

PROJECT GOAL STATEMENT

IF technical and local governance capacities for implementing locally-led EbA projects are enhanced, gender and social inclusion criterion are adopted into project identification and prioritization, and three small grants facilities are established, THEN resilience of natural resource-dependent communities will be increased, BECAUSE ecosystems will be under improved management, ecosystem services will be enhanced, and livelihoods as well as community resilience will be strengthened in protected and adjacent areas of FSM, Palau and RMI.

PROGRAMME COMPONENTS

1: Increased resilience of most vulnerable people and communities through prioritized, locally-led EbA

2: Improved climate-resilient management of vulnerable ecosystems in FSM, Palau and RMI

Improved leadership skills and representation of women in EDA programme

Improved skills development of community members

3: Enhanced and effective knowledge generation, applied learning and M&E for Climate adaptation

CO-BENEFITS

OUTPUTS

1.1 Increased capacity of identified institutions/partners (eligible for grants) to design and implement EbA sub-projects

1.2: Increased awareness and participation of communities in sub-project design

2.1: Established SGFs, per country, are operationalized to fund locally-led EbA sub-projects

2.2. Priority EbA adaptation measures are funded

3.1: Enhanced KM and data sharing protocols for dissemination of lessons learned and best practices on EbA adaptation measures

BARRIERS & RISKS

Limited community awareness and skills on climate change issues leading to limited climate-resilient ecosystem management and access to evidence-based planning

Limited regional, inter-state and intra-state collaboration on effective protected area management as well as limited collaboration with communities

Limited technical capacity and insufficient human resources and knowledge to manage designated protected areas effectively and manage climate impacts

Institutional constraints among local actors - authorities at devolved levels, NGOs and CSOs - to identify, prioritize and implement ecosystem-based climate adaptation measures

Financial constraints preventing communities and local public institutions from implementing adaptation solutions

Data and capacity deficits exist and hinder the management of climate threats and its impacts on ecosystems and ecosystem services

ASSUMPTIONS

There is political will and sufficient capacity among local authorities to invest time and effort, and co-finance, in technical capacity-building measures, and engage in programme activities. Beneficiaries (communities on atolls and near protected areas, as well as vulnerable groups among them) have political will, remain interested in and engage in programme activities. Stakeholders - local authorities and governance bodies, communities and vulnerable groups, and NGOs (CSOs) - participate in decision-making and prioritization processes through the small grants mechanism and establish constructive relations for collaboration. Goods and services from marine, terrestrial and coastal ecosystems will reduce due to impacts from climate risks and stressors, leading to cost-push effects on the economy, and reduction in resilience and well-being of communities. Ecosystem-based adaptation measures - will address climate change impacts at the community-level, as well as increase the resilience of ecosystems - improving and restoring buffer areas against climate change, and bolstering community livelihoods.