



## Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)

# Addressing Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction: A Pacific Islands Approach





Water  
resource  
security



Coasts



Food  
security



Health



Bio-  
diversity  
based  
resources



Social  
Dimensio  
n

**CC is a Sustainable Development Issue**



**Pacific Islands Framework for  
Action on Climate Change  
(PIFACC)**



**CROP Executive Sub-  
committee on Climate  
Change (CESCCC)**



**Pacific Islands Climate  
Change Roundtable (PCCR)**



**PCCR Working Arrangements:  
Steering Committee and WGs**

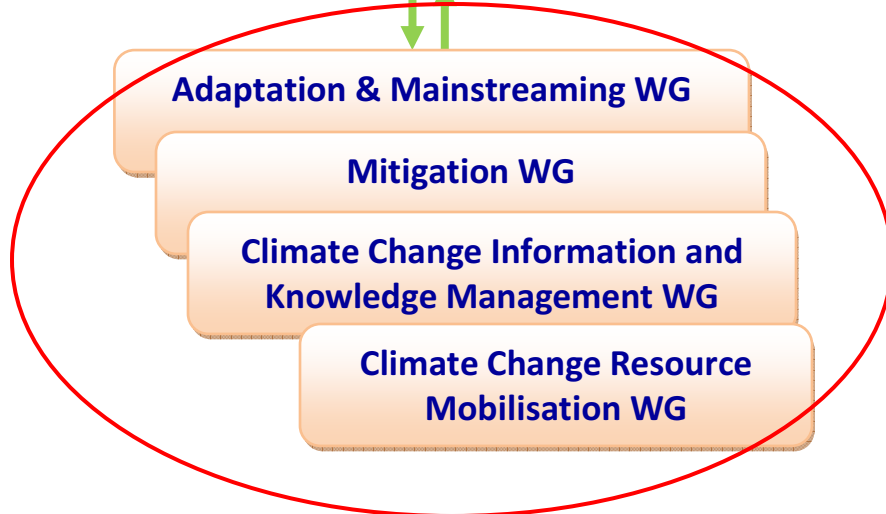


**Adaptation & Mainstreaming WG**

**Mitigation WG**

**Climate Change Information and  
Knowledge Management WG**

**Climate Change Resource  
Mobilisation WG**





# 11 PICTs

Cook Islands

Fiji

Nauru

Niue

PNG

Samoa

Solomons

Tokelau

Tonga

Tuvalu

Vanuatu









## Joint Action on CC & DRR

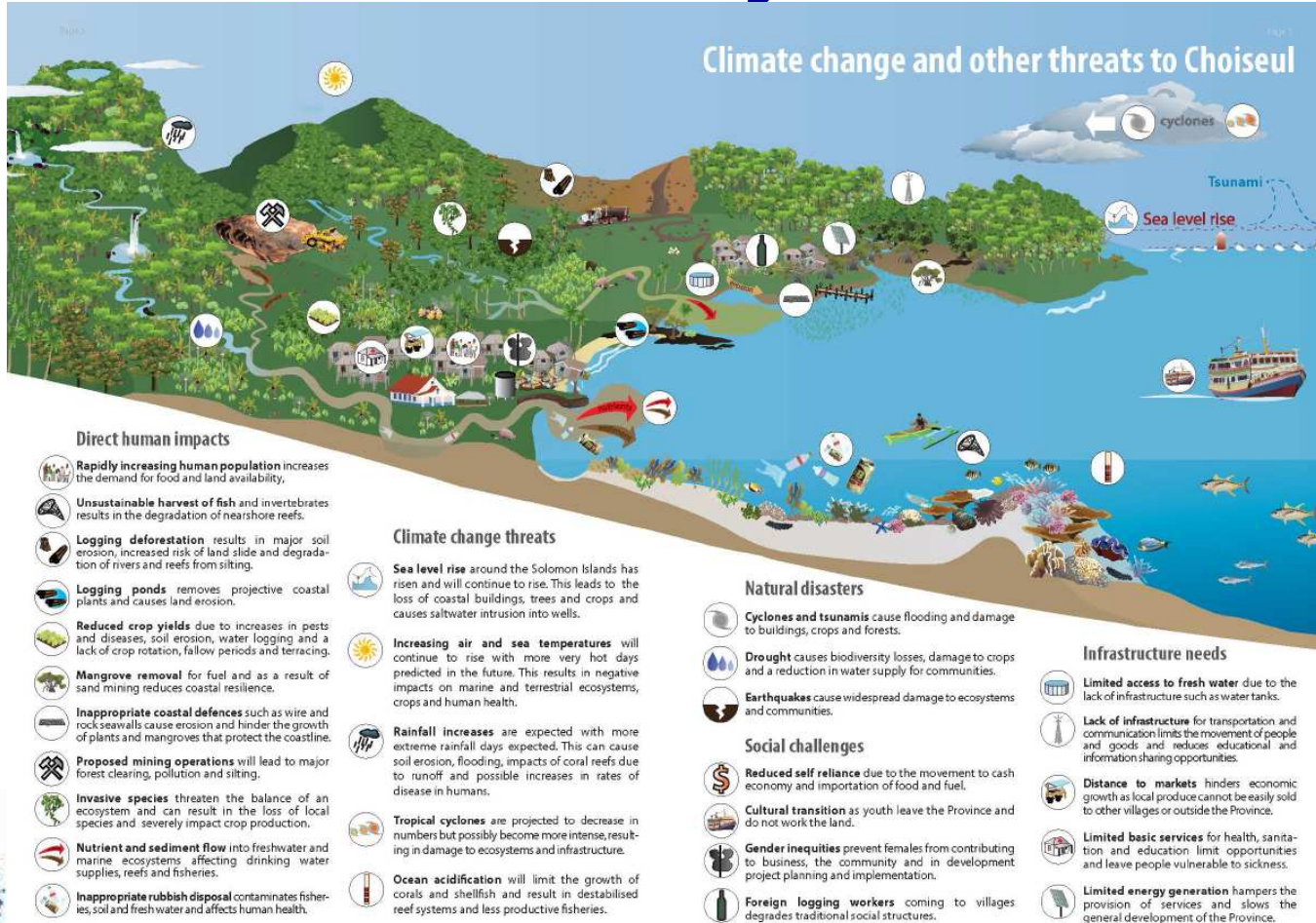
- Most countries now have JNAPs
- Institutional arrangements - PMUs
- Leaders call: joint reg. platform by 2015
- July 2013 - Joint Meeting of CC & DRR to come up with joint regional platform
  - Improve coordination & resourcing
  - Stronger institutional arrangements
  - Partnerships, community engagement
- Integrate Fully into Post Rio+20 and Post 2015 Development Agenda







# Vulnerability Assessment







# Ecosystem Based Adaptation

Page 12

## Ecosystem based adaptation

Choiseul contains globally significant natural resources. These are essential in supporting the economies, lives and livelihoods of the people. Ecosystem based adaptation aims to maintain these resources and keep ecosystems healthy to meet the primary goal of reducing vulnerability.

Secondary ecosystem services are also provided through this approach. For example, landslide risk can be reduced by keeping intact forest on steep slopes. Mangroves and coastal vegetation can be replanted for coastal protection. These activities also then provide firewood, fish habitat, building materials and food for local communities.

### Village without ecosystem based adaptation

deforestation results in greater landslide risk

loss of riverside vegetation results in reduced water quality & greater flooding risk

removal of mangroves results in greater risk of coastal erosion

loss of mangroves results in reduced fisheries

### Village with ecosystem based adaptation

forest provides source of building materials, crops & firewood

intact forest reduces landslide risk

intact riverside vegetation protects freshwater supply and reduces flooding risk

intact mangroves reduce coastal erosion

mangroves support healthy fisheries

Page 13

## Planning from ridge to community to reef

Almost all communities in Choiseul are coastal. The terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems they depend on are closely linked by the relatively small catchment areas that connect the mountains, coastline and ocean.

Ridge to reef planning integrates multiple sectors including agriculture, environment, forestry and fisheries in order to protect what communities rely upon for their livelihoods.

Since communities are the resource owners, a ridge to reef approach must focus on the community as the central point for adaptation action.

## Protected areas protect people

Protected areas on land, on the coastline and in the sea can mean a more sustainable future for Choiseul. They ensure that intact catchments provide a clean water supply, the sea continues to provide a reliable source of fish and decrease the risk of damage from natural disasters.

For example, communities in Central Choiseul rely on the 1,067 metre high Mount Maetambe (photo below) as their water catchment. Land owners from this area have expressed interest in sustainably managing the catchment for future generations and protecting the mountain would significantly build the resilience of this region of Choiseul to the affects of climate change.

The 145 hectare protected area of Zinoa in Choiseul is managed by the tribe who have closed the area to fishing. Marine protected areas such as this allow coral, fish and intertidal reef species time to recover in number, and to grow larger and become more healthy. These marine resources then spread to where people are fishing in surrounding waters, and they also become available directly at times when the tribe opens the protected area to harvest for a large feast or similar special occasion.

Tribal leaders of Choiseul have already decided to work towards a network of protected areas by agreeing to the Ridge to Reef Protected Area Network plan. This was facilitated by The Nature Conservancy and the Lauru Land Conference of Tribal Communities.





### Biodiversity and Ecosystem Management i



Browse Indicators for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Management:

- Species
- Protected Areas
- Forests
- Fresh Water
- Marine Resources
- Human Population

### Climate Change i



Browse Indicators for Climate Change:

- Adaptation
- Mitigation
- Science

### About i

Click Here for more information about the National Minimum Environment Indicators

### Environmental Monitoring & Governance i



Browse Indicators for Environmental Monitoring and Governance:

- Enabling Frameworks
- Planning and Monitoring
- Human Population

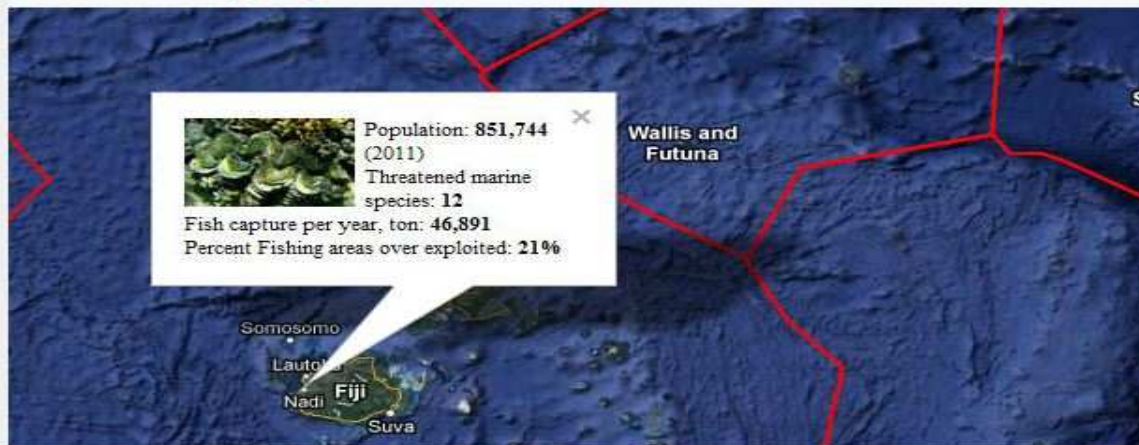
### Waste Management & Pollution Control i



Browse Indicators for Waste:

- Solid Waste
- Hazardous Waste
- Pollution

### Browse Mapping



### News and Current Developments

National Minimum ENVIRONMENT Indicators Online Database in Progress

If you are aware of [more recent information](#), or of existing statistics where our database refers to [data gaps](#), we welcome your feedback.

In doing so, we would be most appreciative for your reference of the original data source, as the correct sourcing is critical to this exercise.

### Multi-Lateral Environmental Agreements i



### Contact Information i

For more information about SPREP:  
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For questions or input regarding NMEI data:  
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Thank  
You