

Australia's Pacific partnerships

Using the [AusDevPortal](#), shade or circle the 15 countries receiving the most Official Development Assistance from Australia.

The top 15 countries receiving Official Development Assistance from Australia

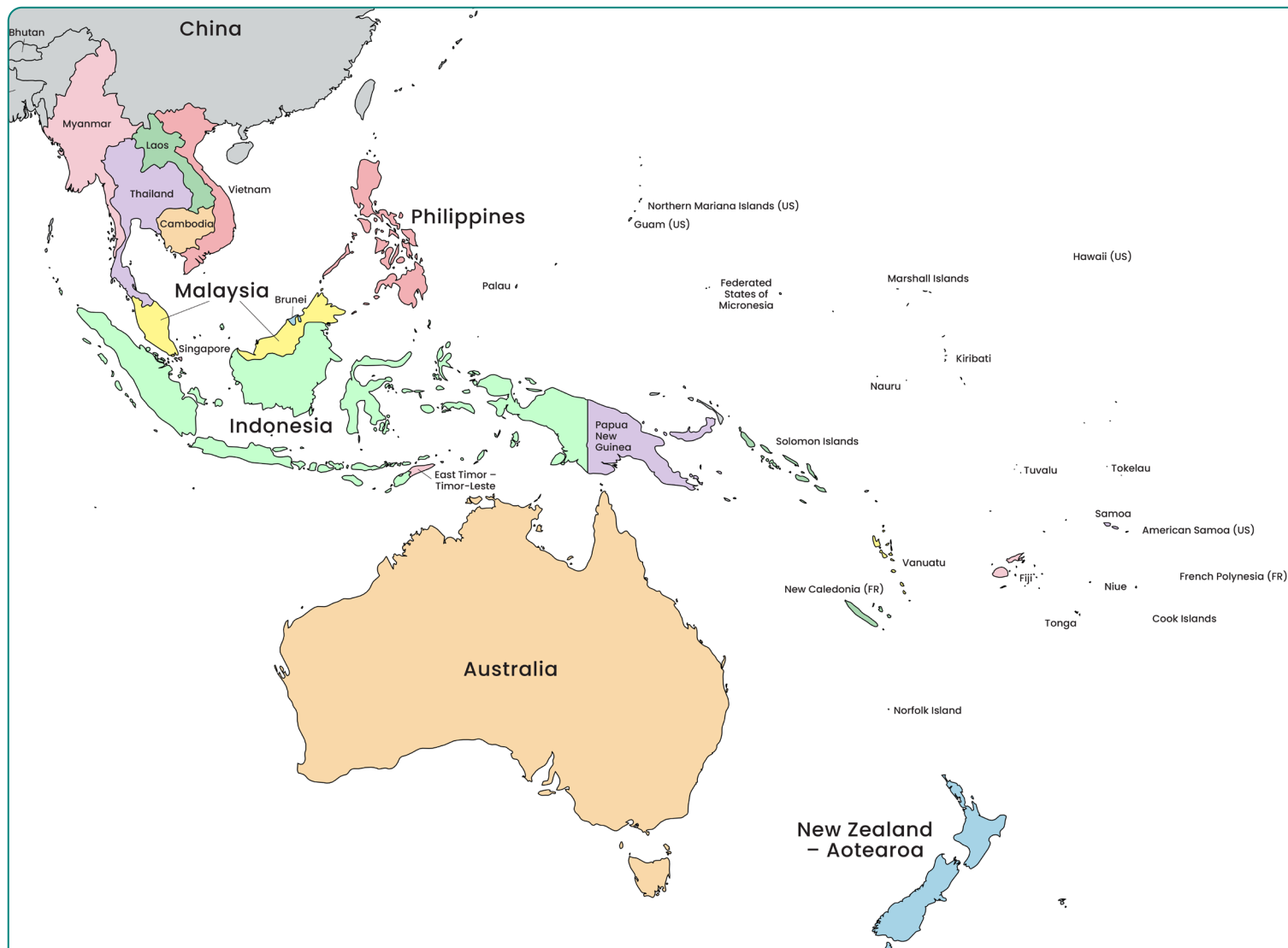


Legend

Australia's Pacific partnerships (flow map)

Using the [AusDevPortal](#) create a legend using arrows of varying widths to categorise the top 15 countries receiving Official Development Assistance from Australia.

The top 15 countries receiving Official Development Assistance from Australia



Legend

Hazard management

1) Define the term 'hazard'.



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2) There are many terms to define elements of environmental resilience. Match the word to the correct definition and example. The examples are based on a scenario where you are walking along an icy or wet footpath where accidents and falls often happen.

Term	Definition	Example
Prevention	The ability to change to survive and cope during a hazard.	Calling out for assistance after falling and spraining your ankle.
Mitigation	How possible it is that something or someone will be harmed.	Putting on shoes with rubber grip in preparation for the icy footpath.
Preparedness	Actions are taken in advance to stop harm from happening. The aim is to reduce the chance of the hazard.	Alerting pedestrians using signs to take caution on icy footpaths.
Response	The process of restoring and rebuilding.	Wearing loose shoes with no grip.
Vulnerability	Assistance or strategies needed during the hazard or immediately after.	Blocking off the footpath for pedestrians.
Adaptation	Making plans and testing them to make sure that people are ready to respond to a hazard.	Applying ice packs to your ankle for the next 24 hours.
Recovery	Actions taken to reduce the impact of a hazard, which limits the negative consequences.	Changing your walking speed on the footpaths in winter.

Assessing risks in the Pacific

- 1) Go to the webpage [Pacific regional – climate change and resilience](#) and scroll down to 'Working with Pacific partner governments'.
- 2) Select one or two of the countries, and then open the risk profile PDF for this country/these countries.
- 3) Complete the table below. Your teacher will guide you through this process or you may have access to the PowerPoint.

Table: Pacific risk assessment

Country	1) <input type="text"/>	2) <input type="text"/>
% of coastal population within 1km of the ocean		
Land area		
Total population		
% of population facing volcanic risk		
Hazards with a high likelihood		
Costs of coastal protection per year		
Climate projection		
Typhoon or cyclonic activity		
Rainfall		
Sea-level rise by 2050		

4) Identify three statistics in your table that you believe present the greatest risk for your Pacific Island nation.

5) Justify why you chose these three statistics. To justify means to give reasons. For example, the statistic you chose might suggest a risk to the environment, such as a loss of land or water pollution. Alternatively, it could pose a risk to the country's economy such as the cost to rebuild or loss of businesses, or you may have social reasons, such as people left homeless.

[illegible]

Review activity: In case of emergency

Find three to five other students who researched the risk profiles of different Pacific Island nations to you. Together read the scenario below:

Australia knows that an emergency response could be necessary in the Pacific at any time. Imagine you are in Australia's emergency response team and need to decide how to support each of the countries you studied as a hazard [choose a tsunami or cyclone] is expected within the next few hours. You have 1–2 minutes to make a decision for each of the factors listed below. There is no single correct answer.



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- 6) Which country has the highest risk of facing significant damage to any land and water resources from the hazard?

- 7) Which country is the least climate resilient to a hazard based on costs and size of population?

- 8) Rank countries in your group according to how much Australian official development assistance you would allocate, based on your assessment of their environmental resilience.

Environmental resilience strategy

Working in small groups, you will be given a hazard scenario. Most of these scenarios are based on actual disasters that have occurred. Your task is to assess the situation, research current environmental resilience initiatives that Australia is supporting, and develop a strategy or plan to ensure the country can become more climate resilient.

Activity 1: Identify the cause and effect

Hazard scenario: _____

Potential causes of the hazard: _____

The causes of this type of hazard could be _____ (circle any that are appropriate)

prevented

mitigated

adapted to

prepared for

As a group, brainstorm the potential effects of the hazard, using these four elements:

Land (for example, coastal, farming, forest environments)

Fresh water (for example, rivers, household water supplies)

Ecosystems (for example, plants, wildlife, coral, fish)

Community (including those most vulnerable)

Activity 2: Research Australia's development programs

Access the webpage [Pacific regional – climate change and resilience](#) and scroll down to 'Regional programs'. With your group, research several Australian development programs. Choose at least three that you think would help the community to strengthen their environmental resilience, covering various stages of the hazard management process. Take notes in the table below.

Australian supported program	How would it assist in managing the hazard?	Circle the type of management strategy
		Prevention Mitigation Adaptation Preparedness Response Recovery
		Prevention Mitigation Adaptation Preparedness Response Recovery
		Prevention Mitigation Adaptation Preparedness Response Recovery

Activity 3: Develop a strategy

As a group, compile your notes and create a flow chart that shows how a partnership with Australia could assist the country in your scenario. The aim is to build this country's environmental resilience and mitigate (reduce) the impacts of natural hazards.

Below is a template with examples. Some refer to actual Australian development programs.

When creating a strategy, you are considering the interconnection between communities, the land and water. You will also gain more understanding of the interconnections between people when responding to hazards.

Prevention and/or mitigation

Outline strategies and any Australian development programs that could stop or limit risks.

For example, developing community training and awareness of emergency alerts and evacuations for disasters. Planting mangroves to protect coastlines and settlements from storms surges.



Preparedness

Outline strategies and any Australian development programs that could help people be ready for this disaster.

For example, the Pacific Warehousing program ensures critical supplies are stored in accessible locations ready for distribution to affected communities when a disaster strikes.



Adaptation

Outline strategies and any Australian development programs that could change a person's behaviour.

For example, the Australian Humanitarian Partnership has assisted locals with maintaining composting as a farming practice during drought.



Response

Outline strategies and any Australian development programs that could immediately assist those affected.

For example, providing clean water, food and sanitation facilities to communities that have lost their home, with particular attention paid to those who are most vulnerable.



Recover

Outline strategies and any Australian development programs that could rebuild a community.

For example, working with other organisations such as the Australian Red Cross to coordinate teams to rebuild services, schools and medical centres.

Environmental resilience strategy for _____

