

Session 6: What are the priority adaptation strategies required to improve livelihoods in the Torres Strait?

Climate adaptation:

“Adjustment in ecological, social or economic systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli and their effects or impacts”

(Smit et al. 2001)

..... but also applies to other drivers of change

Range of adaptation strategies

Vulnerability focus

Impact focus



Addressing drivers of vulnerability

e.g. Diversification of livelihood strategies in vulnerable areas

Building response capacity

e.g. Revegetation to reduce land degradation

Managing climate risk

e.g. Training farmers to integrate climate risk into planting decisions

Confronting climate change

e.g. Building sea walls to combat rising sea level

(McGray et al. 2007)

Step1: Identify adaptation strategies for case study islands

- Use ecosystem goods and services impacts for Business as Usual '*Northern Exposure*' scenario
- Use adaptive capacity results for islands
- Rank strategies

Activity 1: Identifying adaptation strategies

Strategy	Ecosystem service addressed	Adaptive capacity addressed	Resources needed	Stakeholder involved and role	Research needed			
1. Replant mangroves	Mangrove timber Fish habitat	Social Natural	NGO institutional capacity building Mangrove nursery	Community – support NGOs – capacity building TSRA – funds for nursery	Rate of mangrove re-growth			
2. IPAs	Reef fisheries Reef tourism	Social Human Natural	Training for community planning	Community – support TSRA – capacity building AFMA – fisheries support	Minimum size of IPA needed			

Activity 2: Are the strategies mal-adaptive?

- Mal-adaptive strategies = strategies which increase future vulnerability
- Compare adaptation strategies for case studies with future scenarios in Session 2:

Hope Island

Doug World

Torres Strait Territory

