

Overcoming National Constraints through Regional Corporation

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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