr Tuisoqulu said.

"Although sometimes the sea water covers half of the community area we will not leave."

Meanwhile, Vunisavisavi Village committee member Mereadani Koco thanked the US government for their support and assistance.

"Our community is a Catholic denomination and the theme for this year is mercy," she said.

"Ms Cefkin's people and government have blessed us with mercy and we are thankful for it.

"During cyclone or flooding we can seek shelter in these four houses," she said.

Tags Fiji Fiji Sun Shratika Naidu



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Chief's quest for help a reality

By SERAFINA SILAITOGA

WHILE everyone celebrated the opening of the coastal adaptation project at Vunisavisavi Village, Pio Waqairatavo, a mover and shaker of this project lay bed-ridden at his home.

Mr Waqairatavo, the village headman who has been at this project for the past six years, could not even look out from his home to witness the commissioning of the project.

But his illness did not deter him from being part of the occasion as he asked all guests to speak loudly so he could hear them from his bedside.

"I have been part of this project for quite a long time. One of us attended a workshop in Labasa and returned to share

with us what they learned," Mr Waqairatavo said.

"After that, I started searching and asking around for assistance. I visited government departments and travelled right to Labasa in search of information.

"Our villagers were suffering and as village headman, I had to do something about it. When there was high tide, the waves would come under the house and for low houses, the water will enter."

Mr Waqairatavo said after searching for assistance, a team including a representative from the US Government visited the village.

"Then we waited again for another two years and then everything started working out and we are forever grateful to the US Government for their great help."

Relocation brings relief

By SERAFINA SILAITOGA

PROUD owners of four new homes have spent a lot of money on home repairs.

The families, who used to live by the seaside and have benefited from the USAID Coastal Community Adaptation Project at Vunisavisavi Village, shared how they have got used to the soaked floors of their houses.

Lavenia Kakua, who now owns a new home, said every day during high tide, the waves would reach the doorsteps of her old house.

"It was an everyday thing. We'd be lucky if the waves remain under the

house, otherwise it will come inside the house and our floors would get wet," she said.

"The wooded floor will get rotten and then we repair it, but every time seawater comes into the village compound, our house will get affected.

"I am just so glad that the US Government has given me a new house because my children can now play around the house safely."

Another home owner Paulini Leba said she was fed up of seeing the waves enter the village compound.

"I just wanted to move out. During high tide, I

will just take my children inside the house because the compound will get swampy," she said.

"It was an experience I didn't like at all because it was not easy having wet floors in the house all the time.

"We can't plant anything outside because our plants and vegetables will just die. So I thank our government too for helping us and identifying this village to the USAID."

Have your say 

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Published on *Matangi Tonga* (<http://matangitonga.to>)

Cyclone resilient evacuation centre for Popua [1]

Nuku'alofa, Tonga

Wednesday, February 24, 2016 - 14:32. Updated on Wednesday, February 24, 2016 - 16:07.

Photos by Caroline Manu Moli

A new community evacuation center constructed to withstand a category 5 Tropical Cyclone was opened on Tuesday, 23 February in Popua, one of the vulnerable low-lying communities in Tongatapu, under an adaption project.

The centre, which can accomodate up to 50 people, was constructed through the United States Coastal Community Adaptation Project at a cost of \$178,295 pa'anga and completed in January.

The centre is built on a one meter-high platform so that it serves as a consolidation point during extreme sea level events and flooding, to which this low-lying coastal community is vulnerable. The centre has climate proof roofing, cyclone resilient exterior and interior walls with protective grating on the windows, water and sanitation.

The U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Dr Daniel Russel from Washington D.C., (previously Senior Advisor on Asia Pacific Affairs to President Barack Obama) said climate change is becoming the number one challenge to the entire planet.

“President Obama and top officials care greatly about climate change and its threat to countries like Tonga and vulnerable villages like Popua that are becoming the number one danger zones and we have to do something together,” he said.

The U.S.A. in the past was the number one emitter of carbon and now they want to become the number one partner to prevent damages from the effects of violent weather and climate change, he said.

“We know we have to do more than only response, we have to prevent the danger wherever, so this program is very good and an important contributor to the safety and welfare of people here in Popua”.

U.S. Ambassador to Tonga Judith Cefkin from Fiji said climate change is a threat to all of our countries, a threat that we cannot possibly be successful in responding to if we do not work together.

“That is why we attach so much importance and value to our partnership with Tonga and are looking for ways to work together to respond to climate change. We also know the effects of climate change are here, including sea level rise, so it is very important to work with our partners and help communities such as yours become more resilient in the negative impacts of climate change. “

This project was initiated after the people of Popua wanted the evacuation centre after identifying their main risks were from cyclones and storm surges.

Local contractor Taha Kae Afe carried out the construction work.

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ANNEX II

USAID/C-CAP TROPICAL CYCLONE WINSTON REPORT

Introduction

Severe Tropical Cyclone Winston has been reported as the second strongest cyclone ever to make landfall in the southern hemisphere. There has been widespread damage to all public and private sectors with the agriculture sector taking a large chunk of the impact. Coastal and island communities were not spared as severe TC Winston wiped out houses with wind speeds exceeding 300km/hr coupled with severe storm surges.

Two weeks after the disaster had passed and with clearance from the Disaster Management Committee – Central and Northern Division, the C-CAP team was allowed pay a visit to a few sites in areas known to have been badly affected by the natural disaster. USAID/C-CAP has ten (10) sites in Fiji and located across five (5) provinces. The most affected were known to be those in the Central and Northern Division – the locales of eight sites. Of these eight only four sites have completed infrastructure works while the other four were still undergoing construction. The visit was largely in part to inspect the infrastructure installed in the eight communities to ascertain any damages caused by severe TC Winston to the infrastructures constructed through the project. In addition to this, the visit also involved the gathering of any impacts imposed on the communities during and after the cyclone, how they managed to mitigate these impacts, who participated, etc. This report will highlight the above and other additional information provided by the communities.

Site Assessments

Vunisinu-Nalase, Rewa

The team was taken around the village by the headman, Mr. Viliame Saumatua. Vunisinu-Nalase has always been a flood prone village with this recent one not being exceptional. However, according to Mr. Saumatua, the Tideflex and Floodgate structures played a great role in lessening the flood impacts on the whole village.

“The flood waters would have reached a further 2 feet above the flood levels on the day the cyclone was strongest in our village. But the Floodgate and the Tideflex really stemmed the further rise of the water in the village,” he added.

Mr. Saumatua further provided an account of past experiences of how similar flooding events would have turned out. He concluded that through this particular experience he and the villagers bear witness to the important role of the Floodgate and Tideflex systems.

Furthering from the infrastructure, Mr. Saumatua reflected on the DRR training workshops the C-CAP provided. The lessons learnt from their Disaster Management Plan training enabled them to make

better choices. Vulnerable community members were immediately moved to the community evacuation center – the village hall. Priority was placed on the elderly, disabled and the children. The disaster management committee was active in going from house to house requesting them to heed warnings and start preparing for the impending cyclone. The river was continuously monitored for any sign of flooding and the rest of the village was duly informed to prepare. The training enabled them to be better prepared and as a result there was not any impact of great proportions in the village. However, all farms were totally devastated by strong winds and salt water inundation. They are currently awaiting support from the Ministry of Agriculture for seeds, plantings etc.

The last account of experiences from Mr. Saumatua showed how exceptional severe TC Winston is compared to previous cyclone events.

“In the past, the flood waters would come after the cyclone as the highlands would receive a lot of rainfall. This time around during the cyclone the river rose and began bursting its banks. No flood waters came from the highlands, but it came from the sea. The tidal waves were causing the river around the village to rise at a rate we did not expect!”



Figure 1: The Village Nurse showing the height of the flood waters at the ground floor of the two storey evacuation center.

Buretu, Tailevu

Buretu had a Riverbank Rock Revetment Structure (RRRS) built along their river bank which was eroding at a rapid rate prior to this infrastructure installation. The team was accompanied by the Village Headman, Mr. Saula Ikanivecevece who relayed experiences of the recent severe TC Winston and past natural disasters. The survey of the RRRS indicated no damage sustained during severe TC Winston. The structure was also able to stem the rise of the river into the village as its design did not allow this to happen.

“If this structure was not here, the river would have burst its banks and flooded the village,” Mr. Ikanivecevece stated.

The village, however, still sustained flooding in low lying areas as a result of drainage systems being inundated with water from the river. In other low lying areas within the village, flooding was caused by excess rainfall which formed large pools. Poor drainage was also a factor to this minor flooding.

There were three evacuation centers set up. The usual evacuation centers were the village school and village hall. But upon close inspections, they realized the buildings were not strong enough. Hence, the elderly, persons living with disabilities, women and a few children were taken to the village church which was a recently refurbished and stronger structure. All able bodied persons remained in the initial two evacuation centers. These, Mr. Ikanivecevece expressed were lessons learnt from the DRR training conducted. They were able to coordinate and lessen the potential impacts of the cyclone by following their Disaster Management Plan.

All their crops, however, sustained total devastation. They only sustained minor damages to housing and they dedicate this to good preparation in securing houses prior to the disaster.



Figure 2: The main drain that runs throughout the village which the floodwaters entered flooding low lying areas in the village.

Daku, Tailevu

The team was shown around by the village headman, Mr. Biu Naitasi. Upon entering the village, the remnant of a house that was blown down by the strong winds of severe TC Winston greeted us. According to Mr. Naitasi, this was the only major infrastructure damage in the village.

The inspections of the Floodgates and Tideflex showed no signs of damage and were operating normally. Mr. Naitasi mentioned that if it were not for the Floodgates and Tideflex the villagers would be cleaning up debris brought in by flood waters for up to a month!

“The road dikes and flood gates (Floodgates and Tideflex) saved this village from being flooded as was the usual experience in the past. The river rose, but did not penetrate the road dikes and floodgates surrounding the village,” stated Mr. Naitasi. “We are very grateful for this project as we see firsthand of its ability to prevent the strong flood waters from entering the village.”

The village was able to take shelter in the village hall and the village school which were evacuation centers. Mr. Naitasi said the USAID/C-CAP DRR training exercises enabled them to make better informed choices in coordinating the villagers to action out their Disaster Management Plans. These plans were developed during their training exercises.

Amidst all the good measures taken to prepare their village they could not save their farms as all crops were at the mercy of the winds and salt water intrusion. Their farms are located on further from the village. They are currently awaiting assistance for seeds and other crop plantings.



Figure 3: The usually easily flooded area of the village was relatively dry as the Floodgates and Tideflex systems prevented floodwaters from entering Daku Village.

Vunisavisavi, Cakaudrove

Vunisavisavi is located on the south east coast of Vanua Levu halfway between Savusavu and Taveuni. The village was expected to feel the full brunt of TC Winston with the cyclone track moving closer towards the Savusavu coast before exiting to the Koro Sea. Wind gusts started picking up strength at around 8am on Saturday morning (20th Feb) with all families sheltering at the 4 new homes assisted through C-CAP. The *Turaga Ni Koro* with the assistance of the Disaster Committee mobilized everyone in the village the previous day on the Disaster response phases. All houses were reinforced and tied down and the men also out in their farms making sure crops were trimmed to minimize the impacts of the winds. The women were responsible in preparing all emergency supplies.



Figure 4 . Storm surge recorded in Vunisavisavi went inland to the edges of the newly built houses to about 1 feet high.

In general, the disaster preparedness and response coordination in Vunisavisavi was quite positive. However, according to some people who were interviewed, some still did not heed instructions by the disaster committee and finally moved to the evacuation centers in the village when their houses began to experience the strong winds.

Infrastructure- The few houses on the coastline experienced strong tidal waves that accompanied the strong winds, however no major damage were recorded from the storm surges.

After inspecting all the houses including the 4 new houses built through the project, no major damages were recorded. Most of the houses were partially damaged with two houses having partly blown roofs and one recording damage to the deck and one bedroom. Damages from damages to houses in Vunisavisavi were estimated to be around FJ \$21,000.

Agriculture- Most farmers in Vunisavisavi are semi-subsistence, the cyclone caused significant damage to fruit trees (banana, citrus), cash crops (kava, copra) and food gardens (mostly cassava, kumala, Dalo, and vegetables). Most of the crop losses are in kava (50%), a crop that is very fragile and vulnerable to strong winds. 100% losses in plantain and cassava and a few coconut trees were also uprooted. It is evident that the extensive destruction of food crops will seriously affect households' food security and nutrition. Increasing vegetable and crop prices will be expected in the coming months which could place food beyond the means of the most vulnerable households.

Fishery- A few of the men in the village that had gone diving around their *qoliqoli* areas noted damage to the reefs and soft corals in particular. Losses are expected to arise from a reduction in daily catch linked to reduced access to fishing grounds (due to floating debris, reef damage and sedimentation).



Figure 5, 6 & 7 showing damages to homes in Vunisavisavi

Karoko, Cakaudrove



Figure 8 C-CAP Coastal revetment project in Karoko village.

Karoko faced very minimal damage from the impacts of TC Winston. The team inspected all the homes and infrastructure with no damage recorded. The coastal revetment project which lies about 220m

adjacent to the Karoko shoreline showed no significant damage. It also saved most of the houses closer to the shore from storm surges experienced during the cyclone. With works nearing completion on the coastal infrastructure project, impacts from infrastructure have already been felt by the community.

Infrastructure- No damage to homes and coastal revetment project (C-CAP). The main road from Tukavesi leading to Napuka were closed due to fallen trees after the cyclone but is now accessible.

Agriculture- Most damages recorded by the Turaga Ni Koro was losses to Yaqona farms which was estimated to be close to 40% in damage. Staple crops such as Cassava, yams and plantain were damaged. Planting materials such as vegetable seeds and kumala cuttings will be supplied by Ministry of Agriculture in the following week as relief should offer immediate relief for the affected farmers to address food security and income generation.

Vusasivo, Cakaudrove

Vusasivo village is located in the Natewa peninsula was also expected to feel the brunt of the cyclone which was about 45 km from the cyclone track. The team made inspections on the shoreline to see any impacts from the storm surges. Erosion on the shoreline from storm surges will affect the proposed plan for the coastal revetment project in Vusasivo. However, after inspections with the graduate engineer, no significant losses on the shoreline were observed. Interviews with the *Turaga Ni Koro* noted that there were no storm surges experienced during the cyclone.



Figure 6: Vusasivo coastline showing no impacts of storm surge from TC Winston

Infrastructure- Two houses were partly damaged during the cyclone with damages mostly on roofs which is estimated to be more than FJ \$500. The school which was also used as an evacuation centre recorded no damage and school children were back in classes during the visit.

Water catchment for the village sustained damages from fallen trees and branches. The water committee for the village together with the youths are working on it to try and restore water supply back into the village.

Agriculture- Most yaqona farms were damaged, one of the major source of income for the village. Majority of the plants are almost mature which will record significant losses for the farmers. Estimate of losses to the yaqona farms are yet to be quantified. Crops such as cassava, dalo, yams and breadfruit trees were also damaged.

Korotasere, Cakaudrove

Korotasere village located on the northern end of Natewa bay recorded very minimal damage from TC Winston. According to the cyclone track, the village was more than 50km from the eye of the cyclone. No associated flooding recorded during the cyclone, which was usually the problem in previous

cyclones. The team visited the village to also inspect the riverbank area proposed for the revetment infrastructure project. Any erosion or losses of structure on the riverbank will affect the proposed structural plan for the infrastructure. After inspections no significant damages were recorded along the riverbank.

Infrastructure- No damage to homes during the cyclone.

Agriculture- Yaqona farms were damaged and estimated to be around 30% of farms that was affected. Other crops such as cassava and yams were also damaged. Provision of planting materials such as vegetable seeds and kumala cuttings will be supplied by Ministry of Agriculture in the following week. From assessing all the farms for the four sites in Cakaudrove, Korotasere recorded very less damage compared to the other three.

Yaqaga, Bua

Yaqaga is an island in the Lekutu District of Bua recording minimal damage from severe TC Winston. The team could not visit the community due to rough seas therefore a follow up was carried out via phone. Mr. Emosi Masilomani was able to provide an account of the impacts on the community. There were no loss of life and the only damages were to stand alone kitchens and toilets.

Mr. Masilomani provided insight into how the Community Disaster Management Committee mobilized and coordinated disaster response measures ensuring that all members of the community were well prepared for the cyclone. He stated that the training enabled the community to be better prepared before, during and after the cyclone. In addition to this, he noted that compared to the last cyclone to directly hit Vanua Levu, they received more damages to infrastructure due to a lack of proper preparation.

Infrastructure – no damage to homes during the cyclone.

Agriculture – there was total destruction to farms. The Ministry of Agriculture has already visited the community and will be providing seeds and cuttings within the next week.

Nasegai, Kadavu

Nasegai is located on the southwest end of Kadavu and one of the two C-CAP sites in Kadavu. Kadavu was earlier forecasted to within TC Winston's track. The community was notified through the Social mobiliser and the *Turaga Ni Koro* of the cyclone forecast. The disaster committee activated the Disaster Response Plan with all members of the community all taking precautionary measures, preparing emergency supplies and organizing the sick, old aged group, children and people with disabilities. Kadavu was spared from the wrath of TC Winston with no damage recorded from the village.



Figure 7: Proposed site for the riverbank revetment still intact with no significant signs of erosion.

Infrastructure- no damage to homes and other infrastructures.

Agriculture- very minimal damage to crops such as cassava and yaqona farms.

Nakasaleka, Kadavu

Nakasaleka that includes the four villages of Nakoronawa, Lomanikoro, Nakaugasele and Nakaunakoro also were not affected by TC Winston. After phone interviews with their respective Turaga Ni Koros and the Social Mobiliser for Nakasaleka, none of the homes and major infrastructures in the village were damaged.

Infrastructure- no damage to homes and other infrastructures.

Agriculture- very minimal damage to crops.

Recommendations

- Most short term needs for communities will be planting materials and seeds Inputs and equipment support for crops, livestock, and agriculture.
- Temporary support to water including sanitation for Vunisavisavi, Karoko and Vusasivo.
- Repair and improvement of homes to be assisted by Government.
- Evacuation centers in Vusasivo, Vunisavisavi and Karoko to have wheelchair access.
- Empowerment and capacity building for disaster committees including first aid and survival training.
- Detailed assessments for agriculture, fishery and forest loss for Vanua Levu.
- Identify sustainable livelihood projects for different groups (Women, Men, youth, etc.) to generate income when they try and recover on their Yaqona (kava) farms.
- Cyclone proofing of existing houses and new homes built to follow proper building codes.

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT FORMS

DISASTER ASSESSMENT FORM : VUNISAVISAVI				
DETAILED DAMAGE ASSESSMENT - VILLAGES/SETTLEMENTS				
	DISASTER: TC WINSTON	DISTRICT: CAKAUDROVE		
	Total Population: 268	Total Households: 18		
	HOUSEHOLD DETAILS	STRUCTURE	REMARKS	ESTIMATE COST

#	NAME OF HEAD	TOT M	TOT F	TOT	ADULTS	CHLD	TYPE OF DAMAGE P/DAM : C/DEST		
1	██████████	2	4	6	4	2	P/DAM	1 Pair, 8 blades and frame	45
2	██████████ ██████████	2	2	4	2	2	0	0	0
3	██████████ ██████████	2	3	5	4	1	P/DAM	Roofing Iron 2*12	144
4	██████████ ██████████	2	3	5	2	3	P/DAM	R/Iron, Louvers 30 blade, 10 frame of 10 blade	150
5	██████████	1	2	3	2	1	P/DAM	2 pairs 10 ft of 10 blades	90
6	██████████	2	1	3	1	2	0	0	0
7	██████████	1	0	1	1	0	P/DAM	Roof iron blown away 24*12	1800
8	██████████	3	3	6	2	4	0	0	0
9	██████████	1	3	4	2	4	0	0	0
10	██████████	6	1	7	7	0	0	0	0
11	██████████	4	3	7	3	4	P/DAM	Roof Leaking	0
12	██████████	1	1	2	2	0	P/DAM	Kitchen completely damage	0
13	██████████	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
14	██████████	2	2	4	2	2	C/Des	24*20	15000
15	██████████	2	1	3	3	0	P/DAM	Roofing Iron 6*12	450
16	██████████	5	4	9	4	5	P/DAM	Toilet/Bathroom dryer	520
17	██████████	3	3	6	4	2	P/DAM	Roofing Iron	2500
18	██████████	1	3	4	2	2	P/DAM	Roofing Iron	1000
TOTAL		42	39	81	49	34			21699

DISASTER ASSESSMENT FORM : VUSASIVO											
DETAILED DAMAGE ASSESSMENT - VILLAGES/SETTLEMENTS											
DATE: 26/02/2016											
DISASTER: TC WINSTON				DISTRICT: CAKAUDROVE							
Total population: 232						Total Households : 50					
HOUSEHOLD DETAILS									STRUCTURE	REMARKS	ESTIMATE COST

#	NAME OF HEAD	TOT M	TOT F	TOT	ADULTS	CHLD	TYPE OF DAMAGE P/DAM : C/DEST		
1	██████████	4	2	6	3	3	0	0	0
2	██████████	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
3	██████████	3	4	7	4	3	0	0	0
4	██████████	2	5	7	3	4	0	0	0
5	██████████	3	2	5	3	2	0	0	0
6	██████████	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
7	██████████	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
8	██████████	2	3	5	2	3	0	0	0
9	██████████	2	2	4	3	1	0	0	0
10	██████████	3	2	5	3	2	0	0	0
11	██████████	2	4	6	2	4	0	0	0
12	██████████	3	4	7	2	5	0	0	0
13	██████████	3	3	6	4	2	0	0	0
14	██████████	2	1	3	3	0	0	0	0
15	██████████	2	1	3	3	0	0	0	0
16	██████████	2	1	3	3	0	0	0	0
18	██████████	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
19	██████████	3	2	5	3	2	0	0	0
20	██████████	1	2	3	3	0	0	0	0
21	██████████	1	2	3	2	1	0	0	0
22	██████████	3	1	4	4	0	0	0	0
23	██████████	7	2	9	7	2	0	0	0
24	██████████	6	2	8	8	0	0	0	0
25	██████████	3	6	9	5	4	0	0	0
26	██████████	1	1	2	2	0	P/DAM	4 broken louvres	10
27	██████████	5	1	6	3	3	0	0	0
28	██████████	2	3	5	2	3	0	0	0
29	██████████	3	2	5	4	1	0	0	0
30	██████████	3	2	5	2	3	0	0	0
31	██████████	5	1	6	5	1	0	0	0
32	██████████	5	6	11	9	2	0	0	0
33	██████████	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
34	██████████	4	1	5	4	1	0	0	0
35	██████████	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
36	██████████	2	3	5	2	3	0	0	0
37	██████████	4	3	7	2	5	0	0	0
38	██████████	2	5	7	3	4	0	0	0

39		3	3	5	2	4	0	0	0
40		1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
41		1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
42		4	2	6	2	4	0	0	0
43		2	1	3	2	1	0	0	0
44		1	2	3	3	0	P/DAM	Roofing structures (10*10 fit	500
45		2	2	4	3	1	0	0	0
TOTAL		111	98	208	135	74	0	0	510

DISASTER ASSESSMENT FORM - KAROKO										
DETAILED DAMAGE ASSESSMENT - VILLAGES/SETTLEMENTS										
	DATE: 26/02/2016									
DISASTER: TC WINSTON				DISTRICT: TUNULOVA						
LOCALITY : KAROKO				TOTAL POPULATION:260			TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS: 43			
HOUSEHOLD DETAILS								STRUCTURE	REMARKS	ESTIMATE COST
#	NAME OF HEAD	TOT M	TOT F	TOT	ADULTS	CHLD	TYPE OF DAMAGE P/DAM C/DEST	:		
1		2	2	4	2	2	0		0	0
2		0	3	3	3	0	0		0	0
3		3	2	5	4	1	0		0	0
4		2	3	5	4	1	0		0	0
5		3	6	9	7	2	0		0	0
6		6	2	8	2	6	0		0	0
7		5	5	10	4	6	0		0	0
8		2	2	4	4	0	0		0	0
9		3	5	8	3	5	0		0	0
10		2	2	4	2	2	0		0	0
11		4	5	9	3	6	0		0	0
12		3	7	10	4	6	0		0	0
13		5	4	9	6	3	0		0	0
14		4	4	8	5	3	0		0	0
15		0	1	1	1	0	0		0	0
16		3	2	5	4	1	0		0	0
17		0	2	2	1	1	0		0	0
18		2	2	4	4	0	0		0	0
19		4	3	7	4	3	0		0	0

20	██████████	1	2	3	1	2	0	0	0
21	██████████	4	4	8	3	5	0	0	0
22	██████████	1	2	3	2	1	0	0	0
23	██████████	3	2	5	3	2	0	0	0
24	██████████	3	4	7	6	1	0	0	0
25	██████████	3	2	5	4	1	0	0	0
26	██████████	1	6	7	4	3	0	0	0
27	██████████	2	3	5	3	2	0	0	0
28	██████████	1	3	4	2	2	0	0	0
29	██████████	5	1	6	2	4	0	0	0
30	██████████	5	2	7	2	5	0	0	0
31	██████████	5	3	8	3	5	0	0	0
32	██████████	2	3	5	2	3	0	0	0
33	██████████	2	4	6	2	4	0	0	0
34	██████████	3	3	6	3	3	0	0	0
35	██████████	4	4	8	3	5	0	0	0
36	██████████	3	3	6	3	3	0	0	0
37	██████████	4	5	9	4	5	0	0	0
38	██████████	4	3	7	5	2	0	0	0
39	██████████	3	2	5	4	1	0	0	0
40	██████████	4	2	6	4	2	0	0	0
41	██████████	4	3	7	4	3	0	0	0
42	██████████	4	2	6	3	3	0	0	0
43	██████████	2	4	6	5	1	0	0	0
TOTAL		126	134	260	144	116	0	0	0

INITIAL DAMAGE ASSESSMENT - SUMMARY								
Tailevu								
TIKINA	VILLAGE	NO . OF H/H	POPULATI ON	DWELLIN G HOUSE PARTLY DESTROY ED	DWELLING HOUSE COMPLETE LY DESTROYE D	HEALTH/ SANITATIO N/ FEA	CROP DAMA GE	REMAR KS

	BURETU	1	2	1				
	DAKU	8	2	2				