Strengthening Capacities of Public Administration in Island States

SESSION 5 – Means of Implementation

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Effective partnerships

Focus on Means of Implementation in the Pacific region in terms of effective partnerships.
- Climate change and DRR – relatively ‘crowded’ space
- Harnessing the partnerships for effective implementation

Effective partnerships through the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP) and the Pacific Resilience Partnership (PRP)
Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific

An Integrated Approach to Address Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (FRDP)

2017 – 2030
the FRDP - background

- In 2012 – Leaders decided to support the development of a single integrated regional framework on climate change and disaster risk management to succeed the two separate frameworks – the Pacific Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management Framework for Action and the Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change.

- In 2016 – Leaders endorsed the FRDP and recognized its potential to support coordination and action given the overlaps between climate change adaptation and disaster risk management and the limited capacities available within the region to support PICTs to effectively respond to key issues related to climate change and disaster risk management.
the FRDP – Goals and what is it

Goals:

1. Strengthened integrated adaptation and risk reduction to enhance resilience to climate change and disasters;
2. Low-carbon development;
3. Strengthened disaster preparedness, response and recovery

What is it?

• An integrated approach to address climate change and disaster risks which promotes regional collaboration and pooling of resources and expertise.

• Regional alignment to an integrated approach being led from the country level through national policy frameworks, such as the Joint National Adaptation Plans (JNAPs) etc.

• Inclusive and advocates a human rights-based approach, while recognizing the key roles played by all stakeholders (government, private sector and civil society).

• Provides a guide for voluntary action that is non-prescriptive, non-binding and non-political.
the FRDP – rationale for integrated approach

- Clear overlaps between climate change and disaster risk management with similar tools and resources;

- Mirrors what is happening at the national level with countries already taking steps to manage these risks in an integrated manner – through their Joint National Action Plans;

- Reduces the consequences of climate change and natural hazards including rationalizing where appropriate multiple funding sources and multiple projects that are addressing similar needs;

- Can reduce duplication and optimize use of limited resources and sharing of technical expertise
the FRDP – All-stakeholder approach
**The Pacific Resilience Partnership for effective implementation of the FRDP**

Leaders are at the apex of the PRP and provide strategic guidance to the FRDP/PRP

**PRP Taskforce** – receive guidance from and also provide advice to Leaders, and to the Pacific Resilience Meeting as well as PRP Support Unit. The structure stresses coordination and collaboration among all stakeholders with the representatives requiring broad knowledge of what the different stakeholders they are representing are doing in the region and in the same vein each distinct stakeholder grouping required to update each other to be able to provide a coordinated message and approach to resilient efforts;

**Pacific Resilience Meeting** – provides a forum that will allow all stakeholders to come together to share experiences, provide strategic guidance to the PRP Taskforce, PRP Support Unit and the various Technical Working Groups;

**PRP Support Unit** – acknowledge the ongoing need for technical support from the various agencies that are active in the resilient agenda in the region and specifically comprises initially of PIFS, SPC and SPREP

**PRP Technical Working Groups** – will focus on specific activities and aim to provide recommendations/solutions for consideration by the partnership.
The PRP Taskforce – inclusive membership – supporting and facilitating effective partnership

5 Positions for Countries and Territories
*Polynesia, Melanesia, Micronesia, Pacific Territories and Australia/New Zealand*

5 Positions for Civil Society and the Private Sector
3 representatives from civil society (including Pacific based INGOs) and 2 representatives from the private sector

5 Positions for Regional Organisations & Development Partners
1 representative each from development partners, multilateral development banks, regional organisations, the UN system and academia
Leaders committed to the Pacific Roadmap for Sustainable Development (PRSD), endorsed the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP) and supported the Pacific Resilience Partnership (PRP) governance arrangements as part of a coordinated regional approach to strengthened partnership and engagement for enhanced resilient and sustainable development.
Challenges for the FRDP and PRP

• Getting adequate resourcing and technical support to implement the governance arrangements and priorities.

• Balancing the interests of the climate change and disaster management communities of practice under a single framework.

• Managing the collaboration between three CROP agencies (PRP Support Unit) and ensuring inclusivity of representation in the governance structure can be a time consuming and bureaucratic process.

• The Pacific Resilience Partnership (PRP) being the regional governance arrangement for the implementation of the FRDP is regionally driven which presents a possible risk of lack of ownership and/or relevance at the national level.
For more details

http://gsd.spc.int/frdp/
Thank You !