

### Goal of Approach:

The objective of the Coastal Community Adaptation Project (C-CAP) is to build the resiliency 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. C-CAP will strengthen community resiliency to climate change, and thereby address loss and damage, in the following twelve Pacific Island countries: Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Nauru, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Kiribati, Fiji, Samoa, Tonga, Republic of Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, and Palau.

**Input provided by: United States (USAID/Barbados)**

### Main elements of the implementation strategy

To address loss and damage associated with the adverse impacts of climate change, C-CAP will have three main components:

1. Reduce risk by rehabilitating and constructing new climate-resilient social and economic infrastructure in coastal zones

Social and economic infrastructure in low-lying coastal communities is particularly vulnerable to the effects of more frequent and intense weather events and sea level rise. All infrastructure rehabilitation or new construction activities undertaken by this project will be determined through a community-based identification and priority setting exercise. The focus of the infrastructure component will be on facility or system rehabilitation, repair or upgrading, or its protection through coastal erosion control measures, and to a lesser degree, on relocating structures and new construction to insulate social and economic infrastructure, improve resiliency to climate change, support disaster prevention and preparedness plans, and safeguard access to health, education and other basic services.

2. Build community engagement in disaster risk prevention and preparedness

At a local level, Pacific Island communities require a greater ability to anticipate extreme events, safeguard their assets, and reduce risks. Disaster risk reduction activities may build on existing efforts, and be tailored to local concerns and decision-making norms. Activities under this component, including risk identification, options evaluation, and risk reduction activities, complement investments in social infrastructure (component one) and long term planning (component three) by increasing communities' adaptive capacities to deal with the impacts of climate variability and change that cannot be avoided.

3. Work with stakeholders to reduce risks by integrating climate-resilient policies and practices into community and district land use plans and building standards.

Building climate resiliency into land use planning as well as in building standards for construction is a long-term objective to protect future investments in infrastructure. Climate resilient land use management plans guide these investments to areas less vulnerable to flooding and sea level rise. Climate resilient building standards for new infrastructure projects produce stronger, safer facilities and systems and may result in cost savings over time (i.e. lower maintenance costs due to resiliency

to intense weather events).

**Targeted beneficiaries**

Up to 90 vulnerable coastal communities across 12 Pacific Island countries.

**Any significant lessons learned**

**Resource requirements**

Up to \$23.6 million over five years.

**Potential for replication or scaling-up**

**Any additional information**

USAID has contracted the global development company Development Alternatives International (DAI) to implement C-CAP.