



Sheet 1

What is CLIPSSA?

To help the South Pacific islands with their adaptation strategies, the CLIPSSA (Pacific Climate, Local Knowledge and Adaptation Strategies) research-action programme is working to build bridges between public stakeholders, researchers working on how knowledge is created and passed on to adapt to climate change (anthropologists, geographers) and those interested in the future climate of the islands and its impact on agriculture (climatologists, agronomists).

Objective: The aim is to produce research results that will inform, equip, and support the climate change adaptation capacity of New Caledonia, French Polynesia, Wallis-and-Futuna, and Vanuatu. In each territory, the technical assistants will continue to support public policies by utilizing the produced results.

Launched in 2021, CLIPSSA is jointly led by the French Development Agency (AFD), the French Research and Development Institute (IRD), and Météo-France, in close collaboration with the public authorities in the four territories that are concerned.



Study area: agriculture, and related water resources

Climate change impacts on the South Pacific islands' residents are increasing, affecting a wide range of sectors, including coastal erosion, development, health, energy, fishing, and agriculture. It is specifically on this last subject that the CLIPSSA project teams are focusing their research, in particular, by examining the link between agricultural practices and the related water resources.

Why this?

-  Agriculture poses significant challenges in terms of food and economic security
-  Concrete problems are already present and have been identified on the ground
-  Local players are looking for analytical tools to help them organise their actions more effectively

A closer look to CLIPSSA : three geographical levels of intervention

The archipelago / macro scale

Objectives :

Identify and define the changes expected at the studied archipelagos' scales (at 20 km). Build the needed knowledge base to characterise the associated risks and hazards to these changes.

Knowledge provided :

Georeferenced databases and maps on climate risks, their variables and their impacts, over 20 km and 2.5 km.

Future uses :

Regional thematic workshops. Planned at the end of the project, these meetings will make it possible to assess other sectoral risks and to project Future research needs.

The island / meso scale

Objectives :

On selected specific territories, simulate the risks to agriculture and the management of Agricultural water.

Knowledge provided :

Georeferenced databases and maps on climate risks, their variables, and their impacts, over 20 km and 2 km. Modelling the impacts on agriculture and water.

Future uses :

Support for operational planning in the fields of agriculture and water management.

The municipality / micro scale

Objectives :

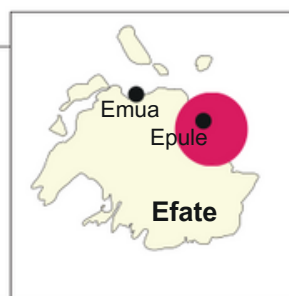
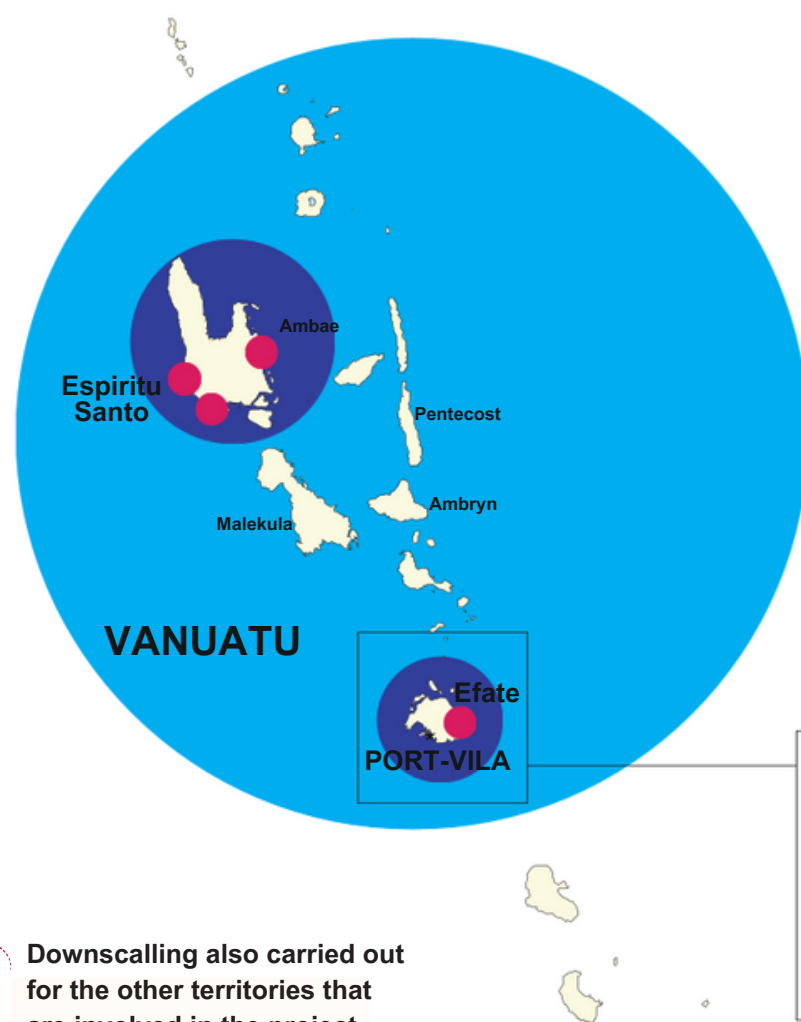
Assess the vulnerability, resistance and resilience of local territorial systems (pilot sites included in the meso study).
Identify the barriers and levers to adaptation.

knowledge input :

- Databases of local knowledge making it possible to cope with climate change , including an analysis of their dynamics (who holds them, how they circulate, etc).
- Knowledge and decision-making methods synthesis.

Future uses :

Advice and support for the organisation of knowledge sharing and the implementation of a dedicated local governance system.



Downscaling also carried out for the other territories that are involved in the project.

Find out more about



<https://clipssa.org>

