

INDEX

Note: Page numbers followed by “n” indicate end notes.

- Accessibility, 203–204
- Accident, 12
- Adaptation, 4
 - and environmental change, 137–138
 - strategies in climate hazards, 126–129
- Adaptive capacity, 115–116
- Adaptive migration, 196
- Adaptive responses, 136
- Advisory Group on Climate Change and Human Mobility (AGCCHM), 197, 209ⁿ²
- Agricultural activities, 97
- Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), 168
- ArcGIS 10.3, 122
- ArcMap, 68
- Asia-Pacific as risk-prone region, 2–3
- Asian Development Bank (ADB), 199
- Autonomous responses, 136
- Avalanche risk, 59

- Ba River Catchment, 61–63, 88
- Black mangrove crab (*Metopograpsus messor*), 68
- ‘Building back better’, 13–14, 19–22

- Cambodian case study
 - comments on limitations of research, 129
 - coping mechanisms and adaptation strategies, 126–129
 - data analysis, 122
 - local vulnerabilities to environmental hazards, 124–126
 - methods to assess CBA, 116–118
 - perceptions of environmental changes and climate-related hazards, 122–124
- PGIS, 117
- research design, 119–122
- results, 122
- rice, 114–115
- study area, 118–119
- vulnerability and adaptive capacity, 115–116
- Cambodian Climate Change Strategic Plan, 139
- Cancun Adaptation Framework (2010), 194
- Cassava, 69–70
- Causality, 203
- Climate adaptation strategy, insurance as, 168–169
- Climate change, 60–61, 88, 91, 114, 136, 196
- Climate change adaptation (CCA), 4, 116, 168–169
 - political shift to planned relocation as form, 195–196
- Climate Change Division of Ministry of Finance (CDD), 201
- Climate-induced disasters, 3–4
 - in Asia-Pacific region, 4–5
 - iTaukei*, 5–6
 - making of Asia-Pacific as risk-prone region, 2–3
 - private household insurance, 6–7
- Climate-induced migration, 195–196
- Climate-related hazards, 122–124
- Climate-sensitive activities, 89
- Climatological events, 3

- Commune Development Plans, 141–142
- Community, 2
- conducting assessments, 35–36
 - in disaster response, 27–28, 52–53
 - homogenous notions of
 - heterogeneous communities, 37–38
 - involvement, 138
 - participation in NGO responses to disaster, 39–41
 - responses to disaster, 33–35
 - views in communities about responding agencies, 35
- Community-based adaptation (CBA), 116, 160, 168–169, 183.
- See also* Rural livelihoods adaptation
 - methods to assess CBA, 116–118
 - strategies in SIDS, 169–171
- Coping strategies, 116
- in climate hazards, 126–129
- Customary forms of insurance in SIDS, 175–176
- Cyclone Namu (1986), 40
- Cyclone Winston, 70, 73, 77, 82*n*2, 88, 93, 95, 102–103
- Deforestation, 123
- Dei Doh Kraom, 118, 152
- Dependency, 48–49
- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GIZ), 200
- Development opportunity, 194, 200, 208
- Disaster, 3, 12–13. *See also* Climate-induced disasters
- building back better', 20–21
 - disastering genders, 89–92
 - doing development differently, 21–22
 - as opportunity for alternatives, 20
 - recovery, 3
 - situating risk, 21
- Disaster management cycle, 27
- Disaster response, 3–4, 29
- communities and NGOs in, 33–41
 - communities in, 27–28
 - dependency and opportunism, 48–49
 - factors enhancing or constrain agencies in, 45
 - insufficient contextual experience, 45–46
 - roles and responsibilities, 46–47
 - touting experience not appreciated, 47–48
 - transitioning between community development and disaster response, 49–50
- Disaster risk reduction (DRR), 12
- analysis of global disaster risk management frameworks, 14–22
 - constructing disasters as opportunities for development, 12
 - linking disasters to development, 13–14
 - naturalising disaster, 12–13
- Discourse analysis, 30–32
- Diversification, 159
- Diversified livelihoods, 97–99
- Drought, 78, 122
- Earthquakes, 58
- El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO), 61
- Engendering disasters, 89–92
- Environmental change, 122–124, 137, 161*n*1
- adaptation and, 137–138
 - impacts of on livelihoods, 136
 - local knowledge for adaptation to, 60–61
 - rural livelihoods adaptation to, 148–160
 - and temporal variation, 136–137
- Environmental determinism, 12
- Environmental hazards, 168
- 'Environmental refugee' concept, 195
- Expatriates, 45–48
- Fa'asamoa*, 176, 187–188
- Feminisation of vulnerability, 89

- Fiji, planned relocation in, 197–201
- Fiji Catchment, 61–63
- Fiji Locally Managed Marine Areas (FLMA), 80
- Fiji Meteorological Service (FMS), 198
- Flash flooding, 126
- Flood(ing), 30–31, 59
 - risk management, 174
- Focus groups, 32–33
- Forced displacement, 194–197
- Framing migration, 195–196
- Gender, 6
 - blindness, 91
 - and disasters, 104–107
 - diversified livelihoods and changing gender roles, 97–99
 - gendered roles analysis in Fiji's disaster landscapes, 94
 - inequalities, 94
 - in NGO responses, 44–45
 - perceptions of vulnerability to disasters, 99–102
 - post-disaster recovery, 102–104
 - responsibilities and livelihoods within household, 95
 - roles and Cambodia, 139
 - woman's place as provider, 95–97
- Gendered vulnerability, 107
- Geographic information systems (GIS), 117
- Global disaster risk management frameworks
 - analysis of, 14
 - disasters as opportunity for alternatives, 20–22
 - Hyogo Framework for Action (2005–2015), 16–18
 - Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015–2030), 18–20
 - Yokohama Strategy and plan of action for safer world, 14–16
- Global Positioning Systems, 117
- Global resilience, 16–17
- Google Earth Pro, 68
- Green mangrove crab (*Scylla paramamosain*), 68
- Heterogeneous communities,
 - homogenous notions of, 37–38
- Homogenous notions of heterogeneous communities, 37–38
- Household
 - adaptation strategies, 160
 - insurance, 169
 - with natural Perils insurance, 179–184
 - participation, 7
- Humanitarian organisations, 28–29
- Hydrological events, 3
- Hyogo Framework for Action (2005–2015), 16–18
- Inalienability of Indigenous land, 199
- Inclusiveness of NGO responses, 41–45
- Index-based insurance products, 173–174
- Indian Ocean tsunami, 18
- Indigenous knowledge, 117
- Individual hazards, 58
- Individual responsibility for adaptation, 171–175
- Inherent variability region in rainfall patterns, 146
 - significance and interpretation, 147–148
 - temporal analysis of average inter-annual rainfall, 146–147
- Insurance, 173
 - as climate adaptation strategy, 168–169
- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), 116, 168, 194
- Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, 194
- International Organization for Migration (IOM), 194, 209n3
- Interpreted disasters, 28
- Interrelated hazards, 58
- Intersectionality of exclusion, 50–52
- Interviews, 93

- (In)visible agents, 52–53
iTaukei, 60–61, 63, 88, 92, 199
- Kastom*, 30
Kava (Piper methysticum), 96, 109n1
 Kbal Kaoh, 152–156
 Kratie Province, 115, 140
Kumara, 69–70
- Labelling techniques, 12
 Land challenges of relocation in Fiji, 198–200
 Landscapes of multiple hazards, 78–79
 Landslides, 58–59
 Livelihood
 and disasters, 104–107
 diversification, 92
 livelihood-based challenges of relocation in Fiji, 198–200
 of multiple hazards, 78–79
 Local knowledge, 19–20, 82n1, 117
 for adaptation to environmental change, 60–61
 in preparing for and responding to hazards, 79–81
 Local vulnerabilities to environmental hazards, 124–126
 Lord Howe settlement, 42–43
 Lower Mekong Basin (LMB), 136, 138
- Mana*, 68
 Market exchange, 160
Mataqali, 199, 209n4
 Mekong River, 114–115, 118
 and Cambodia, 138–139
 Meteorological droughts, 61–62
 Meteorological events, 3
 Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family (MWYCF), 41, 43
 Mixed-method approaches, 136
 Moana Declaration, 207, 209n7
 Mobility, 159
 Moral hazard, 173–174
 Mosquito-borne illnesses, 124
- Multiple hazards
 landscapes, livelihoods and cumulative impacts of, 78–79
 qualitative approaches to understanding impact of, 59–60
- Narrative inquiry approach, 26, 30–32
 National Adaptation Plans, 197
 National Disaster Management Office (NDMO), 35, 49
 Natural hazards, 58
 school approach, 13
 Naturalising disaster, 12–13
 Navala, 73–77
 Nawaqarua, 68–73
 Neoliberal rationality, 16
 Neoliberalism, 174
 Non-climatic factors, 3
 Non-food item kits (NFI kits), 44–45, 52
- Non-governmental organisation (NGO), 5, 26, 28–29, 53
 breadth of NGO consultation, 36–37
 community participation in NGO responses to disaster, 39–41
 disaster for people with disabilities, 42–
 gender, 44–45
 targeting and inclusiveness of NGO responses, 41
 and volunteers, 38
 youth, 41–42
- Ocean earthquake, 14
 Opportunism, 48–49
 Ou Lung, 118, 149–152
- Pacific Conference of Churches (PCC), 201
 Pacific Islands, 88
 Participatory approach, 59
 analysis, 67–68
 burden of disaster, 58–59
 Fiji and Ba River Catchment, 61–63
 findings, 68

- landscapes, livelihoods and
 - cumulative impacts of multiple hazards, 78–79
- local knowledge for adaptation to environmental change, 60–61
- local knowledge in preparing for and responding to hazards, 79–81
- Navala, 73–77
- Nawaqarua and Votua, 68–73
- participatory mapping, 77–78
- qualitative approaches to understanding impact of multiple hazards, 59–60
- research design and data collection, 65–67
- research objectives, 61
- study site, 63–65
- Participatory geospatial approaches, 59
- Participatory GIS (PGIS), 117
- Participatory mapping, 5, 68, 93, 117, 122
- Participatory research in Kratie Province, Cambodia
 - adaptation and environmental change, 137–138
 - daily routine diaries, 145–146
 - environmental change and temporal variation, 136–137
 - gender roles and Cambodia, 139
 - inherent variability region in rainfall patterns, 146–148
 - Mekong River and Cambodia, 138–139
 - observations, farm walks and structured conversations, 146
 - qualitative data gathered through participatory processes, 144
 - quantitative biophysical data, 143–144
 - research aim and objectives, 139–140
 - research approach, 143
 - rural livelihoods adaptation, 148–160
 - seasonal calendar workshops, 144–145
 - study site, 140–143
- People-centred approach, 18–19
- PERSIAN-CDR, 143–144
- Place-based impacts of relocation, 206–208
- Planned relocation
 - in Fiji, 197
 - Fiji's relocation guidelines and link to long-term development objectives, 200–201
 - findings, 202
 - land and livelihood-based challenges, 198–200
 - as pathway to 'transformative development', 196–197
 - perspectives on causality and responsibility, 203
 - perspectives on place-based impacts of relocation, 206–208
 - perspectives on planned relocation as 'adaptation', 203–206
 - research methodology, 201–202
 - sudden and slow-onset triggers of relocation, 198
 - voluntary, 194–197
- Political shift to planned relocation, 195–196
- Post-disaster
 - recovery, 102–104
 - response by humanitarian organisations, 28–29
- PostColonial feminism, 89–92
- Prek Prasob, 118, 141
- Private household insurance
 - CBA strategies in SIDS, 169–171
 - customary forms of insurance in SIDS, 175–176
 - findings, 177
 - and individual responsibility for adaptation, 171–175
 - insurance as climate adaptation strategy, 168–169
 - methodology, 176–177
 - as new challenge to existing socio-cultural security networks, 184–186

- strong sense of individual responsibility for adaptation, 177–179
 - technical and self-oriented approach to adaptation, 179–184
- Private household natural perils insurance, 168
- Qualitative approach, 58–59
 - to understanding impact of multiple hazards, 59–60
- Quantitative biophysical data, 143–144
- Quantitative methods, 58
- Rapid-onset climatic hazards, 3
- Relocation, 200
- Resilience, 4, 17, 89–90, 99, 104
 - engendering disasters, disastering genders, 89–92
 - gender, livelihoods and disasters, 104–107
 - hybrid research methodology, 92
 - interviews, 93
 - journals, 93–94
 - narrating disasters, 88–89
 - narrating gender and resilience, 94–104
 - participatory mapping sessions, 93
 - Talanoa*, 92–93
 - value of social networks, 107–108
- Responsibilisation, 174
- Responsibility, 203
- Rice, 114–115
- Risk, 12
- Rural livelihoods adaptation. *See also* Community-based adaptation (CBA)
 - adaptive responses to temporal variability and environmental uncertainty, 158–160
 - daily routine diaries, 156–158
 - Dei Doh Kraom, 152
 - Kbal Kaoh, 152–156
 - key decision-making periods, 156
 - Ou Lung, 149–152
 - seasonal calendars, 148–149
 - to seasonal variability and environmental change, 148
 - Thma Reab, 149
- Samoa, 169
 - private household insurance effects in, 168–186
- Seasonal variability, rural livelihoods adaptation to, 148–160
- Semi-structured interviews, 32–33
- Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015–2030), 18
 - ‘building back better’, 19
 - people-centred approach, 18–19
 - role of local knowledge, 19–20
- Small island developing states (SIDS), 168
 - CBA strategies in, 169–171
 - customary forms of insurance in, 175–176
- Social contract, 174
- Social insurance, 52
- Social networks, value of, 107–108
- Solomon Islands, 26
 - communities and NGOs in disaster response, 33–41
 - communities in disaster response, 27–28
 - factors enhancing or constrain agencies in disaster response, 45–50
 - (in)visible agents, 52–53
 - intersectionality of exclusion, 50–52
 - narrative inquiry and discourse analysis, 30–32
 - post-disaster response by humanitarian organisations, 28–29
 - semi-structured interviews and focus groups, 32–33
 - situating disaster in cultural context of, 30
 - targeting and inclusiveness of NGO responses, 41–45
- Stori*, 32–33

- Talanoa*, 4, 32–33, 67, 88, 92–93, 101, 103, 176
- Temporal analysis of average inter-annual rainfall, 146–147
- Thematic analysis, 94
- Thma Reab, 118, 149
- Topographic maps, 121
- Traditional local risk reduction approaches, 16
- Transformative adaptation, 4
- Transformative development, 196–197
- Tropical Cyclone (TC), 88, 195
- Tsunami, 14, 59
- Turaga-ni-koro* (village headman), 66
- Typhoid, 124
- Underdevelopment, 5, 12
- United Nations (UN), 168
- United Nations Development Program (UNDP), 203
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), 171
- United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), 26
- United Nations Refugee Agency, 197
- University of the South Pacific (USP), 173
- Uraura*, 68
- Vanua*, 7, 199
- Voluntary planned relocation, 194
- planned relocation as pathway to ‘transformative development’, 196–197
- political shift to planned relocation as climate change adaptation form, 195–196
- Votua, 68–73
- Vulnerability, 4–5, 12, 15, 89–90, 115–116
- conceptualising, 106
- gendered vulnerability, 107
- no vulnerability differentiated by gender, 99–100
- perceived through experience, 100
- perceptions of disasters, 99
- preparing for disasters, 101–102
- unprepared for vulnerable, 100–101
- Window of Opportunity, 17–18
- Women
- in development, 90–91
- empowerment, 90
- place as provider, 95–97
- Yaqona* ceremony, 66, 92
- Yavusa* (tribal chiefs), 66
- Yokohama Strategy
- constructing culture of prevention, 15
- and plan of action for safer world, 14
- reconciling local and scientific knowledge, 15–16
- shying away from global accountability, 16
- Youth involvement in NGO responses, 41–42