

Vosaqali ni Draki Veisau

iTaukei Glossary of Climate Change Terms



November 2012

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iTaukei Glossary of Climate Change Terms

Compiled by the Ministry of iTaukei Affairs

Compiled by the Ministry of iTaukei Affairs in partnership with
The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation and the Ministry of Fisheries and Forests



Supported by the SPC/GIZ Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Island Region Programme



Secretariat of the Pacific Community
Suva, Fiji, November 2012

iKAU

Na vakasavu itukutuku e umani kina - na itukutuku, daunivakasavu itukutuku kei koya e rogoca na itukutuku. Ena taucoko na itukutuku kevaka e sa matata vei koya e lai vakadewataki vua. Ena so na gauna e dau vakatuburawarawa kevaka e sega ni matata na itukutuku. Qo e dua na vuna e bibi me matata vinaka na itukutuku ni draki veisau vei ira e dodonu mera rogoca.

A mai qaravi rawa na volai ni vosaqali ni draki veisau ena rai yawa ni Tabacakacaka iTaukei; Tabacakacaka ni Veiqaravi e Vanuatani; na Tabana ni Veikau kei na veivuke ni Matabose ni Soqosoqo ni Pasifika (SPC) kei Nai Soqosoqo ni Veiwekani Vakacakacaka ni Jamani (GIZ).

A mai rawa vinaka na cakacaka qo ena nodratou veisemati na tabana e qarava na draki veisau, na veitabana taudaku ni matanitu kei na koronivuli torocake.

Na draki veisau e rawa ni vakaleqa na veivakatorocaketaki e vuravura ka sa sagai me sabaya na kena revurevu. Sa vakilai na toso ni yalayala ni wai, na sugu ni waitui kei na sisi ni qele ena veikoro ena baravi e Viti.

Na Yavutu ni Draki Veisau e matata tu kina mera vakararamataki na lewenivanua ena nodra dui vosanivanua. E laurai nira na valeqai vakalevu na tiko e taudaku ni koro vakavalagi mai na revurevu ni draki veisau. Qo e vu mai na nodra vakararavi vakalevu ena veikabula e tu wavoliti ira.

Na vosaqali ni draki veisau ena vukei ira na lewenivanua mera kila vinaka na kena revurevu. Na iwalewale qo ena vukea me vakadewataki na itukutuku ni draki veisau ena taudaku ni koro vakavalagi.

E sa tu na vakanuinui ni na taracake na vosa vakaViti na vosa vovou ni Draki Veisau. Na sala qo ena vakadeitaka na vakadewataki ni tukutuku ni draki veisau ena noda vanua.



Ms Saipora Mataikabara

Vunivola Tudei

Tabacakacaka ni Veiqaravi e Vanuatani

FOREWORD

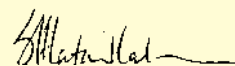
Communication is an interesting process that basically involves three important elements- a message, a sender and a receiver. This process is only complete once the receiver has understood the message from the sender. At times, communication can be quite frustrating when the message is not understood. It is for this basic reason that climate change messages need to be explained in simplest terms, even in vernacular, to ensure all receivers fully comprehend its key messages.

With the visionary leadership of the Ministry of iTaukei Affairs, in partnership with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation and the Forestry Department and supported by the SPC/ GIZ Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Island Region programme, the iTaukei climate change glossary was developed.

The close collaboration of these stakeholders, with the assistance from non-governmental organisations and academic institutions has resulted in the production of this document. Climate change is a serious threat to development everywhere and tackling it is now a high priority at the global scale. For us in Fiji, the impact of climate change is evident in most of our villages located in the coastal areas which makes them susceptible to sea level rise, saltwater intrusion and coastal erosion just to name a few.

The Fiji National Climate Change Policy identifies the need to develop locally appropriate awareness materials in all common vernaculars. This is partly in recognition of the fact that rural communities are one of the groups that is most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. This stems from their relatively high dependence on surrounding natural resources. The climate change glossary will help provide iTaukei community leaders with material required to understand the climate change debate and how it impacts on their communities. This will also create awareness in rural communities in better understanding the climate change terms.

With the development of the iTaukei Climate Change Glossary, we hope that it will promote standardization on the use of iTaukei phrases and terms relating to climate change. This in turn will ensure that there is consistency in the climate change messages going out to the local communities.



Ms Saipora Mataikabara

Permanent Secretary

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation

IVAKAMACALA TAUMADA

Sa cavuikalawa o Viti ena buturara ni vuli, matanitu kei na bula raraba.

Na cagi tokavuki e kauta mai o gauna eda na sega ni levea. Sa dolava vei keda na vosa vakaPeritania e dua na vuravura vou a koto vata na kena vosa, vakasama kei na itovo.

Na vuravura vou qo e veisa na ka e kauta mai. Tiko na tikina e vinaka vei keda, tiko na kena e yağa meda taura vakamalua. Ia, ni sa mai dolavi vei keda na vuravura qo ena kena vosa kei na vakasama e salamuria, dau guilecavi me veidolei na igu se tagede ni kilaka qo ena vosa vakaViti.

Vuqa na vakasama se malanivosa vulagi era ciqomi se taurivaki umauma tu ga ka sega ni vakaveiwekanitaki kei na bula se vosa vakaViti. Na ivakadewa ni veivosa kei na vakasama ena isevu ni tabataba qo sa vakadreta vei keda meda kauaitaka na draki veisau.

Eda guilecava ni koto ga ena vosa na noda kaukaua vaka kawa itaukei. Eda sa na rawa ni veivosaki ka veisoli vakasama ena ulutağa ni Draki Veisau.

E sa vakataudeitaki ni sega ni dravudravua na vosa vakaViti. E tiko na vosa kei na vakasama ena noda vosa e rawa ni coka donu na vakasama vakaPeritania.

Nida raica tale ga na itekitekivu ni vosa vakaPeritania, e vuqa vakavuqa na vosa kei na vakasama vovou era kerei mai na vosa vakaLatina, vaKirisi, vakaFaranise kei na vuqa tale. E sega ni qai taka ga mai qo na kere vosa.

Ni bera nira cavuikalawa mai Iğiladi, Japani, a tekivu taumada ena taraicake ni nodra vosa. Ni sa taraicake na vosa, sa taraicake na nodra vakasama o ira na vosataka. Ni sa taraicake rawa na vakasama, qo e sa itakele ni veivakatorocaketaki.

Sa yağa meda nanuma deivaki ni uto ni noda torocake na kawaitaukei, e vakatautaki mai na noda mareqeta ka vosataka na noda vosa. Kevaka eda galuvaka, eda sa vagalui keda tiko ga.

Sa vakavinavakatiki vakalevu na veitokoni ni veitabacakacaka kei na isoqosoqo era cau ka veitokonitaka na cakacaka vakaitamera qo, vakauasivi i na Tabacakacaka ni Qoliqoli kei na Veikau, Tabacakacaka ni Veika e Vanuatani, Matabose ni Soqosoqo ni Pasifika (SPC) kei Nai Soqosoqo ni Veiwekani Vakacacacaka ni Jamani (GIZ).

Sa tu na vakanuinui ni na tete ka mana vakalevu na rarama sa vakavurea na ivakadewa ni vosaqali vou sa vakarautaki yani qo.

Vinaka saka vakalevu.



Mr Savenaca Kaunisela

Yunivola Tudei

Tabacakacaka iTaukei

PREFACE

Fiji has progressed educationally, politically and socially. Progress as such shaped by time can never be avoided nor will it cease. With it, thoughts and behavior communicated in the English language has opened up new horizons and world views – some radical, others conservative. Nonetheless, the wise will choose to be cautious.

The publication of this Climate Change Glossary in the iTaukei Language is a milestone in terms of translation because resource owners can now take ownership of this important issue and take an active role in reducing the devastating effect of global warming and climate change.

The Fijian Language has borrowed many foreign words and thoughts which are yet to be appropriately linked and translated.

That the strength of the Fijians lies in its language is all too easily overlooked.

This publication serves also to enlighten us on the emerging issues which are affecting us via climate change. A whole new type of discourse is now possible as far as Climate Change is concerned.

The vosa vakaViti is rich and linguistically established. New and emerging concepts can be borrowed and translated into the vosa vakaViti.

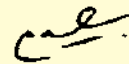
Such was and still is the process when the English language borrowed Latin, Greek and French words to meet the technical expectation of development. Borrowing of words in this instance is not an isolated occurrence. History has shown that developed countries like Japan, England are successful mainly because they have developed their indigenous language to be the medium of instruction.

When a language is developed, the intellect of its people develops likewise. With the development of people comes their up-skilling.

Fijians must realise that in order to succeed in all walks of life, every individual should be knowledgeable of the things that revolve around them and these can only be achieved if they are informed through their language.

We acknowledge the support and assistance of the various agencies and organizations that contributed immensely to this mammoth task, especially to the Ministry of Fisheries & Forests, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Secretariat of the Pacific Community and the German Agency for International Development Cooperation (GIZ).

We hope that this new translated iTaukei Climate Change Glossary will enlighten the Fijian community to play an active role in trying to minimise the effects of Climate Change.



Mr Savenaca Kaunisela

Permanent Secretary

Ministry of iTaukei Affairs

Term Na Vosaqali	Definition / Description Na iBalebale / Na iVakamacala
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Acidification (ocean)	A decrease in the pH of sea water due to the uptake of anthropogenic carbon dioxide.
Asidetaki ni wasawasa – se vakawiwitaki ni waitui	Na toso sobu ni pH ni wasawasa vu mai na kena levu cake na kaboni dokosaiti e waitui ka vure mai na veika e vakayacora na tamata. Na pH sai koya nai vakarau e vakarautaki kina na levu ni aside (wiwi) kei na levu ni alakalini (dradraluka). Na toso sobu ni pH e vakaraitaka ni sa vakalailaitaki sobu na tuituina ka sa toso cake na kena wiwi.
Adaptation (to climate change)	Adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities.
Sotavi ni draki veisau	Na vakarautaki ni bula me sotava na veivakaleqai ni draki veisau.



Afforestation / Vakacoko veikau

Term Na Vosaqali	Definition / Description Na iBalebale / Na iVakamacala
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Afforestation	The direct human-induced conversion of land that has not been forested for a period of at least 50 years to forested land through planting, seedling and/or the human-induced promotion of natural seed sources.
Vakacoko veikau	Na teivaki ni vanua liwa, qeleqele se veico me vuki me veikau mai.
Agroforestry	A collective name for land use systems and practices in which wood perennials are deliberately integrated with crops and/or animals on the same land management unit. The integration can be either in a spatial mixture or in a temporal sequence. There are normally both ecological and economic interactions between woody and non-woody components in agroforestry.
Teitei veicurumaki	Nai iwalewale ni vakayaġataki qele me ra veicurumaki na veikau kei na were (na kena tei curutaki ni tei ena loma ni veikau se na tei curutaki ni kau ena loma ni were, oka kina na susu manumanu).
Aquifer	A geological formation, group of formations or part of a formation, which contains sufficient saturated permeable material to transmit and yield significant quantities of water.
iVakaso ni wai e na boto ni qele	Na ivakaso ni wai ka soqoni kina na wai, curuma yani na qele. Na mataqali tobu vaqo a buli mai ena veimoiyaki ni rukui vuravura.
Carbon	A substance composed of carbon atoms, not to be confused with carbon dioxide.
Kaboni	Na elemeli kune ena daimani, qilaiso, koala kei na so tale.

¹Parties to the Kyoto Protocol agreed on emission targets for the first commitment period, which stretches from 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2012.

Term Na Vosaqali	Definition / Description Na iBalebale / Na iVakamacala
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Carbon balance	The annual sum total of carbon emissions and sequestration within a given area (e.g. project, sector, country, region, or globally).
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iVovo ni kaboni	Na vo ni kaboni vu mai na nodrau veikerei na kasi cevuraki kei na kasi e maroroya na kau ena dua na vanua.
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Carbon budget	'The balance of the exchanges of carbon between carbon pools or between one specific loop (e.g. atmosphere-biosphere) of the carbon cycle. The examination of the budget of a pool or reservoir will provide information about whether it is acting as a source or a sink.'
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iTuvatuva ni vakayagataki kaboni	Na ivovo ni kaboni ena nodrau vei kerekerei ena loma ni tobu ni kaboni se ena loma ni dua na sowiri ni kaboni.
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Term Na Vosaqali	Definition / Description Na iBalebale / Na iVakamacala
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Carbon dioxide	A naturally occurring gas, and also a by-product of burning fossil fuels and biomass, as well as land-use changes and other industrial processes. It is the principal anthropogenic greenhouse gas that affects the Earth's radiative balance.
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Kaboni dokosaiti	Na nodrau umani vata na kaboni kei na okisizini ka vuki me dua na kasi na kaboni dokosaiti.
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Carbon market	A market instrument used in the context of emissions trading whereby carbon units are traded.
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Makete ni kaboni	Na ivakarau ni veivoli baleta na kaboni, ra vakaitavi kina na isoqosoqo veiwekani kei na REDD-plus.
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Carbon pool	A reservoir with the capacity to store and release carbon, such as soil, terrestrial vegetation, the ocean, and the atmosphere. The IPCC defines five carbon pools: aboveground biomass, belowground biomass, dead wood, litter and soil organic matter which have to be measured and reported for greenhouse gas inventories.
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Tobu ni kaboni	Qo na veikau, kau, qele kei na maliwa lala e vakasokumuni kina na kaboni ka rawa tale ga ni sereka.
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Carbon sequestration	The process of removing carbon from the atmosphere and depositing it in a reservoir.
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Cerumi ni kaboni dokosaiti	Na cerumi ni kaboni dokosaiti mai maliwalala i na kena ivakaso.
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Term
Na Vosaqali

Definition / Description
Na iBalebale / Na iVakamacala

Carbon sink Any process, activity or mechanism which removes carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.

Kato ni kaboni Na iwalewale ni kena cerumi na kaboni dokosaiti mai na maliwa lala.

Carbon source Any process or activity which releases carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.

iVurevure ni kaboni Na iwalewale ni kena cevuraki na kaboni dokosaiti ena maliwa lala.

Carbon stock 'The quantity of carbon in a 'pool', meaning a reservoir or system that has the capacity to accumulate or release carbon.

Lōlolo ni kaboni Na kumukumuni kaboni ka kumuni tu ena ivakaso kei na tobu.



Carbon pool / Tobu ni kaboni

Term
Na Vosaqali

Definition / Description
Na iBalebale / Na iVakamacala

Clean development mechanism Defined in Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol, the CDM is intended to meet two objectives: (1) to assist parties not included in Annex I in achieving sustainable development and in contributing to the ultimate objective of the convention; and (2) to assist parties included in Annex I in achieving compliance with their quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments. Certified Emission Reduction Units from CDM projects undertaken in Non-Annex I countries that limit or reduce GHG emissions, when certified by operational entities designated by Conference of the Parties/Meeting of the Parties, can be accrued to the investor (government or industry) from parties in Annex B. A share of the proceeds from certified project activities is used to cover administrative expenses as well as to assist developing country parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change to meet the costs of adaptation.

Gacagaca ni vakavure igu savasava/kaukaua (mai na siga, cagi kei na wai) Me vaka sa virikotori ena Article 12 ni Kyoto protocol, nai inaki ni CDM me sotava e rua na ituvatuva:
(1) vukei ira na matanitu era volai ena Annex I (developed countries) mera tiko dei ena nodra vakayagataki igu kei na nodra yalayala nira na vakalailaitaka na nodra cevuraki ni kasirara(ghg); kei (2) na ikumukumuni ni kaboni dokosaiti vakabulai ka vakadinadinataki mai vei ira na vakaillelesi (COP/meeting of the parties) ka rawa ni lai vakuria na ivotavota ni kaboni dokosaiti vei ira na matanitu ena Annex B (emerging developed countries me vakataki China). Na ilavo mai na sasaga qori e na qai vakayagataki ena kena qaravi ka na qai vukei ira tale ga na matanitu e sa vakaleqai ira tiko na revurevu² ni draki veisau mera vakarau kina.

Climate The long-term average weather of a region, including typical weather patterns, the frequency and intensity of storms, cold spells and heat waves.

Draki ni vanua Na ituvaki ni draki raraba ena dua na vanua okati kina na wasoma ni suasua, lauqa, cagi kaukauwa, draki batabata kei na draki tunumaka.

² Revurevu - na vakacaca ni draki veisau

**Term
Na Vosaqali** **Definition / Description
Na iBalebale / Na iVakamacala**

Climate change	A change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods.
Draki veisau	Na draki veisau ni vuravura vu mai na veika e vakavuna ka cakava na tamata ena nona bula me vaka na musukau, na buliyaya, na misini, na veilakoyaki ka ra vakavurea na kasi cevuraki me moica vakatani na ituvaki ni draki ni vuravura.
Climate change mitigation	In the context of climate change, a human intervention to reduce the sources or enhance the sinks of greenhouse gases (GHG). Examples include using fossil fuels more efficiently for industrial processes or electricity generation, switching to solar energy or wind power, improving the insulation of buildings, and expanding forests and other 'sinks' to remove greater amounts of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.
Tataqomaki ena draki veisau	Na ituvatuva me vakalailaitaki na cevuraki ni kasirara kei na vakalevutaka na kena cerumi.



Coastal erosion / Sisi ni qele kei na loka ni baravi

**Term
Na Vosaqali** **Definition / Description
Na iBalebale / Na iVakamacala**

Climate sensitive diseases	Diseases that may be influenced by climate change and diseases that may be more rapidly spread under certain climatic conditions, including childhood malnutrition, diarrhoea illnesses, typhoid, leptospirosis, ciguatera and vector borne diseases, including dengue fever.
Matetaka vu mai na draki	Na mate e so e rawa ni vakavurea na draki veisau kei na mate e rawa ni dewa vakatotolo ena so na mataqali tuvaki ni draki, okati kina na mate mai na nodra kana vakaca na gone, coka, taifote, minimanu, namu kei na gaga ni ika. Na waluvu kei na maca ni wai okati tale ga kina na deqi – na baca se tauvimate e vakavuna na namu.
Climate variability	Climate variability refers to variations in the mean state and other statistics (such as standard deviations, the occurrence of extremes, etc.) of the climate on all spatial and temporal scales beyond that of individual weather events. Variability may be due to natural internal processes within the climate system (internal variability), or to variations in natural or anthropogenic external forcing (external variability).
Draki veivukiyaki	Na veiveisau ni draki ka umani tale ga kina na bale ni draki yaco vakavudua. Na veiveisau ni draki qo e rawa ni vu mai na veika e vakavuna na tamata.
Coastal erosion	A long-term trend of shoreline retreat and/or loss of beach sediment volume over several decades. 'Cutback' is a more suitable term for a dynamically 'stable' shoreline to describe the temporary loss of beach volume or shoreline retreat during a storm (before the volume gets replenished over ensuing weeks and months)
Sisi ni qele kei na loka ni baravi	Kakana vakamalua ni baravi (vanua veinuku kei na vanua veikau e tubu e yasani baravi).

Term Na Vosaqali	Definition / Description Na iBalebale / Na iVakamacala
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Coral bleaching	The paling in colour which results if a coral loses its symbiotic, energy-providing organisms.
Siawa ni lase	Na siawa ni lase ke sa yali na veikabula e rau veiwekani vata. Rawa ni vakavuna na katakata ni waitui mai na raragi ni vuravura.
Deforestation	The conversion of forest to another land use or the long-term reduction of the tree canopy cover below the minimum 10 percent threshold.
Vakayavu veikau	Na vukici ni vanua veikau me vakayacori kina na sasaga tale eso.



Deforestation / Vakayavu veikau

Term Na Vosaqali	Definition / Description Na iBalebale / Na iVakamacala
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Drivers	“Drivers refer to processes that cause something to occur. A driver of deforestation may be demand for agricultural land. A driver of reforestation might be demand for plantation timber.
Uqe	Na gagadre ka tosoya se vakavuna e dua na ka mv ³ na gagadre ni toso ni iteitei e vakavuna na vakayavu veikau.
Emissions	The release of substances (e.g. greenhouse gases) into the atmosphere.
Cevuraki	Na cevuraki ni kasi e maliwa lala.
Emission trading	A market-based approach to achieving environmental objectives. It allows those reducing greenhouse gas emissions below their emission cap to use or trade the excess reductions to offset emissions at another source inside or outside the country. In general, trading can occur at the intra-company, domestic, and international levels.
Veivoli ni kasi cevuraki	Na makete ni kaboni e vakatarai ira era rawa ni vakalailaitaka na kasi cevuraki, me ra volitaka na kaboni vei ira era cevuraka tiko vakasivia na kaboni me rawa ni veibokoci. Na veivoli e vakatarai vei ira na veikabani ena noda vanua kei ira na veimatanitu e so.
Energy efficiency	Reducing the amount of energy used for a given service or level of activity in order to produce the same level of end-use service. For example, using compact fluorescent light globes reduces the amount of electricity required for lighting.
Maninitaki ni igu	Na kena maninitaki na kaukauwa me kua ni veisautaka na levu ni ka e dau rawa kina. Me vaka na vakayagataki ni cina livaliva koya e lailai mv livaliva, waiwai, kasi, buka &s ⁴ .

³ mv = me vaka
⁴ &s = kei na so tale

Term
Na Vosaqali

Definition / Description
Na iBalebale / Na iVakamacala

Enhancing removals by sinks Carbon sinks sequester carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. There are many natural carbon sinks. Incentive payments from carbon markets or carbon financing are commonly awarded for undertaking a management intervention that enhances the removal of atmospheric carbon dioxide by sinks. This is because incentive payments are not required for what nature would do anyway. Accordingly, management interventions seeking incentive payments need to demonstrate that the intervention enhances the rate of carbon sequestration by sinks. Examples of such interventions include a change in land use or a change on management practices.

Cerumi vakalevu ni kaboni dokosaiti Na vakacoko kei na vakalesu veikau me cerumi vakalevu na kaboni dokosaiti.

El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) The term El Niño was initially used to describe a warm-water current that periodically flows along the coast of Ecuador and Perú, disrupting the local fishery. It has since become identified with a basin-wide warming of the tropical Pacific Ocean east of the dateline. This oceanic event is associated with a fluctuation of a global-scale tropical and subtropical surface pressure pattern called the Southern Oscillation. This coupled atmosphere-ocean phenomenon, with preferred time scales of two to about seven years, is collectively known as the El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO). It is often measured by the surface pressure anomaly difference between Darwin and Tahiti and the sea surface temperatures in the central and eastern equatorial Pacific. During an ENSO event, the prevailing trade winds weaken, reducing upwelling and altering ocean currents, such that the sea surface temperatures warm, further weakening the trade winds. This event has a great impact on the wind, sea surface temperature and precipitation patterns in the tropical Pacific. It has climatic effects throughout the Pacific region and in many other parts of the world, through global teleconnections. The cold phase of ENSO is called La Niña.

El Nino(ENSO)/ La Nina Na veitosoyaki ni kumukumuni ni wai tunutunu e na wasa Pasifika mai na tokalau ceva kina ra, ka kauta mai na veisau ni draki ka na rawa ni laki vakavuna na veisau ni katakata ni vanua kei na draki suasusa i Viti.

La Nina - mataqali draki e sala muria mai na draki suasua (draki ucauca) kei na batabata.

Term
Na Vosaqali

Definition / Description
Na iBalebale / Na iVakamacala

Extreme weather events An event that is rare at a particular place and time of year. Definitions of 'rare' vary, but an extreme weather event would normally be as rare as or rarer than the 10th or 90th percentile of the observed probability density function.

Bale⁵ ni draki vakavudua Na kena yaco vakavudua qai vakasivia se vakabalavu ena dua na vanua na draki batabata se katakata, suasua, mamaca vakabalavu se lauqa kei na batabata.

Fiji REDD+ Programme Course of action taken by government and stakeholders to take Fiji through the REDD-readiness phase and to successfully access carbon financing mechanisms.

Na parokaramu ni REDD+ Na veiqaravi ni matanitu kei na veitabana ni kau me tu vakarau kina o Viti kina ituvatuva ni veivoli kaboni.

⁵ Bale - vakasivia



Term Na Vosaqali	Definition / Description Na iBalebale / Na iVakamacala
Forests⁶	<p>Land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than five metres and a canopy cover of more than 10 per cent, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ.</p> <p>It does not include land that is predominantly under agriculture or urban use. Forests is determined both by the presence of trees and the absence of other predominant land uses. Areas under reforestation that have not yet reached but are expected to reach a canopy cover of 10 per cent and a tree height of five metres are included, as are temporarily unstocked areas, resulting from human intervention or natural causes, which are expected to regenerate.</p> <p>Includes: areas with bamboo and palms, provided that height and canopy cover criteria are met; forest roads, fire breaks and other small open areas; forest in national parks, nature reserves and other protected areas such as those of scientific, historical, cultural or spiritual interest; windbreaks, shelterbelts and corridors of trees with an area of more than 0.5 hectares and width of more than 20 metres; plantations primarily use for forestry or protected purposes [.....]</p> <p>Excludes tree stands in agricultural production systems, for example in fruit plantations and agroforestry systems. The term also excludes trees in urban parks and gardens.</p>
Veikau	<p>Na vanua veikau e rauta na veimama na ekatea (1 kei na 1/4 eka), me sivia na lima na mita na kena cere, me sivi 10 na pasede cokocoko ni kena tuvuka.</p> <p>Qo e sega ni okati kina na veikau ena were, ba ni senikau, igadigadi kei na loga ni veikau vuata.</p>
Forest degradation	Changes within the forest which negatively affect the structure or function of the stand or site, and thereby lower the capacity to supply products and/or services.
Vakadravudravuataki ni veikau	Na veisau e yaco e na veikau ka vakaleqa na ituvaki ni nodra veiwekani na veika bula ka sa laki tara sara na veimataqali veiqaravi e dau solia na veikau.

⁶The FAO definition is used here for consistency with the definitions used in Fiji's National Forest Inventory and its National Forest Policy.

Term Na Vosaqali	Definition / Description Na iBalebale / Na iVakamacala
Fresh water lens	A specific type of aquifer found on small islands consisting of a freshwater zone overlying and in contact with seawater. Between the freshwater zone and the seawater, a transition zone occurs, where salinity gradually increases with depth.
Tuvu	Na tobu wai droka kune ena kedrau tadrua na bati ni baravi kei na cakau ena loma ni qele. Ni ua levu e veilaroi, ni di na mati e wai droka.
Greenhouse gases	<p>Greenhouse gases are those gaseous constituents of the atmosphere, both natural and anthropogenic, that absorb and emit radiation at specific wavelengths within the spectrum of infrared radiation emitted by the Earth's surface, the atmosphere and clouds.</p> <p>This property causes the greenhouse effect. Water vapour (H₂O), carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrous oxide (N₂O), methane (CH₄) and ozone (O₃) are the primary greenhouse gases in the earth's atmosphere. Moreover, there are a number of entirely human-made greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, such as the halocarbons and other chlorine and bromine-containing substances, dealt with under the Montreal Protocol. Besides carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide and methane, the Kyoto Protocol deals with the greenhouse gases sulphur hexafluoride, hydrofluorocarbons, and perfluorocarbons.⁷</p>
Kasirara	<p>Na veiveacevari ni 5 na mataqali kasi ena ruku ni osoni, levu taudua na kaboni dokosaiti. E vesuka mai na katakata ni siga ka laki raraqa kina na vuravura.</p> <p>Kasirara: Cagiwai (tegu, cawa, kabu, o) – H₂O Kaboni dokosaiti – CO₂ Naitrosi okosaiti – N₂O Cagivuca (mv. cagi ni benu, veidabibi, veika vuca) – CH₄ Osoni – O₃</p>

Term Na Vosaqali	Definition / Description Na iBalebale / Na iVakamacala
Hybrid approach	A combination of both a national and sub-national or project approach. It allows countries to start REDD efforts through sub-national activities and gradually move to a national approach, or for the coexistence of the two approaches in a system where REDD credits are generated by projects and governments, thus maximizing the potential of both approaches
Valārua	Na nodrau veitauriliga na Matainitu kei na dua na yasana ena dua na sasaga me vakarawarawataka na cakacaka.
Improved forest management	Activities related to improved forest management are those done on forest lands that are managed for wood products such as sawn timber, pulp wood and fuel wood, and are included in the IPCC category 'forests remaining as forests'. Improved forest management includes conversion from conventional logging to reduced impact logging (e.g. sustainable forest management), and conversion of logged forests to protected forests.
Lewai vaka matau ni veikau	Na ituvatua me vakayagataki kina vakayalomatia na veikau ena vuku ni ta kau, teitei, susu manumanu &s.
Inter-annual variability	Variability between years.
Na veiveisau	Veiveisau ni draki ena veiyabaki.
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)	The IPCC surveys world-wide scientific and technical literature and publishes assessment reports that are widely recognised as the most credible existing sources of information on climate change. The IPCC also works on methodologies and responds to specific requests from the UNFCCC's subsidiary bodies. The IPCC is independent of the Convention.
IPCC	Na matabose ni veimatinitu me baleta na draki veisau

Term Na Vosaqali	Definition / Description Na iBalebale / Na iVakamacala
Monitoring (or measurement) reporting and verification (MRV)	A greenhouse gas inventory on a national or sub-national/project scale that enables an accurate measurement and monitoring of greenhouse gas emissions or carbon stocks and rate of change of these emissions or carbon stocks.
Wanonovi ni kasirara.	Na dikevi, vakarautaki, volaitukutukutaki, kei na tauri vagauna me kilai na levu ni kasi cevuraki.
Natural disaster	Any event or force of nature that has catastrophic consequences, such as avalanche, earthquake, flood, forest fire, hurricane, lightning, tornado, tsunami, and volcanic eruption.
Leqa tubukoso	Veisau ni tuvaki ni vanua ena leqa tubu koso sega ni lewai vakatamata me vaka na waluvu, cagilaba, covulaca, uneune &s.
New permanent forest	Forests established on non-forested lands and maintained as permanent forests into the future. New permanent forest can include plantation forest that is replanted after felling and the land is maintained as forest land in perpetuity. Carbon stocks will rise and fall with the growing and harvest cycle and will remain higher (on average) than in non-forest land that preceded it. Other forms of establishing new permanent forest include the re-establishment of natural forests through rehabilitation, where there is no intention to remove forest in the future.
Veikau tudei	Na teivaki ni kau ena vanua lala me veikau tudei.
Non-forest	Areas that are outside forests (as defined above) but excluding wetlands, peatlands, and indigenous palm strands.
Sarava	Na veivanua sega ni veikau, lala, teivaki, se vanua ni vuata, sega ni oka kina na vanua lolobo, veivuci &s.
Ozone depletion	Accelerated chemical destruction of the stratospheric ozone layer by the presence of substances produced by human activities.
Na vakamamaretaki ni osoni se iubi ni vuravura	Na vakamamaretaki ni iubi ni vuravura ka vu mai na kasi cevuraki vakavuna na tamata.

Term
Na Vosaqali

Definition / Description
Na iBalebale / Na iVakamacala

REDD-Plus Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation.

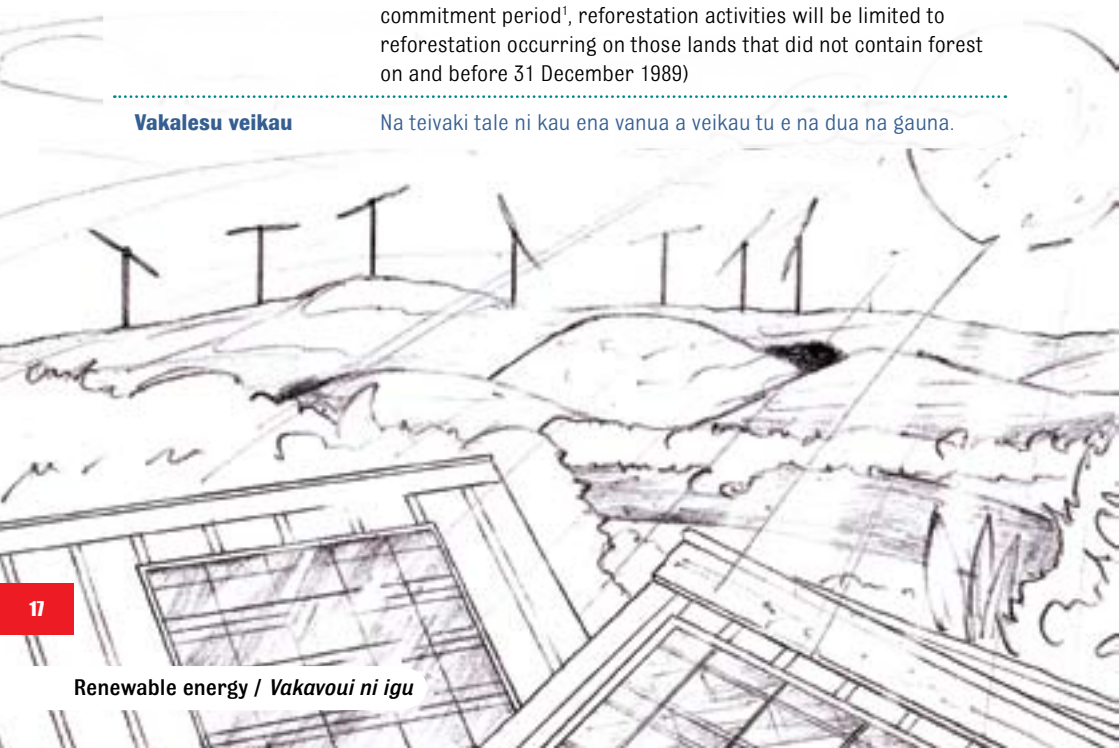
“REDD-plus” goes far beyond deforestation and forest degradation, and includes the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks.’

REDD-Plus Qo na vosakidi ni ‘Reducing Emission from Deforestation and forest Degradation’.

Na Porokaramu me vakalailaitaka na kasi cevuraki vu mai na vakayavu kei na vakadravudravuataki ni veikau, taqomaki ni veikau, lewai vakamatau ni veika, teivaki vakalevu ni veikau me ceruma na kaboni dokosaiti.

Reforestation The direct human-induced conversion of non-forested land to forested land through planting, seeding and/or the human-induced promotion of natural seed sources, on land that was forested but that has been converted to non-forested land. (For the first commitment period¹, reforestation activities will be limited to reforestation occurring on those lands that did not contain forest on and before 31 December 1989)

Vakalesu veikau Na teivaki tale ni kau ena vanua a veikau tu e na dua na gauna.



Term
Na Vosaqali

Definition / Description
Na iBalebale / Na iVakamacala

Renewable energy Is obtained from the continuing or repetitive currents of energy occurring in the natural environment and includes non-carbon technologies such as solar energy, hydropower, wind, tide and waves and geothermal heat, as well as carbon-neutral technologies such as biomass.

Vakavoui ni igu Na kaukauwa e tu e vuravura vakavurea na rarama, katakata ni siga, cagi, kui ni wai, kei na kui ni wasawasa era kaukauwa ka vakavoutaki ira vaka ira.

Resilience The ability of a social or ecological system to absorb disturbances while retaining the same basic structure and ways of functioning, the capacity for self-organisation, and the capacity to adapt to stress and change.

iGu ni cokonaki Na igu me dei na nodra veiwekani na tamata kei na veikabula me rau vorata na draki veisau.

Saltwater intrusion / encroachment Displacement of fresh surface water or groundwater by the advance of salt water due to its greater density. This usually occurs in coastal and estuarine areas due to reducing land-based influence (e.g., either from reduced runoff and associated groundwater recharge, or from excessive water withdrawals from aquifers) or increasing marine influence (e.g., relative sea level rise).

Sugu ni waitui Na sugu ni waitui me curuma yani na vanua sa laki yavalata na koto dei ni waidroka me wai veilaroi.

Term
Na Vosaqali

Definition / Description
Na iBalebale / Na iVakamacala

Sea level rise	Sea level can change, both globally and locally, due to (i) changes in the shape of the ocean basins, (ii) changes in the total mass of water and (iii) changes in water density. Factors leading to sea level rise under global warming include both increases in the total mass of water from the melting of land-based snow and ice, and changes in water density from an increase in ocean water temperatures and salinity changes. Relative sea level rise occurs where there is a local increase in the level of the ocean relative to the land, which might be due to ocean rise and/or land level subsidence.
Toso ni iyalayala ni waitui	Na toso ni iyalayala ni waitui ka vakilai e baravi kei na vanua e so ka vu mai na raga ni vuravura me waicala kina na waicevata ka veisautaka na bibi ni waitui, na kena katakata, kei na tuituina.



Storm surge / Tokavuki

Term
Na Vosaqali

Definition / Description
Na iBalebale / Na iVakamacala

Sequestration	Carbon storage in terrestrial or marine reservoirs. Biological sequestration includes direct removal of CO ₂ from the atmosphere through land-use change, afforestation, reforestation, carbon storage in landfills and practices that enhance soil carbon in agriculture.
Cerumi ni kaboni dokosaiti (CO₂)	Na cerumi ni kaboni dokosaiti (CO ₂) mai na maliwa lala ka rawati ena teivaki ni veikau &s, kei na kena maroroi ena lólolo ni kaboni (vanua mamaca & waitui).
Sink	Any process, activity or mechanism that removes a greenhouse gas, an aerosol or a precursor of a greenhouse gas or aerosol from the atmosphere.
Kato ni kasirara	Na iwalewale ni kena vagalalataki na kasirara mai na maliwa lala.
Storm surge	The temporary increase, at a particular locality, in the height of the sea due to extreme meteorological conditions (low atmospheric pressure and/or strong winds). The storm surge is defined as being the excess above the level expected from the tidal variation alone at that time and place.
Tokavuki	Na tubu vakasauri ni ua vu mai na veisau ni mata ni cagi kaukauwa.
Sustainable development	Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
Veivakatorocaketaki lewai matau	Na lewai vakamatau ni veivakatorocaketaki me sotava na veika era bula kina na tamata ena gauna qo ka sega ni vakuwai na taba tamata era muri mai.
Sustainable forest management	A dynamic and evolving concept intended to maintain and enhance the economic, social and environmental value of all types of forests, for the benefit of present and future generations.
Vakayagataki vakamatau ni veikau	Na vakayagataki vakamatau ni veikau me rawa ni taqomaki ka vakavurea na bula vakailavo, vakacokotaki ni bula vakaitikotiko se vakavanua, kei na veikabula era okati ena veikau ena gauna qo kei ira na taba tamata era muri mai.

Term
Na Vosaqali

Definition / Description
Na iBalebale / Na iVakamacala

Thermal expansion In connection with sea-level rise, this refers to the increase in volume (and decrease in density) that result from warming water. A warming of the ocean leads to an expansion of the ocean volume and hence an increase in sea level.

Tete ni katakata Na toso ni yalayala ni waitui e vu mai na katakata ni wasawasa.

Vector borne diseases Diseases that result from an infection transmitted to humans and other animals by blood-feeding arthropods, such as mosquitoes, ticks, and fleas. Examples of vector-borne diseases are dengue fever, viral encephalitis, Lyme disease and malaria.

Mate dewa mai na manumanu lalai dau gunu dra Na dewa ni mate vua na tamata ka vakavuna na manumanu lalai dau gunu dra me vaka na namu, kutu &s. E okati ena mate qo na malaria, deqi, na minimanu &s.



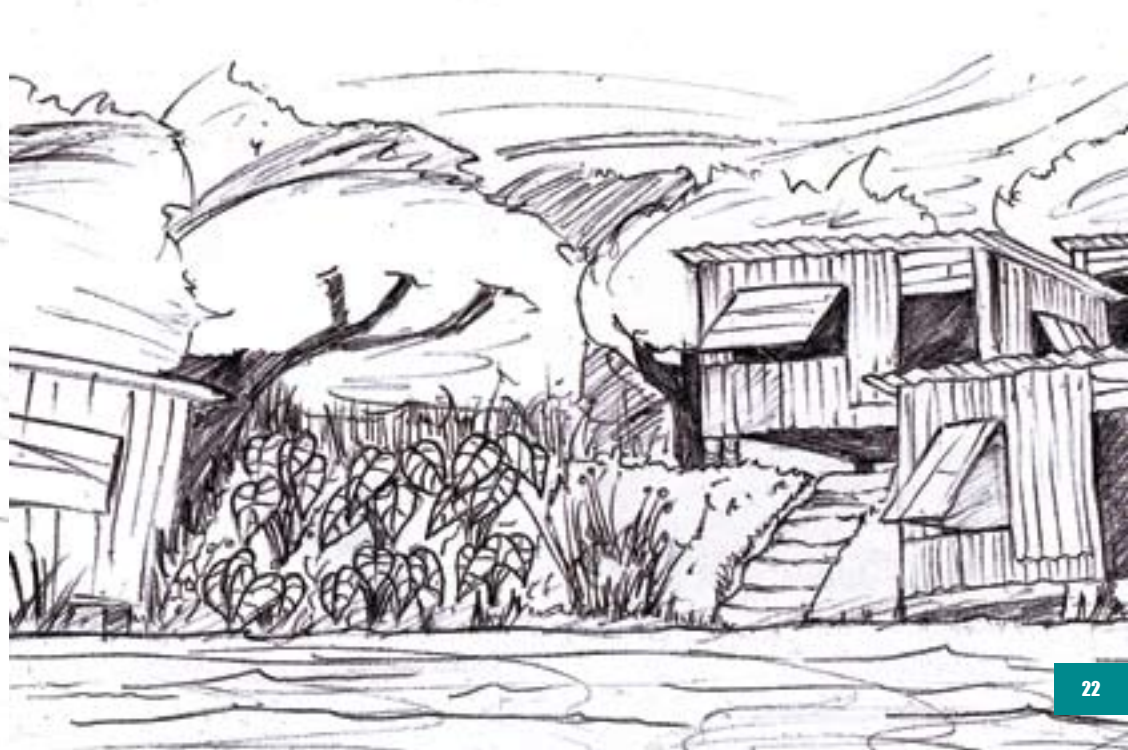
Vector borne diseases / *Mate dewa mai na manumanu lalai dau gunu dra*

Term
Na Vosaqali

Definition / Description
Na iBalebale / Na iVakamacala

Vulnerability The degree to which a system is susceptible to, or unable to cope with, adverse effects of climate change, including climate variability and extremes. Vulnerability is a function of the character, magnitude, and rate of climate variation to which a system is exposed, its sensitivity, and its adaptive capacity.

Vakaleqai rawarawa Na ivakatagedegede ni bula e dredre kina ni sabaya na draki veisau na tamata, koro, itikotiko, vanua, kei na veikabula. Qo ena vakatau vakalevu na nodra tu vakarau na vanua era tiko kina, na ivakarau ni nodra veiwekani kei na veika e tu me vukei ira ena gauna ni leqa.



Vulnerability / *Vakaleqai rawarawa*

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