

EVALUATING CLIMATE CHANGE RELOCATION IN FIJI

**A CASE STUDY OF VUNIDOGOLOA VILLAGE,
CAKAUDROVE PROVINCE.**

THE OLD



THROUGH THE EYES OF FIRST TIMERS



TO KENANI THE PROMISE LAND

METHODOLOGY

In 2016

- *Talanoa* session
- Semi-structured interviews for villages/stakeholders/gov't officials
- Field-site observations

In 2017

- Integrated vulnerability assessment: 2017



FIELD WORK FOCUS

2016

- 1. DECISION MAKING PROCESS FOR RELOCATION**
- 2. LAND & PROPERTY RIGHTS**
- 3. RESOURCES**
- 4. MONEY & LIVELIHOOD**
- 5. ENVIRONMENT TRIGGER & RELOCATION AS CC ADAPTATION MEASURES.**

2017

- 1. VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT OF CLIMATE & NON CLIMATIC FACTORS**

FIELDWORK RESULTS

A. DECISION MAKING

- 1. LOCAL LEADERSHIP**
- 2. INFORMED CONSENT: COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IS HIGHLY RELEVANT**
- 3. NO LAND OR COMMUNAL DISPUTE & PHASE RELOCATION**
- 4. WILLINGNESS TO RELOCATE .**
- 5. ACCESS TO INFORMATION**

DECISION MAKING

6. Baseline information or formal monitoring

7. Length of decision

8. Previous adaptation measures

9. Community Contribution to the resources required.

B. LAND & PROPERTY RIGHT

- I. NO LAND OR COMMUNAL DISPUTE SINCE IT WAS THE MATAQALI LAND & THEY AGREED TO THE NEW SITE.**

C. RESOURCES

- I. INTERNATIONAL / GOVERNMENT /PARTNERS & COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION**

D. ENVIRONMENTAL TRIGGERS

- I. INCREASE AWARENESS OF CLIMATE CHANGE & DISASTER IMPACTS AT THE COMMUNITY LEVEL**

E. PROMOTION & DEVELOPMENT OF LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES



1. Cattle farm



2. Fish Pond



3. 5,000 pineapple farm



4. Training at Barefoot College-India

NOW – 2017 INTEGRATED VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT (IVA)

The old site



The new site



IVA SCORECARD-2017

		VUNIDOGOLOA VILLAGE, Koroalau, Cakaudrove					
IVA SCORECARD		LIVELIHOOD ASSETS					
HUMAN SECURITY OBJECTIVES		ECOSYSTEM (e)	INFRASTRUCTURE & SERVICES (i)	FINANCE (f)	HUMAN RESOURCE (h)	INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE (g)	TOTAL (by Sector)
FOREST HEALTH (C1)		3	5	4	3	3	3.60
WATERSHED HEALTH (C2)		2	3	2	2	2	2.20
COASTAL HEALTH (C3)		2	3	3	4	2	2.80
WATER SECURITY (W)		4	2	2	3	2	2.60
SECURITY OF PLACE (P)		2	2	5	5	3	3.40
ENERGY SECURITY (E)		2	2	5	5	2	3.20
INCOME SECURITY (I)		2	1	2	2	2	1.80
COMMUNITY HEALTH (H)		3	2	3	2	2	2.40
FOOD SECURITY (F)		2	2	3	1	2	2.00
TOTAL (by Asset)		2.44	2.44	3.22	3.00	2.22	2.67

THE TOP 4 VULNERABLE AREAS



ADAPTATION



KEY CHALLENGES

- 1. COMMUNITY CONSULTATION**
- 2. FINANCIAL RESOURCES**
- 3. ASSESSING & MONITORING CLIMATE VULNERABILITY & RISK**
- 4. SUITABLE ALTERNATIVE LOCATIONS.**
- 5. RESPOND TO SOCIAL-CULTURAL PREFERENCES**
- 6. NO CLEAR GUIDELINE**
- 7. RESEARCHERS PURPOSE.**

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1. DECISION MAKING:**
- 2. INCREASE CAPACITY AND HUMAN RESOURCES OF GOV'T STAKEHOLDERS**
- 3. THRESHOLDS FOR THE LEVEL OF VILLAGE/COMMUNITY CONSENSUS.**
- 4. PROPER ASSESSMENT FOR PLANNING & SITE SELECTION, DETERMINE RESOURCES AND SOCIAL EQUITY.**
- 5. AVAILABILITY OF FUNDING**

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6. Provide Livelihood opportunities in relocated sites**
- 7. Gender inclusiveness**
- 8. Clear guideline**
- 9. Relocation to be an Integrated approach: community, government, partners, vanua & church**
- 10. Respond to social-cultural preferences and be rather & slow.**

CONCLUSION

- 1. FIJI IS AMONG THE FIRST COUNTRIES GLOBALLY TO INITIATE PLANNED RELOCATION & RETREAT OF LOW-LYING COASTAL COMMUNITIES.**
- 2. WHILE A “LAST RESORT OPTION”, PLANNED RELOCATION MAY BECOME INCREASINGLY IMPORTANT ADAPTITVE RESPONSES.**

THANK YOU

