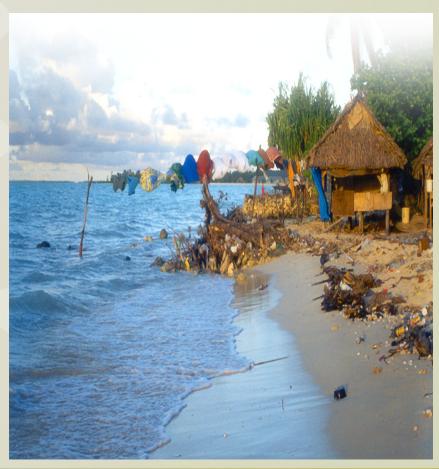


Capacity Constraints of SIDS

- Small populations many under 20,000
- Remote locations few direct transport routes
- Sparse communications networks
- Highly vulnerable to climate change and external shocks
- High dependence on natural resources









Pacific Islands Framework Action for Climate Change

"Pacific Island people, their livelihoods and the environment resilient to the risk and impacts of climate change"

- Implementing on the ground adaptation
- Governance and decision making
- Improved understanding on climate change
- Education, training and awareness
- Mitigation of greenhouse emissions
- Partnerships and cooperation





Benefits of the Regional Approach

- Allows a pooling of scarce capacity and resources
- Allows for lower transactions costs to donors
- Allows for cross sharing of solutions and lessons learned
- Allows for regional back stopping support – fundraising, project management and implementation







Challenges of the regional approach

- Complexities of trying to fit all countries into one design
- High transaction costs
 to countries and
 regional agencies
 (travel,
 communications,
 multiple currency
 exchange rates)







Recommendations

- Recognise one size wont fit all different levels of capacity and rates of advancement
- Plan for national capacity shortages allow for a regional approach to technical back stopping
- Remoteness can directly correlate with vulnerability - so allow for adequate resources for outer island engagement



