



Women in Tanoliu community in north west area council of Shefa province is attracting pacific wild interest in its new knowledge and demonstration of growing tress in mitigation of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere

What is Climate Change?

Climate change is the long-term significant change in the average weather for a region. Climate change experienced beyond normal weather patterns over 30 year period in terms of increase in atmospheric temperature, more massive rainfall and prolonged dry period.

What causes Climate Change?

Climate change is caused by human activities that emit greenhouse gases into the air is expected to affect the frequency of extreme weather events such as drought, extreme temperatures, flooding, high winds, and severe storms.

What is Mitigation?

Mitigation to climate change consist of actions to limit the magnitude or rate of long term global warming and its related effects. Climate change mitigation measures generally involves reductions in human emissions of green house gases .

What is Adaptation?

Climate change adaptation helps individuals, communities, organisations and natural systems to deal with those consequences or impacts of climate change to our environment and livelihoods that cannot be avoided. It involves taking practical actions to manage risks from climate impacts, protect communities and strengthen the resilience of the economy and communities.

Department Contact:

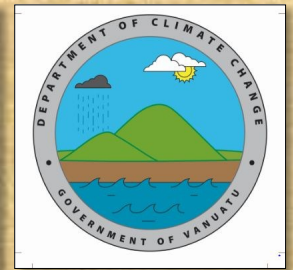
Mike Waiwai
Director,
DoCC, PMB 9054,
Port Vila, Vanuatu.
Telephone: 22160
Email: [mwai-wai@vanuatu.gov.vu/](mailto:mwai-wai@vanuatu.gov.vu)
DOCC@vanuatu.gov.vu

Visit us on the web:
www.nab.vu

DEPARTMENT OF CLIMATE CHANGE GOVERNMENT OF VANUATU



Adaptation technique of growing crops



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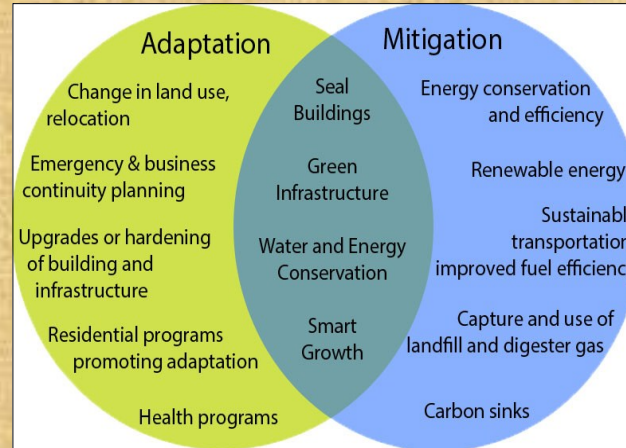
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“Working Together for a Resilient Vanuatu”



Using sustainable transport to travel place to place in protecting coastal habitats to mitigate against climate change in Vanuatu

- Using traditional and non traditional sustainable transport to reduce the green house gas emissions.
- Waste management.
- Encourage Eco tourism ventures to prevent over exploitation of natural resources.



Methods of Mitigation

- Increase in land mass of carbon sinks in terms of reforestation.
- Reduce energy demands in fossil fuels by using renewable recourses such as solar panels, water hydro power stations, wind turbine and geo thermal.
- Plant coconut trees for bio fuels.
- Planting and conservation mangroves and sea grass in coastline areas in reducing the amount of carbon from affecting marine habitats.
- Using organic fertilizer from food pills to grow food crops to reduce the green house gas emissions and reduce the amount of using chemical fertilizer.



Women take the lead on food preservation and climate change adaptation at the Nguna-Pele Marine and Land Protected Area Networks.

Methods of Adaptation

- Change planting times to fit with the current weather.
- Planting and cross breeding with other hybrid plants which are resistant to climate and resistance to drought.
- Plant more than one type of crop.
- Replant trees on hill slopes to prevent soil erosion.
- Mend leaky water pipes and taps to minimize wasting water.
- Recycle water when watering gardens.
- Turns off water taps when not in use.
- Store water in clean containers for emergencies.
- Showing support for our forest conservations activities.
- Support and respect protected areas.
- Relocate a coastal village further Inland.
- Protect coral reefs.
- Limit the extraction of sand, coral and gravel for development purpose.