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## PACIFIC CLIMATE CHANGE ROUNDTABLE

### Increasing Resiliency Against Climate Change Impacts And Disaster Risk



**The Role of Climate Change Related Risk Perceptions in Designing  
and Enhancing DRR, CCA Polices, Strategies, Tools and Methods**

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[UNESCO](#) Intern, UNESCO Apia for the Pacific States

## Key Problem

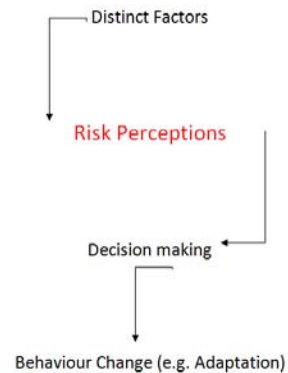
How communities in the Pacific perceive, relate and make decisions with respect to climate change associated risk and disasters is lacking in the Pacific.

| HDI rank                              | WELL-BEING   |                                     |                                    | ENVIRONMENT                           |  |   |   |   |      |
|---------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|---|---|------|
|                                       | Overall life satisfaction (0, least satisfied; 10, most satisfied) | Humans cause global warming (% yes) | Global warming threat (% serious*) | Active in environmental group (% yes) | Satisfaction with government to reduce emissions (% satisfied) | Satisfaction with actions to preserve the environment (% satisfied) | Satisfaction with air quality (% satisfied) | Satisfaction with water quality (% satisfied) |      |
|                                       | 2006-2010 <sup>a</sup>   | 2006-2010 <sup>a</sup>              | 2006-2010 <sup>a</sup>             | 2006-2010 <sup>a</sup>                | 2006-2010 <sup>a</sup>   | 2006-2010 <sup>a</sup>  | 2006-2010 <sup>a</sup>                      | 2006-2010 <sup>a</sup>                        |      |
| 178                                   | Guinea   | 4.3                                 | 39.8                               | 78.4                                  | 30.8   | ..  | 22.7  | 54.9  | 38.3 |
| 179                                   | Central African Republic   | 3.6                                 | 67.2                               | 77.3                                  | ..   | ..  | 63.5  | 87.0  | 41.2 |
| 180                                   | Sierra Leone   | 4.1                                 | 52.1                               | 74.0                                  | 50.8   | ..  | 29.8  | 72.7  | 36.6 |
| 181                                   | Burkina Faso   | 4.0                                 | 52.5                               | 96.3                                  | 14.3   | ..  | 48.5  | 73.8  | 39.4 |
| 182                                   | Liberia  | 4.2                                 | 32.1                               | 71.8                                  | 43.2   | ..  | 29.5  | 79.4  | 50.7 |
| 183                                   | Chad   | 2.7                                 | 55.0                               | 96.0                                  | 29.4   | 12.9  | ..  | 56.8  | 57.1 |
| 184                                   | Mozambique   | 4.7                                 | 53.0                               | 87.8                                  | 8.4  | ..  | 53.6  | 79.1  | 71.4 |
| 185                                   | Burundi  | 3.8                                 | 45.8                               | 91.6                                  | 16.1   | 28.1  | ..  | 55.7  | 84.9 |
| 186                                   | Niger  | 4.1                                 | ..                                 | ..                                    | 14.4   | 25.9  | ..  | 58.3  | 90.9 |
| 187                                   | Congo, Democratic Republic of the                                  | 4.0                                 | 47.7                               | ..                                    | ..   | 16.3  | ..  | 31.0  | 70.5 |
| <b>Human Development Index groups</b> |  |                                     |                                    |                                       |  |   |   |   |      |
| ..                                    | Very high human development  | 6.7                                 | 54.4                               | 66.3                                  | ..   | ..  | 52.4  | 81.7  | 87.2 |
| ..                                    | High human development   | 5.9                                 | 62.3                               | ..                                    | ..   | ..  | 40.8  | 67.5  | 67.0 |
| ..                                    | Medium human development   | 4.9                                 | 52.1                               | 62.2                                  | ..   | ..  | 58.2  | 77.2  | 69.9 |
| ..                                    | Low human development  | 4.7                                 | 49.6                               | 78.4                                  | ..   | ..  | 39.9  | 76.7  | 51.8 |
| <b>Regions</b>                        |  |                                     |                                    |                                       |  |   |   |   |      |
| ..                                    | Arab States  | 5.0                                 | 49.2                               | 60.1                                  | ..   | ..  | 37.3  | 60.7  | 62.8 |
| ..                                    | East Asia and the Pacific  | 5.3                                 | 47.6                               | 62.8                                  | ..   | ..  | 30.8  | 67.1  | 63.2 |
| ..                                    | Europe and Central Asia  | 5.3                                 | 47.6                               | 62.8                                  | ..   | ..  | 30.8  | 67.1  | 63.2 |
| ..                                    | Latin America and the Caribbean                                    | 6.5                                 | 72.8                               | 94.8                                  | 8.8  | ..  | 46.3  | 71.8  | 74.6 |
| ..                                    | South Asia   | 5.0                                 | 49.7                               | 82.6                                  | 11.6   | 39.2  | ..  | 43.6  | 76.8 |
| ..                                    | Sub-Saharan Africa   | 4.4                                 | 49.5                               | ..                                    | ..   | ..  | 44.5  | 75.7  | 46.6 |
| ..                                    | Least developed countries  | 4.4                                 | ..                                 | ..                                    | ..   | ..  | 45.5  | 76.8  | 52.6 |

## Why Climate Change Risk Perceptions?

- Distinct factors can influence and determine risk perceptions and decision making; which consequently shapes behaviour change (e.g. adaptation)
- Important to understand these local perceptions and decision making in order to better design effective and resilient disaster risk and climate change adaptation policies, strategies tools and methods.



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*Sharing Perceptions of Adaptation, Resilience and Climate Knowledge*

Is a UNESCO multi-country climate change research and capacity building initiative.

The collage consists of eight small images arranged in a 2x4 grid. The top row shows a control room with multiple monitors, a damaged structure (possibly a bridge or pier) in a stormy sea, palm trees leaning in a strong wind, and a satellite view of a hurricane. The bottom row shows a hand holding a small globe of the Earth, a weather map with a red and yellow storm system, a city skyline at night, and a group of people sitting around a table in a meeting.

## Aims

Information gained from the project will assist in understanding:

- Conservation management, including BRs
- Ability of media to communicate climate change issues effectively
- How teaching on the subject can be improved



## Target Countries and Groups

### Countries

- Samoa, Fiji and Vanuatu

### Groups

1. Communities living in and around conservation areas/potential biosphere reserves
2. Teachers
3. Media

Map showing community focus group locations in Savai'i, Fiji, Vanuatu



## How ?

- Phase one is data collection
  - Innovative first time mobile survey in the Pacific
  - Focus group surveys
  - Face book –social media exchange
- Phase two is targeted capacity building based on information gathered and lessons learned

*‘The combination of mobile technology and in-person meetings is allowing us to get a better understanding of local solutions that can then be shared.’ Dr. Adam Bumpus*

### Partnerships

- MoU with Melbourne University
- Apidae Development Innovations
- Local Media and Education Ministries



## Mobile Survey

- The mobile surveys are made up of 12 questions
- Questions were tailor made for each target groups ( e.g. community, teachers and media)
- Community- local language

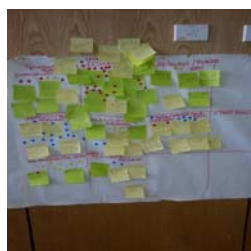



Apidae technology powered by Mobimedia





## Focus Group Survey


1. Interactive discussions regarding problems and solutions for climate change, and
2. An innovative 'photo sorting' -bottom-up methodology



  
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## Teachers Survey





## Teachers Survey (Samoa\*)

- Teachers perceive climate change is a threat and is important
- Lack of training on the issue
- Lack of resources to make it easy to communicate in a local context.

### Solutions

- Localization of climate change issues through fieldtrips, and broader family and community education
- Teachers identified a need for more curriculum development of cc (e.g. different languages)
- Emphasis on integrating/mainstreaming climate change fully in a few key subjects with key teaching points in others.





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## Communities (Savai'i)




## Community Survey (Samoa)

- The biggest local climate change issue includes increasing heat.
- Not everyone perceives CC personal threat. Those who perceive a higher threat tend to take actions
- Members feel concerned about climate change
- Perceive climate change important as the economy.


### Solutions

- Local education, community information are seen as the best solutions to climate change
- External financial and project-based assistance.







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## Communities (Vanuatu, Pele Island)

## Media Survey (Samoa)

- Perceive to have a leading role in raising CC awareness
- Perceive CC to be relatively uninteresting and boring.

### Solutions

- Need to know what *will* work (i.e. the best climate change story telling technique that will bring about behavior change).
- Local stories with less attention to technical acronyms and meeting agendas and outcomes.






• Project SPARCK Launched






Find us on  
Facebook

Search: Sparck Pacific Climate Change Project



## Media- Coverage

- Face book
- Newspaper
- Radio
- TV





Spark: Pacific Climate Change Project shared a link.  
17 May near Suva City, Central

SPARCK gets mention on ABC Radio Australia!




Development experts consider better use of social media | Pacific Beat | ABC Radio Australia  
www.radioaustralia.net.au


If you don't know by now that social media is sweeping the globe, where have you been

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***Sharing Perceptions of Adaptation,  
Resilience and Climate Knowledge***

“Project SPARCK is already showing us that through better understanding of local perceptions, we can increase resilience against climate change impacts through improved disaster risk and climate change adaptation policies, strategies tools and methods”

- Targeted capacity building
- Final report with recommendations | [END THANK YOU](#)

**Further Information:**  
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