

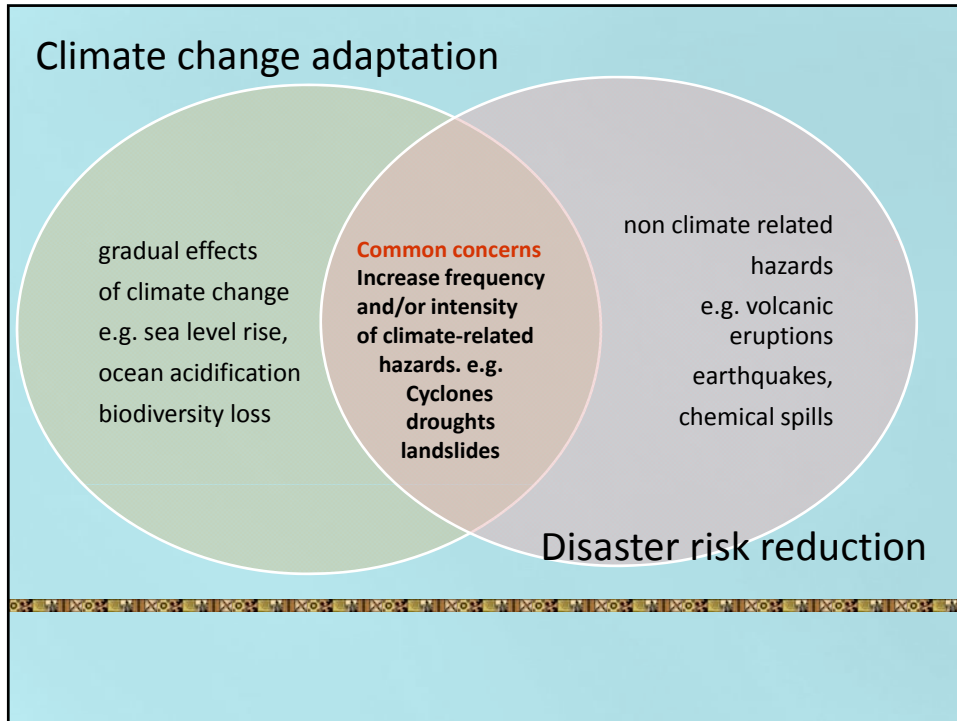
Integrated Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change:

The Rationale

Pacific Climate Change Roundtable 2013
(3-5 July 2013)

Why an integrated strategy?

- Recognition of CC/DRM overlaps and shared focus on risk reduction
- Integration already happening at national level (JNAPs, institutional arrangements)
- More efficient use of capacity and resources
- Widespread support for integration expressed at regional and international level



Why an integrated strategy?

1. Climate Change is likely to increase the frequency/intensity of climate related **hazards**
2. Climate Change will causes ecosystem degradation, reduction in food and water availability, and changes in communities' livelihoods that in turn increases **vulnerability**

$$\text{Hazard} \times \text{Vulnerability} = \text{Disaster Risk}$$

Both DRR and CCA strategies seek to decrease communities vulnerability to risks and promote resilience

Both disaster and climate risks hinder sustainable development



CC/DRM integration at national level

- Integrated approaches to planning e.g. Joint National Action Plans for DRM & CC (JNAP), in Tonga, Cook Islands, Tuvalu, Nauru, RMI, Fiji, Niue, Vanuatu, Palau, Solomon Islands
- Integrated governance e.g. Vanuatu's National Advisory Board for CC and DRM



Improved efficiency

- Less burden on PICT administrations
- Improved policy coherence
- Enhanced coordination of activities
- Raised profile of both DRM & CC as cross-cutting issues
- More effective mainstreaming into national/sectoral plans

Support for Integration

International

- Bali Action Plan UNFCCC 2007
- Cancun Adaptation Framework UNFCCC 2010
- 2009, 2011, 2013 UNISDR Global Platform for DRR

Regional

- 2009 and 2011 PCCR
- 2009 and 2010 PPDRM
- 2008 and 2009 Pacific Island Forum Communiqués
- EU GCCA High Level Conference, Vanuatu 2011
- Midterm reviews of the HFA, RFA and PIFACC