

# **CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION ISSUES IN SIDS: REGIONAL PERSPECTIVE**

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# **SPREP AS AN ORGANISATION**

**Established by 25 member countries and territories**

**Purpose achieved through the Action Plan**

**Action Plan 2001 –2004 “to improve the Pacific island member’s understanding of and strengthen their capacity to respond to climate change, climate variability and sea level rise**

# **SPREP AS AN ORGANISATION**

**SPREP is committed under its Action Plan to further improve Pacific islands capacity to identify adaptation options and to undertake response measures**

**SPREP has also been charged with monitoring and updating the Pacific Islands Regional Framework for Climate Change, Climate Variability and Sea Level Rise**

**The framework represents the national interests and priorities of Pacific Island Countries (PICs).**

**The Framework is based on a series of international, regional and national conferences, consultations and reports and identifies a number of priorities for action**

# **FOCUS AREAS: 2001-2004**

- 1. Strengthened Meteorological Services**
- 2. Understanding climate change and variability**
- 3. Sea Level Rise**
- 4. Impacts and Vulnerability**
- 5. Adaptation and Mitigation**
- 6. Policy Development on Climate Change**

# IPCC TAR : SIDS SITUATION

- Adaptive capacity of human systems is generally low in small island states, and vulnerability high;
- The projected sea-level rise of 5mm-1 for the next 100 years: would cause enhanced coastal erosion, loss of land and property, dislocation of people etc.

# IPCC THIRD ASSESSMENT REPORT

- Coral reefs would be negatively affected by bleaching and by reduced calcification rates due to higher CO<sub>2</sub> levels; mangrove, sea grass bed, and other coastal ecosystems and the associated biodiversity would be adversely affected by rising temperatures and accelerated sea-level rise.

# IPCC TAR

- Inundation in Kiribati





# IPCC TAR

- Coastal Erosion in Samoa





# IPCC TAR

- Combination of inundation and rise in water table

Vanuatu



# URGENT NEEDS – IDENTIFIED IN THE REGIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION

Need for capacity building to enable PICs to:

- Contribute effectively to scientific research
- Convey information effectively
- Implementing programmes of action

# NEEDS AS IDENTIFIED IN THE NATIONAL COMMUNICATION

For example: Samoa

- Annex II
- Qualitative Assessment  
economic, environment,  
cultural cost
- A First assessment

# RESPONSE MEASURES AND SECTORS

- Coastal Zones
- Water Resources
- Marine Ecosystems
- National Disaster Management Units
- Weather and Climate Forecasts
- Health

# **NATIONAL COMMUNICATION A STARTING POINT TO NAPA**

- 1. Need to further articulate specific and urgent actions**
- 2. Prioritisation required**
- 3. Real Partnerships**
- 4. Sustainability of projects**

# **PIC LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES**

- 1. KIRIBATI**
- 2. SAMOA**
- 3. SOLOMON ISLANDS**
- 4. TUVALU**
- 5. VANUATU**

# SPREP ASSISTANCE

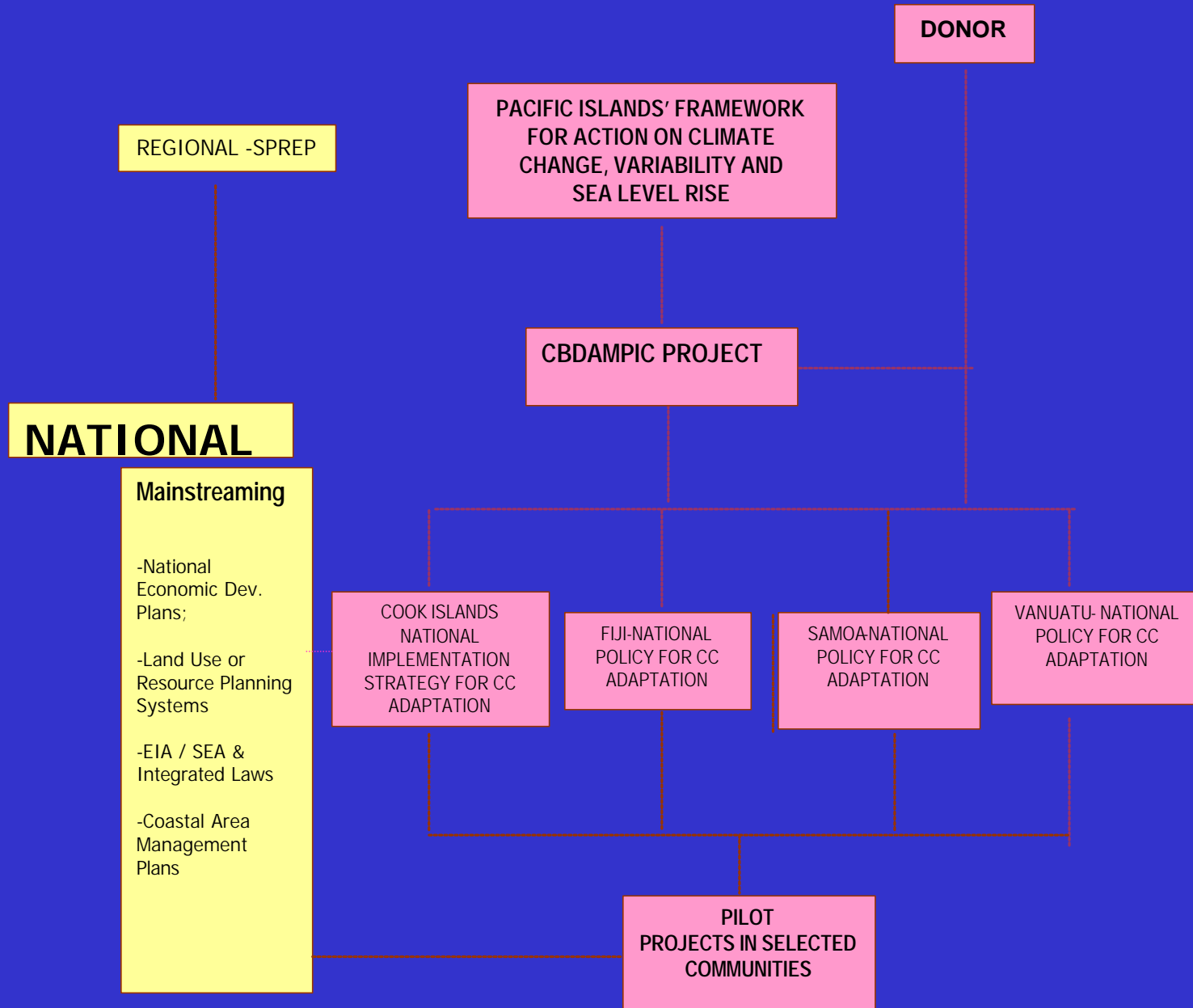
- REGIONAL CLEARING HOUSE MECHANISM
  - National communications
  - Legislation
  - NBSAPs and NAPs
- CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOPS



# SPREP ASSISTANCE

- TWO PRONGED APPROACH TO ADAPTATION
  - **Institutional Mainstreaming**
  - Community Pilot Programmes

Figure 1. Linking CBDAMPIC to the Pacific Islands' Framework for Action on Climate Change, Variability and Sea Level Rise



THANK YOU VERY  
MUCH

- SOIFUA

