

A Case Study of Sea Level Rise Mapping in Small Island Communities of Papua New Guinea

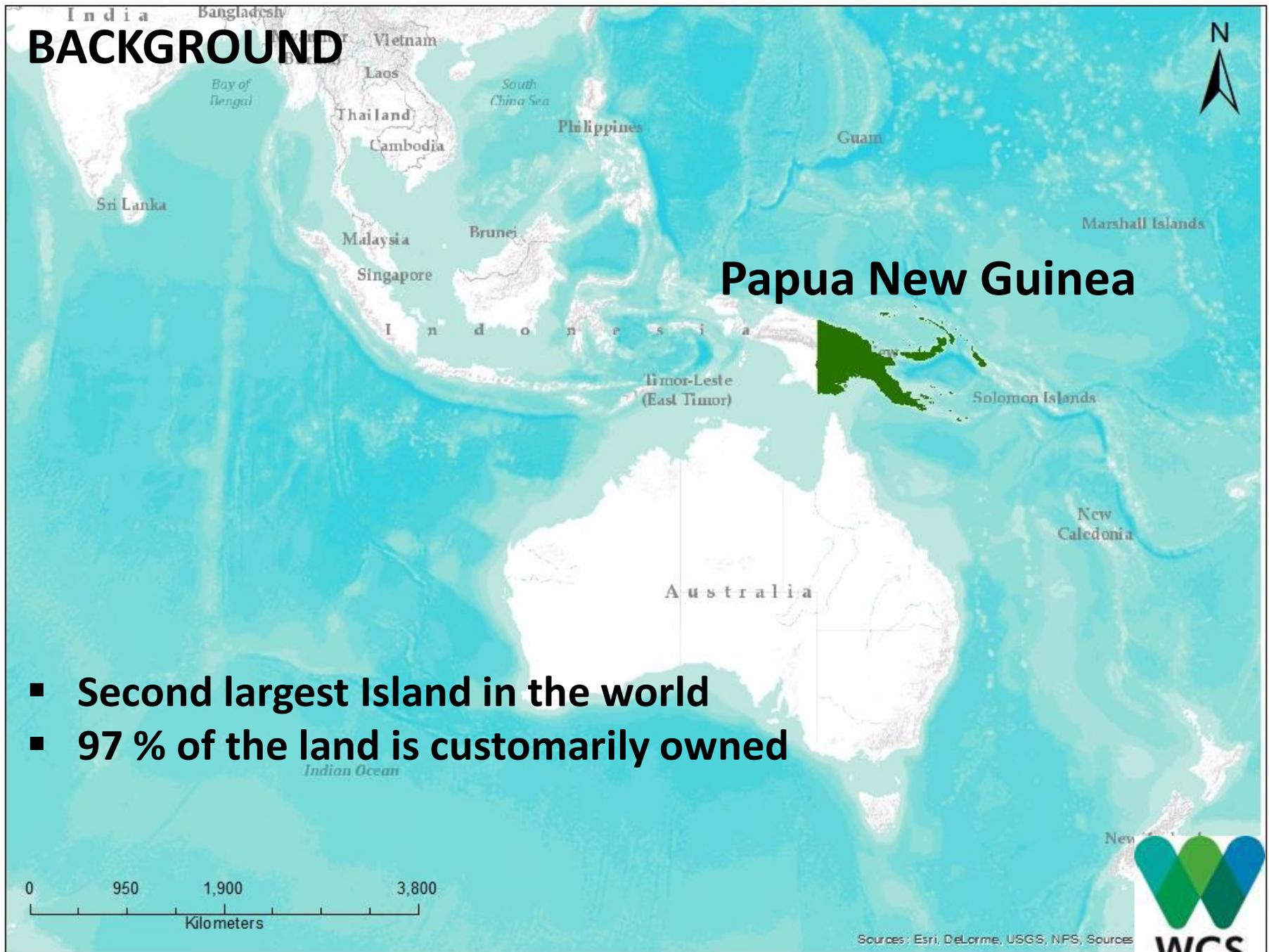
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Wildlife Conservation Society – Papua New Guinea Program



BACKGROUND



- **Second largest Island in the world**
- **97 % of the land is customarily owned**

Cultural diversity in PNG

- Most culturally diverse country on earth
- 815+ languages





520 species of land birds

80% endemic





310+ spp of frogs

95% endemic



350+ species of reptiles

80% endemic



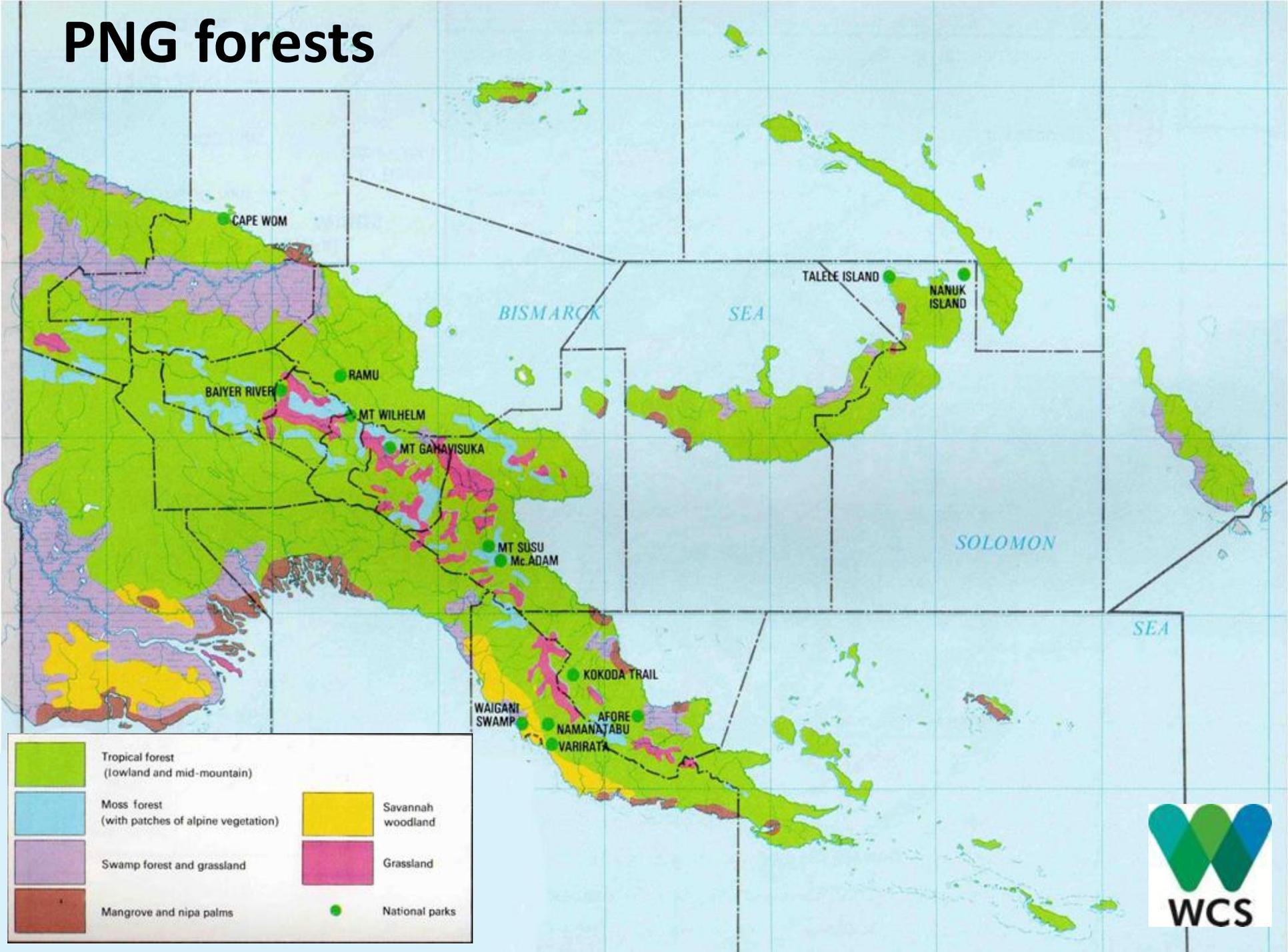
340+ spp mammals
80% endemic



PNG coast & reefs

	Area (Km ²)	Species
Coral reefs	14,500	
(hard corals)		514 (65% global)
(reef fish)		860 (30% global)
Coastline	17,000 km	
Mangroves	5400	44

PNG forests



PNG has diverse sea and landscapes



From coral reefs to large
intact forests



From alpine to lowland



From wide rivers to
narrow fiords



PNG has diverse sea and landscapes



From highlands to islands



From karst to volcanoes



From braided rivers to
boulders streams

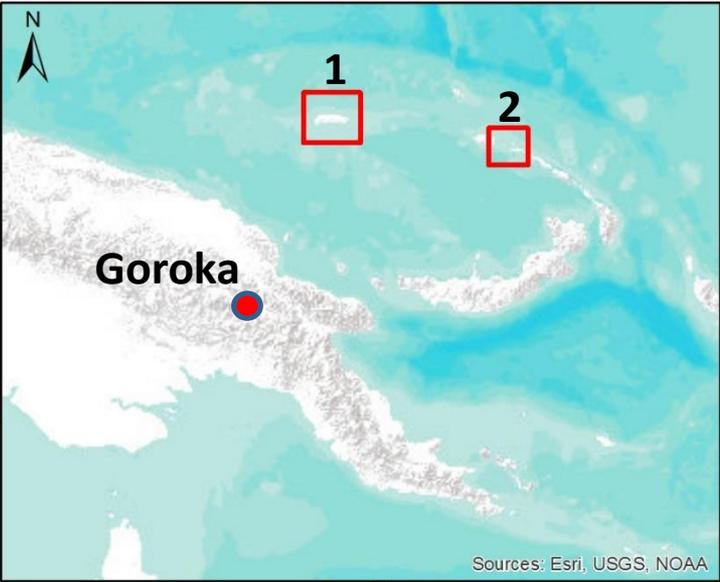


The overall vision for Papua New Guinea

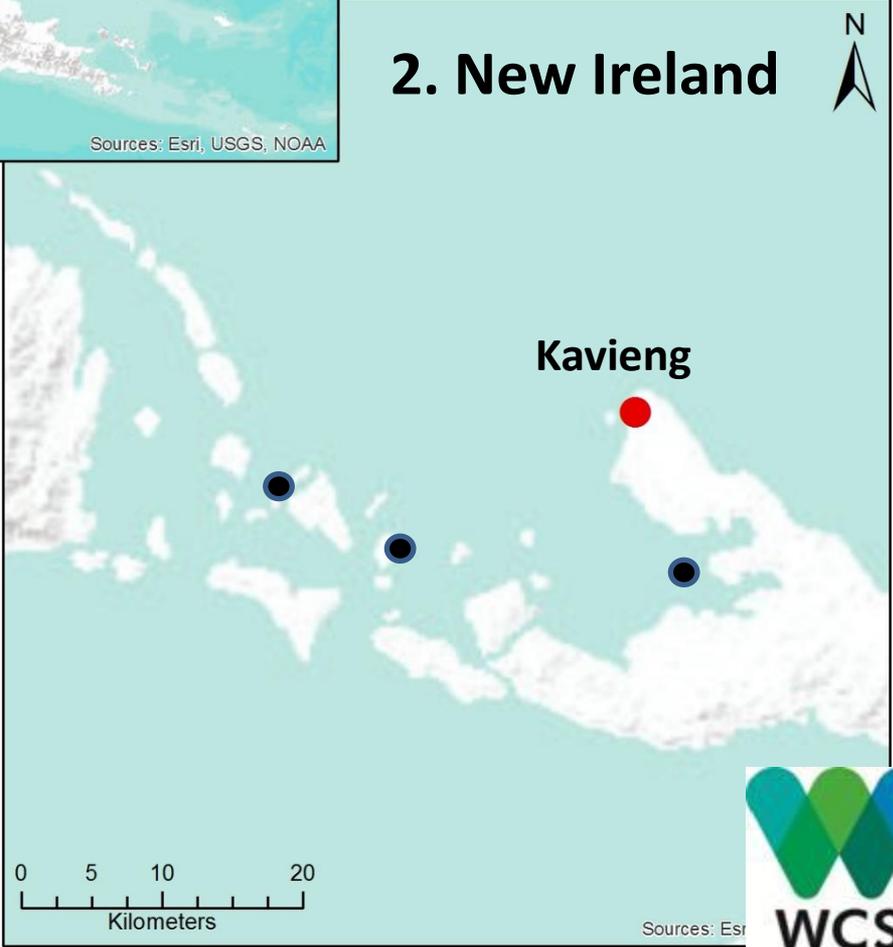
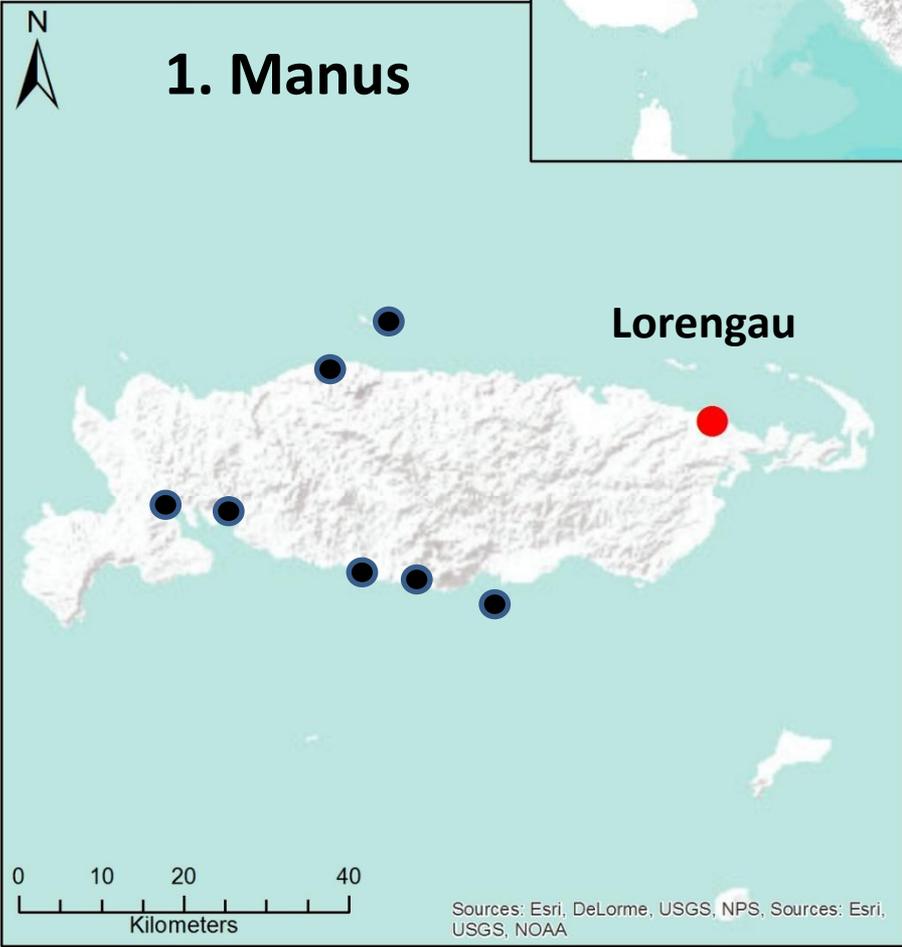
*Gutpela sindaun, gutpela solwara gutpela bus,
(Empowered people with healthy forests and seas)*



STUDY SITES



Locality of our Study Sites



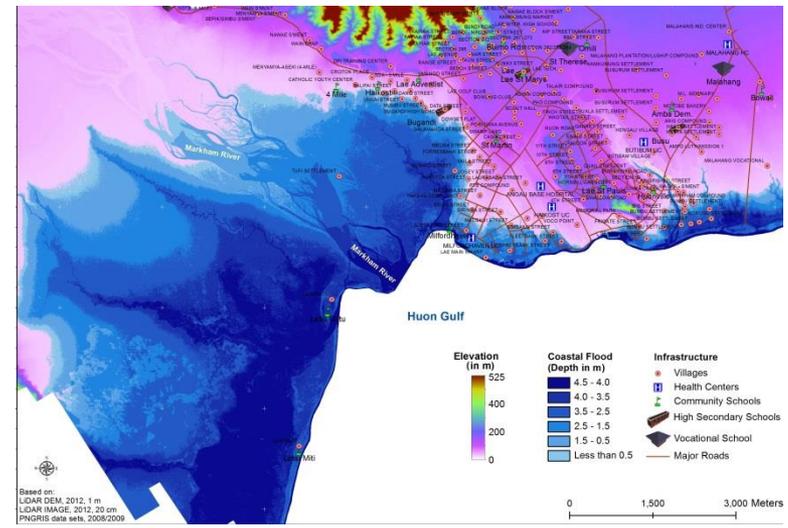
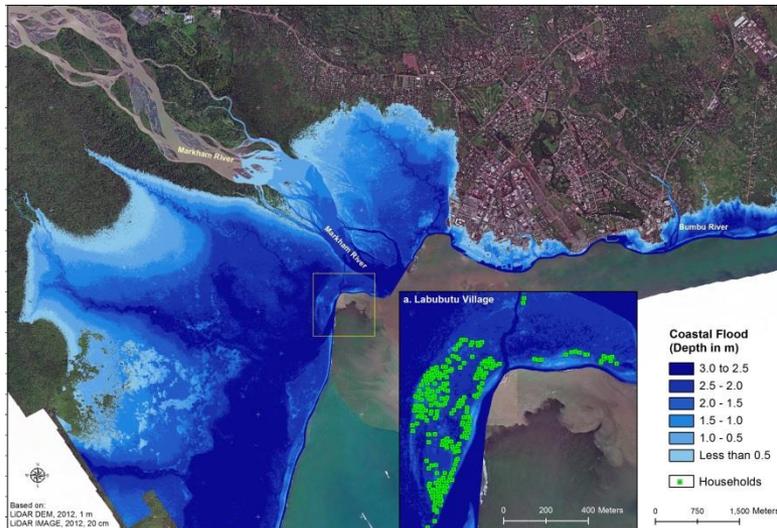
INTRODUCTION

- Atolls are threatened in the face of changing climate
- Locals have limited knowledge in this technological changing world
- Empower local participation in accurately mapping their island topography
- Develop fine scaled sea level rise maps for locals interpretation & planning



INTRODUCTION

- Sea level rise mapping is convenient, cheap and easy to learn method
- Limited access to high elevation data and expert knowledge to develop inundation models



OBJECTIVES

- Empower local participation and capacity through the exercise
- Tool for awareness and local planning for small island communities

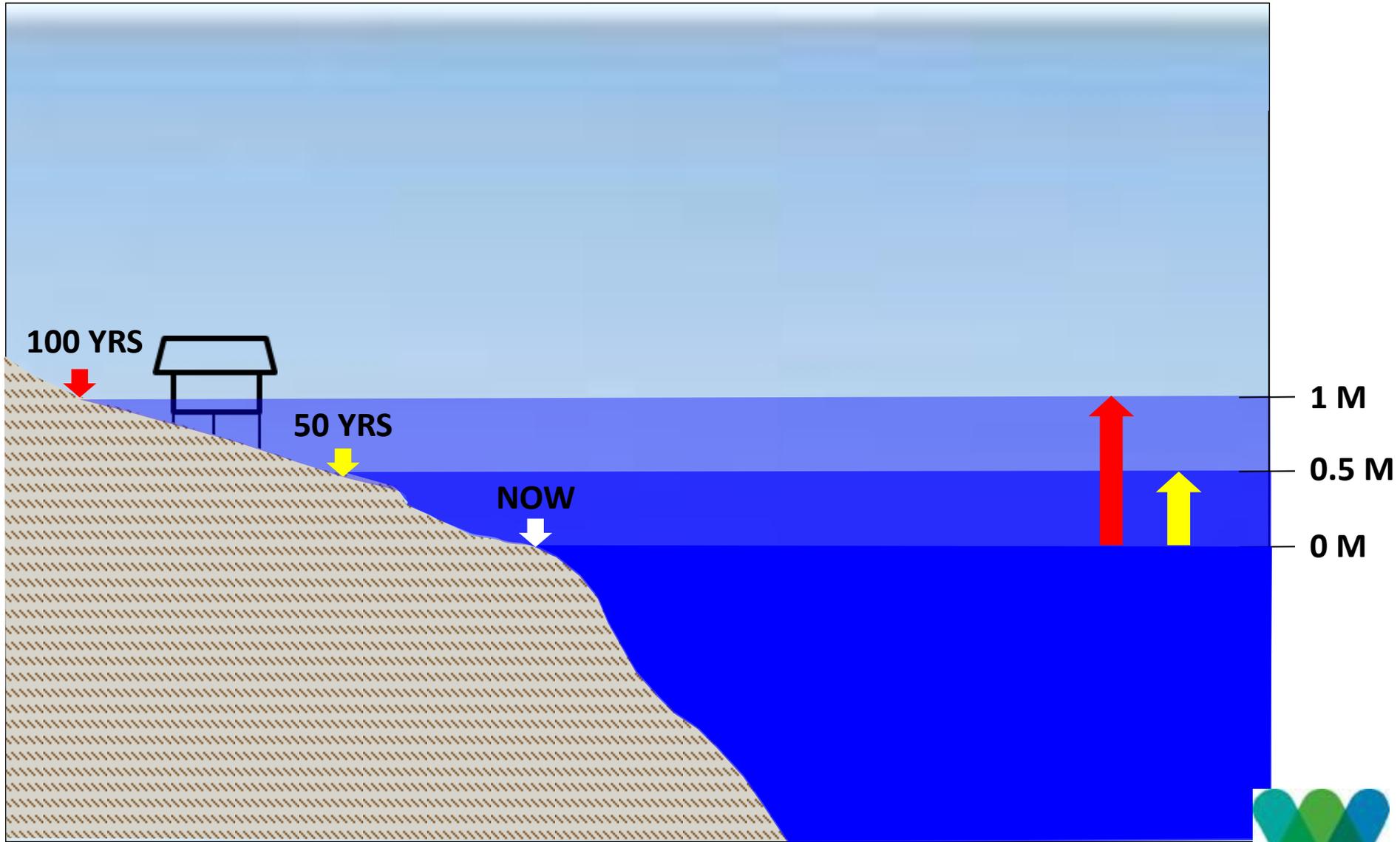


METHODS

SLR Projections (IPCC)

50 cm rise by 2050

100 cm rise by 2100



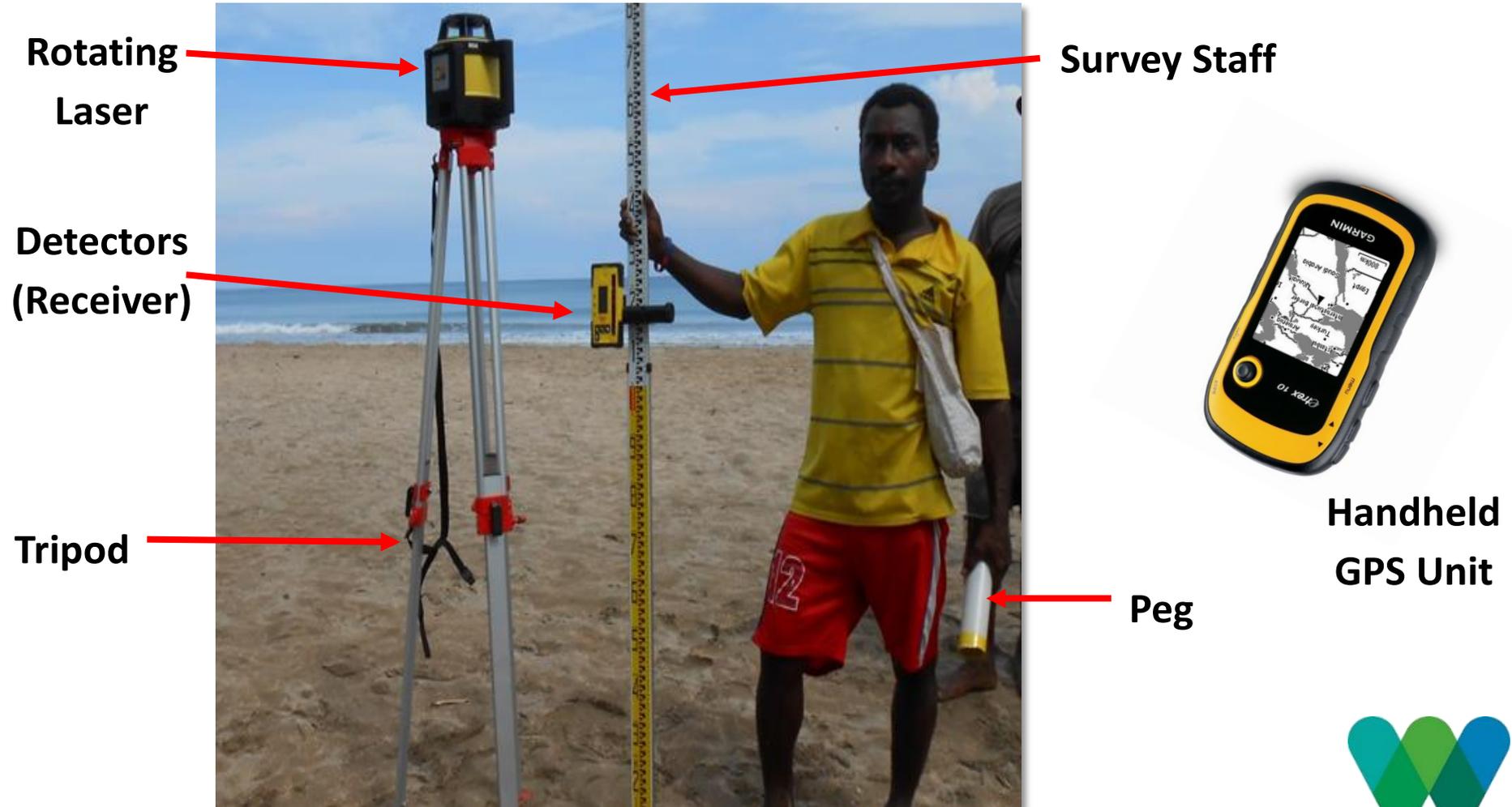
Determining Reference points

- HAT = Highest Astronomical Tide (Usually in December/January)
- Also known as Current High Water Mark / Reference point

How to determine HAT

- Observation of coastal profile (sediments/rubble berm/vegetation)
- Local knowledge

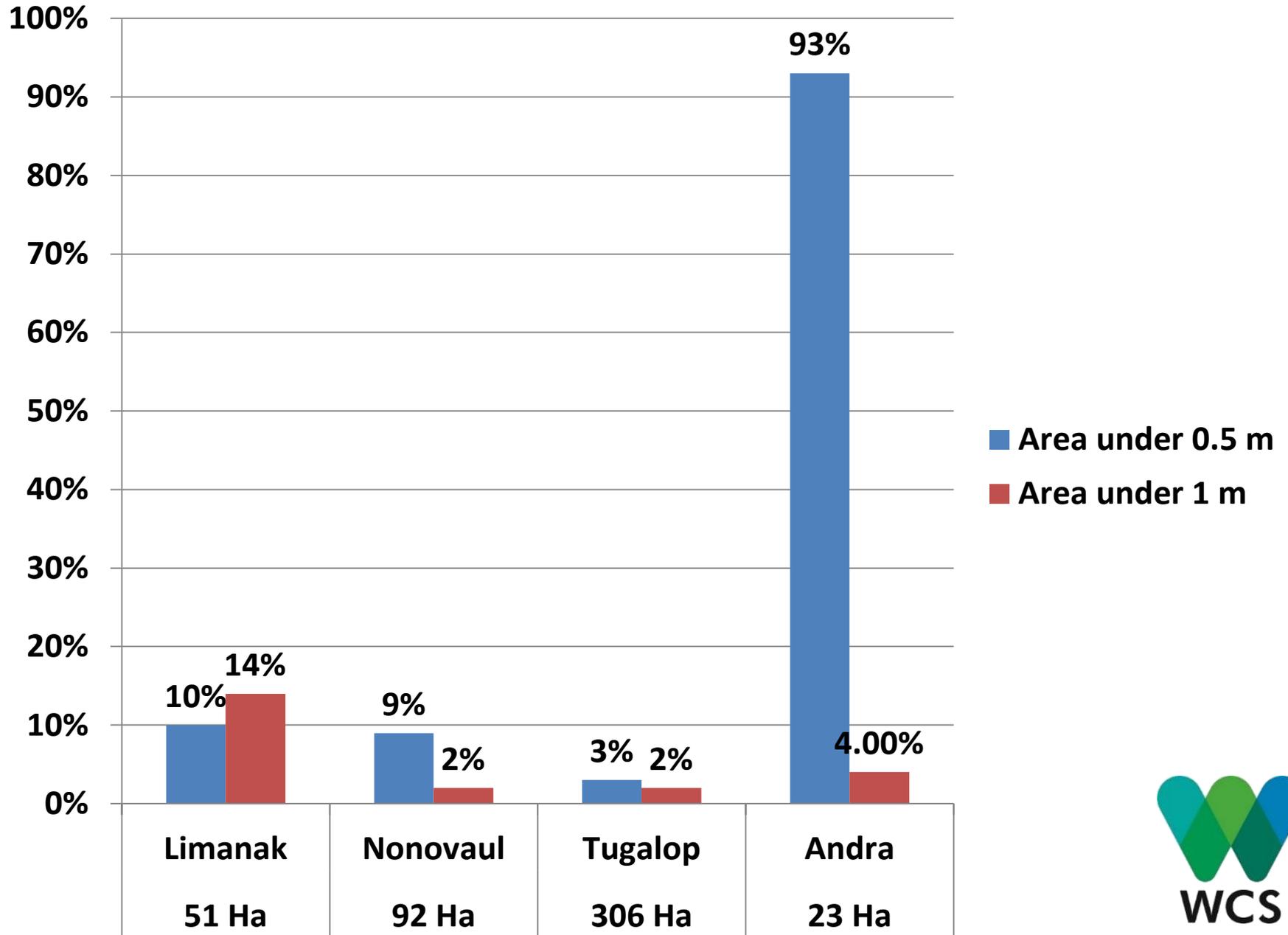
Equipment used for data collection



RESULTS

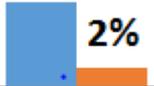
- Generate simple Sea level rise maps
- Demarcation of zones vulnerable to inundation
- A tool for local village planning & climate action plans

Vulnerability of Island by Total Land Area



Nonovaul Island
Predictive Sea Level Rise Map

9%



2%

Nonovaul

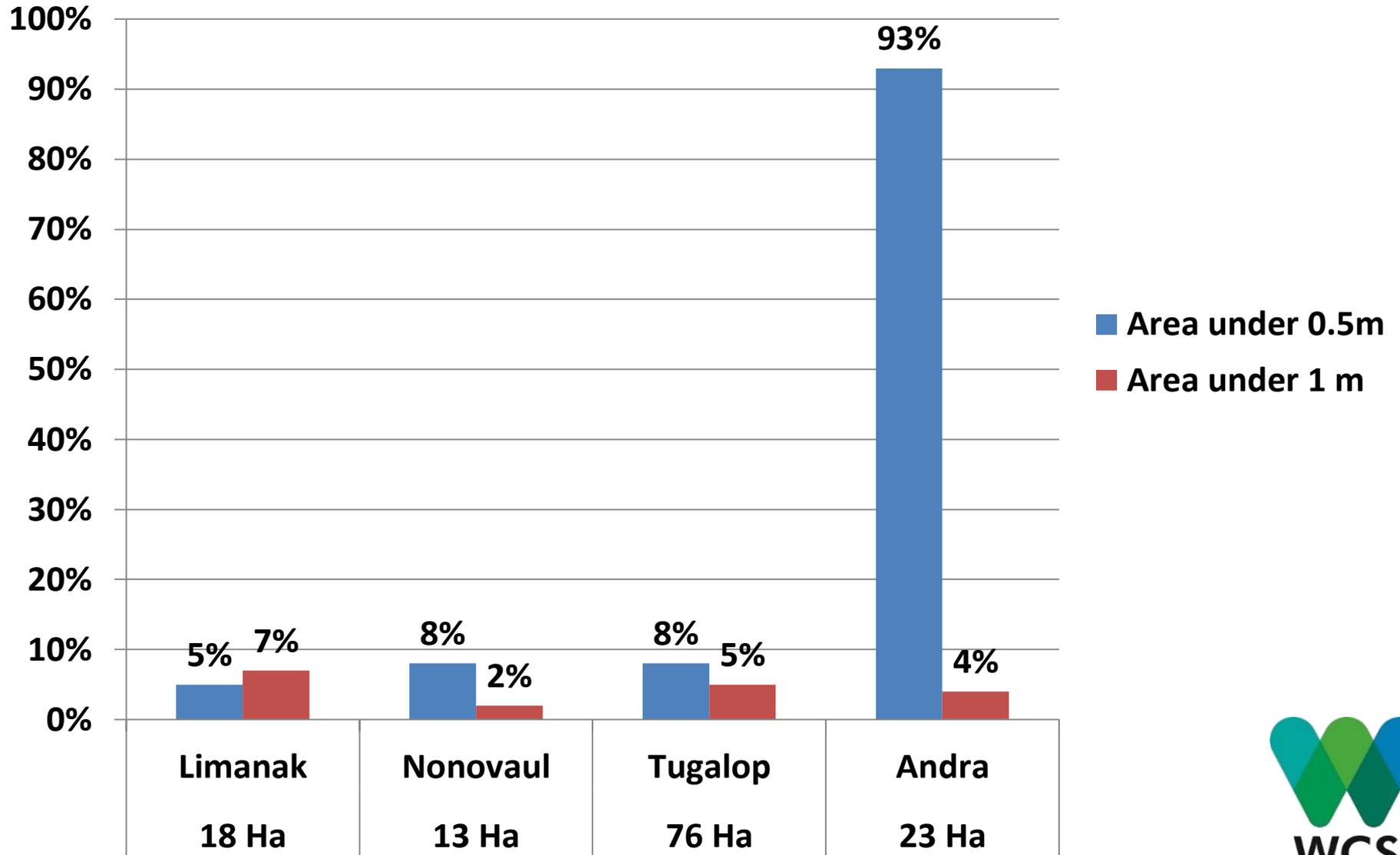
92 Ha

LEGEND

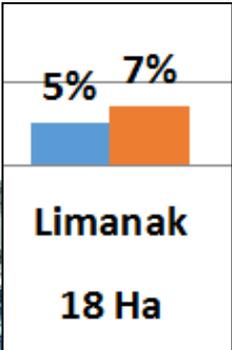
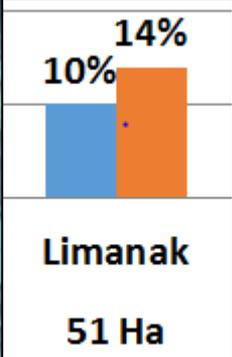
	HAT/High Water Mark	Total Island Area = 915, 154.5 m ² 100 %
	0.5 m Contour	Landuse Area/ Housing & Gardening = 125, 550.3 m ²
	1 m Contour	Area between HAT & 0.5 m = 75, 903.7 m ² = 8.3 % if landuse = 59.97 %
		Area of land between 0.5 m & 1 m = 23, 953.8 m ² = 2.6 % if landuse = 19.95 %



Vulnerability of Studied Communities by Land Suitable for Use



Limanak Island - New Ireland Province



Land Suitable for use

Mangrove patch



600 m



300 m

> 60 % of the Island area is mangrove



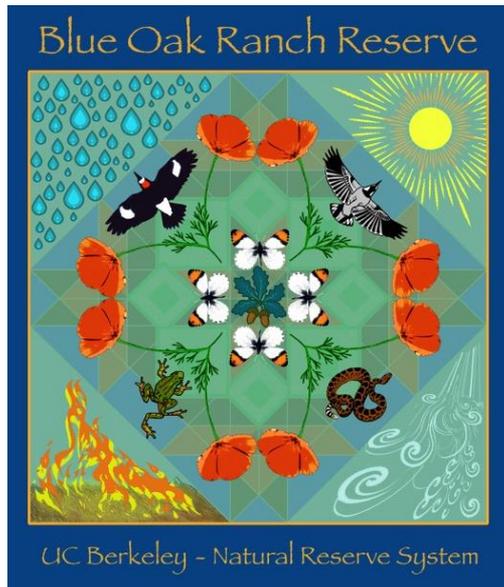
Andra Island Sea level Rise Scenario



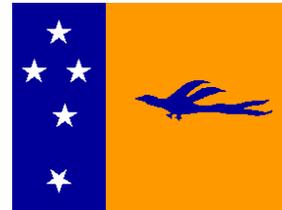
SUMMARY

- Enhance the visualisation of the area – seriously address adaptation measures
- Support Local /village level planning and Climate Action Plans
- Simplifies the context of SLR for locals to conceptualise & understand
- Push for early local actions
- Adds more weight to Climate Change Adaptation projects

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



PROJECT DONORS/PARTNERS



THANK YOU!

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QUESTIONS, COMMENTS?



CONTACT



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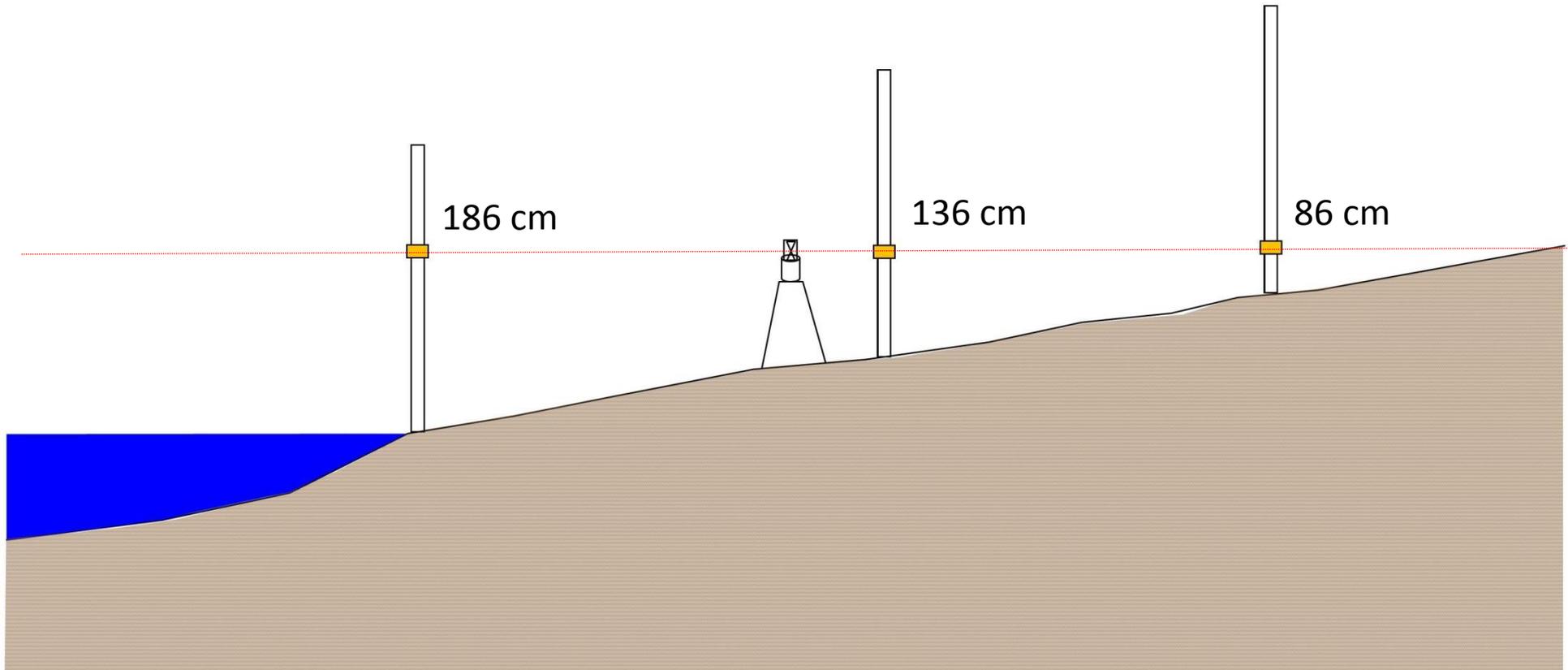
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HAT (HWM) as Reference



Reference points

