

Cities in Climate Change Initiative (CCCI)

Building resilient communities – The Pacific Experience



Engaging Pacific Cities in Climate Change

- ❑ To assess existing data and reports to indicate the urban sector's likely contribution to climate change
- ❑ To carry out effective estimates regarding the measurements of green house emissions in towns and cities; and
- ❑ To formulate mitigation and adaptation measures to be potentially mainstreamed in the planning and management of towns and cities



International & Regional Conventions

- Pacific countries have signed and ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and others including:

- International

- Kyoto Protocol
- Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)
- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- Wetland (Ramsar) Convention

- Regional

- Pacific Regional DRM Framework for Action (RFA)
- South Pacific Regional Environmental Programme (SPREP) Convention
- Convention on the Conservation of Nature in the South Pacific

- National

- National Adaptation Programme for Action/NAP
- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
- National Environmental Strategies
- National Climate Change Policy

The Reality of CC in Pacific Cities

- ❑ The Pacific is rapidly urbanising. Some urban growth rate is almost 4% per annum
- ❑ Coastal Cities
- ❑ Increased frequency and intensity of weather events
- ❑ Sea level change including king tides
- ❑ Coastal erosion
- ❑ Flooding (ie. Nadi 2010, Nadi 2009, Apia 2005, Honiara 2010, Port Vila 2010)
- ❑ Inundation
- ❑ Increase sedimentation
- ❑ Droughts (Lautoka & Ba 2010)



Initial findings of the National Scoping Studies

- ❑ National climate change country teams often located within the ministry of environment
- ❑ Numerous programs and projects addressing adaptation and mitigation to climate change.
- ❑ Targeting international and regional obligations ad-hoc community adaptation.
- ❑ Lack of cohesion between all climate change related programs
- ❑ Limited contribution by local government and urban communities
- ❑ Weak co-ordination of Financial resources distribution



Initial findings of the National Scoping Studies

- ❑ Improved awareness and understanding on climate change
- ❑ Paucity of data and technical capacity for analysis and monitoring
- ❑ National guidelines for V&AA and GHG
- ❑ Hazard and Vulnerability mapping
- ❑ Climate change policies
- ❑ National adaptation program of action
- ❑ Displacement induced by climate change




Key Stakeholders

- The key sectors:
 - ▣ Environment
 - ▣ Disaster Risk Management
 - ▣ Infrastructure/ Utilities
 - ▣ Energy
 - ▣ Health
 - ▣ Finance
 - ▣ Agriculture/ Fisheries
/Forestry
 - ▣ Tourism
 - ▣ Community



Challenges for LG involvement in climate change and building resilient communities



- ❑ Changing attitude at National level to recognise importance of Local Government
- ❑ Representation by Local Government in steering committees and country teams
- ❑ Strengthening partnership between National and Local Government level
- ❑ Resourcing local government (Financial/Technical)

Future focus



- ❑ Calls for increased regional action on climate change and disaster risk reduction
- ❑ Improved coordination
- ❑ Improved access to financial resources
- ❑ Mainstreaming of climate change and DRM into national planning and budgeting processes
- ❑ Technical advice and capacity building
- ❑ 2009 – Pacific year of climate change

Links to Resilient Cities Campaign



- ❑ Shared goals to achieve safety and resiliency.
- ❑ Is your city getting ready?
- ❑ CCCI cities fulfilling the minimum requirements to sign up to global campaign.
- ❑ Key principle of engaging the entire hierarchy of interests from community through local government to national platforms and beyond into the regional and international community.



Thank you