

## HOW WILL COUNTRIES BENEFIT?



**FOOD SECURITY**



**WATER SECURITY**



**RENEWABLE ENERGY**



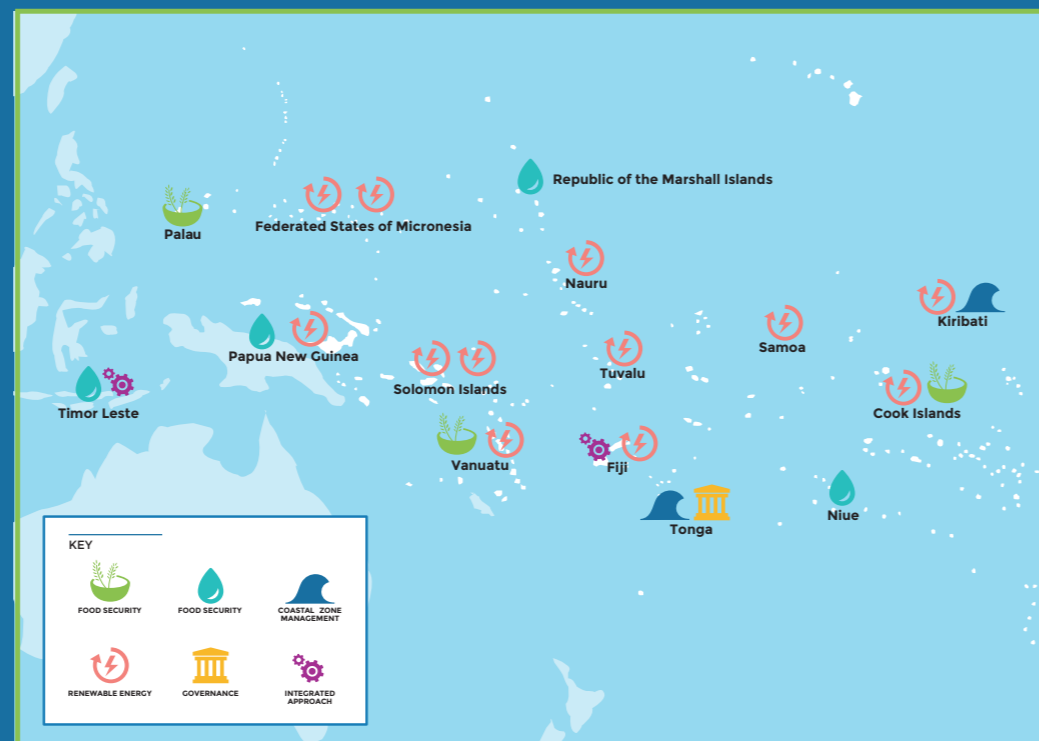
**GOVERNANCE**



**COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT**



**INTEGRATED APPROACH**



The 35.5 million Euro regional European Union (EU) programme **Adapting to Climate Change and Sustainable Energy (ACSE)** is funded out of the 10th European Development Fund (EDF 10).

Under this regional programme, the EU-GIZ ACSE component is administered by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH. It aims to enhance sustainable livelihoods in fourteen Pacific Island countries and Timor Leste by strengthening the countries' capacities to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change and enhancing their energy security at the national, provincial and local/community levels.

EU-GIZ ACSE operates from the GIZ Pacific Office in Suva, Fiji.

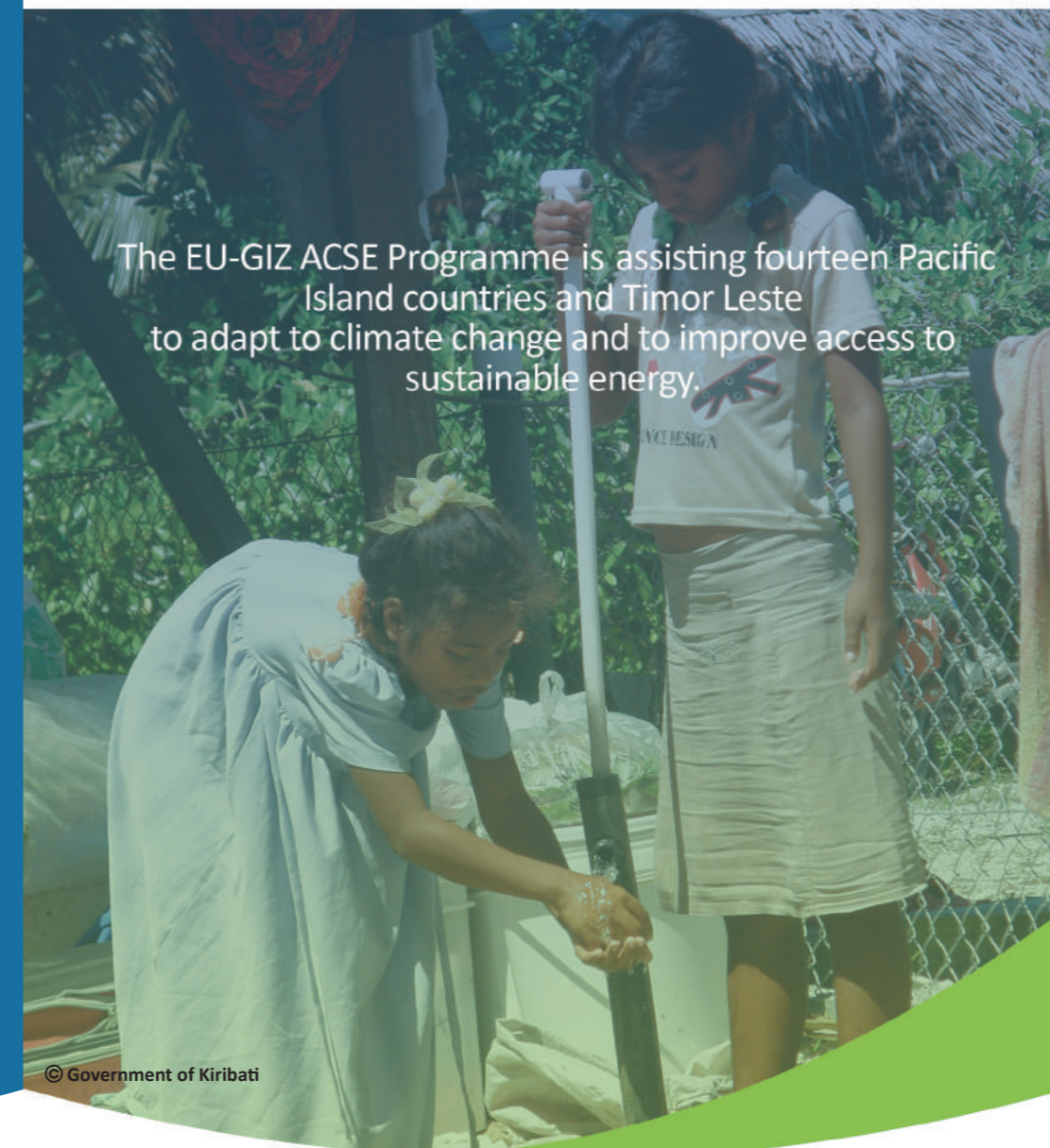
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## EU-GIZ ACSE

### ADAPTING TO CLIMATE CHANGE AND SUSTAINABLE ENERGY



The EU-GIZ ACSE Programme is assisting fourteen Pacific Island countries and Timor Leste to adapt to climate change and to improve access to sustainable energy.

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## OVERVIEW

Climate change is already disproportionately affecting the islands of the Pacific.

Although Pacific Islanders contribute little to the cause with less than 0.03 percent of current global greenhouse gas emissions, they are amongst the first to be exposed and the least able to respond to the effects of climate change.

In spite of efforts to reduce their reliance on fossil fuels and improve energy security, many Pacific Island countries depend almost 100 percent on imported fossil fuels for power generation and transportation.

Sustainable energy and climate change adaptation are therefore top priorities for governments as expressed in regionally endorsed frameworks, national policies and strategic documents.

The European Union (EU) is assisting the Pacific Island Forum Secretariat through the regional programme Adapting to Climate

The EU-GIZ ACSE programme helps the people of fourteen Pacific Island countries and Timor Leste to address two common challenges: adapting to climate change and reducing their dependence on fossil fuels.

Change and Sustainable Energy (ACSE). **EU-GIZ Adapting to Climate Change and Sustainable Energy** is one of ACSE's components and administered by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH.

Projects under this component are planned and implemented by countries with technical support from GIZ. They include the construction and management of solar-hybrid energy systems, water and sewage systems, coastal protection, agriculture and aquaculture measures, as well as activities for the improvement of governance systems.



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## COOK ISLANDS

On the northern islands of Manihiki, Rakahanga and Pukapuka, eight hundred people will benefit from improved rainwater-harvesting systems and water management. Water supply management systems and guidelines will be produced for the island communities. Thus their capacity to collect, store and better manage their limited water resources will be strengthened.



## FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA

Energy efficiency measures and water infrastructure improvements will be installed in schools and government buildings to increase the resilience of communities to the impacts of climate change and the schools will benefit from the inclusion of sustainable energy and climate change adaptation curricula. To create an enabling environment for private sector investments in renewable energy, a second project will provide improved energy regulations and the installation of 150 net-meters.



## FIJI

Seven households in Narikoso village on the island of Ono will be aided to relocate to new climate-proofed homes including solar home systems. The District School of Waciwaci will be provided with new buildings. As part of Fiji's rural electrification efforts, solar hybrid power systems will be built for the island communities of Kioa, Yasawa, Navosa and Viti Levu. The solar power projects in two of the most vulnerable communities will benefit from co-financing provided by the Fiji Government.



## KIRIBATI

Solar hybrid power systems will be built in the Alfred Sadd Memorial College on Abemama Island and the Meleang Tabwai Secondary School on Tabuaeran Island. This will reduce the boarding schools' dependency on diesel fuel to produce electricity. The Government of Kiribati will also enhance the skills of its Geographical Information System (GIS) officers to map the vulnerability of people in coastal areas to the impacts of storms.



## REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS

New and improved water storage and rainwater harvesting systems will be established in three high schools on the outer islands Kwajalein Atoll, Jaluit and Wotje Atoll. The improvements will contribute to the availability and accessibility of reliable, consistent and safe drinking water for students and surrounding communities. Providing clean water will reduce the risks of water borne diseases and encourage students to attend school.



## NAURU

New, overarching energy legislation together with technical standards for solar energy systems and the creation of an energy coordinator office will strengthen the governance of the energy sector and enable the implementation of the Nauru Energy Roadmap.



## NIUE

For the 40 percent of Niuean's living in Alofi the installation of 25 septic tanks will reduce the pollution risk for fresh and coastal waters.



## PALAU

The introduction of an integrated farming system and improved water security measures in five communities on the main island of Babeldaob will enhance sustainable livelihoods and the production and consumption of locally produced food.



## PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Close to 7,500 people in three rural communities of Imuagoro, Kalo and Keapara in the Rigo District will have improved availability and access to water through an improved water infrastructure, rainwater harvesting systems and energy street lighting for water collection points. Approximately 4,500 people in Imuagoro and Kalo will have increased health care services and additional treatments through the provision of renewable energy power supply, medical coolers and water supply systems at the community health centres. Fishermen in the rural coastal community of Kalo will have better access to refrigeration for storage of seafood, allowing marketing activities to increase.



## SAMOA

New, overarching energy legislation will be developed and the Samoa Trust Estate Corporation's forest biomass feedstock supply chain will be assessed. These actions will create an enabling environment for the development of a biomass gasification power plant and the reduction of the national dependency on imported fuels.



## SOLOMON ISLANDS

A thousand students and teachers of Selwyn College in West Guadalcanal will gain access to reliable and affordable electricity and water through the construction of a new solar hybrid system.

Diploma courses on the design, installation and maintenance of solar electric systems will be developed and offered at Solomon Islands National University to train engineers and technicians. The trained craftsmen will contribute towards improved quality of solar system development.



## TIMOR LESTE

Three hundred and fifty vulnerable households in the villages of Afabubo, Daudere, Lakawa, Luro, Kotanuto and Wairoke will be using climate resilient and sustainable food production systems. Four hundred vulnerable households in six villages will adopt water and energy-efficient technologies for vegetable cash crop production and cooking. One hundred and fifty young people will benefit from more climate resilient and sustainable livelihood systems. Eight hundred households with 4800 people in the villages of Ostico, Uatolari and Vemassee Tasi in the Vemassee subdistrict will have improved access to clean water. The awareness on water conservation will increase, financial and management skills of local water management committees will improve and knowledge and capacity to mainstream climate change considerations in efforts to achieve water security will be advanced.



## TONGA

Six communities in Western Tongatapu will be better protected from storm-caused coastal erosion through mangrove plantings, repair and construction of seawalls and groynes and the establishment of a national coastal monitoring system. The government's effectiveness at managing its national climate financing mechanism will be strengthened and the country's Joint National Action Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction (JNAP) reviewed and updated.



## TUVALU

Seven remote and outer island communities will benefit from biogas digester systems that turn animal waste into cooking gas. This will reduce the islands' dependence on imported fuel as well as ocean pollution caused by animal sewage.



## VANUATU

Three small-scale aquaculture systems will be trialled on the main island of Efate. Government infrastructure to support aquaculture production will be enhanced. One local fishing village will benefit from a new solar-hybrid energy system and a vegetable market and an agricultural training college from new biogas digesters. The meteorological office and the energy sector will be provided with a modernised national Climate Early Warning System (CLEWS) that features three new weather stations and an online interface.

