

# A snapshot from PASAP: Building community and ecological resilience to climate change in Solomon Islands- Lessons Learned

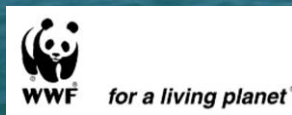
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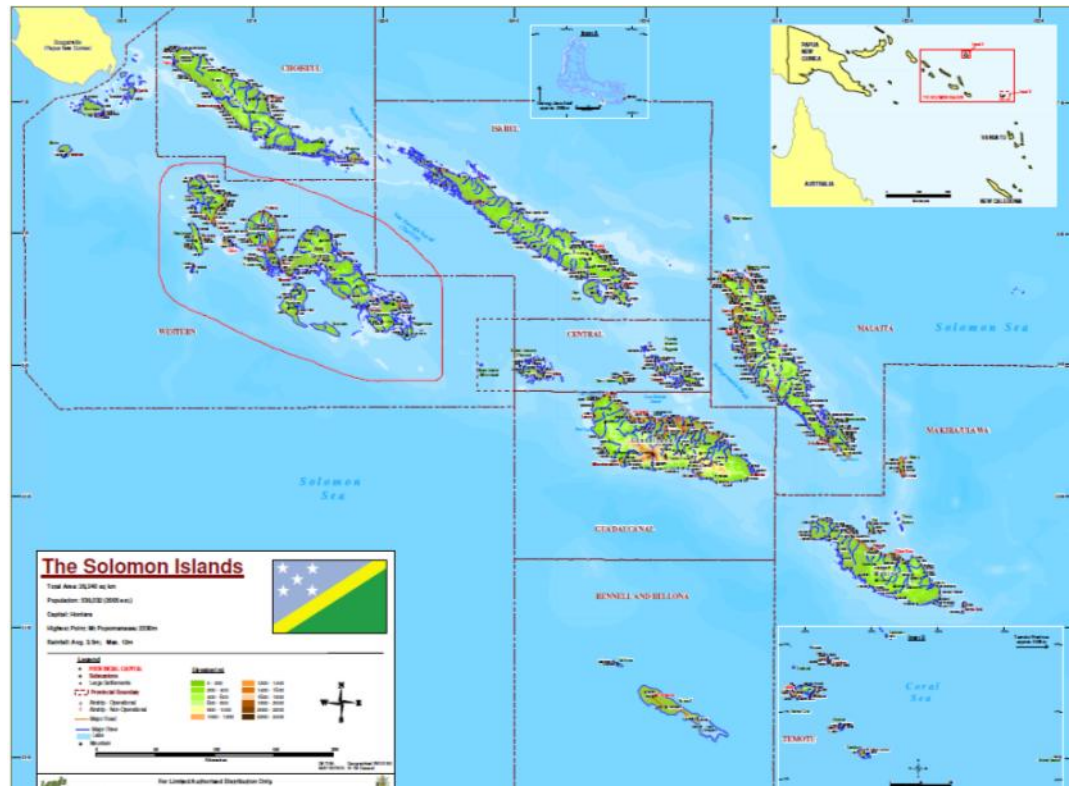


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# Solomon context

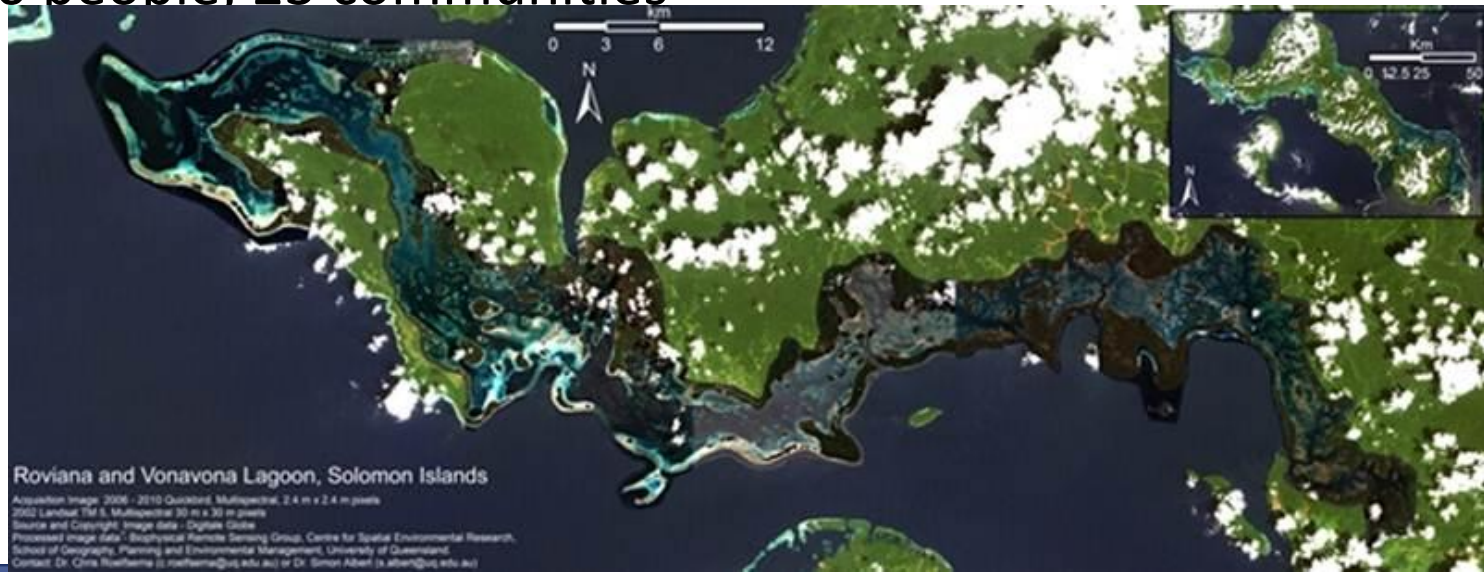
- 2000+ communities spread over 300 islands
- >80% rural
- Lack of transport/communication limits government outreach
- Community is the functional management unit





# Roviana Lagoon

- High marine resource dependence
- Mix of low and high islands
- Coastal inundation
- Rich traditional knowledge
- 7000 people, 23 communities



# Objectives of PASAP Solomons- community focussed

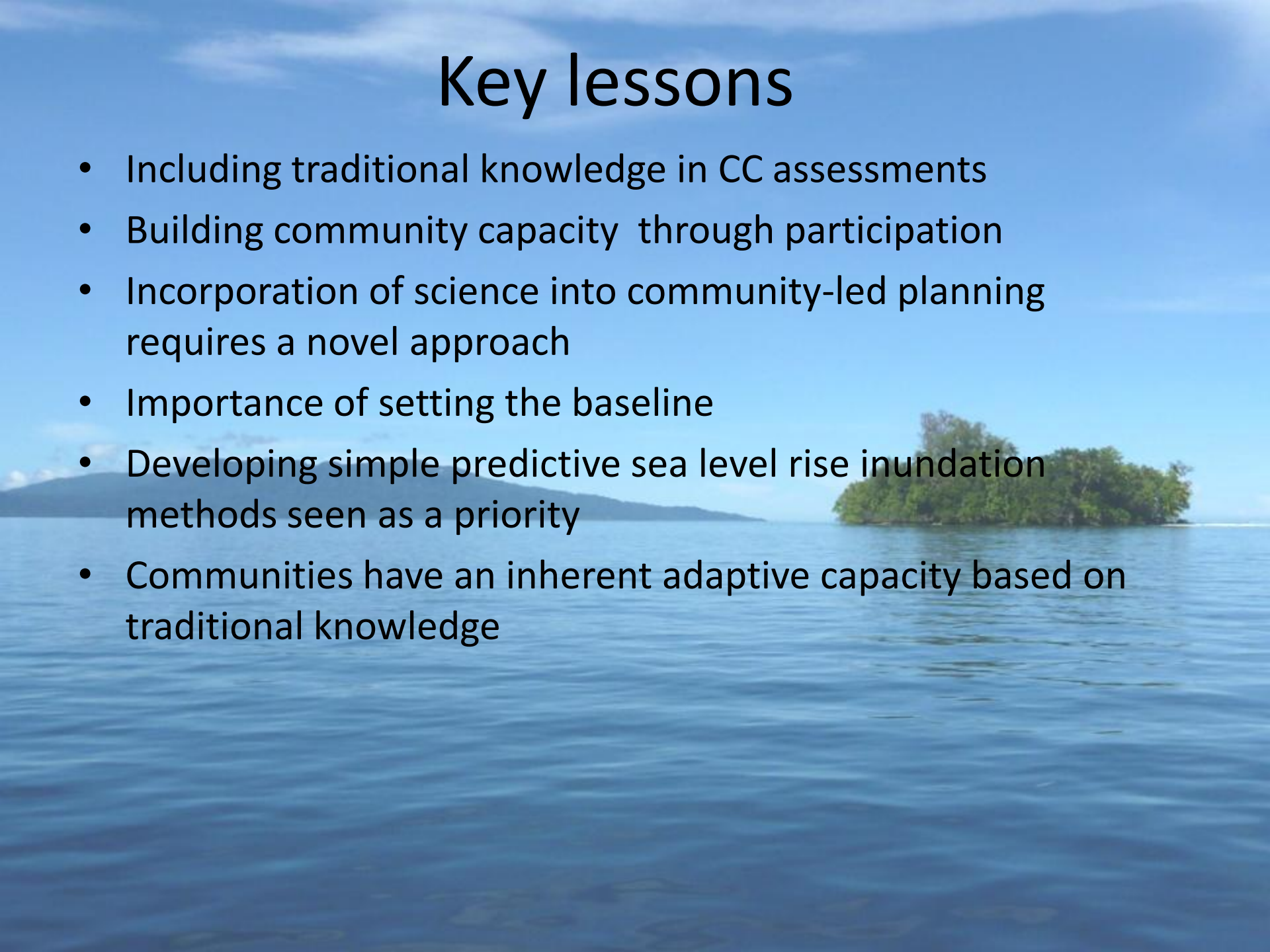
- Building social and ecological resilience
- Focus on people and food
- Linking PCCSP outputs to local issues (food, water, shelter)
- Building community capacity
- Linking communities to government, scientists and regional organisations
- Community led adaptation planning





# Key lessons

- Including traditional knowledge in CC assessments
- Building community capacity through participation
- Incorporation of science into community-led planning requires a novel approach
- Importance of setting the baseline
- Developing simple predictive sea level rise inundation methods seen as a priority
- Communities have an inherent adaptive capacity based on traditional knowledge



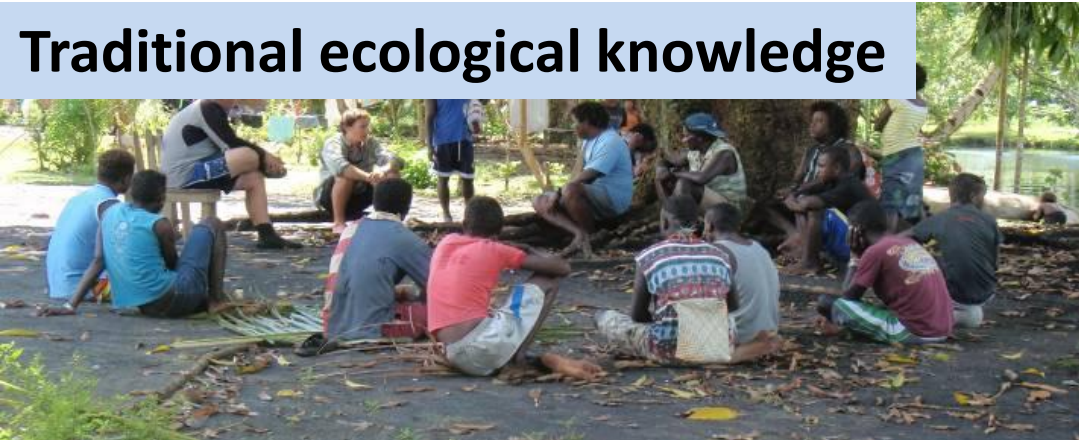
# Balancing quantitative and qualitative VA

- Large multi-disciplinary quantitative VA assessments not viable at all sites
- Community driven VA approaches show promise but can miss key issues
- Developing a model that balances the two is required



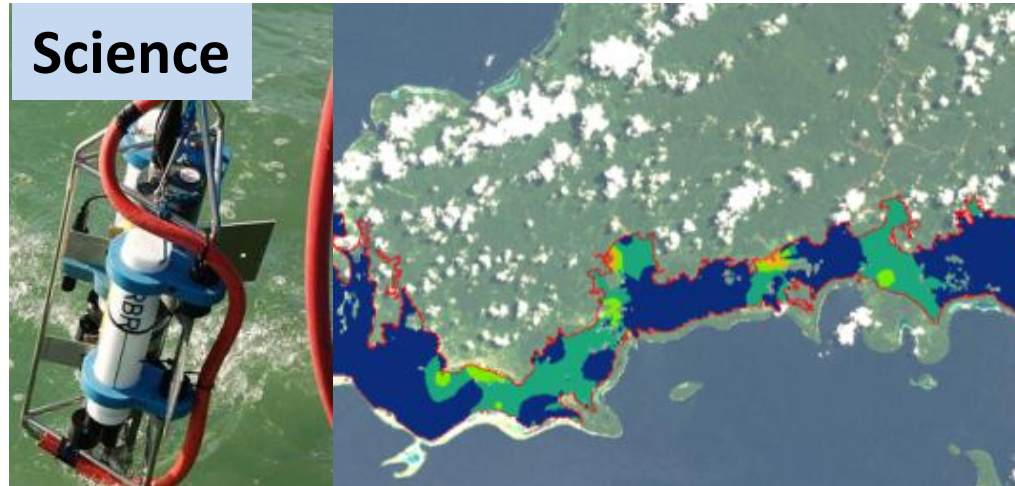
# Integration of traditional knowledge into VA

## Traditional ecological knowledge



- TEK integrated into GIS
- Provides unique historical dataset
- Science can provide a broader perspective
- TEK and science drive adaptation planning

## Science





# Building community capacity through participation



- Variability of environmental and climatic events requires local monitoring capacity
- Fly in fly out technical assistance likely to yield little benefit locally for those developing CC adaptation plans



# Incorporating science into community planning



- Transferring scientific outcomes into community led plans requires more than reports and presentations

# Incorporating science into community planning



- Manual GIS to visualise data
- Allows science results to be easily viewed
- Provides an interface for blending traditional and scientific knowledge

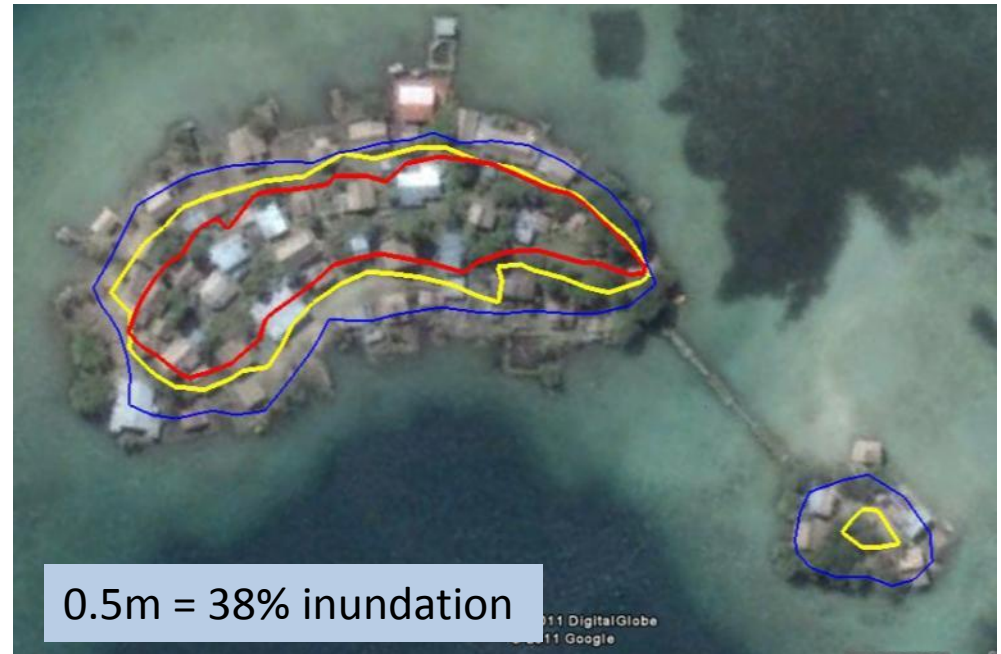
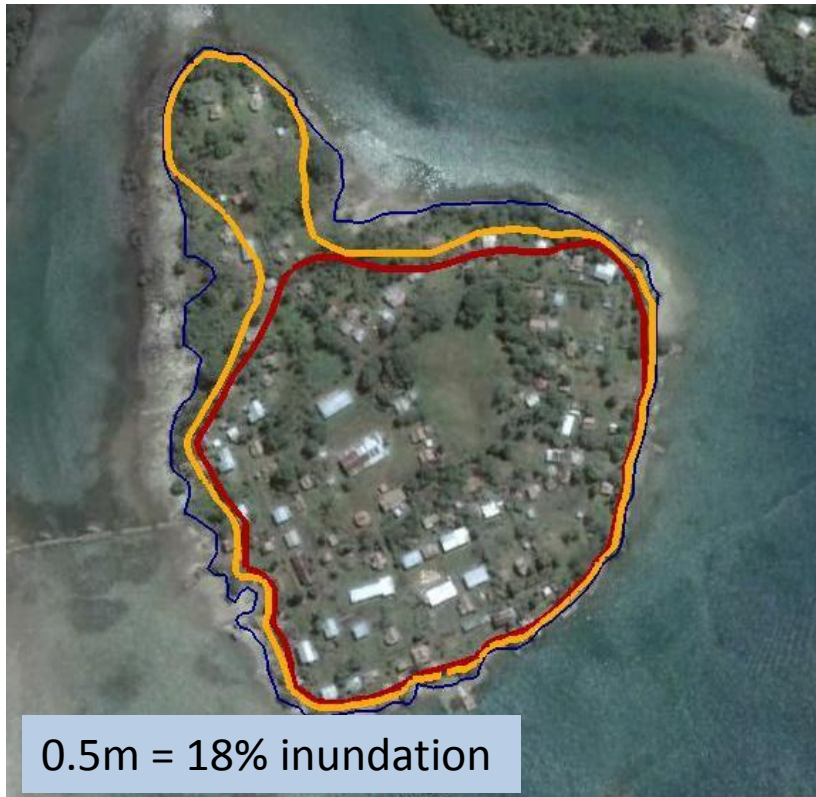


# Sea Level Rise Risk

- Sea level rise is high priority issue
- SRTM DEM lack accuracy
- LiDAR/RTK DEM too costly for community
- Laser levels provide balance between cost and accuracy



# Inundation Risk Assessment



0m HAT

0.5 m

1 m

## Advantages

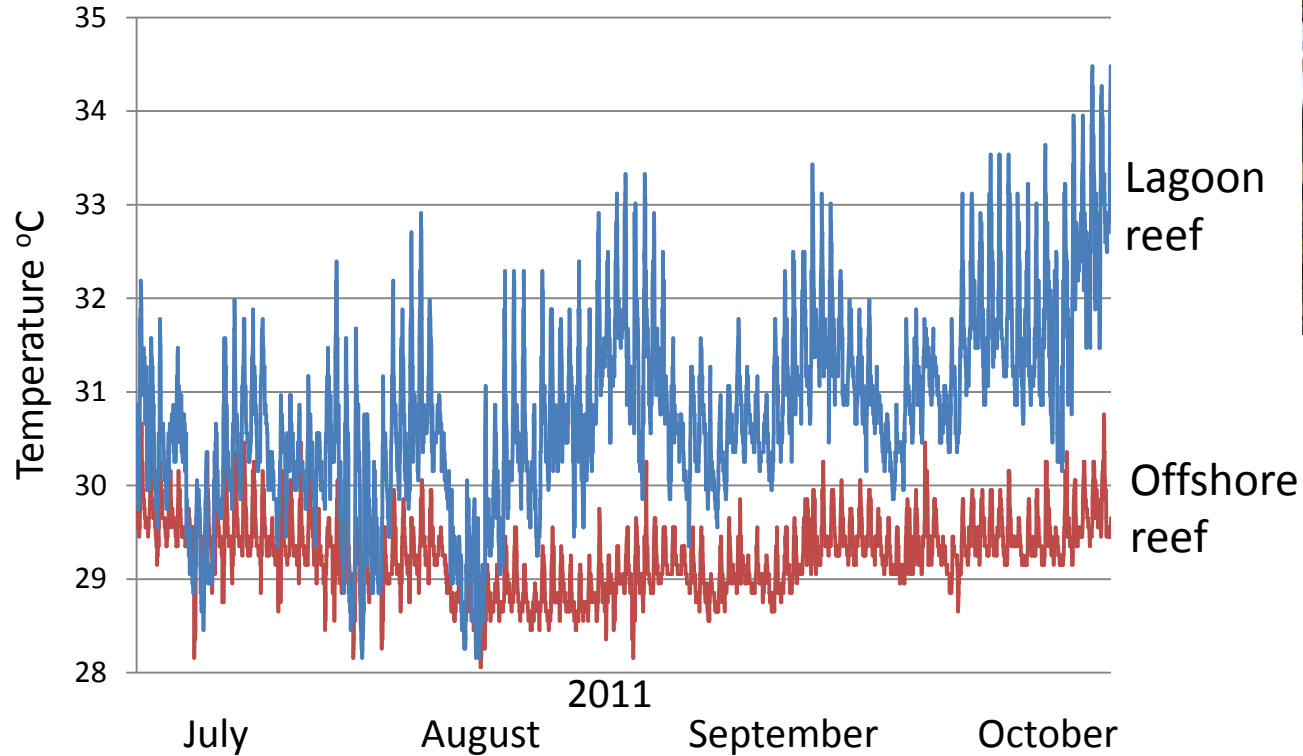
- Low cost
- Community participation provides direct feedback
- Permanent HAT, 0.5 m, 1 m pegs
- Community can implement independently

## Disadvantages

- Lower spatial coverage
- GPS error in map development



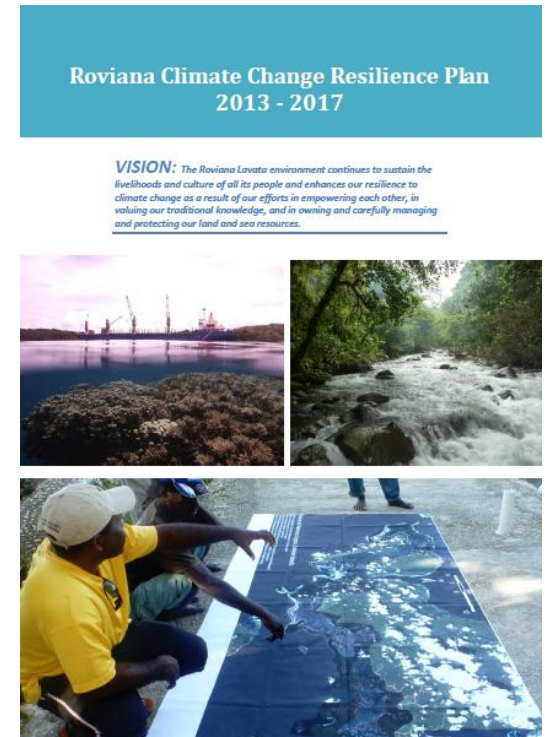
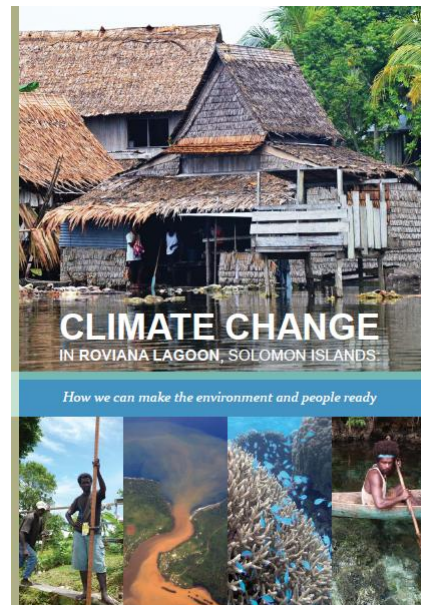
# Variability



- Temperature variability linked to reef susceptibility

# Information Flow

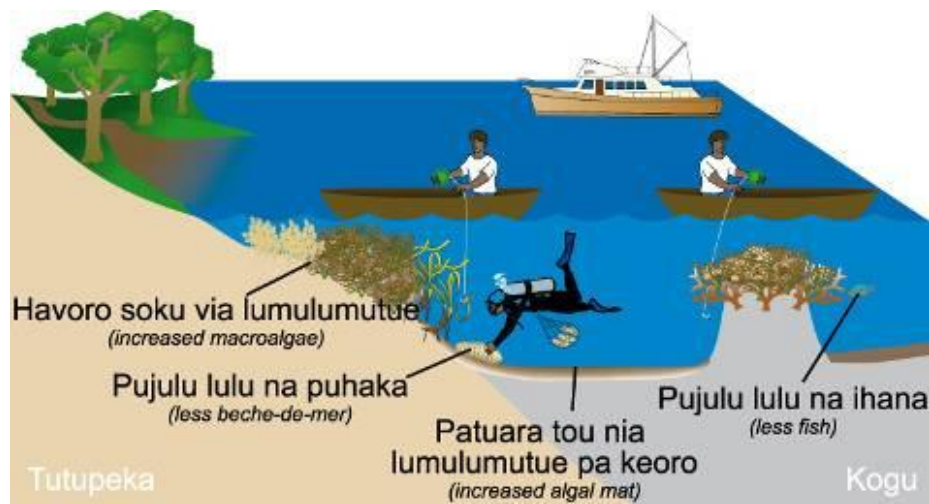
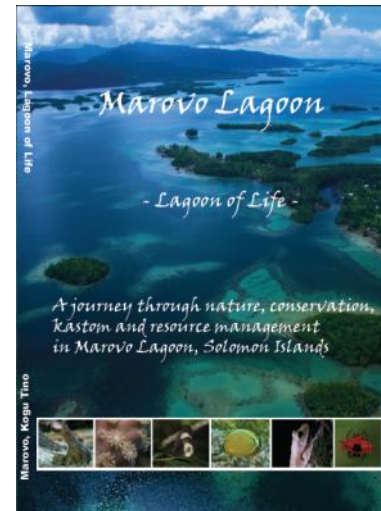
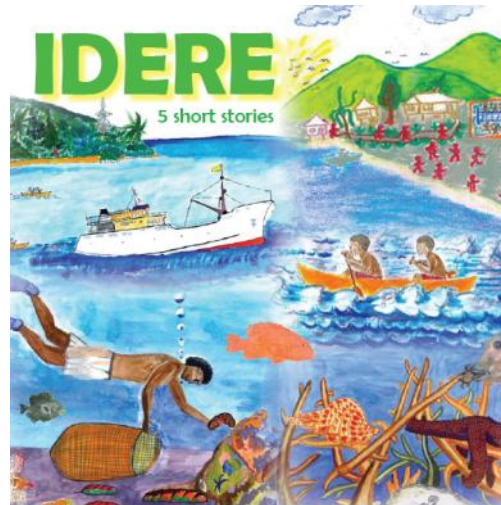
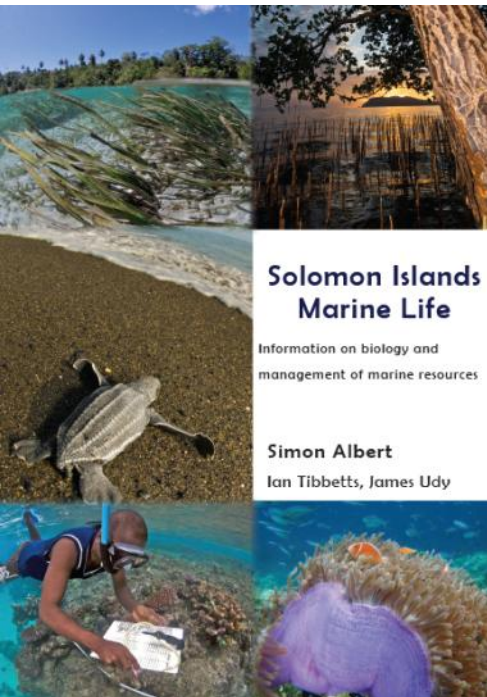
- Technical Report-Awareness-Resilience Plan





# Educational Products

- Conceptual models
- Local language



# Unexpected outcomes

- The process has united several community initiatives under one umbrella
  - Church, womens groups, government, health, agriculture, conservation, commercial fishers



**Questions?**

