





Social vulnerability of coastal communities to climate change: a Southern hemisphere focus





GULLS
Global Understanding and Learning for Local
Solutions: Reducing vulnerability of marinedependent coastal communities



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What is GULLS?

Southern hemisphere interdisciplinary
 Belmont forum coastal vulnerability theme project

Forms part of Global Marine Hotspots Network

• Aim: - "...characterizing, assessing and predicting the future of coastal-marine food resources through the provision and sharing of knowledge across regional "hotspots", defined here as fast-warming marine areas and areas experiencing social tensions as a result of change".



Who is GULLS?









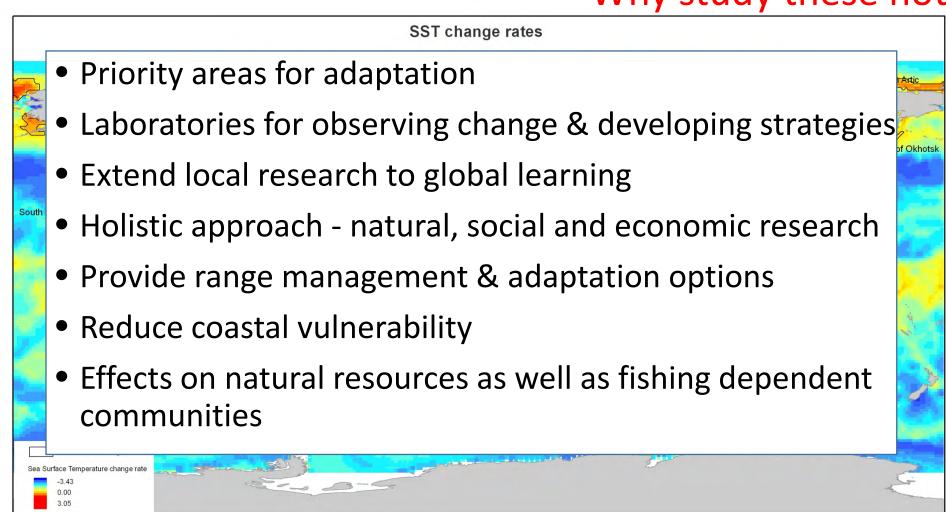


Evidence of hotspots

RESEARCH PAPER

2013

* Why study these hotspots?



Social vulnerability focus

- Part 1: Vulnerability assessments: 3-5 coastal communities in each hotspot
- Part 2: Develop adaptation pathways and options:

Participatory methods with communities

- Part 3: Model indicator relationships link with ecological vulnerability research
- e.g. MICE models in development for each hotspot
- Part 4 Summary and comparative analyses

5 hotspots - 1 common methodology

Challenges

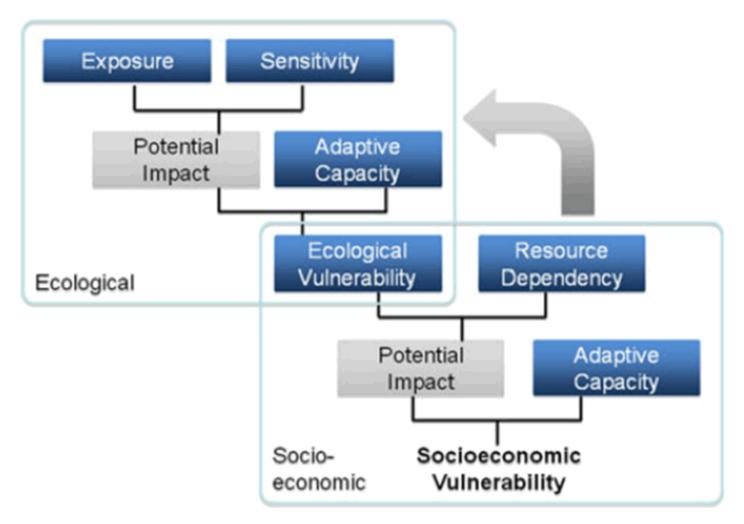
- Communication both with communities and also with the GULLS team (social team and wider group)
- Remote working across hotspots
- Funding differences among hotspots
- Timing of actions and stages of research
- Different strengths in different hotspots at different stages of engagement with the topic

5 hotspots - 1 common methodology

Benefits of GULLS

- High interaction of researchers from students to senior academics
- Cross cultural comparisons
- Are there commonalities across hotspots?
- Development of a methodology and framework that is flexible and useful in other contexts and studies – potential for future use
- Capacity building of researchers and communities
- Improvement in interdisciplinary research

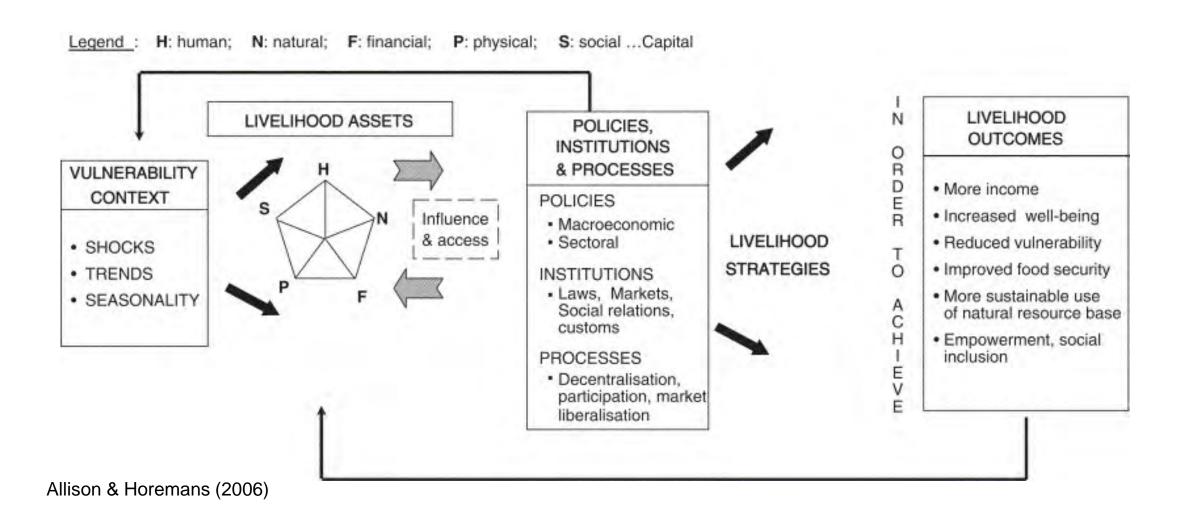
IPCC vulnerability model



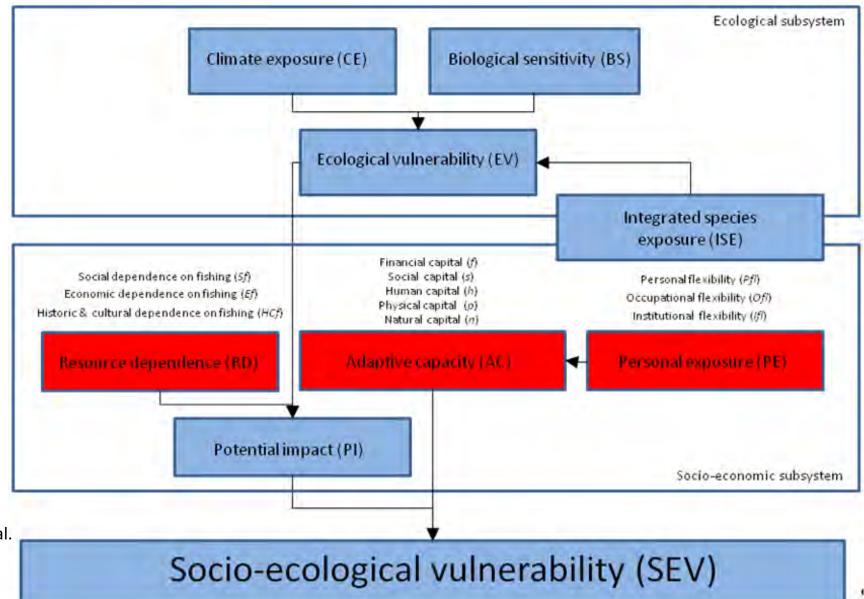
IPCC. (2001). Climate Change 2001: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Third Assessment Report of the IPCC

Livelihood analysis

Rural livelihoods framework used to understand natural resource management systems



Linked model of socio-ecological vulnerability



Modified from Marshall et al. (2013) and Metcalf et al. (in review)

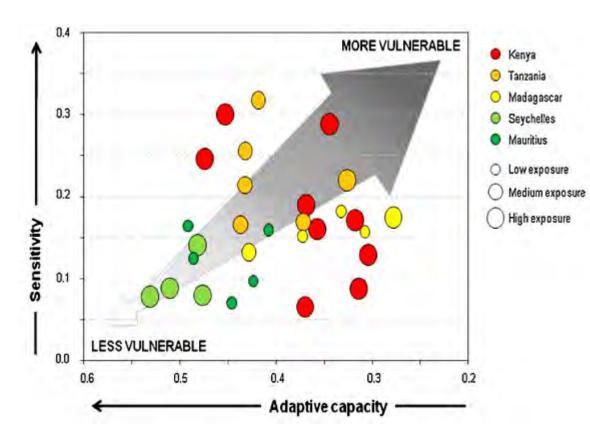
Vulnerability assessment analysis

Balanced weighted average approach

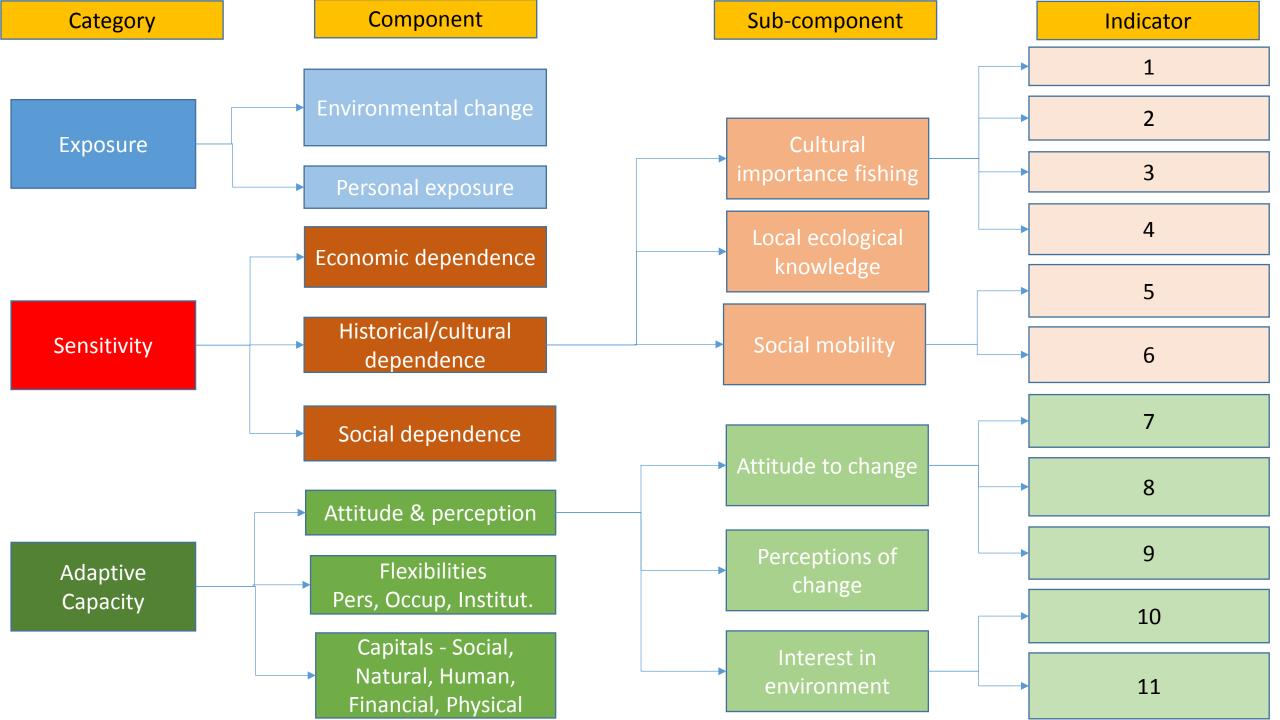
Exp + Sens – Adapt Cap = Vuln (Morzaria Luna et al., 2014)

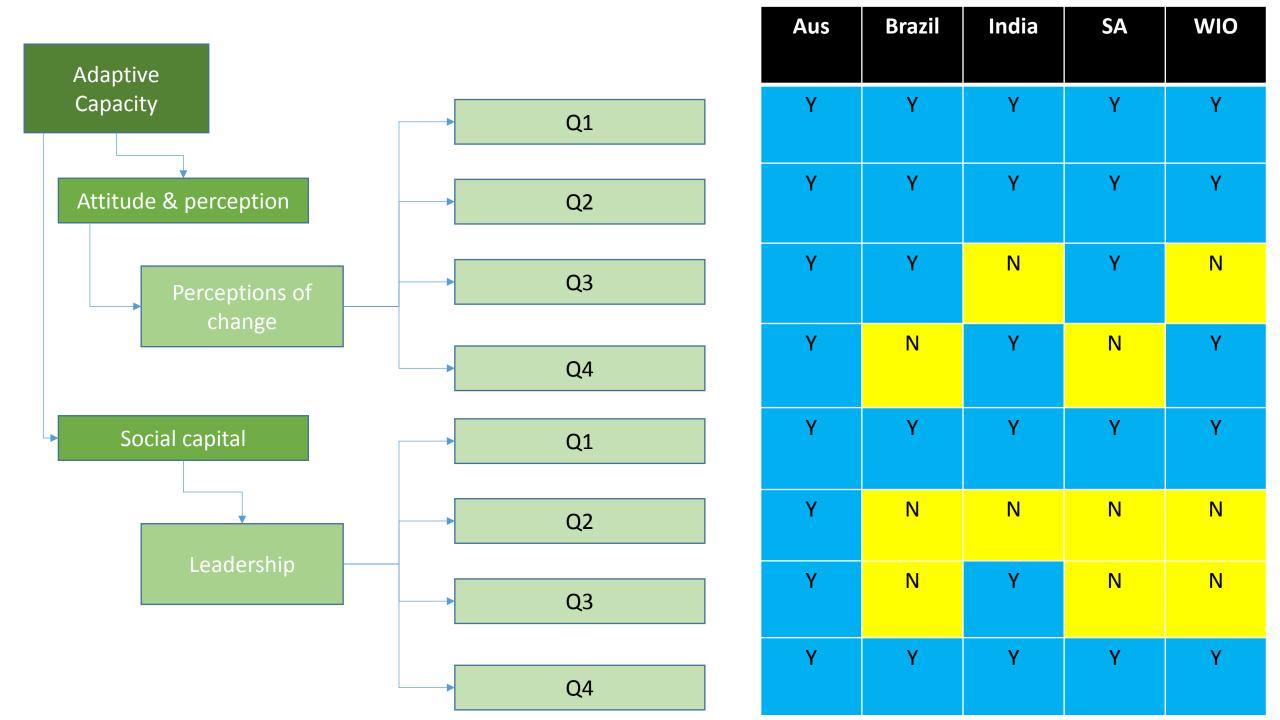
Unit of analysis is the household Scores for different scales: Household, community and hotspot

Key question: What makes some communities more vulnerable than others to future environmental change?



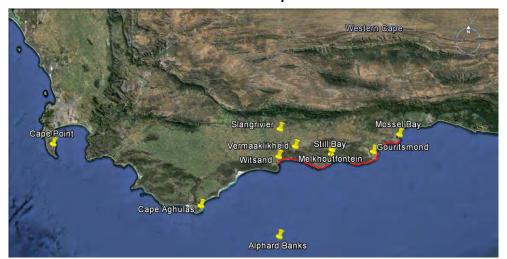
(Cinner et al., 2011)





Coastal community hotspots

South Africa – Southern Cape



India – Kerala & Tamil Nadu



Brazil – South Brazilian Bight



Madagascar – SW region



Australia & Tasmania



5 hotspots – 1 common methodology

Country	Researchers	Survey format	Pre- testing	No. in field team	Training received	Lang. survey	Translators used?	Average Survey length
Australia	3	Web	Yes	0	N/A	English	No	15 mins
Brazil	2	Field	Yes	1	N/A	Portuguese	No	1.5 – 2+ hrs
India	3	Field	Yes	30	Yes	Malayalam	No	1 hour
South Africa	3	Field	Yes	1 (2)	Yes	Afrikaans	Yes	1.5 – 2+ hrs
WIO	2	NGO?	Y/N	2 (4)	Yes	Malagasy	Yes	TBC

Questions asked over a wide range of components and topics

Examples include:

- fishing activity and consumption,
- fish catch and over-harvesting,
- perceptions of long and short term change in the local marine environment and fish populations

Major issues - SA

- Reduction in fish abundance locally
- Unpredictability of weather and sea conditions
- Local fish market dynamics
- Governance and management changes, non-clarity & complexity
- Impact of other competing sectors fisheries/ tourism

Environmental change is a MAJOR factor AND may compound other stressors

However, communities also have more immediate pressing concerns

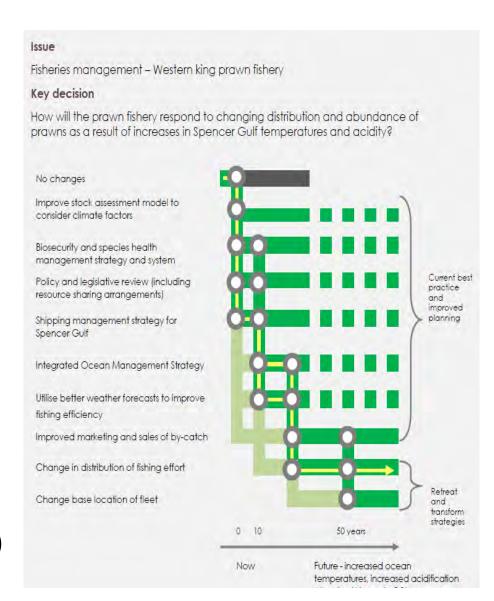
Immediate stages

Complete VA survey across hotspots

 Complete analysis to answer key questions

 Use participatory group methods to develop adaptation pathways: bottom-up community-driven approach

e.g. Open Space Technology (Owen, 1993)



Future work

- Bayesian modelling of survey data output
- Integration of central and local governance mapping
- Integration with global (FAO) and national (census) datasets (agricultural yield, health, aquaculture potential)
- Feedback and linkage into ecosystem and MICE models
- Partnerships and collaborations from several institutions within and outside of the "hotspots"
- Seek local champions and bridging organisations to take the outcomes of the research to the practical stage.
 agriculture, forestry & fisheries

Thank you







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www.marinehotspots.org/index.php/featured-projects/gulls