Intra-ACP Focus Day

Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation in ACP countries

9 November 2018 - ACP House - Brussels

GFDRR
Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery

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Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation in ACP countries

Experience from Solomon Islands

Community Resilience to Climate Change & Disaster Risk in Solomon Islands Project (CRISP)

Judith Mary Alalo

Ministry of Enviroment,Climate Change,Disaster Management and Meteorology

9 November 2018 - ACP House - Brussels

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Solomon Islands

spread over 1000km, 900 islands incl atoll island;
population of 623,000

ACP-EU Natural Disaster Risk Reduction Program

An initiative of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group, funded by the European Union and managed by GFDRR

Solomon Islands – Highly Vulnerable country

Geohazards:
volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, tsunami

Climate related:
flash floods, coastal storm surges, tropical cyclones, land slides, sea level rise/saline water intrusion

(low vulnerability to season drought)

Some Recent Disasters

Earthquake – 2007

52 people killed; 304 communities and 6,900 households affected

3251 houses destroyed; about 3,000 houses damaged

Cyclones

Namu 1986 – 103 killed, 90,000 homeless, about US$100 million in damage and loss

Nina 1993 – 5 killed, 30,000 people affected, about US$20 million in economic damage & loss

Fergus 1996 – 3 killed, 30,000 people affected, relief cost ~ US$1.9 million

Zoe 2002/3 (cat 5) – 2,000 people affected, relief cost ~ US$1 million

Flash and riverine flood – 2014 – Causes deaths

Institutional Set Up for DRM and Climate Resilience

DRM Lead agency	• Ministry of Environment Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM)
DRM during disaster	• National Disaster Management Office - responsible for Preparedness, Response and Recovery through the National Disaster Management (NDC) Act
Climate resilience	• Climate Change Division of the MECDM responsible for Climate and Resilient Development

Arrangements for Disaster Management fall under the NDC Act. A new national Disaster Management Plan 2018,funded through CRISP, is being developed and supports improved arrangements and coherence

DRM and climate Resilience accepted as integral part of development

Work within existing country mechanisms so risk and resilience is embeded within each agency's development planning, investments and practices of each sector

CRISP is using the term ïnstreaming instead of mainstreaming, focusing on key specific targeted activities within selected sectors (Health and Tourism as well as investments in remote communities – mostly for water supply as it is being afected by many hazards

Instreaming across national, provincial government and community level. CRISP mainly at national level establishing institutional arrangements for intergration of CCA and DRR, supporting selected Provincial Governments

Challenges

New Concept and Responsibilities	• Each sector struggles to understand and incorporate • Confusion in various terms and concepts • Adds to agencies core businesses so often over looked
Limited resources	• Limited or no budget allocation by sectors for risk resilience but referenced in national development strategy
Remoteness	• Remoteness and number of islands makes climate resilient development difficult to coordinate and implement

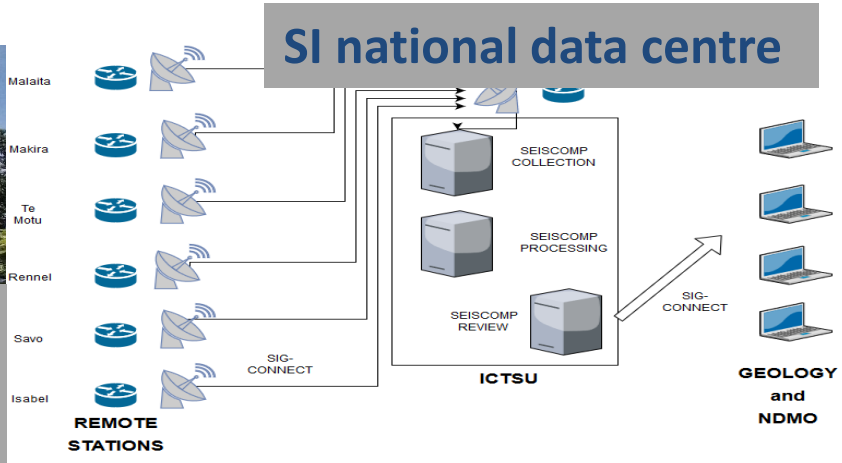
Focus on the ACP-EU NDRR supported activities

Improve early warning systems for geological risks.

Improve relationships within 3 key SIG agencies Seismology, Meteorology, National Disaster & ICTSU

SI National Observatory for Earthquakes & Volcanoes

SI national data centre



SOLOMON ISLANDS NATIONAL SEISMIC NETWORK

neighbourly.co.nz

Solomon Islands gets quake-wise

ROBERT STEVEN

The Solomon Islands is getting its first geohazard monitoring network.

The network will provide real-time information on earthquakes, volcanoes and tsunamis.

Staff from GNS Science's Wairakei office, in Taupō, are installing the equipment.

Project leader Craig Miller said the technology will enable Solomon Islanders to take their safety into their own hands.

"The development of a national seismic network will herald a new era in vigilance to earthquakes, tsunamis, and volcanic eruptions in the Solomon Islands, and reduce reliance on overseas agencies for hazard monitoring," he said.

"It will also enable the Solomon Islands to both contribute to and receive seismic data from other countries in the Southwest Pacific."

The project is funded by the Wrld Bank and will be done in November.

Permanent seismic monitoring equipment will be installed in six of the islands' nine provinces.

A monitoring centre will also be set up in the islands' capital, Honiara.

Staff from GNS Science's Wairakei office will train local staff to operate and maintain the gear, and will work with local officials to develop inter-agency operating procedures.

Guidance will also be provided to enable the Solomon Islands to build and operate its own earthquake monitoring stations once this phase of the deployment is complete.

Miller said the country has suffered severe economic impacts and losses of life over the past 30 years, because of natural hazards.

The work is part of a wider World Bank-funded project to increase the capacity of the Solomon Islands to manage natural hazards and climate change risks.

Located east of Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands is made up of six major islands and several hundred smaller islands.

In recent years, GNS Science has assisted Vanuatu, Samoa and Tonga in building their capacity to monitor and mitigate geological hazards.

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ACP-EU NDRR Supported Activities

Supporting Community Resilience through awareness of risk, resilience & resilient investments

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Lessons learned

Risk Resilience is everyone's business – reiterate it across all levels of government - national, provincial and community, **but work within the local context**

Risk Resilience is very expensive - requires sufficient budgeting from design so vulnerable remote communities can be reached

Remote communities should be treated as special cases i.e. special projects with more support (technical, procurement, logistics and financial)

Lessons Learned

Budget availability for instreaming work

Need to have a common language round climate and resilient development – What is it?

Strong partnerships and coordination avoids duplication

Treat sustainability as a key area