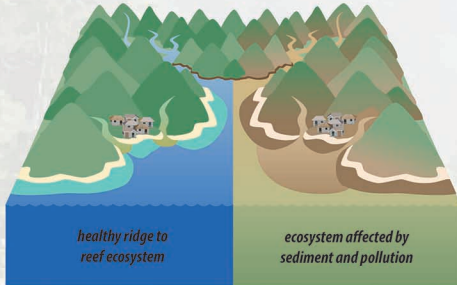


Choiseul Province

Adaptation to Climate Change

Planning from ridge to community to reef

Almost all communities in Choiseul are coastal. The terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems they depend on are closely linked by the relatively small catchment areas that connect the mountains, coastline and ocean. Ridge to reef planning integrates multiple sectors including agriculture, forestry and fisheries in order to protect what communities rely upon for their livelihoods.



Ecosystem based adaptation

Choiseul contains globally significant natural resources. These are essential in supporting the economies, lives and livelihoods of the people. Ecosystem based adaptation aims to maintain these resources and keep ecosystems healthy to meet the primary goal of reducing vulnerability.

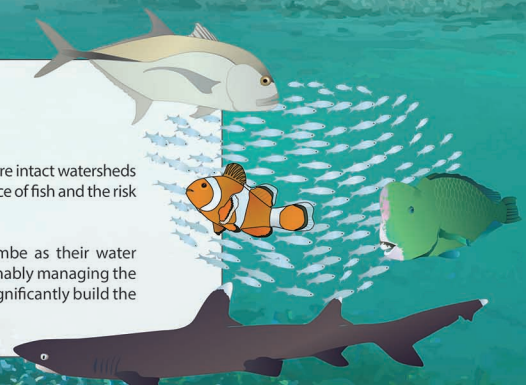
Secondary ecosystem services are also provided through this approach. For example, landslide risk can be reduced by keeping forests intact on steep slopes. Mangroves and coastal vegetation can be replanted for coastal protection. These activities also then provide sources of firewood, building materials and crops to local communities.



Protected areas protect people

Protected areas can mean a more sustainable future for Choiseul. They ensure intact watersheds provide a clean water supply, the sea will continue to provide a reliable source of fish and the risk of disasters caused by the misuse of land is minimised.

For example, communities in Central Choiseul rely on Mount Maetambe as their water catchment. Land owners from this area have expressed interest in sustainably managing the catchment for future generations and protecting the mountain would significantly build the resilience of this region of Choiseul to the affects of climate change.



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