Honiara Urban Resilience & Climate Adaptation Plan



RMIT Climate Change Adaptation Program





Sector-specific & Urban Climate Adaptation in the Asia-Pacific Region



UN Habitat Cities & Climate Change Initiative



 Developing Climate Change Strategies for cities across the Asia-Pacific & globally

Applying a consistent structured assessment methodology

Aim: 50 cities by 2015





Planning for Climate Change Process



UN Habitat Planning Structure:

- Module A completed in 2014
- Module B currently underway
- Modules C, D ultimately need ownership/buy-in
- Focus on 'bottom-up' integration with wide engagement & action research



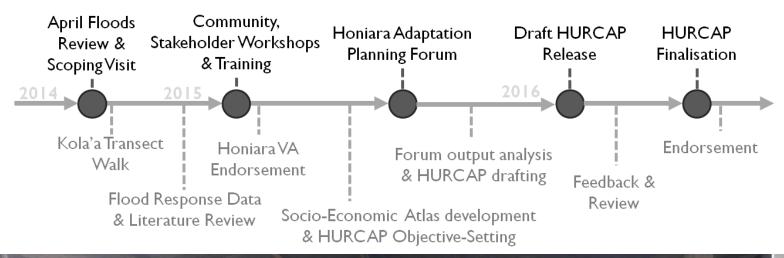
Our Role:

- Facilitating the process
- Providing technical expertise, input & communication skills
- Training for local independent ownership of Module D



Phase 2 Engagement Process







Endorsement & Ownership



- VAA Report formally endorsed by MECCDM, MLHS and Honiara City Council in May 2015 as part of ongoing support of the UN-Habitat programme
- SIG & HCC ownerships is critical as Planning for Climate Change moves into Phases 3 & 4 – implementation, M&E





Key Stakeholder Issues



Urban Growth & Infrastructure

- Sanitation, overcrowding, speed of population growth
- Rubbish disposal/management, land use planning
- Quality/maintenance of urban infrastructure & assets

Hazard Specific

- Localised flooding, water security/quality, human health
- Sea level rise, coastal erosion, landslides, cyclones

Community Awareness

- Lack of climate change understanding/awareness
- Inconsistent/inadequate community consultation generally
- Lack of social ownership of the city

Other issues

- Underemployment, environmental & social damage

Socio-Economic Data

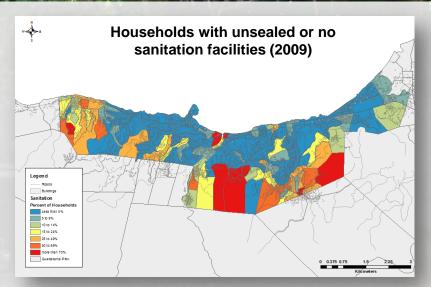


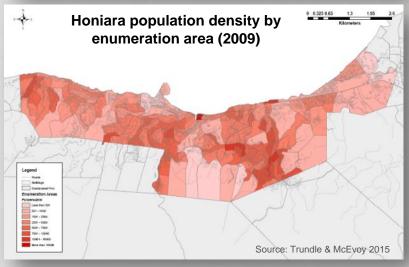
City-wide figures

- 32% of the population below the Basic Needs Poverty Line
- 75% covered by piped water
- 54% have private flush toilets
- 64% have access to electricity
- 36% w/ govt. waste disposal

Localised sensitivity hotspots

- Urban fringe & informal areas
- Critical areas:
 - Literacy/education
 - Income distribution
 - Building materials
 - Fishing/gardening







Informal Settlements



- Currently make up 35% of the total population of Honiara
- Lack basic services resulting in pollution, health risks, vulnerable structures and low adaptive capacity
- Often in highly exposed area (flood plains, steep slopes etc.)



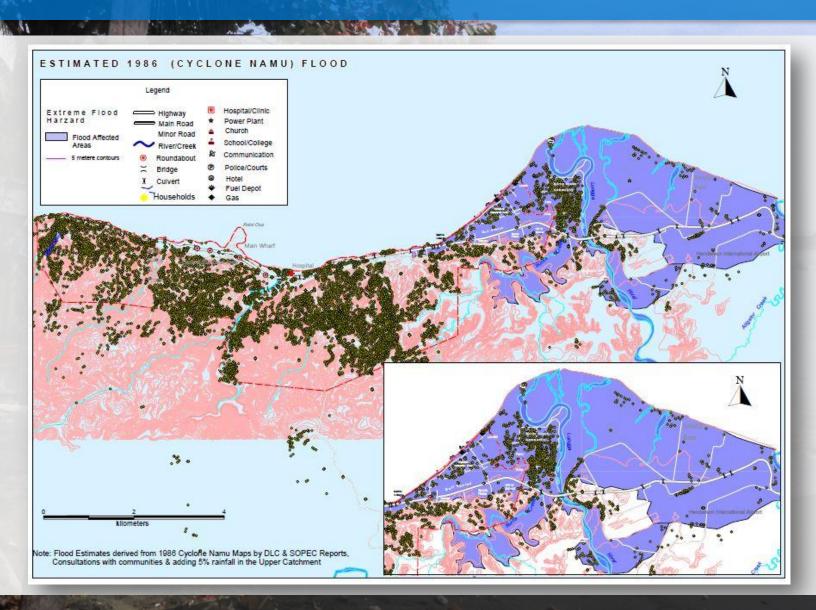




Source: Trundle 2014

Exposure – more than recent events

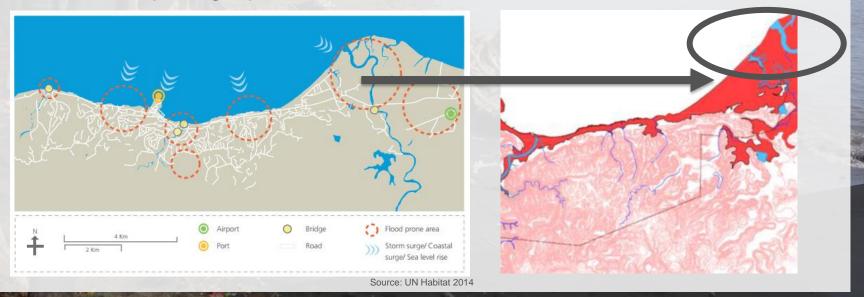




Critical Infrastructure & Sectoral Impacts



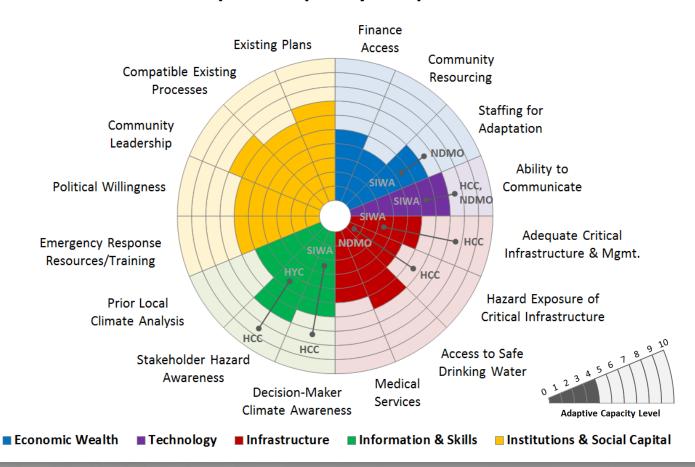
- Primary road network & bridges: main highway runs along coastline, bridges susceptible to flood damage
- Seaport: wharves historically at risk from tropical cyclones, rough seas
- Sanitation: gravity-based network w/ coastal outfalls & septic tanks – ground & coastal water risk
- Electricity: highly dependent on imported diesel



Adaptive Capacity – Rapid Assessment



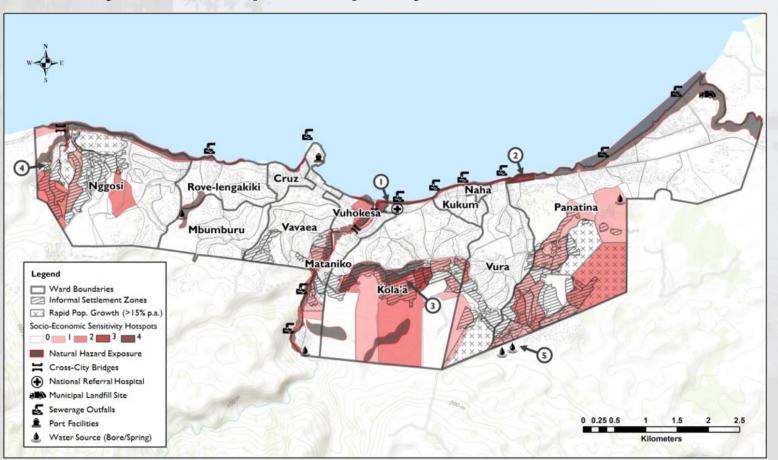
Honiara Adaptive Capacity - Rapid Assessment



Vulnerability Hotspots



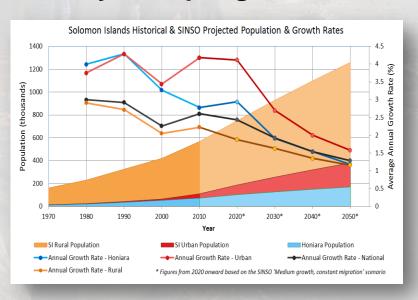
 Most vulnerable areas correlate with the overlap of high exposure, sensitivity & low adaptive capacity

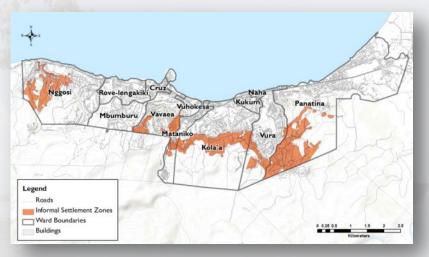


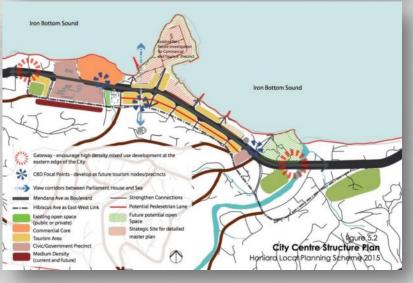
Future Non-Climate Variables



- Land Tenure Formalisation
- Shifting Infrastructure
- CBD re-development
- Population growth forecast vs. key disrupting factors









HURCAP Next Steps



- Draft to be circulated for feedback in March
- Finalisation/endorsement in April
- Government, community buy-in and cross-project partnerships critical



