



## Climate Change Vulnerability & Adaptation

Baniata & Lokuru Rendova Island

15 March 2017



## USAID PACIFIC-AMERICAN CLIMATE FUND

Grantee Information	
<b>Grantee Name:</b>	Solomon Islands Community Conservation Partnership (SICCP)
<b>Grant Number:</b>	PACAM-16-0022
<b>Grant Project Title:</b>	Integrating climate change planning into community-based adaptation to reduce vulnerability in Solomon Islands
<b>Country:</b>	Solomon Islands
<b>Report date:</b>	15 March 2017

## LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
PACAM	Pacific-American Climate Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
CCD	Climate Change Division of MECDM
MECDM	Ministry of Environment Climate Change Disaster Management and Meteorology
SICCP	Solomon Islands Community Conservation Partnership
SIG	Solomon Islands Government
WPG	Western Provincial Government

# CLIMATE CHANGE VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT: WORKSHOP REPORT

March 2017

The general strategy to assist communities to adapt to the impacts of climate change is:

1. Build knowledge and capacity in Provincial and National Governments to address climate change through adaptation and mainstream into existing initiatives.
2. Provide education and awareness to four SICCP communities about climate change impacts and adaptation.
3. Facilitate knowledge transfer and learning networks about climate change adaptation experiences between Gizo communities and SICCP's Western Province community network to increase their capacity to adapt to and minimize climate vulnerabilities.
4. Enhance knowledge and capacity within Rendova target communities to facilitate locally-driven vulnerability assessments.
5. Support target communities to generate a climate change action plan based on the vulnerability assessment results with specific adaptations for food and water security, livelihoods, health and conservation.
6. Partner with Provincial and National Governments to assist communities implement adaptations from their action plans

**Objective 4:** Enhance knowledge and capacity within target communities to facilitate locally-driven vulnerability assessments (completed with PACAM funding for Rendova communities).

**Result 4:** Target communities' knowledge and capacity to facilitate locally-driven vulnerability assessments are enhanced, hence providing updated information to the Learning Network and Project Team.

Activity 4.1: Schedule community workshops

Activity 4.2: Prepare VA Community Materials

Activity 4.3: Gender Training Workshop (3 days): Baniata, Lokuru (Rendova)

Activity 4.4: Baseline (Gender) data collection: Baniata, Lokuru (Rendova)

Activity 4.5: Design gender responsive consultation for VA and Action Planning

Activity 4.6: Gender Action Plan

Activity 4.7: Community-based participatory assessment of vulnerabilities (Baniata, Lokuru)

Activity 4.8: Adaptation Planning Process (Baniata, Lokuru)

Activity 4.9: Vulnerability Assessment & Adaptation Planning Results documented

Under objective 4 of the project: *Enhance knowledge and capacity within two target communities to facilitate locally-driven vulnerability assessments*, the project delivered activities 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.7, 4.8 and 4.9 through baseline studies and a series of participatory workshops. In particular, a 3-day community workshop was conducted with Community Coordinators in Baniata and Lokuru complemented by community-wide awareness raising sessions. The aim of the workshops was to: (1) provide participants with a basic knowledge of what is climate change and what impacts are likely in their village, (2) document the key resources (social and natural) in each village, (3) document changes observed to date and discuss whether they are driven by climate change, and (4) identify priority adaptation actions to minimise the potential impacts of climate change. The workshops were accompanied by awareness raising sessions in the broader community to delivering information on what is climate change, potential impacts and what other communities are doing to address impacts.



## BANIATA VILLAGE: WORKSHOP REPORT

1 – 3 March 2017

### Baniata School, Rendova Island, Western Province

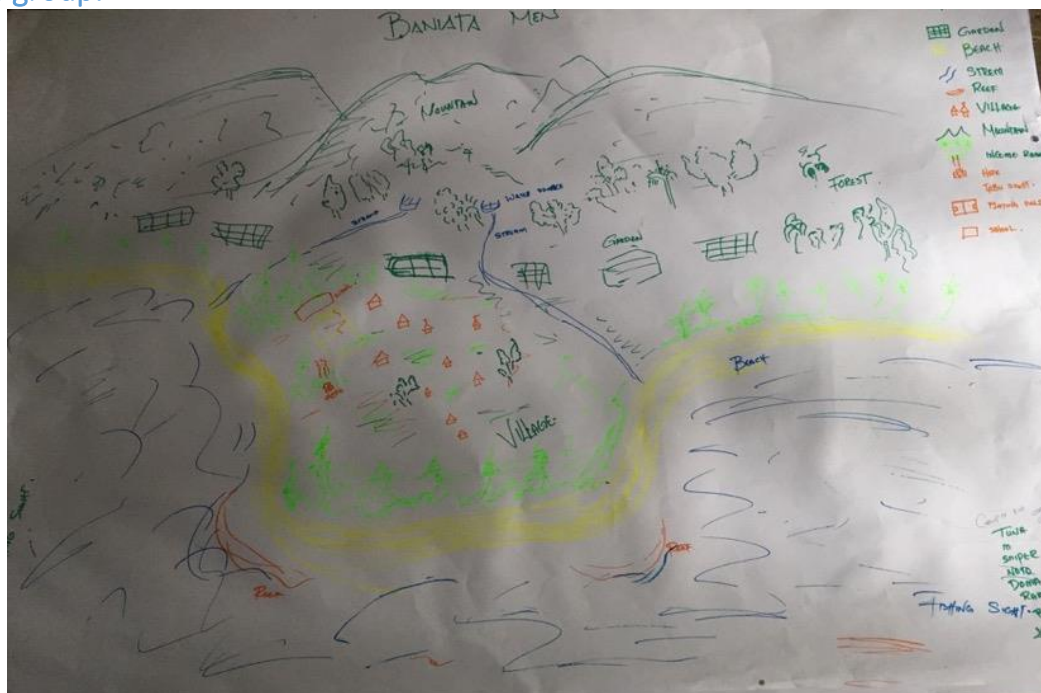
Representatives from a range of local groups, denominations and community roles attended the workshops with at least 40% female, as well as government partners, including Western Provincial Government and the National Ministry for Environment, Climate and Disaster Management (the full list of participants is available in Appendix A).

The project team of Nixon Tooler (SICCP), Johanna Johnson (C2O Pacific), Britt Basel (Ecotrophic) and Enoch Leti (Lokuru Community Coordinator) delivered the training using a range of approaches from the VA-LEAP handbook, including formal presentations, group participatory activities, short informative videos, and group discussions. The culmination of the 3-days of workshop in Baniata was a draft Climate Change Action Plan that will be delivered back to the entire community for consultation and agreement. The Community Coordinators – James Mamarodo and Jillian Lave – performed well in their role as logistics coordinator and facilitator assistance at the workshops. They demonstrated their increased knowledge about climate change causes and impacts, and worked well as both community representatives and facilitator assistants to guide the vulnerability assessment process. The full agenda for the 3-day workshops is in Appendix B.

#### Activity: Community Map & observed changes noticed in the village

The workshop provided multiple opportunities for community representatives to share their knowledge and experiences in changes to climate, seasons, and resources, and local practices they currently use to cope with change and uncertainty. The outcomes of an activity to map the important resources (social and natural) in the community and share observations of changes to those resources are shown below.

#### Men's group:





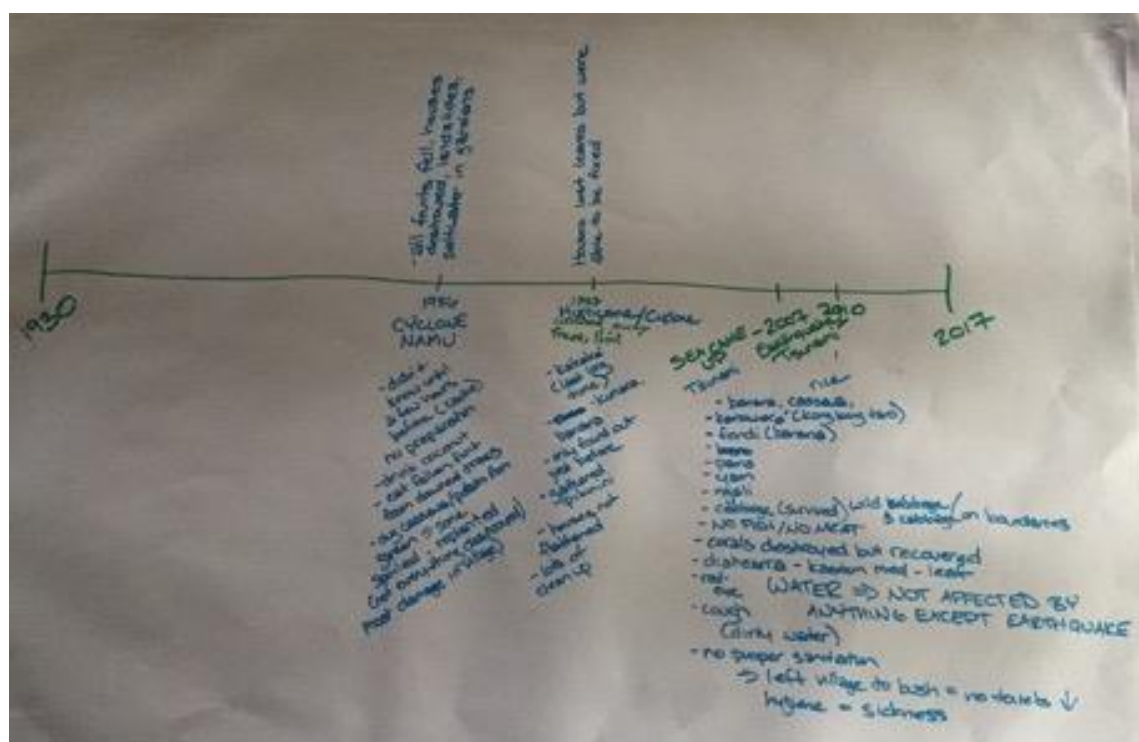
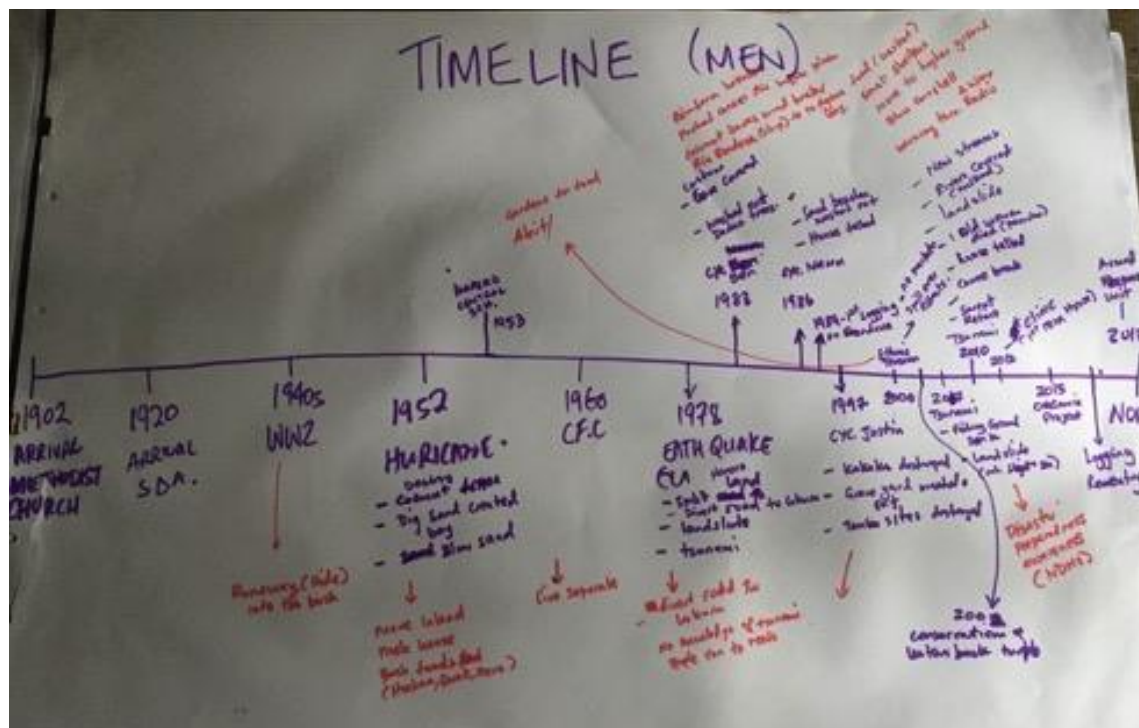
- King tides are larger and causing more coastal erosion, washing away beaches.
- Some crops have a longer harvest season, or need to be harvested earlier.
- Other crops have become less productive due to soil fertility causing food security issues.
- Rain and wind seasons are less predictable.
- Increased pests on crops, e.g. more caterpillars, grass hoppers, rats.
- Fishing areas have moved further from village (fish are moving).
- More fishing time needed to catch enough fish.
- Some plants are flowering/fruiting more often, e.g. kapika four times each year now.
- Loss of culture, e.g. stories and tabu site.
- More 'lifestyle' diseases, and eating more packaged foods.
- More landslides on the mountains because of more heavy rains.
- Population increase causing lots of issues with food, water etc.

#### Women's group:



- Sea level/high tides are higher washing away beach trees.
- Some crops are not as productive, e.g. cassava.
- River floods the coconut plantation more often with more heavy rains.
- More landslides on the mountains because of more heavy rains.
- Ngali nut has a longer harvest season (positive change).
- Fish have moved.
- Wind/rain seasons are no longer in January – March, timing has changed.
- Some fruit trees fruit more often (positive change).
- More rats and other pests in the gardens.
- Reef no longer exposed a very low tide, can't walk out to collect food anymore.

The history of Baniata community was documented on a historic timeline that recorded key events, particularly extreme climate hazards, within living and 'story' memory (Figure 1). The timeline included the major impacts experienced with these events, and how people prepared beforehand or coped with the impacts afterwards.



**Figure 1. Historic timeline of events in Baniata village since 1902 from the men's group (top) and women's group (bottom).**



## Activity: Seasonal Calendar

The 'normal' yearly weather patterns, key ecological events and productive activities in Baniata were documented on the seasonal calendars. The creation of this calendar allowed the identification of changes that are occurring as well as the resulting ecological and social impacts (Figure 2).

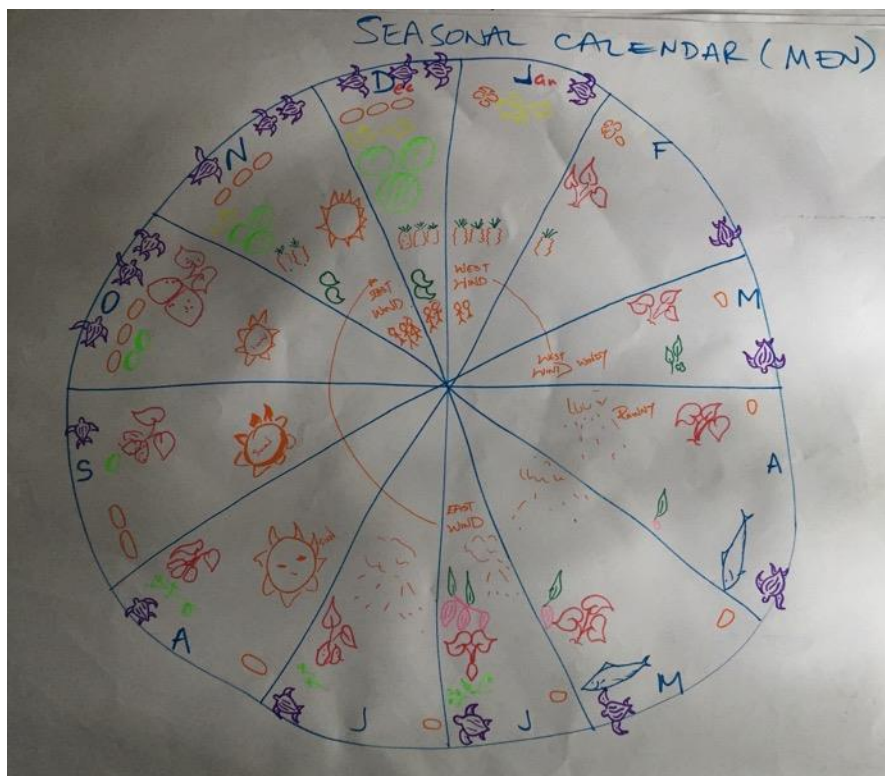
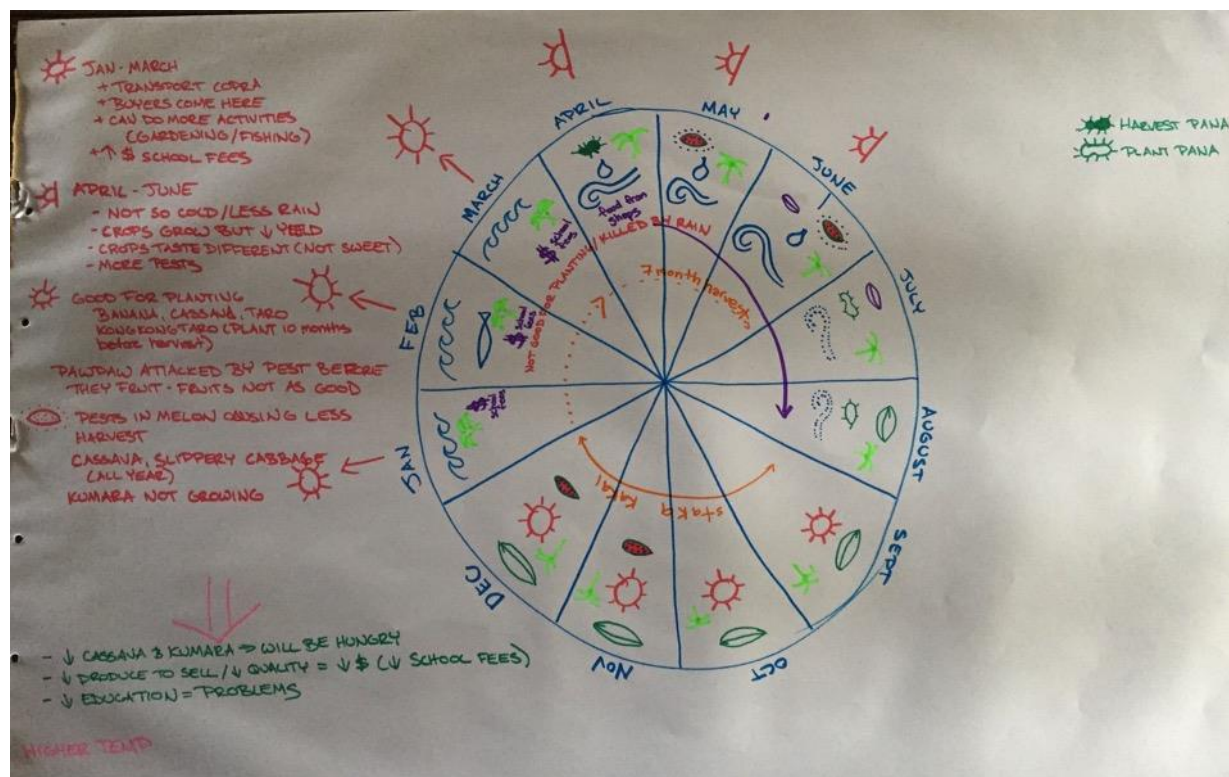


Figure 2. Seasonal calendars for key natural resources in Baniata by the women's group (top) and men's group (bottom).

### Activity: What makes communities resilient?

Another activity included a group drawing of a strong (resilient) Western Province community and a weak Western Province community, with follow-up discussion about what can make communities stronger in the face of climate change. The outcomes of this activity for each group are in Figure 3.



Figure 3. Graphic visualization of the factors that make a community strong or weak.



## Vulnerability Assessment

Vulnerability to climate change is determined by analyzing a suite of indicators including climate hazards, condition and management of key resources, resource dependence, governance, education, and health. A semi-quantitative assessment based on the VA-LEAP (Gombos et al. 2013) and the method outlined in Johnson et al. (2016) used multiple indicators for exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity to identify key resources that are most at risk from projected climate change, and the underlying cause of this vulnerability (Table 1; full results in Appendix C). These highly vulnerable resources in conjunction with the community assessment of priorities and needs are the focus of the early actions to address climate change (see Baniata Climate Change Action Plan).

**Table 1. Highly vulnerable resources in Baniata, and underlying causes, based on vulnerability assessment results.**

Highly vulnerable resources	Cause of vulnerability
Garden crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Exposure to climate hazards</li><li>• Exposure to non-climate hazards</li><li>• Not using improved/best gardening practices</li><li>• Limited alternatives to crops for food</li></ul>
Coral reefs and fish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Reef condition decline</li><li>• No current management</li><li>• Limited alternative to fish for food</li></ul>
Water sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• No current water management</li></ul>
Rivers and streams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• No protection of buffer zone</li></ul>
Beaches and shoreline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Exposure to climate hazards</li><li>• No current management</li></ul>
Village infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Some parts of the village, including important infrastructure in low-lying areas</li></ul>

Importantly, there are key social factors that underpin a community's adaptive capacity and must remain healthy/strong to maintain a resilient community. These are high education rates, a healthy population and good governance. Although not directly assessed in this process, these factors are critical for resilient communities, and need ongoing support in Baniata.

In addition to this semi-quantitative assessment of climate change vulnerability, the community representatives systematically identified current issues and climate impacts to their key resources, and potential adaptation actions to minimise these impacts and promote a resilient community. The list of potential adaptation actions is extensive, and covers all natural and social resources that are important in Baniata. Given the large scope of potential actions, a prioritization step critically reviewed all adaptation options and recommended actions and an implementation schedule for consideration by the whole of Baniata village (see Baniata Climate Change Action Plan).

All participants were active contributors to the workshop activities and discussion and agreed collectively that their awareness had been greatly increased about climate change implications for Baniata and they would maintain an active role in implementing adaptation actions.









# VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT (LEAP) LOKURU VILLAGE: WORKSHOP REPORT

6 – 8 March 2017

## Lokuru, Rendova Island, Western Province

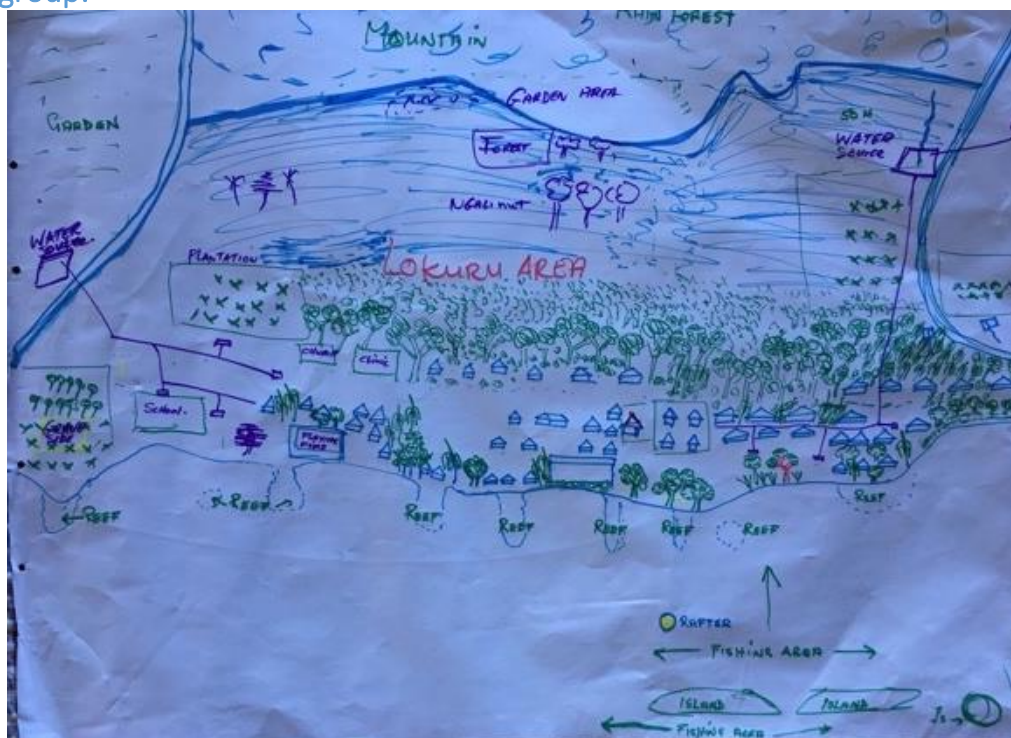
Representatives from a range of local groups, denominations and community roles attended the workshops with 65% female, as well as government partners from the Western Provincial Government (the full list of participants is available in Appendix A).

The project team of Nixon Tooler (SICCP) and Britt Basel (Ecothropic), supported by the Lokuru Community Coordinators – Enoch Leti and Pige Columbus – delivered the training using a range of approaches from the VA-LEAP handbook, including formal presentations, group participatory activities, short informative videos, and group discussions. The culmination of the 3-days of workshop in Lokuru was a draft Climate Change Action Plan that will be delivered back to the entire community for consultation and agreement. The Community Coordinators – Enoch Leti and Pige Columbus – also performed well in their role as logistics coordinator and facilitator assistance at the workshops. They demonstrated their increased knowledge about climate change causes and impacts, and worked well as both community representatives and facilitator assistants to guide the vulnerability assessment process. The full agenda for the 3-day workshops is in Appendix B.

### Activity: Community Map & observed changes noticed in the village

The workshop provided multiple opportunities for community representatives to share their knowledge and experiences in changes to climate, seasons, and resources, and local practices they currently use to cope with change and uncertainty. The outcomes of an activity to map the important resources (social and natural) in the community and share observations of changes to those resources are shown below.

#### Men's group:



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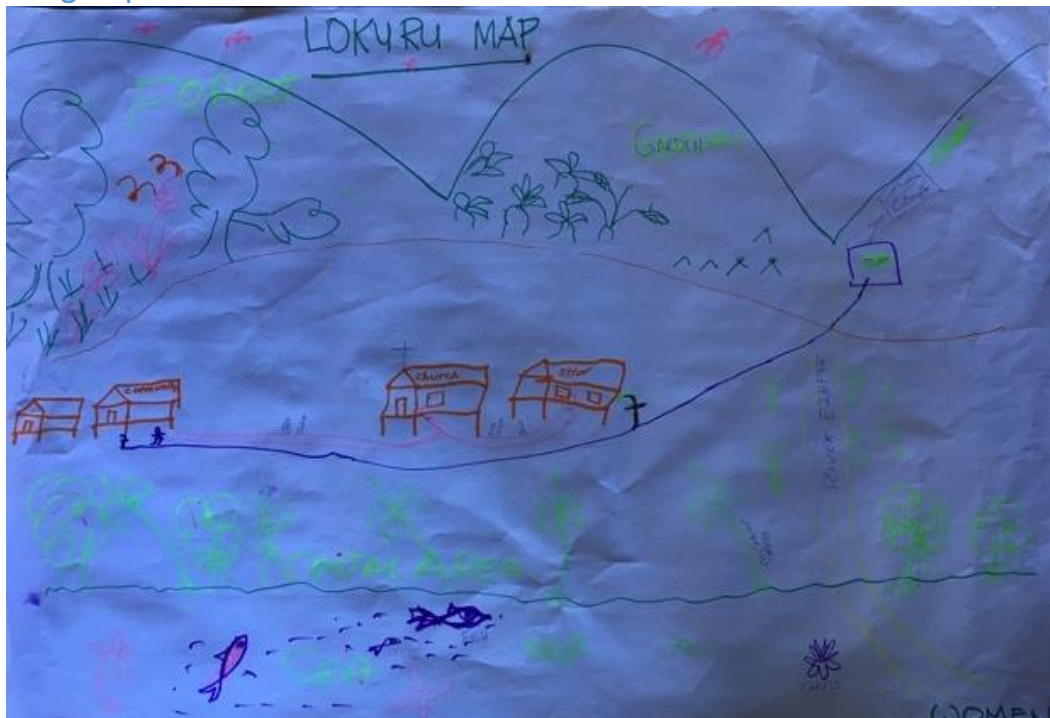
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Changes observed:

- Food garden plants not growing well
- Flooding
- Trees in forest are unhealthy and slow to maturity
- Seasonal plants no longer fruit according to seasons (i.e. ngali nut)
- Increased flooding
- Change in the river mouth
- Changing fishing grounds
- Unhealthy reef
- Strong winds and heavy rains
- Highly turbulent ocean water
- Changing coastline
- Insufficient fish harvest
- Need to travel farther distances to catch fish
- Changing weather pattern
- Widening breach

Women's group:



Changes observed:

- Rivers are muddy
- Water pressure is low in the dry season
- Changing rain
- Changing planting times
- Low yield
- Insects and pests in the food garden and coconut plantations
- Trees are not healthy



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### Activity: Seasonal Calendar

The 'normal' yearly weather patterns, key ecological events and productive activities in Lokuru were documented on the seasonal calendars. The creation of this calendar allowed the identification of changes that are occurring as well as the resulting ecological and social impacts (Figure 5).

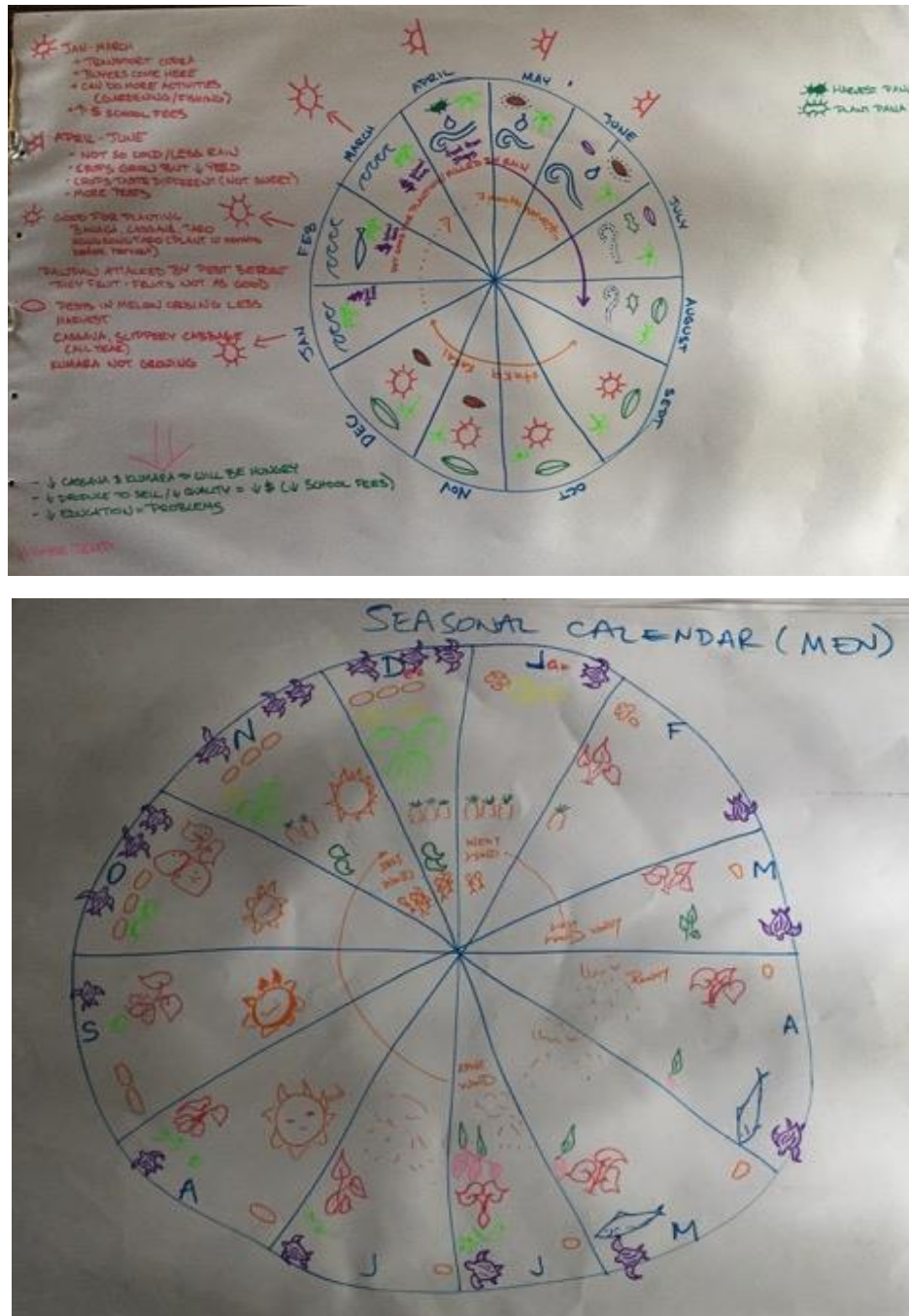


Figure 5. Seasonal calendars for key natural resources in Lokuru by the women's group (top) and men's group (bottom).

### Activity: What makes communities resilient?

Another activity included an interactive drawing process to discuss the characteristics of a strong (resilient) Western Province community and a weak Western Province community, including how communities can be stronger in the face of climate change.

### Vulnerability Assessment

Vulnerability to climate change is determined by analyzing a suite of indicators including climate hazards, condition and management of key resources, resource dependence, governance, education, and health. A semi-quantitative assessment based on the VA-LEAP (Gombos et al. 2013) and the method outlined in Johnson et al. (2016) used multiple indicators for exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity to identify key resources that are most at risk from projected climate change, and the underlying cause of this vulnerability (Table 2; full results in Appendix C). These highly vulnerable resources in conjunction with the community assessment of priorities and needs are the focus of the early actions to address climate change (see Lokuru Climate Change Action Plan).

**Table 2. Highly vulnerable resources in Lokuru, and underlying causes, based on vulnerability assessment results.**

Highly vulnerable resources	Cause of vulnerability
Garden crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Exposure to climate hazards</li><li>• Exposure to non-climate hazards</li><li>• Need for improved/best gardening practices</li><li>• High dependence on crops for food</li></ul>
Coral reefs and fish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Poor reef condition</li><li>• No current management</li><li>• Limited alternatives to marine resources for protein</li></ul>
Water sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• No current water management</li><li>• Water sources and infrastructure exposed to climate and non-climate hazards</li><li>• High community dependence on vulnerable water resources</li><li>• Decline in condition of water resources</li></ul>
Rivers and streams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Exposure to climate and non-climate hazards</li><li>• No protection of buffer/riparian zone</li><li>• Decreased integrity of riverbed</li><li>• Exposure to climate and non-climate hazards</li></ul>
Beaches and shoreline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• No current management</li><li>• Exposure to climate and non-climate hazards</li><li>• Degraded coastal reefs</li></ul>
Village infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Some parts of the village, including important infrastructure, in low-lying areas</li></ul>

Importantly, there are key social factors that underpin a community's adaptive capacity and must remain healthy/strong to maintain a resilient community. These are high education rates, a healthy population and good governance. Although not directly assessed in this process, these factors are critical for resilient communities, and need ongoing support in Lokuru. In 2017, almost 37% of adults in Lokuru have completed high school and 1% has a tertiary education.

In addition to this semi-quantitative assessment of climate change vulnerability, the community representatives systematically identified current issues and climate impacts to their key resources, and potential adaptation actions to minimise these impacts and promote a resilient community. The list of potential adaptation actions is extensive, and covers all natural and social resources that are important in Lokuru. Given the large scope of potential actions, a prioritization step critically reviewed all adaptation options and recommended actions and an implementation schedule for consideration by the whole of Lokuru village (see Lokuru Climate Change Action Plan).

### Discussion: Assessment of current status and opportunities

To synthesize all data, and before the prioritization process for creating the community Action Plan, facilitators shared an overview of the current status and opportunities in Lokuru with participants. This was done by explaining (in simplified terminology) external factors (exposure), namely climate change impacts and market factors, sensitivity of key resources, and adaptive capacity (see Figure 6). This structure was then used to discuss the current situation in Lokuru and key steps that might be take to reduce sensitivity and increase adaptive capacity, thereby increasing resilience and making Lokuru a “stronger” community. With this basis, the participants then finalized their Climate Change Action Plan.

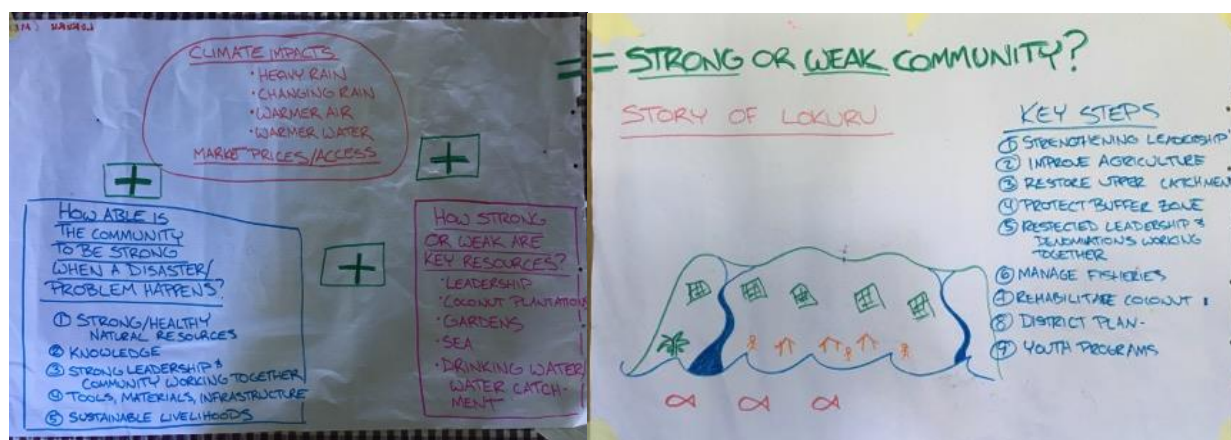


Figure 6. Assessment of current status and opportunities for Lokuru.



All participants were active contributors to the workshop activities and discussion and agreed collectively that by participating in the various activities, they had become aware of how climate change is already impacting the community, how it will continue to in the future, and agreed to take concrete actions to address their vulnerabilities by taking an active role in the implementation of their Action Plan. This was demonstrated in the group discussion, through final comments, and by participants taking personal responsibility for making sure that the actions outlined in the Action Plan are completed at the village level.



## REFERENCES

Gombos, M., S. Atkinson, and, S. Wongbusarakum 2013. Adapting To A Changing Climate: Guide To Local Early Action Planning (LEAP) And Management Planning. Micronesia Conservation Trust: Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia. 99 pp.

Johnson JE, Welch, DJ, Maynard JA, Bell JD, Pecl G, Robins, J and Saunders T (2016) Assessing and reducing vulnerability to climate change: Moving from theory to practical decision-support. *Marine Policy*, 74, DOI 10.1016/j.marpol.2016.09.024



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## APPENDIX A: PARTICIPANTS LIST

BANIATA					
#	First Name	Last Name	Gender	Roles/ Responsibilities	Denomination
1	Naki	Dury	F	Farmer	CFC
2	Ruth	Paina	F	Health Leader	SDA
3	Virginia	Hana	F	Farmer	CFC
4	Jillian	Lave	F	Local Coordinator	SDA
5	Rose	Rara	F	Farmer	CFC
6	Hetty	Qula	F	Farmer	CFC
7	Audrey	Havea	F	Farmer	CFC
8	Kepi	George	M	Farmer	CFC
9	Jeffrey	Perol	M	Farmer	CFC
10	Raydon	Ghumi	M	Farmer	CFC
11	Collin	Divu	M	Farmer	CFC
12	Johnson	Haron	M	Turtle Monitor	CFC
13	Newzon	George	M	Farmer	SDA
14	Walter	Silvae	M	Farmer	SDA
15	Ian	Lianga	M	Fisherman	SDA
16	Sam	Rove	M	Farmer	CFC
17	Manoka	Havea	M	Church Elder	SDA
18	Haylis	Alek	M	Baniata Community	
19	Tom	Tope	M	Communication Officer	
20	James	Mamarodo	M	Local Coordinator	CFC
21	John	Sigoto	M	Farmer	United Church
22	Jayson	Havea	M	Youth Advisor	Baniata Community
23	Christina	Rueban	F	Farmer	CFC
24	Malex	Moxon	F	Farmer	SDA
25	Nancy	Diamana	F	MECDM	
26	Jully	Kalamana	F	WPG	
27	Enoch	Leti	M	Lokuru Community Coordinator	United Church



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LOKURU					
#	First Name	Last Name	Gender	Roles/ Responsibilities	Denomination
1	Marianne	J.	F	Federation	Secretary SDA
2	Margret	J.	F	Helper	United Church
3	Hayleen	B.	F	Helper	SDA
4	Neilyn	H.	F	Dorcas	Leader SDA
5	Dao	M	F	Helper	
6	Rachel		F	Helper	
7	Pige	Colombus	F	Decon	SDA
8	Araba	Feli	F	UCWF Secretary	Vancoueva
9	Lyn	Soapi	F	Helper	UCSI
10	John	Brown	M	Farmer	Vanikuva
11	Sharon	Nabi	F	UCWF President	Vanikuva
12	James	Ebokolo	M	Farmer	Vancoueva
13	Ben	Papango	M	Van-Elder	Vancoueva
14	Ben	Iirua	M	Personal Ministry	SDA
15	Allan	Job	M	Village Organizer	SDA
16	Oeta	Pedoro	M	Pastor	Vanikuva
17	Liston	Job	M	Church Elder	Bangopingo
18	Winnie	Molen	F	Coordinator	Vancoueva
19	Jully	Kalamana	F	WPG	SDA
20	Joycelyn	Belakao	F	Woman Ministry Leader	SDA
21	Enoch	Leti	M	Community Coordinator	United Church



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## APPENDIX B: WORKSHOP AGENDA

VA-LEAP Workshop: Baniata Village 1-3 March, 2017			
Time	Facilitator	Session <i>*gender separated groups unless otherwise noted</i>	Topics/Materials
Feb 25 and March 4	NB	Community Awareness Sessions	Klaemet Chens: Evriwan Busnis Yumitugeta
1 March			
10:30 am 20 minutes	NB/JJ	Welcome and Introduction to Project	
10:50 am 30 minutes	NB/JJ/BB	PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION: What is Climate Change	<b>Klaemet Chens: Evriwan Busnis</b> Climate Change Presentation and Discussion Presentations printed and laminated (3_Basel_Climate Change Presentation_Oct24_2016_Pidjin_BB_SIMPLIFIED.ppt; 1_Basel_Climate_Impacts_Watersheds_Gardens.ppt; PACAM Solys_coastal habitats & CC_v24Oct2016 copy.ppt) Revised LEAP p. 32, 33, 34
11:10 am 45 minutes	NB/JJ/BB	ACTIVITY: Community Map and Identification of Experienced Changes	Revised LEAP p. 59-62 Paper and pen for recording by facilitator Large Paper (4) Hard drawing surface Multi-coloured markers
Break			
12:15 pm 45 minutes	NB/JJ/BB	ACTIVITY: Historical Timeline	Revised LEAP p. 21 Large Paper (4) Hard drawing surface Multi-coloured markers
1:00 pm 45 minutes	NB/BB/JJ	ACTIVITY: Seasonal Calendar	Revised LEAP p. 35/36 Large Paper (4)



			Hard drawing surface Multi-coloured markers
1:45 pm 15 minutes	NB/BB/JJ	ACTIVITY: What Future Changes In Climate And Associated Impacts Are We Most Concerned About In Our Community?	Discussion/brainstorm of possible impacts on each resource Revised LEAP p. 37 Large Paper (4) Hard drawing surface Multi-coloured markers
Lunch			

2 March			
9:00 am 60 minutes	NB/BB/JJ	ACTIVITY: Sharing Maps, Historical Timelines, Seasonal Calendars, and Discussion	<i>*gender groups combined</i>
10:00 am 45 minutes	NB/BB/JJ	ACTIVITY: A Healthy vs. an Unhealthy Community	Revised LEAP p. 14-18 and 41-42 Large Paper (4) Hard drawing surface Multi-coloured markers
10:45 am 15 minutes	NB/JJ	GAME: Scarcity and Abundance	Natural Resource Management Game <i>*Men only while the women completed previous session</i>
11:00 am 30 minutes	NB/BB/JJ	FILM:	Projector <i>*gender groups combined</i>
Break			
12:00 pm 60 minutes	NB/BB/JJ	ACTIVITY: How will climate change impact our key resources and what can we do to make our village stronger?	Identification of possible community-based adaptation actions Large Paper Hard drawing surface Multi-coloured markers
EVENING	JJ/BB	Vulnerability Assessment and Recommendations Preparation	<i>* Facilitators JJ and BB only</i>





3 March			
9 am 120 minutes	NB/BB/JJ	DISCUSSION: Adaptation Options and Adaptation Planning	Presentation of combined adaptation actions (men and women's groups) and results from PACAM team's assessment  Determine priorities, responsible community member, timeframe, and external needs within each gender group
Break and Lunch			
1 pm 30 minutes	NB/BB/JJ	Next Steps and Closing	

VA-LEAP Workshop: Lokuru District 6-8 March, 2017			
Time	Facilitator	Session <i>*gender separated groups unless otherwise noted</i>	Topics/Materials
March 5	NB	Community Awareness Session	Klaemet Chens: Evriwan Busnis
6 March			
10:30 am 20 minutes	NB/BB	Welcome and Introduction to Project	
10:50 am 30 minutes	NB/BB	PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION: What is Climate Change	<b>Klaemet Chens: Evriwan Busnis</b> Climate Change Presentation and Discussion Presentations printed and laminated (3_Basel_Climate Change Presentation_Oct24_2016_Pidjin_BB_SIMPLIF



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			IED.ppt; 1_Basel_Climate_Impacts_Watersheds_Gardens.ppt; PACAM Solys_coastal habitats & CC_v24Oct2016 copy.ppt) Revised LEAP p. 32, 33, 34
11:10 am 60 minutes	NB/BB	ACTIVITY: Community Map and Identification of Experienced Changes	Revised LEAP p. 59-62 Paper and pen for recording by facilitator Large Paper (4) Hard drawing surface Multi-coloured markers
Break			
12:30 pm 45 minutes	NB/BB	ACTIVITY: Historical Timeline	Revised LEAP p. 21 Large Paper (4) Hard drawing surface Multi-coloured markers
1:15 pm 45 minutes	NB/BB	ACTIVITY: Seasonal Calendar	Revised LEAP p. 35/36 Large Paper (4) Hard drawing surface Multi-coloured markers
2:00 pm 15 minutes	NB/BB	ACTIVITY: What Future Changes In Climate And Associated Impacts Are We Most Concerned About In Our Community?	Discussion/brainstorm of possible impacts on each resource Revised LEAP p. 37 Large Paper (4) Hard drawing surface Multi-coloured markers
Lunch			

7 March			
Breakfast			
9:00 am 60 minutes	NB/BB	ACTIVITY: Sharing Maps, Historical Timelines, Seasonal Calendars, and Discussion	<i>*Gender groups combined</i>



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10:00 am 75 minutes	NB/BB	ACTIVITY: A Healthy vs. an Unhealthy Community	Revised LEAP p. 14-18 and 41-42 Large Paper (4) Hard drawing surface Multi-coloured markers
11:15 am 60 minutes	NB/BB	GAME: Scarcity and Abundance	Natural Resource Management Game
12:15 am 45 minutes	NB/BB	FILM:	Projector <i>*gender groups combined</i>
1:00 pm 90 minutes	NB/BB	ACTIVITY: How will climate change impact our key resources and what can we do to make our village stronger?	Identification of possible community-based adaptation actions Large Paper Hard drawing surface Multi-coloured markers
EVENING	BB	Vulnerability Assessment and Recommendations Preparation	<i>* Facilitators JJ and BB only</i>

8 March			
Breakfast			
9:30 am 30 minutes	NB/BB	FILM:	
10:00 am 30 minutes	BB	DISCUSSION: Assessment of current status and opportunities	Large Paper Hard drawing surface Multi-coloured markers
10:30 am 120 minutes	NB/BB	DISCUSSION: Adaptation Options and Adaptation Planning	Presentation of combined adaptation actions (men and women's groups) and results from PACAM team's assessment Determine priorities, responsible community member, timeframe, and external needs within each gender group
Break			
1:00 pm	NB/BB	Next Steps and Closing	





## APPENDIX C: VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT RESULTS

	Exposure						Sensitivity											Adaptive Capacity																										
	Non-climate reef threats	Non-climate threats to natural defences	Climate hazards to water resources	Non-climate threats to water resources	Climate hazards to crops	Non-climate threats to crops	E Index	Reef condition over time	Coral reef current condition	Reef fish food dependence	Community dependent on reefs for main	Shoreline geomorphology	Condition of natural defences	Coastal population in low-lying areas	Coastal infrastructure in low-lying areas	Current water resource condition	Community dependence on vulnerable water	Community dependence on crops as source	Community dependence on crops as food	S Index	PI Index (PI=E*S)	Effectiveness of current reef management	Rules and management resilience-based	Local leadership & engagement in	Alternative reef fish income options	Alternative fish food options	Community skills and resources to develop	Effectiveness of current coastal management	Community skills and resources to address	Relocation options for families and/or	Community development rules that consider	Effectiveness of current water resource	Alternative water resources	Community skills and resources to access	Community skills and resources to manage	Effectiveness of agricultural management	Alternative crop food options	Alternative crop income options	Community skills and resources to develop	AC	AC Index= 1-AC standardized			
Rendova							9.													1.	16.																							
Bania	2	1	1	1	2	2	0	3	2	3	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	3	83	50	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	3	3	1	1	2	3	2	1	1	2	2	1.	0.	8.0		
ta							1													2.	24.																						3	
Lokuru	3	1	1	2	2	2	1	3	3	2	1	2	3	2	1	3	3	1	3	25	75	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	5	5	13.	38	

V=(PIxAC index)+1