Salinization of Coastal areas in Low-lying atolls and Islands

- Salinization of soil in Pacific Islands and especially on low-lying atolls is a serious threat to their food security.
- Innovative adaptive strategies and measures are required to counter/minimize the impacts of saltwater intrusion and sea-sprays

(Mataki)

The impacts of “afforestation and deforestation” on food security in the Pacific Islands

- Afforestation and deforestation pose both positive and negative implications on food security in the Pacific islands.
- CDM, Biofuel possibilities, in addition to plantation timber may have unintended negative impacts on the environment and strain primary food production (agricultural and wild harvests) unless they are properly assessed and implemented.

(Mataki)

Strengthening adaptation with improved knowledge and capacity in the Pacific islands

- The Pacific region suffers from limited and the lack thereof of credible scientific knowledge and capacity to analyze at various scales (vertical and horizontal) the impacts of climate change on agriculture and forestry.
  - This exacerbated by under-resourced R&D and other factors.
- The application of the precautionary principle and promotion of win-win adaptation measures alone may not be sustainable in the long term.
- The knowledge and capacity gaps need to be addressed to ensure food security.

(Mataki)

Gender imperatives of climate change impacts

- Response to climate change should include gender imperatives especially the impacts of climate change on the roles of men and women and their implications on food security.
- For example
  - Pacific women more than men are dependent on inshore fisheries for food and livelihood. Climate change is an additional stress to inshore fishery and is well poised to limit the role of women in securing protein supply and earning income.

(Mataki)