



Community Climate Change Resilience check list and status¹

Village Name _____

Estimated Population - Men _____ Women _____

Key people and their roles

Ward _____ LLG _____

District _____ Province _____

This community check list allows a community to measure progress towards climate change resilience and sustainability.

If the community score is closest to column 1, it means they have a lot of work to do in that topic. They are unsustainable. They are not ready for taim nogut – drought etc. Score = 0

A middle score in column 2, simply means some progress has been made. Score 5

If the community have made great progress towards climate change resilience. Score 10 in column 3

Unsustainable, Not resilient in the face of climate change.	Community Status?			Sustainable/Resilient in the face of climate change
	1	2	3	

Community Leadership and Organisation

Leaders fail to coordinate and lead needed climate change resilience actions.				Leadership is positive and community is working together to develop increased climate change resilience.
Leaders do not allow equal participation of men and women.				Leaders encourage men and women to contribute equally.
No functioning women’s groups.				Women’s groups facilitate action in the community towards resilience.
Agricultural services from DAL are lacking.				DAL extension officers provide appropriate support towards community climate change resilience.
No other NGO / church support				This community is engaged with some

¹ This forms the basis of the European Union Climate Change Resilience Action Annual Evaluation.



				other NGO's/churches helping develop climate change resilience.
Informal training never happens in the community – they wait for external trainers				This community informally train, using materials provided.

Forest and Water management

People hunt anywhere at any time				People manage hunting land carefully – wild animals are plentiful.
Forest timbers are cut and sold and trees are disappearing/kunai grass is increasing			10	Forest is protected and good trees are plentiful
People fight over water, no sharing			X	People have agreed to share water and during stress, they share good land and water
Wild fires destroy because people just burn whenever				Community laws are in place, people are very careful not to burn during drought.

Soil management – erosion

Gardens have no sign of soil protection measures				Villagers protect their soil with contour lines of legumes, sunflower, etc.
Vertical ditches allow lots of soil and water to run freely to the big rivers				Vertical ditches have some small barriers to slow water and collect soil
				Plants are helping slow soil loss – in ditches – eg clover, forage peanut, highlands pitpit, Takai/Kuni/Dini

Soil management – Fallow and green manures/trees



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Short fallows (up to one year) are always just weeds – eg kunai etc				Green manure legumes, wild sunflower are used to improve yield of next crop.
Long fallows (>1year) are weeds – kunai etc and shrubs only				Long fallows have trees established.
Crop Diversity				
Mostly mono cropping is practiced				Indigenous crops are preserved
After drought, families have no seeds to re-start their gardens.				Families have safe, dry seeds put aside for re-planting of diverse crops.
Yam is not grown.				Yam is an important food resilience crop.
Only traditional, high cyanide potential cassava is grown.				The community are aware of cyanide danger and are growing low cyanide NARI cassava.
Only traditional sweet potato is grown				Families are planting a wide range of sweet potato, including early maturing/ drought tolerant lines from NARI.
Very few beans are grown				Families use a wide range of beans for green manure, food, and dry beans for taim nogut.
Very few green leafy vegetables are grown.				A wide range of traditional and new vegetable crops add to family nutrition.
No wheat is grown.				Families grow, process and eat wheat, as well as storing for taim nogut.
No rice is grown.				Families grow, process and eat rice, as well as storing for taim nogut.
Pest and Disease Management				
Only some chemical sprays used				Integrated pest management is regularly practiced (eg Derris, Neem, Tephrosia, Chilli sprays)



Food Preservation and Processing

Families do not have any garden food stored for drought/taim hangre				Many families have stored food – eg dry corn and bean seeds (regularly checked for weevils), and dry kaukau and cassava flour or chips.
No dried fruits – eg Mango, Papaya and pineapple.				Families have dried fruit to enjoy or sell.
				Smoking fish
Families have no cooking/selling of processed garden foods				Families are regularly processing excess food into saleable food products
Livestock do not benefit from any processed garden food, beyond cooked tapiok/kaukau.				Families process excess food into livestock feeds.

Livestock

Crop lands ero				

Frost

No community agreements in place around sharing land unaffected by frost.				

Salinity, Sea level rise, atoll gardens

No sharing of garden land affected by salinity				Community agreements are in place to help those with salt damaged gardens.
Organic matter regularly burnt				Villagers value organic matter to help in



				garden fertility and moisture retention.

- During good weather, the community agree how to share water when drought comes.
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Forest

Fire

Food storage

Agreement

The community leadership create a written agreement that clan leaders sign and commit to.



Evaluation

What are some things you really enjoyed during this training?

What things did not help you?

What things are you going to go home and do in your garden?

Remember – share the things you learned with others – please.

