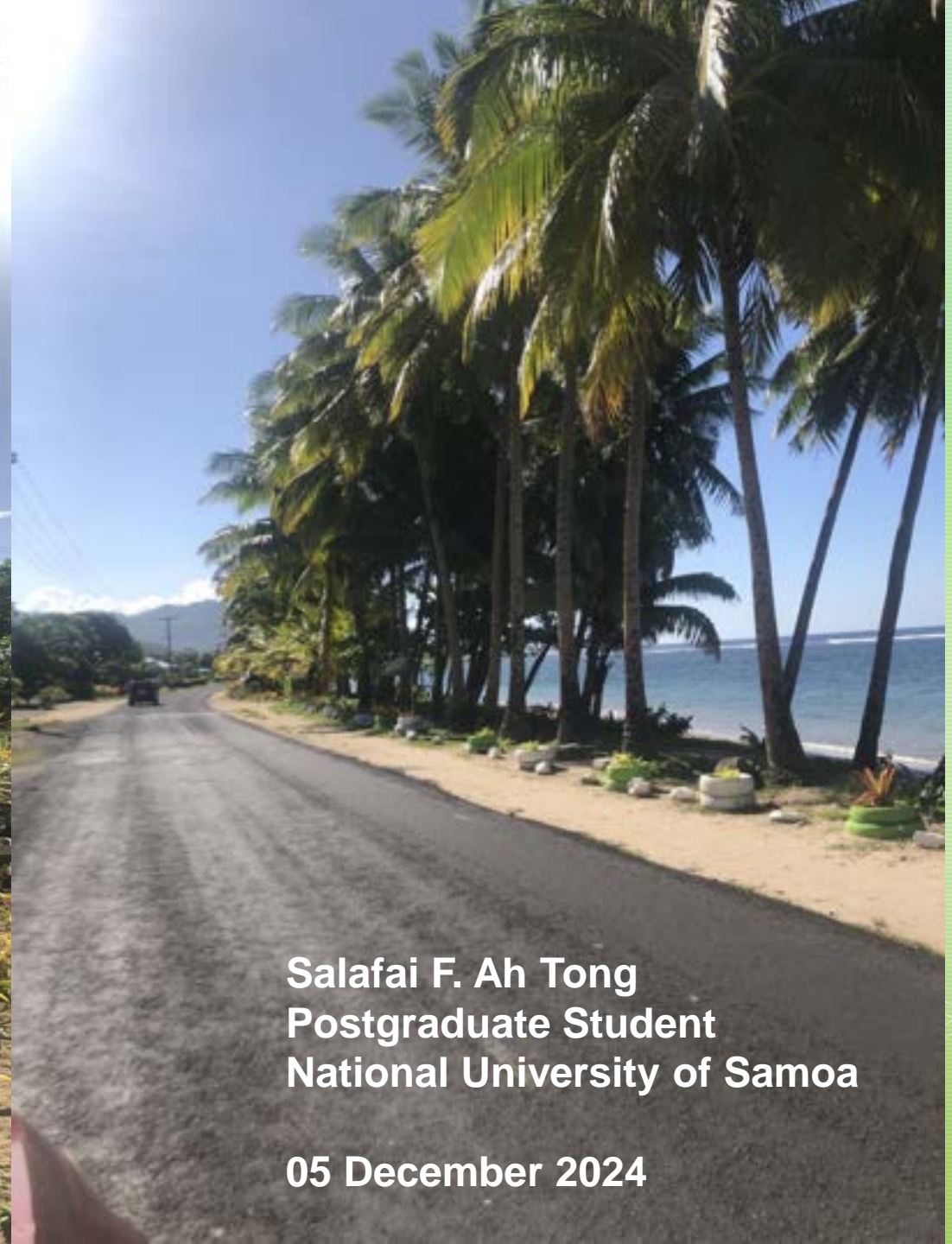


*Adapting to Climate Change:
Evaluating Research Methodologies in
Pacific Communities*

Suesue manogi (In Search of Fragrance)



Salafai F. Ah Tong
Postgraduate Student
National University of Samoa

05 December 2024



Introduction



- *'Suesue manogi or 'in search of fragrance' is a metaphor by Tuiatua Tamasese Efi (2008) edited by Suaalii-Sauni et al (2008).*

-Searching for the best ' Samoan Indigenous reference' reference'.



Findings on the effectiveness of diverse research methodologies used in Pacific communities in search of adaptation strategies for climate change.

Drawing on field experience in Samoa



Background

- Asia Pacific Network (APN) Project [CRRP2023-02MY-Neef](#)

- "Moving to Remain in Place: Micro-Mobilities and Circular Migration as Adaptive Strategies to Gendered Climate Risks in Fiji and Samoa." Commenced in 2023

- Location: Fiji - Galoa, Yadua & others
 - Samoa - Luatuanuu, Saanapu, Vaitele

- Team Leader – Professor Andreas Neef (Griffith University)
- National University of Samoa: Associate Professor Masami Tsujita
Associate Professor Anita Latai-Niusulu
- Salafai Nauer-Ah Tong, Josephine Ogeuta, Alapati Ainuu, Sarai Toleafoa

- The University of the South Pacific: Renata Varea, Eseta Drova

- Pacific Islands Climate Action Network: Rufino Varea

Pacific Islands Development Forum: Talei Gadeilakeba



Research Methodologies Applied

- Mixed-method approach:
 - Mobility Mapping (MM),
 - Causal Loop Diagram (CLD),
 - Q-Sort,
 - and Talanoa.



• What is MM?

- MM visually represents people's movement patterns within and outside their community (World Bank, n. d).
- Visual tool capturing movement patterns of individuals and households.
- Engages participants effectively.
- Provides detailed information about mobility strategies.



What is CLD?

Systems thinking tool identifying and analyzing feedback loops

Uses to display the behavior of cause and effect from a system's standpoint.

Shows the interrelation causes and their effects. When finished you have a diagram of the positive and negative reinforcements which describe the system of behavior

Allows participants to share stories and insights freely.

Deepens understanding of complex interactions between climate change and community resilience.



What is Q-Sort?

- A mixed methodology
- It uses the qualitative judgements of the researcher in defining the problem, developing statements to investigate the perspectives of participants (some of the statements may be developed after interviewing key informants), and selecting participants.
- uses quantitative options of analysis. **It can be very helpful in unearthing perspectives without requiring participants to articulate these clearly themselves.”**
- Particularly useful to keep the participants focused on the issue of climate mobility and not letting them ‘stray’ to other topics, such as general climate change impacts
- Q-method outcomes can only be quantitatively analyzed if each statement is placed in one of the slots on the grid, otherwise the results are useless for analysis. Making it hard for the participants to decide is actually a deliberate feature of the method, even if it means that participants may feel uncomfortable. But it forces them to reveal their preferences explicitly as they need to decide which statements to put into the “strongly agree” and “strongly disagree”



Talanoa

- (Faavae, Hemi & Aporosa 2021)
- (Gremillion & Hallie 2021)
- (Prescott, SM 2008)
- (Suaalii-Suani & Fulu-Aiolupotea 2014)
- (Violeti, 2013)
- (Violeti, 2006)



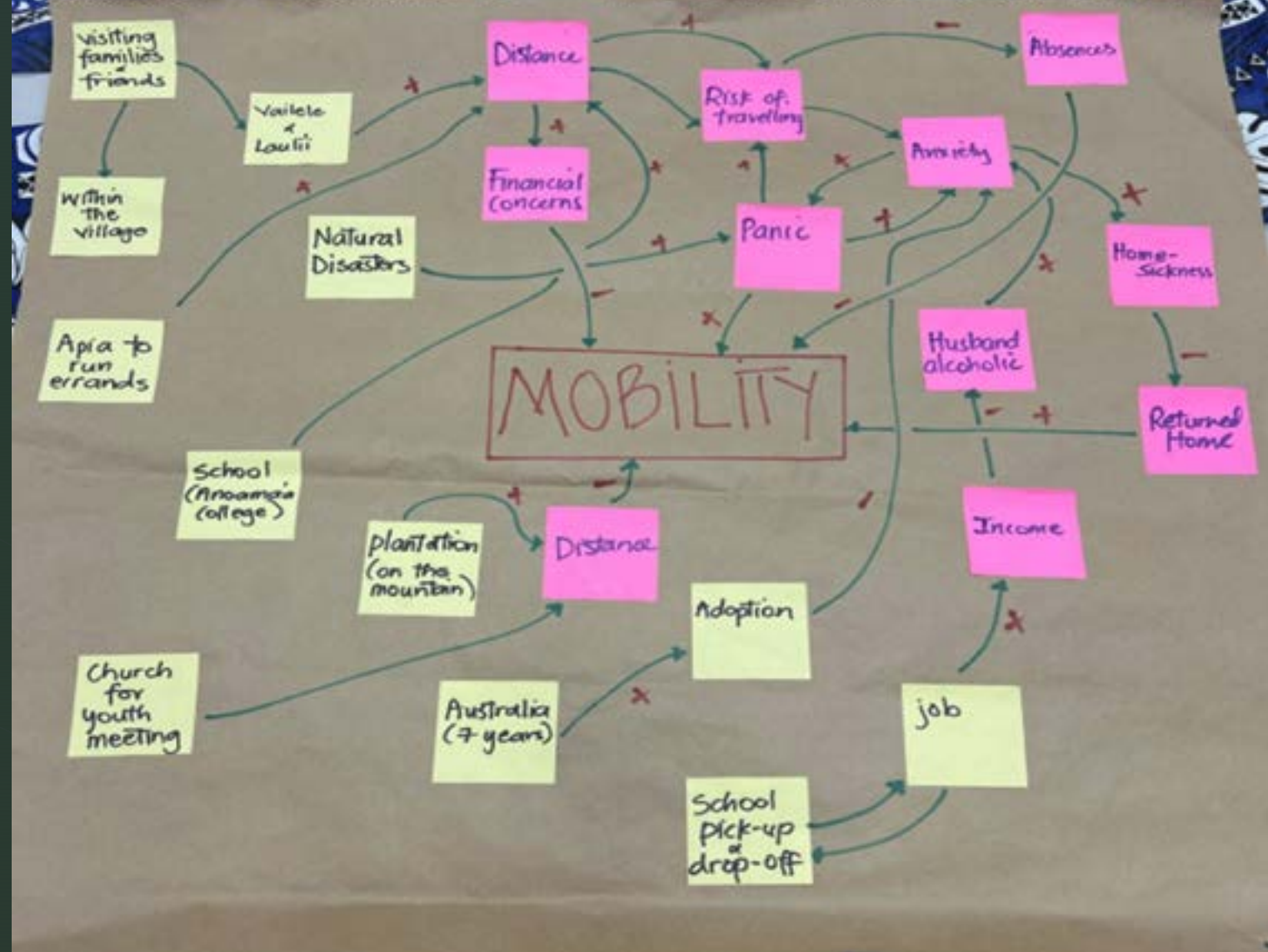
My experience in the field



CLD

Based on mobility system of each household and individuals
The causes and effects, either negative or positive on the loop

The researcher and participant needed to engage deeply using Talanoa to draw and complete the CLD diagram



Q-Sort

The design of this methodology is effective in achieving its purpose of getting the expected results.

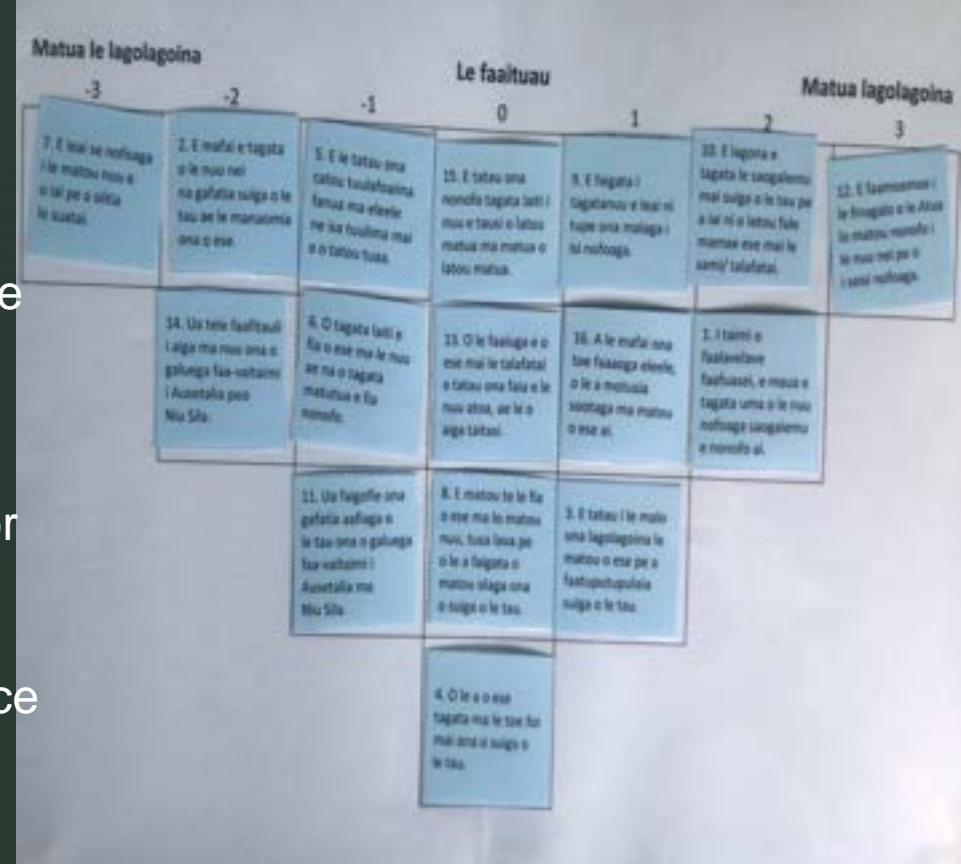
However, how it was carried out did not sit harmoniously with the participants to complete it. That was because the participants were forced to fit the 16 statements in the 16 boxes based on their viewpoints and most did not match every statement to the boxes, as a result of agreeing to less and disagreeing to more or vice versa.

Even the researcher was put in an awkward position by the participants insisting that they did not need to change their choice again. The quality of the data collected may not be the best choice of the participants

As a Samoan researcher, understanding the Samoan context of *Va-tapuia*, I felt that I had disrespected the participant by insisting on following the requirements of the Q-Sort instead. It would have been a different case for a foreign researcher.

The participants may have needed more time to thoroughly decide and arrange their statements to the appropriate box of their best choice without any problem.

The Talanoa did not work well with this method.



Va-Tapuia

Va Tapuia; the sacred connection of all things
(Koya & Alo 2011)

Application of respect, honor, acknowledgment, or recognition given to a relationship of mutual understanding in maintaining space, peace and harmony with your environment, land, sea, sky, etc.

Relationship of Man to all things and vice versa

E.g Researcher and Participant

In Samoa and the Pacific, this harmonious relationship is the most treasured in their culture and their way of living life.

Importance of observing the *Va Tapuia* in carrying out research in Pacific Communities



Talanoa Framework

- The data collection for this Project in Samoa was based on the Talanoa Framework
- Flexibility and cultural relevance highlighted its effectiveness.
- Through application of these tools:
 - 1. Mobility Mapping
 - 2. CLD
 - 3. Q-Sort



Conclusion

- Effectiveness of research methodologies depends on cultural relevance and meaningful engagement.
- Integrating culturally appropriate approaches enhances data integrity.
- Develop robust strategies for climate change adaptation.
- Importance of culturally sensitive research methodologies in building resilient Pacific communities.



Acknowledgements



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Questions and Answers



Luatuanu Village participants: Workshop 24 January 2024

Source: Rebecca Thomas

UNDERSTANDING ADAPTIVE CAPACITY FROM A SAMOAN PERSPECTIVE

Based on personal experience during data collection.

Alapati Ainuu

Faculty of Arts

National University of Samoa.

OUTLINE

- Definition of Adaptive Capacity.
- Adaptive Capacity from an Indigenous Perspective.
- Relationship of people with their land(s).
- Findings.

ADAPTIVE CAPACITY

According to Reid et al. (1996), adaptive capacity is “the capability of individuals to cope and flourish in the face of significant adversity or risk”.

The ability of a system to prepare for stresses and changes in advance or adjust and respond to the effects caused by the stresses (Engle 2011).

The term has become increasingly prevalent in recent years, particularly within the context of climate change, where it is frequently used in conjunction with the concept of 'adaptation'.

ADAPTATION

- When faced with adversity, such as climate stress, individuals, and subsequently the human species, will adapt.
- In addition to reactive adaptation, humans have the unique ability to anticipate future stresses and are thus capable of taking proactive adaptation measures to lessen the perceived negative impacts from these future events.

- Adaptive capacity varies between different contexts and systems, and it is not equally distributed (Adger et al., 2007).
- Therefore, it is important to identify what builds adaptive capacity.
- According to The IPCC report, the determinants of adaptive capacity in Chapter 18 of the third assessment report (TAR) of Working Group II are economic resources, technology, information and skills, infrastructure, institutions, and equity. (Engle 2011)



WESTERN IDEOLOGY AND RESILIENCE

- Resilience is important for enhancing adaptive capacity.
- However, the discourse of resilience have been widely dominated by western frameworks.
- Strong economies, GDP per capita and political governance are some of the components of resilience index.
- This, however, neglects the efforts by the indigenous people to be more resilient to changes.
- Accordingly, a preposition formulated from the Samoan Government's National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) stated that,
 - 'The islanders have for centuries had cope with difficult and unpredictable environments, during which time individuals and communities have developed a range of coping strategies to strengthen sustainability. Thus, they should be well prepared to deal with current and future effects of climate change' (Latai-Niusulu et al. 2019).

INDIGENOUS OUTLOOK ON ADAPTIVE CAPACITY

“Indigenous resilience focuses on the innate determination to succeed rather than to overcome challenges”.
(Vieira & Yadeun-Antunano 2019).

The success of Indigenous people is dependent on various elements which includes the link between spirituality, culture, healing, and connection to land.

This presentation will focus on the relationship of the studied community to their land.

While the literature often emphasizes the vulnerability of Indigenous peoples to climate change, their deep connection to the land enables them to adapt and demonstrate resilience in the face of environmental shifts.

PEOPLE'S RELATIONSHIP WITH THE LAND

- Across all indigenous communities, indigenous resilience starts in the land. The land provides indigenous people with sustenance, protection, community interaction spaces, and spiritual health.
- Land is part of the people's identity.
- The relationship between indigenous people and the natural environment transcends into a deeper level in which the land becomes inseparable from the identity of the people living there.

- Luatuanu'u is a village situated on the east side of Upolu island in Samoa. The village is part of Anoamaa West Electoral Constituency which is within the larger political district of Atua. The population is approximately 832.
- It is a coastal community.





WHY LUATUANU'U?

Selected site for this project.



Organized by Salafai



Data collector.

FINDINGS

- Q-sort methodology
- Question 2: People in this village can adapt to climate change, they do not need to relocate.
- Question 4: Climate change will cause people in the village to leave permanently.
- Question 5: This land has been passed on to us by our ancestors, we should never abandon it.
- Question 8: We do not want to leave this village, even if climate change makes life very difficult for us.
- Question 10: Having a second home away from the coast makes people feel more secure from climate risks

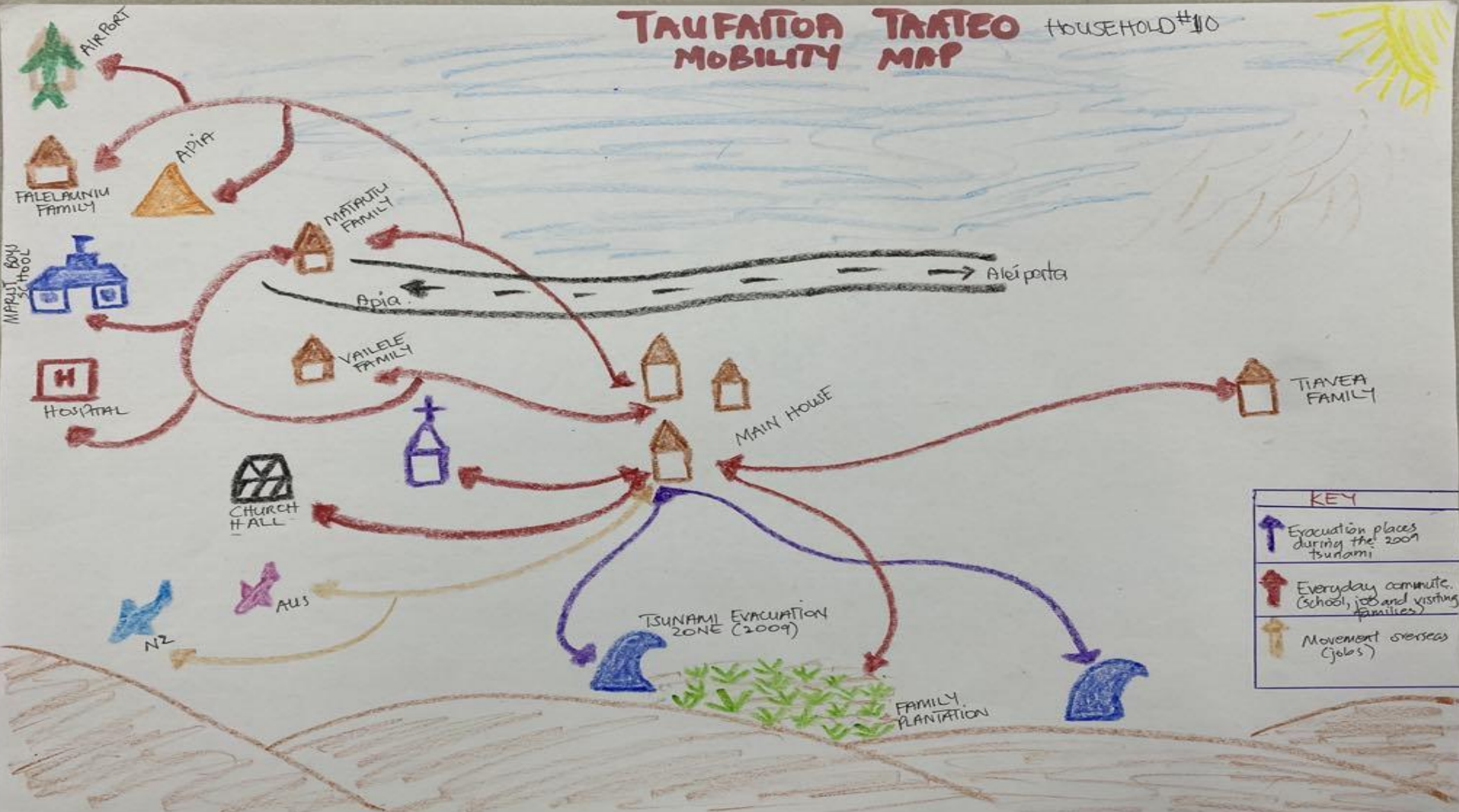
FINDINGS

- Mobility maps
- Micro-mobilities.
- the concept of fa'a-'aigalua.
- 80% are customary lands.
- All are possible because of family (aiga) and matai system.



TAUFATOA TRATEO MOBILITY MAP

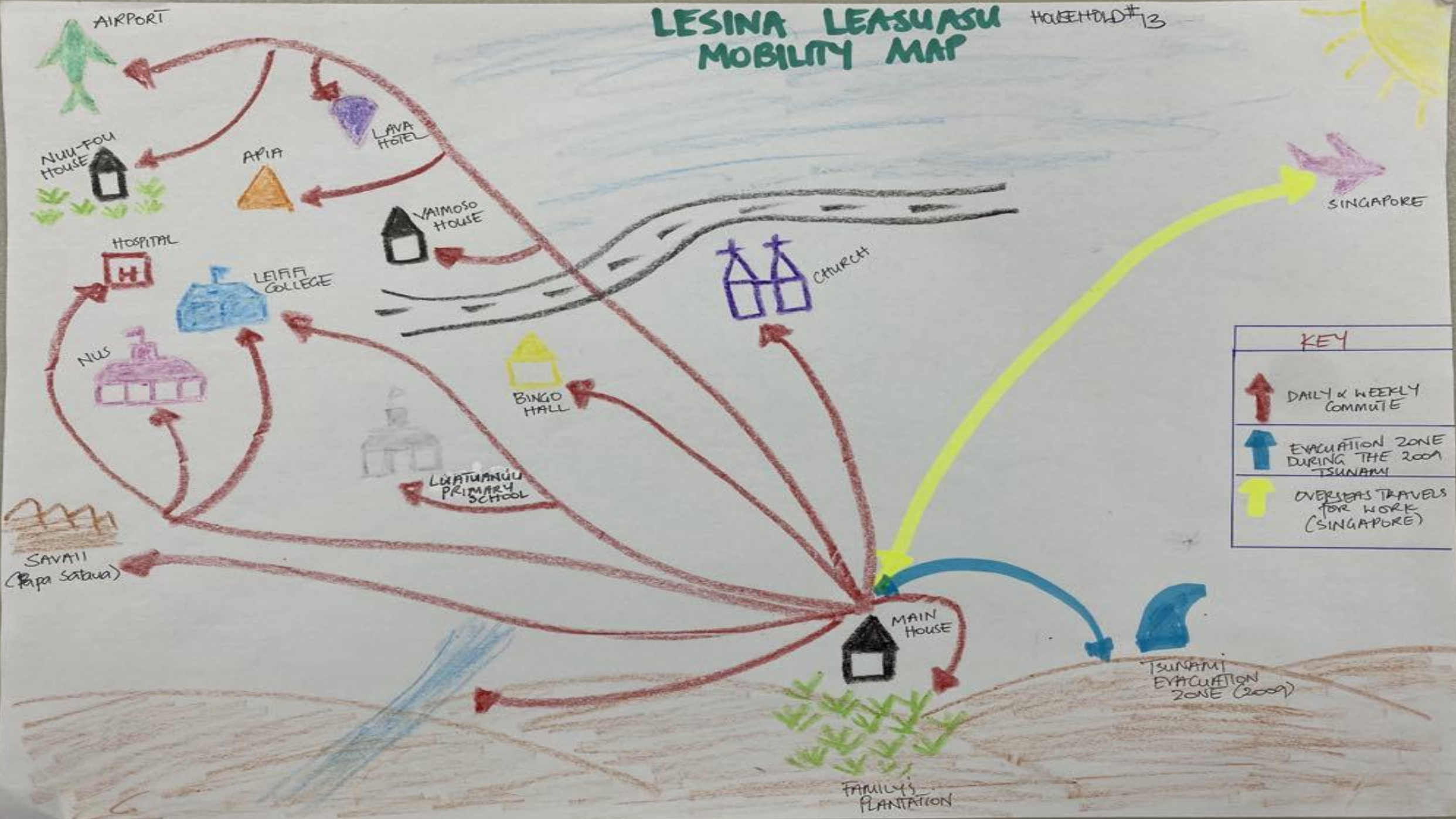
HOUSEHOLD #10



KEY	
	Evacuation places during the 2009 tsunami
	Everyday commute (School, jobs and visiting families)
	Movement overseas (Jobs)

LESINA LEASUASU MOBILITY MAP

HOUSEHOLD #13



KEY	
	DAILY & WEEKLY COMMUTE
	EVACUATION ZONE DURING THE 2009 TSUNAMI
	OVERSEAS TRAVELS FOR WORK (SINGAPORE)

CONCLUSION

- Samoan people are well adapted to climate change.
- Connection to land and micro movements increases the resilience of people.

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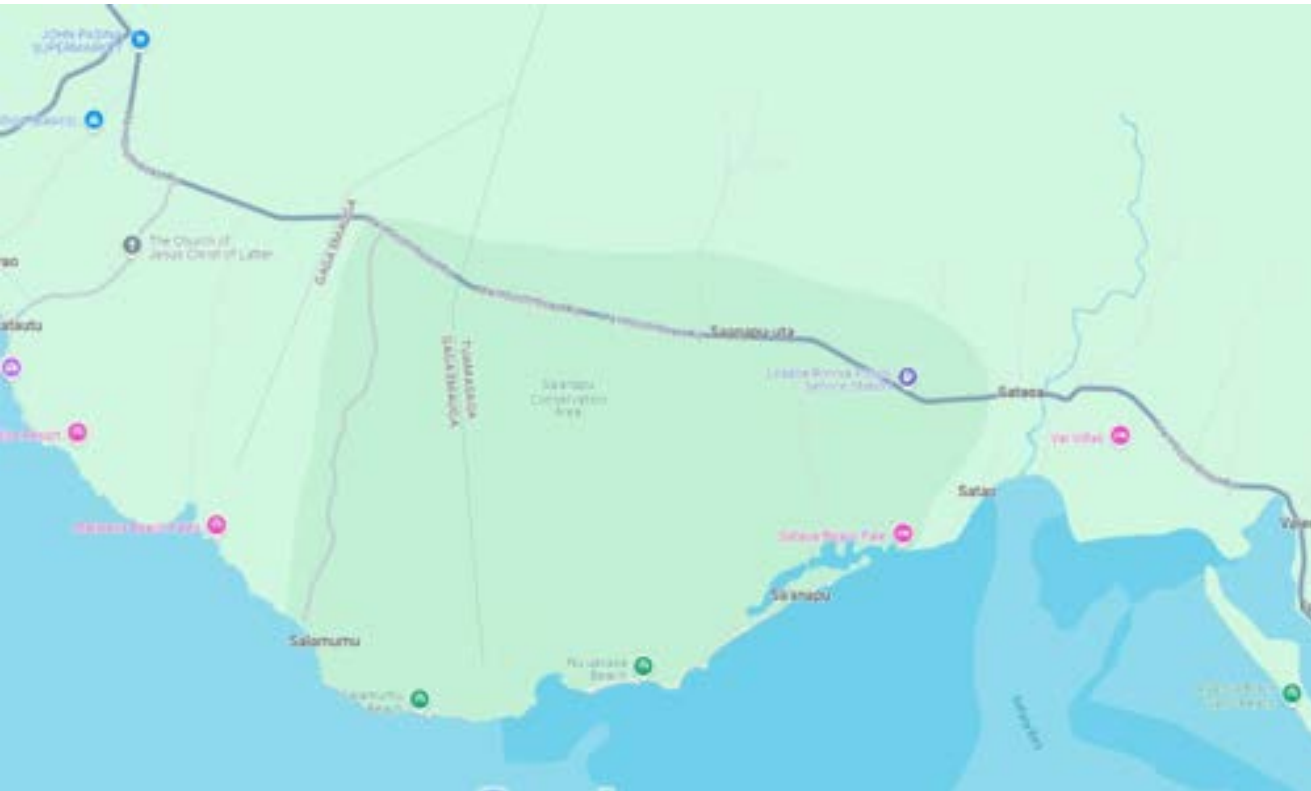
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FAAFETAI LAVA

Josephine Ogeuta

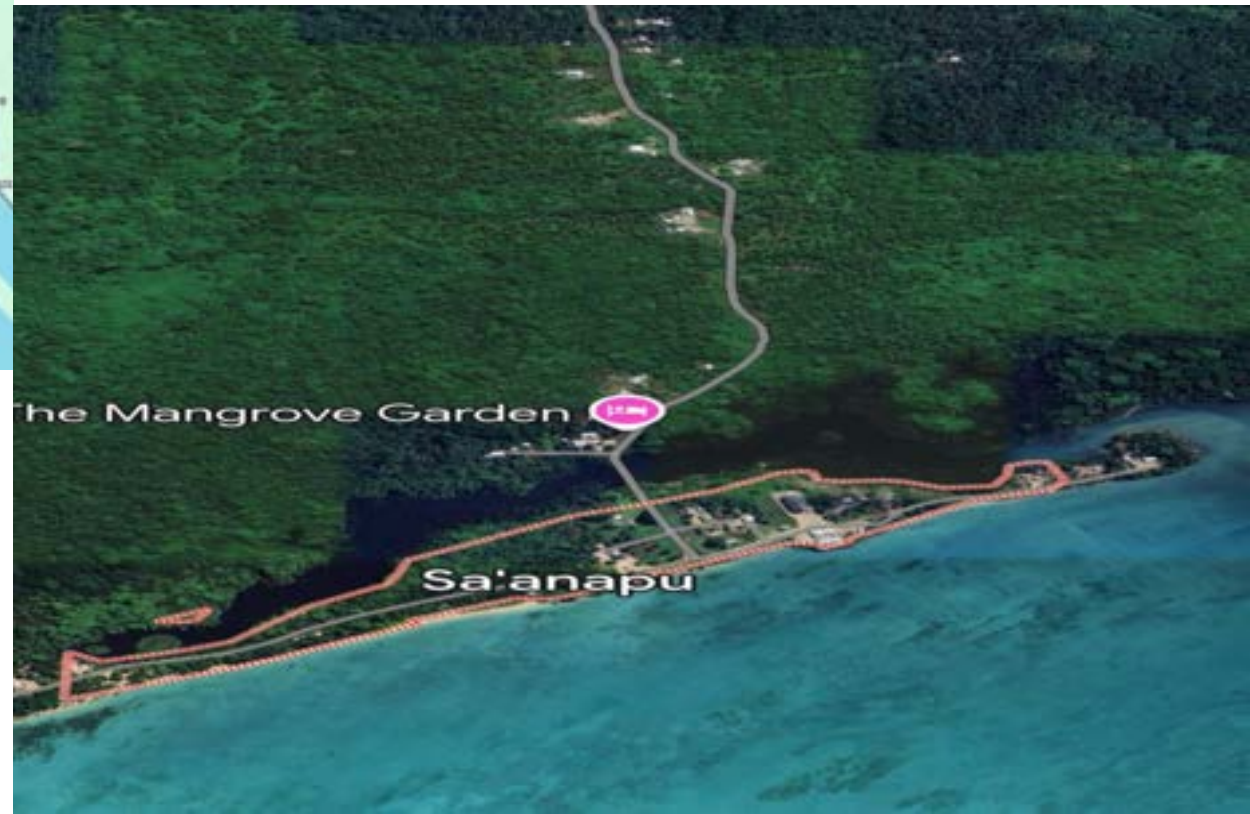
Title: **“Sa’anapu; a village on the edge: *Appropriate methods to examining cultural heritage and preservation amid Climate Change in Samoa and the Pacific region.*”**

Locating Sa'anapu on the map of Samoa



- Located on the southern coast of Upolu Island.
- Population – 1,260 residents (Census, 2021).

- Known for its Mangrove Conservation efforts – *Sataoa-Saanapu Conservation Area*



Brief History of Sa'anapu village

Sa'anapu in the 1960s..



Sa'anapu today...



Navigating cultural resilience amidst environmental threats in Sa'anapu.



What methodology (methodologies) is most effective for investigating cultural heritage and preservation in the context of climate change?

Sa'anapu; a village on the edge.

- The village's old burial grounds are slowly submerging into the sea as a result of rising sea-levels.
- Yet, the village people are hesitant in their decision not to relocate these old burial grounds despite their historical significance.
- *Does this imply that they have become resilient to climate change?*



Insights Gained from Field Work Experiences.

1. Navigating Cultural Boundaries – The Challenge of Engaging with Elders in Research

- “*E iai ē fa’alele, e iai ē matau.*” – there are those who perform the act, and there are those who observe.
- **Representation is very important** – we carry with us our families, villages/communities, country and our region.



“*Teu le vā/ Tausi le tuā’oi*” – Nurture the sacred space

- *Teu* means to beautify, cherish, nurture, and care for.
- *Le va* refers to the relational space or the "space between" people and things

By nurturing this sacred space, I aimed to foster trust and openness, acknowledging their wisdom while being mindful of my positionality as a researcher.

- **Language Barriers**

- The nature of the questions posed, which may have been personal and sensitive for some participants, contributed to an uncomfortable environment for them to respond.
- For instance: *the highest level education and their ability to speak English.*



- Oratory Language vs. Formal Academic Language.

It is indeed time for a Change!



**TITLE: Knowledge Production Spaces For Youth;
Exploring ways to express youth knowledge in climate
change research.**

***Drawing from the experiences in fieldwork data collection and as a youth delegate during CHOGM 2024**

DEVNET CONFERENCE 2024

SARAI KOLIO FITU TOLEAFOA (s.toleafoa@nus.edu.ws)

- **HOW DOES *SPACE* INFLUENCE THE QUALITY OF KNOWLEDGE PRODUCED?**

‘Geographical space and the characteristics of locations play a decisive role in the myriad of underlying processes that enable and support the generation, diffusion, spillover, exploitation and application of new knowledge (Frenken & Boschma, 2007).

MAIN ISSUE UNDER DISCUSSIONS?

RELATIONS TO CLIMATE CHANGE?

- HOW DOES *SPACE* INFLUENCE THE QUALITY OF KNOWLEDGE PRODUCED?

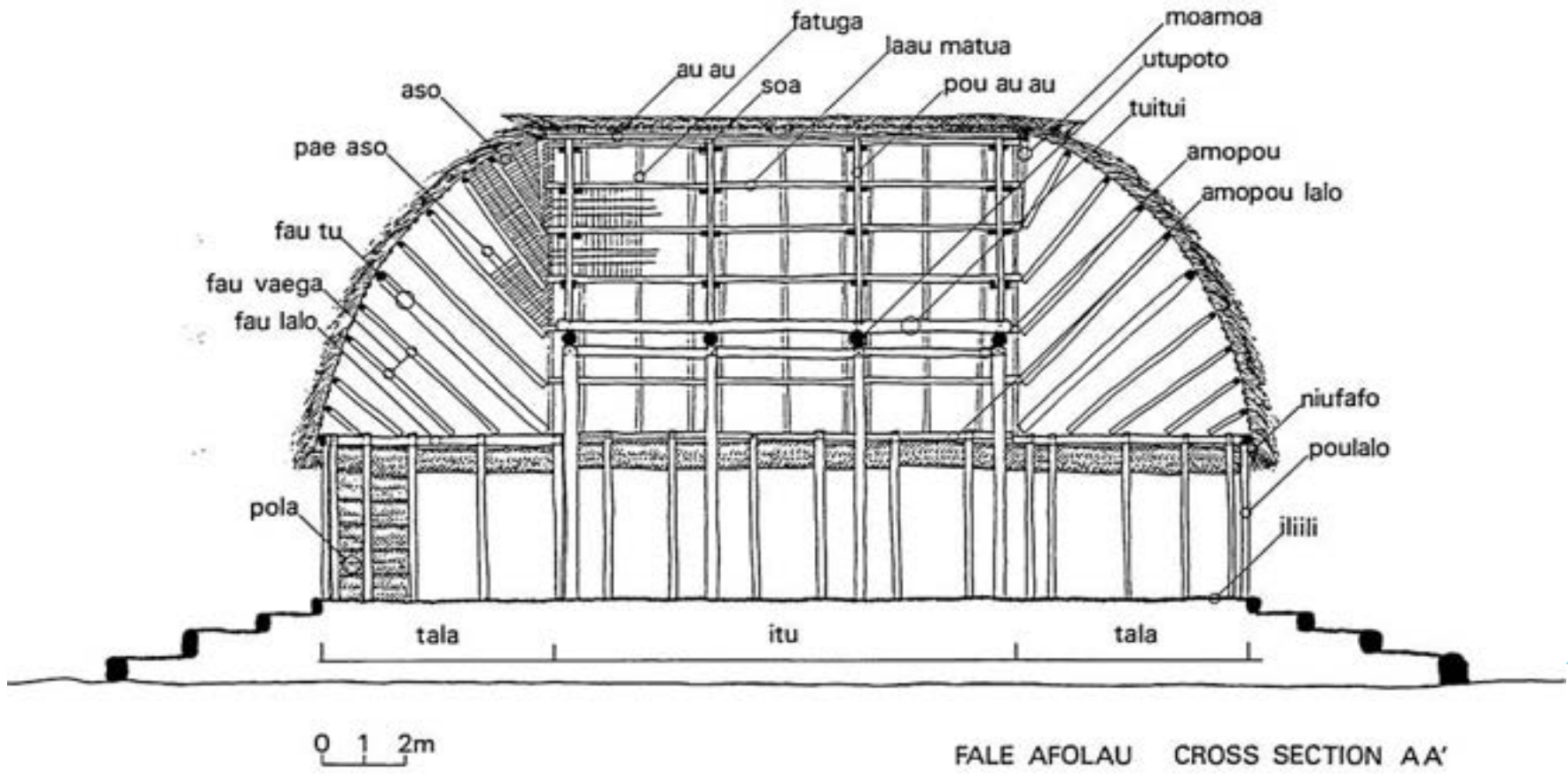
CHOGM 2024 - Youth Forum experience as a Youth Delegate from Samoa.



“The forum itself had interactive breakout rooms as well as panels featuring experts in a diverse range of interrelated areas, all of whose sharing of their knowledge and experience(s) provided a rare firsthand glance into the often inaccessible world of climate politics and bureaucracy.” (CHOGM Youth delegate from Samoa)

“The Commonwealth Declaration, which is the main written legacy of the event, has a very detailed list of requests and recommendations for governments and civil society actors in terms of climate change responsiveness and adaptation, environmental conservation and mass education.” (CHOGM Youth taskforce member)

KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTION SPACE IN A SAMOAN HOUSEHOLD; *the structure of a Samoan fale.*



Cultural norms and practices that hinder youths' participation in research and formal discussions.

A common fact across Samoa – culture at the center of their decision making and a guidance for everyday practices.

Samoan concepts:

-respecting elders (fa'aaloalo i tagata matutua ma so'o se tagata)

- Love (alofa)
- Sacred boundaries (va tapuia)

- Service (tautua)

- Rank in social settings – villages

*These are contributing barriers to hinder involvement in discussions which limit freedom of expression amongst certain people, age group such as the *youths*.

WHAT DID NOT WORK AND WHY?

It was difficult to collect data within the **Samoan households because of the present of the elders** – parents and extended family members. Impacts of cultural norms to the everyday life of the Samoan people.



MOBILITY MAPPING / CLIMATE MOBILITY MAPPING WITH THE YOUTHS OF SA'ANAPU



'It is a method used to explore the movement patterns of households in the villages.' Example; Sa'anapu and Luatuanu'u micro-mobility and movement within the same villages. It is a participatory visual method whereby visual diagrams showing the movement pattern of people, when, and why they move.

Discussions held within an open *fale-tele* / house separate from the main family house



Image: Luatuanu'u Samoa

‘One of the advantages of mobility mapping is that it is more relaxed than a formal interview. It is enjoyable for most **children**, tends to focus on positive memories, and avoids the traumatizing experience of reviewing the details of life stories. Participants become the experts, and through their **drawing and responsible process** are able to express themselves freely.’ (De Lay, B 2016)

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Appropriate spaces and effective methodologies are essential for collecting quality and accurate data.
- The responses and attitudes of **young people in research** are influenced by the presence of other family members.
- **Space** holds the power to attaining certain knowledge, producing fruitful outputs and achieving quality information. For instances: comparison of open spaces such as the Youth Forum during CHOGM and family households examples from *Sa'anapu* and *Luatuanu'u* sites (APN project sites).

THANK YOU EVERYONE FOR YOUR ATTENTION.

Q & A TIME



APN

Arts and Literature in Development Studies

Climate Mobilities in Fiji through the lens of Participatory Visual Methods and Pacific Research Methodologies

Introducing Rebecca Thomas

- Masters' student in Development Studies at Auckland University
- General Manager Technology at PwC NZ
- Bachelor of Commerce– Information Technology,
Bachelor of Arts - Chinese,
PGDip Development Studies
- Mum of two adult daughters
- Keen sketcher





Research aims

To improve understanding of mobility and immobility strategies in Fiji and Samoa

To provide reflection on the application of Participatory Visual Methods and Pacific Research Methodologies in the context of Climate Mobilities in Samoa and Fiji.

Proposed Research Method 1 - Field Sketchbook

- Observational drawing to create sketches, graphic notes and several fieldwork journals
- Sketching alongside other researchers during talanoa, focus groups and community meetings
- Sketching scenes as directed by participants
- Visual artifacts and final fieldwork journals would be available to the project team, participants and other stakeholders.
- Key references: Kuschnir, 2016 and Bertoincin, 2023

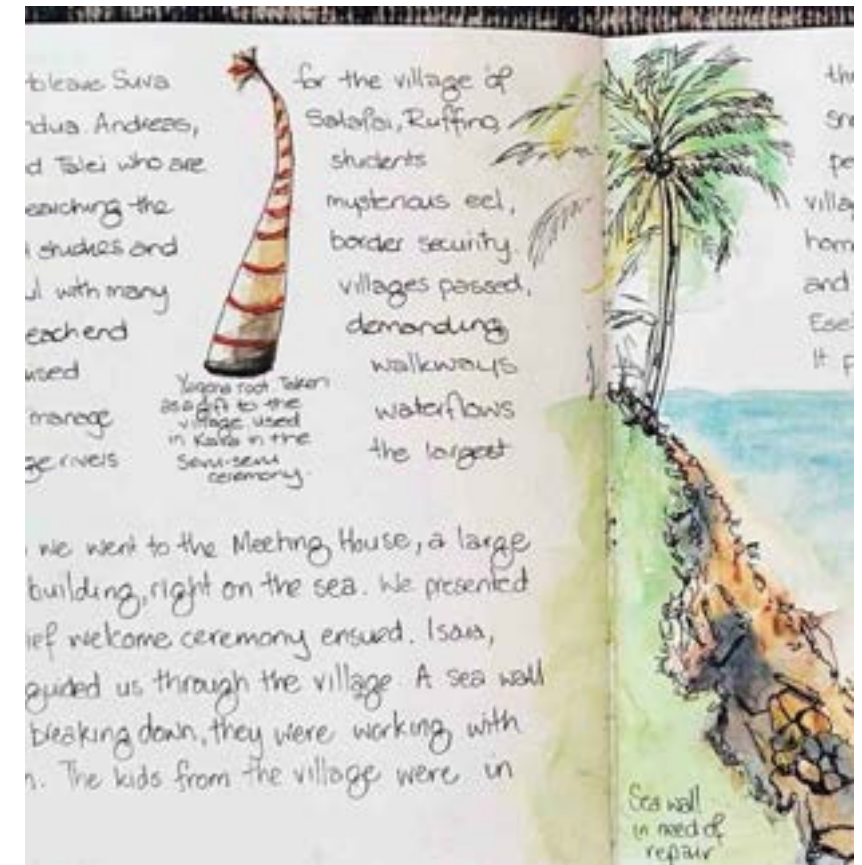


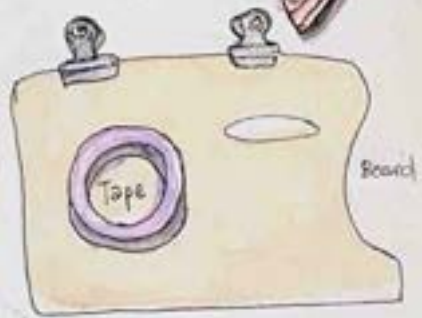
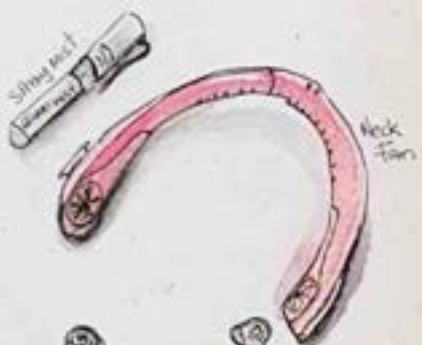
11 Benefits of Using a Sketchbook for Fieldwork, according to Kuschnir

Benefit	Reflection from Fieldwork
The sketchbook and other drawing tools provide a physical and psychological support for the researcher	This was true. The act of sketching is extremely calming and enjoyable for me.
Drawing can provide a way to record and discuss memories of the researcher and team	True - as I sketched, or showed my sketchbook to others, it raised questions and discussions about what we had seen.
Drawing helps the observer see and hear new things	Yes, through the process of close observation in order to sketch, I notice much more than if I were to be merely taking photographs or typing notes.
Different types of drawing (and this includes diagrams) can help record and document not only objects and visual information, but also abstract concepts like emotions, motivations and social relationships	Yes, by using graphic note taking to record lectures I was able to include comments and feedback from those present.
Fieldwork drawing promotes conversations between researchers and their interlocutors, generating closeness and empathy	Yes, the act of sketching, and sharing your sketches, when you are not an artist is a very vulnerable one. I think it brought me closer to my fellow researchers in my team. We had many conversations about the sketches and what else they could be used for, and what I should include.
Drawing openly in a sketchbook during fieldwork can generate dialogue and collaborative research	Yes, I had many conversations with my fellow researchers while sketching

Reflections from the field...

- What to write/draw?
- Trust, time and connection are needed in the Fijian village context before I could sit alone and paint in the village
- Technology - I have had to research how to best get the paper journal into digital format for sharing and including in write ups.
- Audience - I have had to be very aware of the broad audience that may see these narrations and illustrations.
- Balance - as I decided what to draw I at first was sketching the climate problems, I soon realised that this should be balanced with capturing other important aspects of the village and that this is where illustration can bring the place based emotion into play.
- Several fellow researchers have been keen to get started with illustrated fieldwork journals and perhaps I could run a workshop on what I have learned at a later date.





Sunday 14th January

Arrived in Suva mid-afternoon from stuck...
28° and raining on and off. Checked in...
the Guest. Took a stroll around the block...
Very quiet and most things shut because...
the Sunday Sacred Heart Cathedral...
in the city, large palm trees and...
colonial architecture. A...
I can see a cruise ship...
its passengers...

January

...a short drive from our accommodation in Pacific Harbour. Raising several resorts...
...has around 100 homes with 700 people. It has a medical centre and a...
...and is comprised of flat land to the sea and also higher inland...
...hills. We were welcomed by the Chief...
...his wife and Bato from the women...
...the speaking for our...
...and his daughter then took...
...the seaward side of...
...has come in tremendously...
...witnessed by uprooted...



We had a good...
brightly several...
under the large hills...
a high waterfall, and...
higher ground this is...
water is collected too. The...
The sea sits...
tight against...
the road but...
they are not...
often inundated...
but the closeness...
of the sea and...

frequent weather events does...
cause worry. A swarm of blue...
butterflies covered the grass...
Children played at the beach...
freely guarded by a village...
...van it was...
...geography lecturers...
...perienced and...
...archers.

by the village, although a seawall...
built eight years...
ago at the edge...
of the village...
is now...
submerged...
land has...
been closed...
in the...
hope of...
building...



Lalomanu Beach is spectacular. The brightly painted beach fale's look like the ultimate in beachfront.

Proposed Research Method 2 - Photovoice

- Use the Photovoice method to collect visual data from search participants
- Photos collected would aim to enhance understanding of mobility and immobility strategies being deployed to adapt to climate changes
- Data collected would include photos and accompanying narratives
- Key references: Broomfield et al., 2021; Freeman et al., 2022

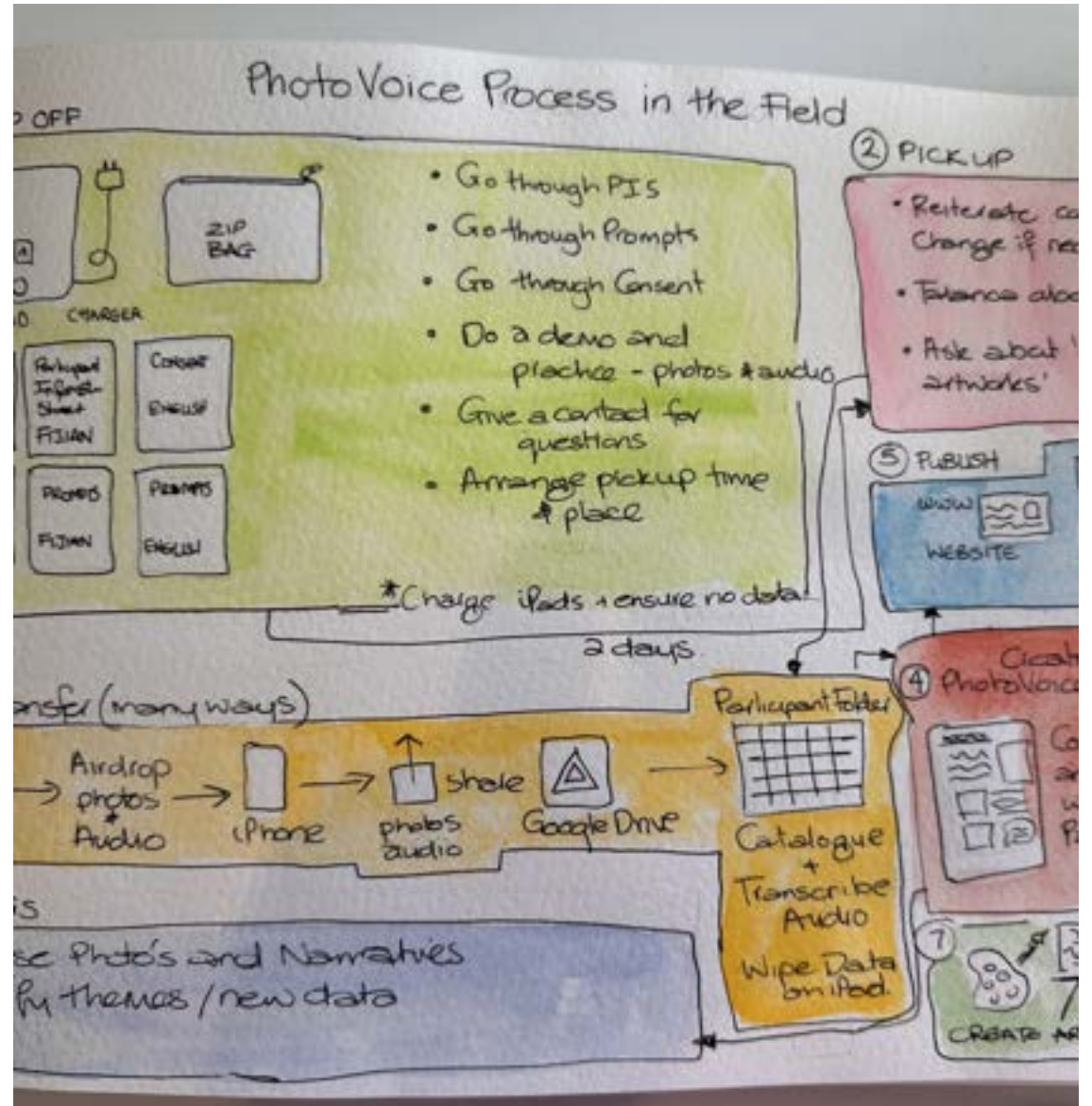


Potential benefits of using Photovoice from literature review

- Create shared meaning across fragmented groups of what climate change means through visual collaboration (Hochachka, 2021)
- Unlock solutions not found through non-visual research methods (Packard, 2008)
- Use visual processes to enhance the engagement of communities in adaptation solutions (Hochachka, 2021)
- Build capability in communities for transformation at the individual and collective level (Broomfield et al., 2021; Schleser & Firestone, 2018)
- Give voice, through visual means, to those often not heard (Broomfield et al., 2021; Freeman et al., 2022)
- Capture complex emotions and sentiments, including place-based emotion (Freeman et al., 2022)
- Support a collaborative form of knowledge production aligned with Pacific values (Mistry, 2016; Schleser & Firestone, 2018)
- Support the creation of bottom-up creative strategies (Schleser & Firestone, 2018)

Photovoice

- Logistics in setting
- This would be very different in every setting
- Testing technology is important
- Wifi connection, Apple Airdrop, lots of options



Reflections from the field

- Customs
- Fear of Tech
- Photo subjects
- Anonymity
- Tech challenges
- Surface narratives
- Fly in fly out
- Capturing mobility visually
- Novel and exciting



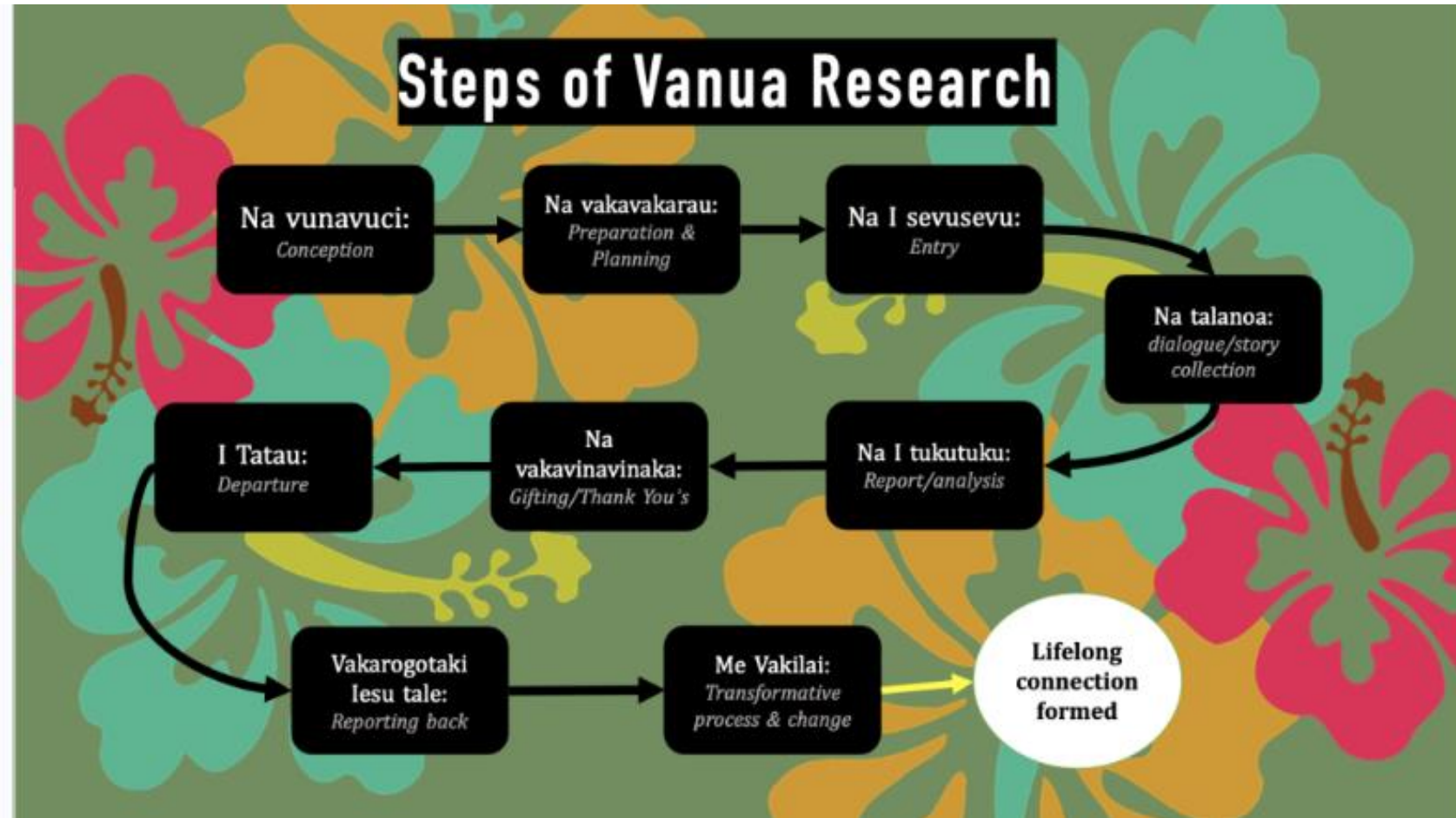
D



Write your own sketch of climate change effects on the lives of the villagers of the future. It may be severely years.

Alignment with Pacific Research Method

Nabobo-Baba, 2008



Future directions

- Repeat Photovoice with different prompts to see if we can get more mobility data?
- Complete the Photovoice stories and publish them.
- Paint in situ, in my fieldwork sketchbook?
- Give research participants the paintings and iPads and see if they are valued?
- More Sketching for Good?
- Help other researchers begin fieldwork sketchbooks?





**Unpacking Micro-Mobilities and Circular Migration Amidst Climate
Induced Loss & Damage in Fiji
Case Studies from Galoa & Yadua Village**



Overview

- Climate Micro-mobilities & Circular Migration
- What is Loss & Damage?
- Defining Loss and Damage in the context of the Pacific
- Case Studies of Galoa Village & Yadua Village (Fiji)



Climate Micro-mobilities & Circular Migration

1. Climate Micro Mobilities

1. Small-scale, localized, or short-distance movements driven by climate-related factors (e.g., seasonal flooding, droughts).
2. Often temporary or cyclical, linked to daily or seasonal survival strategies.

2. Circular Migration

1. Repeated, temporary migration between origin and destination areas.
2. Driven by economic opportunities, social obligations, or environmental changes.

3. Interconnection Between the Two Concepts

1. Both represent adaptive strategies to environmental and economic challenges.
2. Often involve mobility that retains strong ties to home communities, balancing displacement and resilience.

4. Challenges and Opportunities

1. Challenges: Lack of infrastructure, legal frameworks, and resources.
2. Opportunities: Strengthens resilience, spreads risk, and supports sustainable development.

• Link to the Pacific and Pacific Communities

- In the Pacific, climate micro mobilities and circular migration are integral to adapting to environmental pressures such as sea-level rise and increased intensity and frequency of extreme weather events.
- For example, Pacific communities often engage in circular migration between urban centers and outer islands, maintaining social ties and resource-sharing networks while addressing climate-induced challenges like coastal erosion and saltwater intrusion.

Loss & Damage

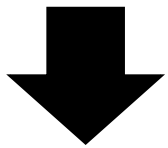


Refers to the adverse impacts of climate change that cannot be avoided through mitigation or adaptation efforts. It encompasses both economic loss and damage (e.g., damage to infrastructure, crops, or livelihoods) and non-economic loss and damage (e.g., loss of culture, ecosystems, or human health).

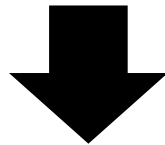


Within the UNFCCC framework there is no single formal definition provided for L& D

WARSAW INTERNATIONAL MECHANISM



Executive
Committee
(ExCom)



Santiago Network

LOSS & DAMAGE FUND &
FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS

Loss and Damage in the Context of the Pacific

- Land, Sea and Ecosystems are intertwined with our identity and livelihoods as Pacific Islanders
- **The Pacific Context**
- Pacific Island nations face **severe climate vulnerability**:
 - Sea level rise
 - Cyclones and extreme weather
 - Irreversible cultural and economic losses
- Geographic isolation and reliance on climate-sensitive sectors amplify risks.
- All these factors and the unique fabric of our culture and communities place us in a category that highlights how we are amongst the most vulnerable to climate change

In Fiji, the climate crisis is no longer off in the future – it's a daily reality

By Craig Reucassel with Deborah Richards and Victoria Allen

Foreign Correspondent

Climate Change

Thu 6 Apr 2023



Sailosi Ramatu stands in the water where his house once was, before rising sea levels forced the Fijian village of Vunidogoloa to be moved to higher ground.
(Foreign Correspondent: Craig Hansen)



Loss and Damage in the Context of the Pacific (cont.)

- **Fiji's Loss and Damage Reality**
- **Cyclone Winston (2016):**
 - On of the strongest cyclones in the Southern Hemisphere.
 - USD 0.9 billion in damages, mass displacement.
- **Sea Level Rise:**
 - Coastal villages like Vunidogoloa relocated due to rising seas and many others classed as high risk and vulnerable to relocation.
- **Economic Impact:**
 - Cyclone Yasa (2020) caused damages worth USD250 million.
- **Non-Economic Losses:**
 - Loss of cultural heritage, sacred sites, and identity.

Loss and Damage in the Context of the Pacific (cont.)



- **Fiji's Frameworks and Policy Guidelines**

- **SOP for Planned Relocation**

- **CRVAM**

- **CROC Trustfund**

- **PRF**

- **Others on similar pathway**



Impacts to Livelihoods & Food Security





Closing Remarks