



“Mobilizing community to manage well our natural resources”

4th Quarter Schedule 2012

An agreement was signed on the 2nd of October by SPC/GIZ under its Project “Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Island Region” with LäjeRotuma, to implement a one-year *Rano* Project for community-based protection of swamplands and freshwater sources to enhance island resilience to climate change, thus safeguard food security on Rotuma.

A memorandum of agreement is expected to be signed between LäjeRotuma and Rotuma Women Association, when the Suva-based team travels to join the island team to conduct the November plan of activities.

Objectives:

- A. To liaise for island representation of women and youth participation at a national climate change event ie. National Summit on Climate Change during 23-25 October, 2012;
- B. (1) To conduct the Rotuma Women & Children Climate Eco-Camp during 16-18 November, 2012 (tentatively);
(2) To conduct the 1st phase of the vulnerability assessment profiling of the first 3 climate stories with the women, children and youth on Rotuma;
- C. To initiate the planning process of the Rotuma Rano management plan of action by the women clubs and rano-communities.
- D. To ground truth and GPS mark the existing swamplands, freshwater sources (dug-out wells) in Rotuma.

Expected Outputs:

- a. A skills training program for the women/youth group that will travel to mainland Fiji for the October national summit whilst waiting for return passage to Rotuma;
- b. (1) Climate camp report 2012 documenting the tools and experiences of the women and children in understanding the basic climate science and own perceived changes;
(2) Three climate story profiles of a woman, a child and a youth living on Rotuma;
- c. 1st draft of the freshwater and swampland vulnerability assessment profile integrated into the integrated island development planning process;
- d. Mapping profile of all swamplands and freshwater sources on Rotuma island;



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Part A

Schedule for the visiting RWA group post-summit & in Rotuma:

October-November

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	
					12 2xRWA reps Rotuma- Nadi	13	
14	15	16	17	18	19 2x RWA reps Rotuma- Nadi	20 Walk 4 Breast cancer @Sukuna Park, 8am	
21	22 Group travel to Labasa via Natovi	23 National Climate Change Summit	24	25	26 Group return via Savusavu	27 water resource sustainability- fixing leaks	RWA reps to visit: 26/10 Waisale Forest Reserve Pearl farm @Savusavu
28	29 Skills training opportunity-RWA Soap/ candle/flour making	30	31	1 Rotuma boat	2	3	RWA Suva field visit:29-31/10
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
25	26	27	28	29	30		



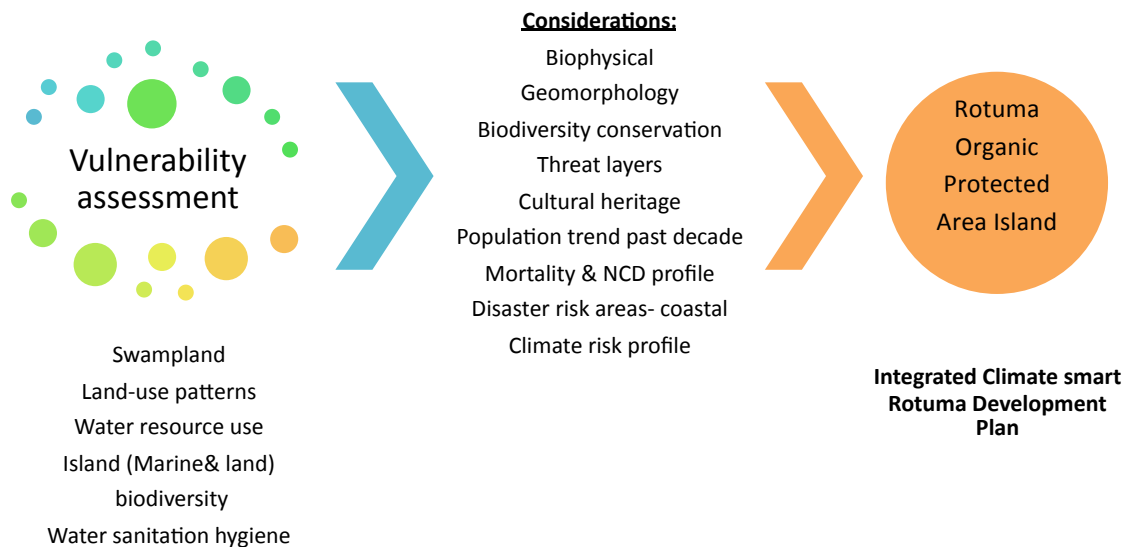
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In context: Part C and D

Designing a vulnerability assessment process

Vulnerability assessments are an integrated methodology which aims to consider social, ecological and economic information including the:

- biophysical nature of the landscape in response to patterns of land use;
- status of water resource on the island;
- quality of island living;
- and island biodiversity that provides vital goods and services to island community eg. Goods such as food, water, medicine; services such as crop pollination, nutrient recycling, waste decomposition. Climate change is a major driver of biodiversity loss. The schematics below describe how the process of conducting vulnerability assessment with a climate lens informs the design of local solutions to adaptation that will reduce vulnerability and build island resilience.



The process for making these determinations is fairly standard, generally including three approaches: on-site experimental research to determine changes, gathering information from the literature on studies already conducted and government agencies, and scenarios based upon climate change model projections. LäjeRotuma approach is based on field research, mapping to determine changes that supports island community groups in capacity building, restorative and protective management action.

Fiji has a tropical marine climate and experiences a distinct wet season (November to April) and a dry season controlled largely by the north and south movements of the South Pacific



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Convergence Zone, the main rainfall producing system for the region. It is projected that Fiji’s maximum daily rainfall of 200mm is projected to become less frequent by 2100. A warming atmosphere with the recurrence of maximum temperature exceeding 35 °C will become a normal occurrence by 2100 (FMS, 2011). Rotuma’s equatorial location implies hotter uncomfortable conditions than currently experienced. A climatological baseline for Rotuma was extracted from Fiji’s climate risk profile provided by Fiji Meteorological Service with technical support from SPC/GIZ.

Understanding terminology

Weather - what conditions of the atmosphere over a short period of time.

Weather is what you get!

Climate- how the atmosphere behaves over relative long periods of time.

Climate is what you expect!

Greenhouse Effect- phenomenon whereby the earth's atmosphere traps solar radiation, caused by the presence of gases such as carbon dioxide, water vapor, and methane in the atmosphere that allow incoming sunlight to pass through but absorb heat radiated back from the earth's surface.

Climate Change- shift in temperature, precipitation, wind & other long-term weather patterns.

not the same as global warming!

Global Warming- an increase in the earth's average atmospheric temperature that causes matched changes in climate, that may also result from the greenhouse effect.

El Nino- The disturbance in global weather conditions. A variation of interaction between the ocean and the atmosphere. Based on the turning back of the water and wind currents in the tropical Pacific, occurring every 2-7 years. El Nino years are characterised by increased frequencies of cyclones and rainfall.
