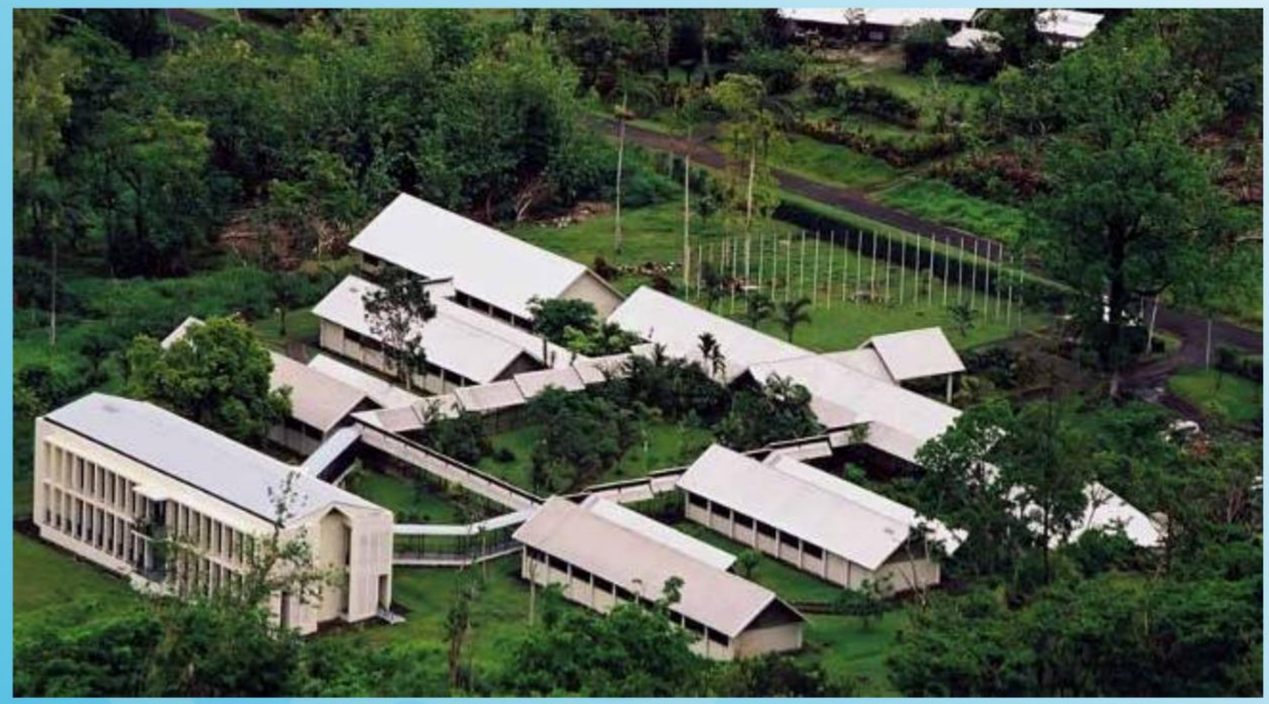
Coordinación de esfuerzos para prevenir y adaptarse a los desastres naturales, incluidos los incendios forestales, mediante el conocimiento tradicional.

Mr. Sunny Seuseu : Regional Climate Centre
Technical Adviser – SPREP Climate Science
and Information Programme.

Esquema

- ¿Qué es el conocimiento tradicional?
- Tipos de conocimiento tradicional.
- El papel de SPREP en el conocimiento tradicional.
- Conocimiento tradicional en Vanuatu.
- Proyecto Vanuatu Klaemet Infomesen blong redi, adapt mo protekt (VanKIRAP) de SPREP.
- Estrategia y proceso de conocimiento tradicional en Vanuatu.
- ¿Por qué es importante el conocimiento tradicional en la alerta temprana, la adaptación/mitigación y la resiliencia?
- Productos de comunicación del conocimiento tradicional: a nivel nacional, provincial y comunitario.

Sobre SPREP



VITAL STATISTICS

Established 1993

Based in Samoa

26 Pacific island members

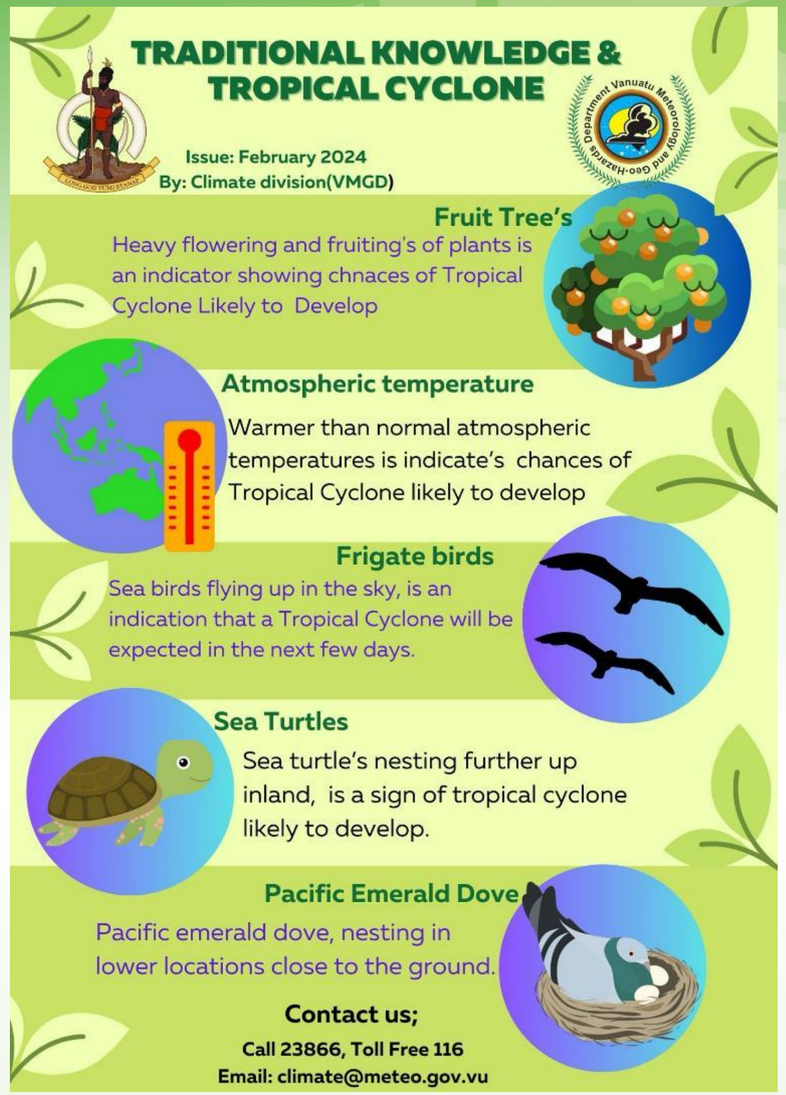
4 metropolitan country members

Over 100 staff

Mandato:
Promover la cooperación en la región de las Islas del Pacífico y brindar asistencia para proteger y mejorar el medio ambiente y garantizar el desarrollo sostenible para las generaciones presentes y futuras.

Que es conocimiento tradicional?

- El conocimiento tradicional es el saber que poseen los pueblos indígenas y no indígenas que habitan la tierra (Lynda, C et al., 2019).
- Este conocimiento puede evolucionar con el tiempo. El conocimiento tradicional está presente en muchos aspectos del modo de vida del Pacífico.
- Conocimiento tradicional vs. redes sociales, relaciones/costumbres/modo de vida
- Conocimiento tradicional vs. recursos (seguridad alimentaria e hídrica)
- Conocimiento tradicional vs. prácticas médicas (sanación)
- Conocimiento tradicional vs. conservación (terrestre/marina)
- Conocimiento tradicional y construcciones
- Conocimiento tradicional y artes visuales
- Conocimiento tradicional vs. sistemas de alerta temprana, reducción de riesgos y resiliencia



Tipos de conocimiento tradicional

1) Conocimiento Tradicional Abierto.

Abierto a todos, compartido por quienes poseen el conocimiento tradicional a través de redes.

Ejemplo: El ave fragata significa mal tiempo.

2) Conocimiento Tradicional Reservado.

- Reservado para familiares cercanos y clanes.
- Transmitido oralmente.

No todos tienen acceso.

Ejemplo: Cómo provocar la lluvia en Vanuatu.

El papel de SPREP con conocimiento tradicional

1. El cambio climático representa una amenaza existencial para los pequeños estados insulares en desarrollo del Pacífico.
2. Muchas de nuestras comunidades en el Pacífico utilizan el conocimiento tradicional.
3. La Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático reconoce la necesidad de fortalecer el conocimiento, las tecnologías, las prácticas y los esfuerzos de las comunidades locales y los pueblos indígenas para abordar y responder al cambio climático.
4. El Panel Intergubernamental sobre el Cambio Climático (IPCC), en su informe reciente, reconoce el valor del conocimiento tradicional como una herramienta vital en la lucha para mitigar la creciente crisis climática: un enfoque sin arrepentimientos.

SPREP Plan Estrategico: Conocimiento Tradicional

SPREP's Vision:	Livelihoods and natural heritage in harmony with Pacific cultures.
Strategic Focus:	Integration of traditional knowledge with technical capacity.
Regional Goal 1: Climate Change Resilience	Integration approach, linking science and traditional knowledge for decision-making.
Regional Goal 4: Environment Governance	Objective 4.5: Strengthen synergies between science, policy, and traditional and local knowledge to guide decision making.
Organisation Goal 1 – Information, Knowledge & Communications	Ensure traditional knowledge is collected, managed, and accessible to Members.
Key takeaway: Traditional Knowledge is a cross-cutting enabler across SPREP's regional goals and is explicitly recognized in Regional Goal 4 and Organisational Goal 1.	

El papel de SPREP con conocimiento tradicional

1. Importancia regional del conocimiento tradicional (CT) para la comunidad de servicios meteorológicos (alertas meteorológicas y reducción de riesgos) para fortalecer la capacidad de adaptación en el contexto del cambio climático en el Pacífico.
2. SPREP, organización regional líder en acción ambiental y contra el cambio climático en la región, implementa proyectos nacionales y regionales como COSPPac, WMO-CREWS, VanKIRAP, GCF y otros, colaborando con el Servicio Nacional de Salud (SNSM), la Organización Nacional de Gestión de Desastres (ONG), las Oficinas de Protección del Patrimonio y las Sociedades Nacionales de la Cruz Roja en materia de CT.
3. Ya se han desarrollado protocolos y herramientas específicos para la recopilación y documentación, como la base de datos de CT, a través del proyecto financiado por COSPPac.

Conocimiento tradicional en Vanuatu

> "[Vanuatu] was founded on Melanesian values of respect, harmony, unity and forgiveness. These values shape our cultural heritage, which is the country's strength. They are expressed through our oral traditions, languages, performing arts, social practices, rituals, festive events, traditional knowledge, and our deep connections with our ancestors, land and place, as well as the skills to be productive with our natural resources."
>
> **Department of Strategic Policy, Planning and Aid Coordination (2016)**

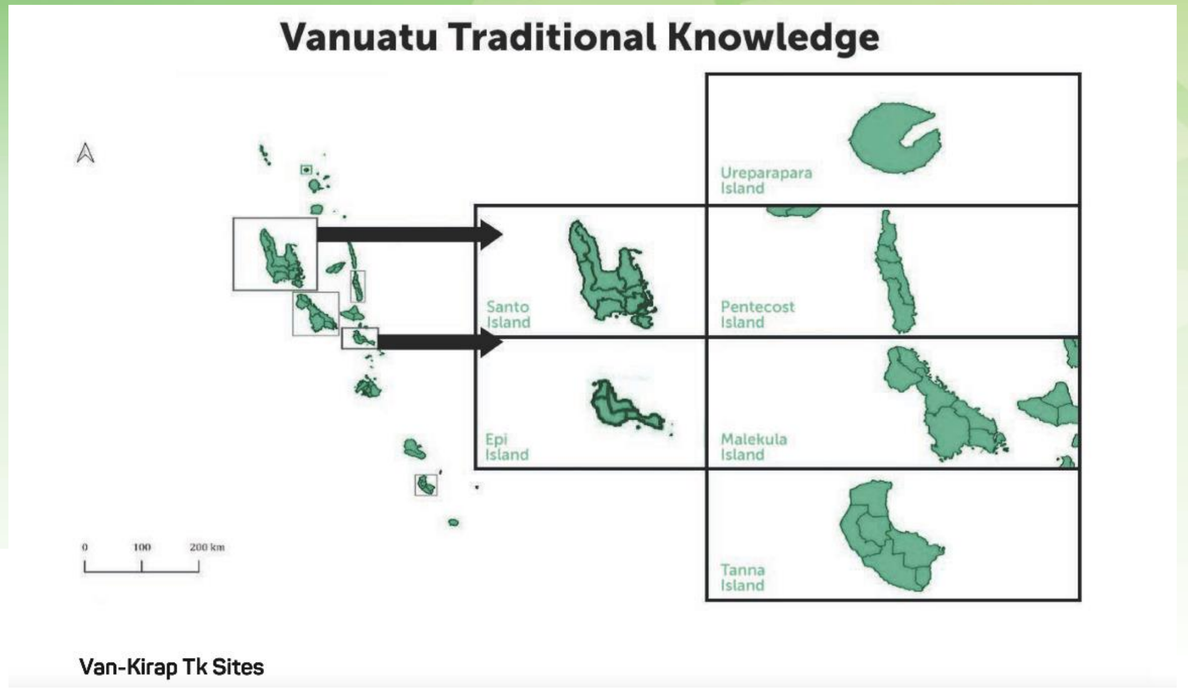


Table 1: Household by source of receiving disaster information by region (source: VNSO)

Region	Radio	SMS	Phone call	TV	Internet / social media	Newspaper	Friends/ relatives	Traditional knowledge	Other	None
VANUATU	27,946	33,841	30,860	3,776	4,429	3,025	35,872	**8,312**	3,022	614
URBAN	11,829	11,358	8,863	2,963	2,967	2,206	8,117	**685**	2,836	29
RURAL	16,117	22,483	21,997	813	1,462	819	27,755	**7,627**	186	585

151,697 HHs surveyed

6% rely on TK

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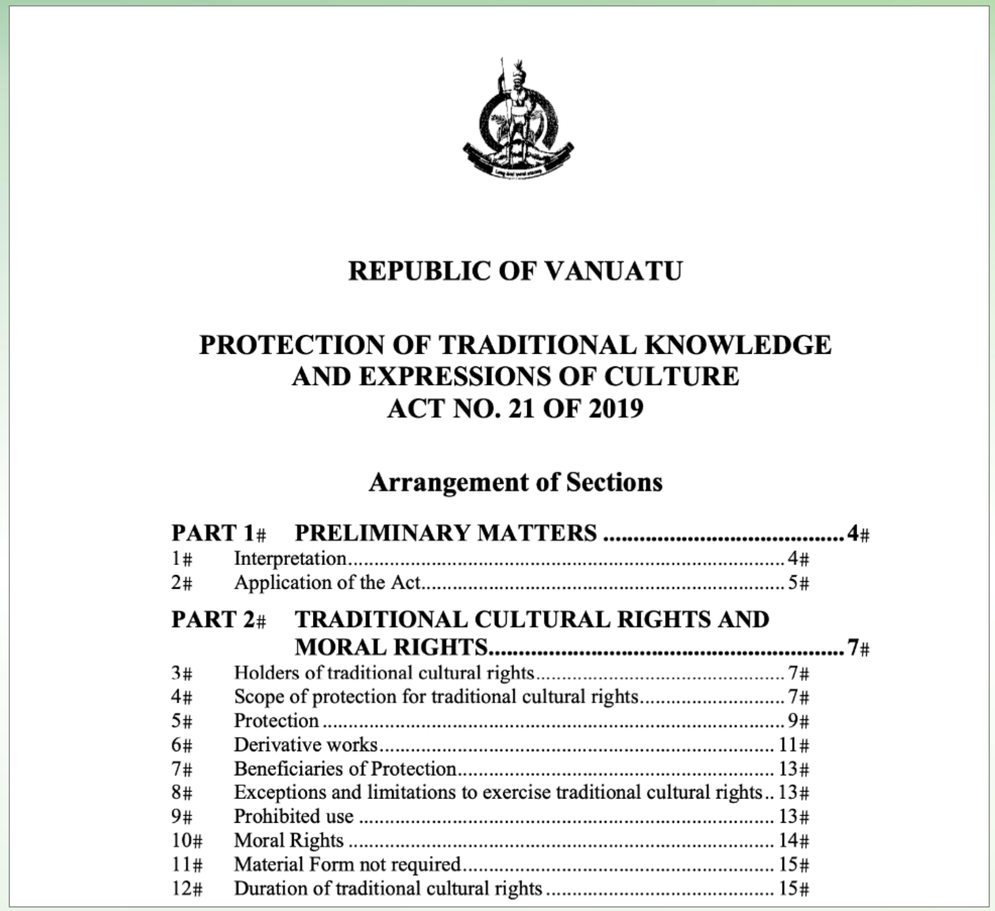
Legislacion y politica del conocimiento tradicional en Vanuatu

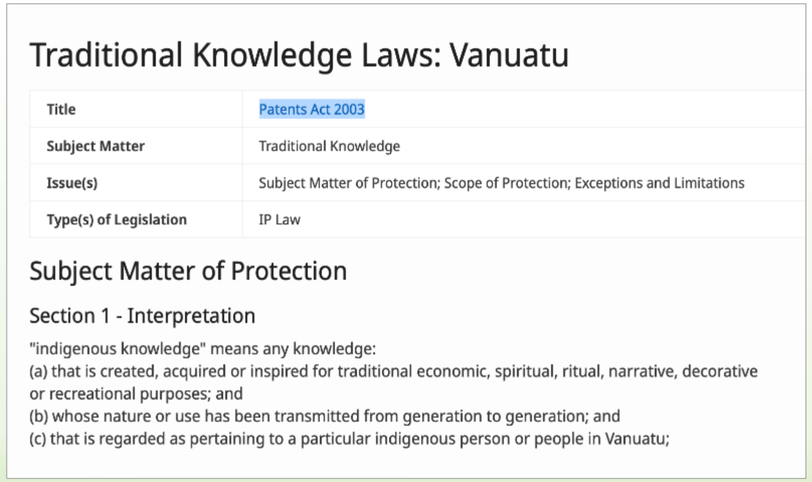
- Ley de Conocimientos Tradicionales de Vanuatu de 2019 (Protección y salvaguarda de los conocimientos tradicionales y la cultura)
- Ley de Patentes de Vanuatu de 2003 (Registro de patentes relacionadas con conocimientos tradicionales)



REPUBLIC OF VANUATU

PROTECTION OF TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND EXPRESSIONS OF CULTURE ACT NO. 21 OF 2019

Arrangement of Sections



Traditional Knowledge Laws: Vanuatu

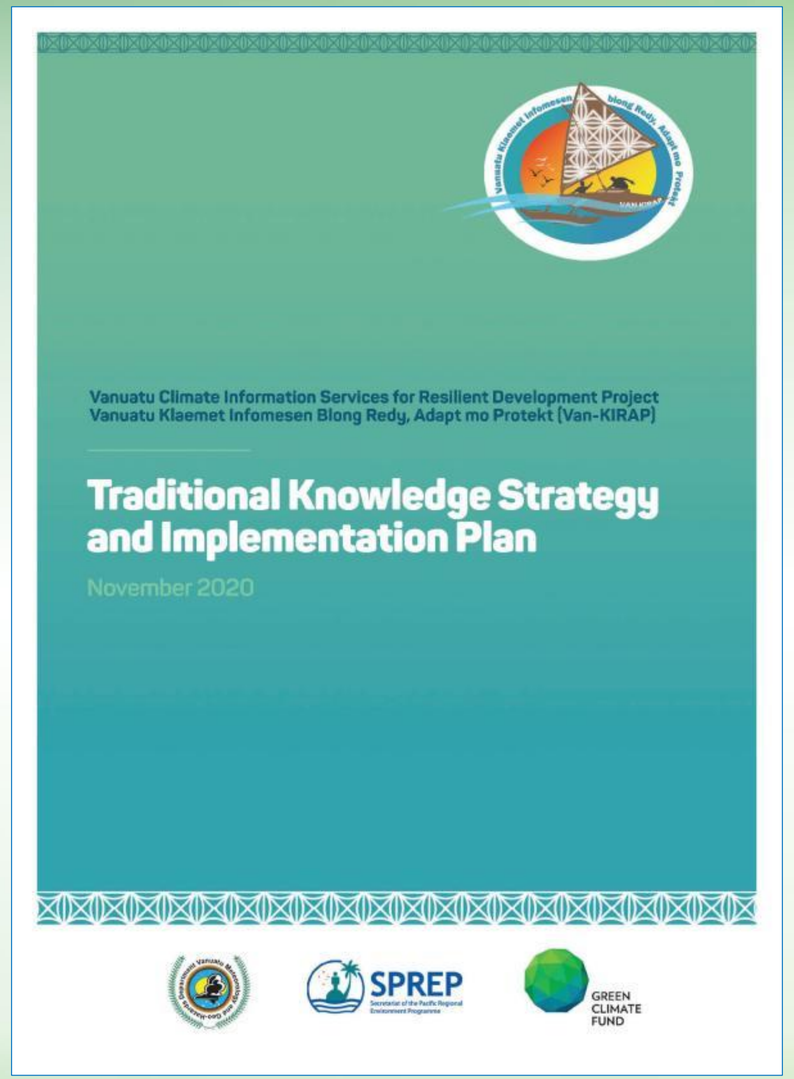
Title	Patents Act 2003
Subject Matter	Traditional Knowledge
Issue(s)	Subject Matter of Protection; Scope of Protection; Exceptions and Limitations
Type(s) of Legislation	IP Law

Subject Matter of Protection

Section 1 - Interpretation

"indigenous knowledge" means any knowledge:
(a) that is created, acquired or inspired for traditional economic, spiritual, ritual, narrative, decorative or recreational purposes; and
(b) whose nature or use has been transmitted from generation to generation; and
(c) that is regarded as pertaining to a particular indigenous person or people in Vanuatu;

Estrategia de conocimiento tradicional en Vanuatu



El objetivo de la Estrategia y el Plan de Conocimientos Tradicionales de los Servicios de Información Climática para el Desarrollo Resiliente en Vanuatu Klaemet Informesen Blong Redy, Adapt mo Protek (Van-KIRAP) es establecer la dirección estratégica para fortalecer la coordinación y la implementación de actividades relacionadas con los conocimientos tradicionales (CT) para el proyecto Van-KIRAP, los Departamentos Meteorológicos y de Geopeligros de Vanuatu (VMGD) y sus principales accionistas.

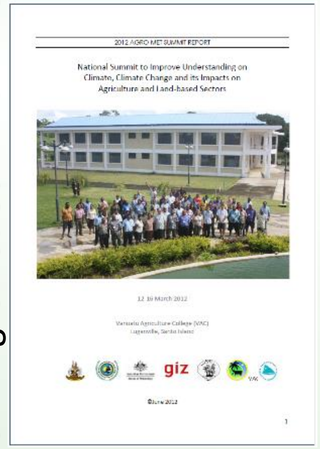
URL: https://library.sprep.org/content/vanuatu-climate-information-services-resilient-development-project-traditional-knowledge

Conocimientos tradicionales en Vanuatu
Desarrollo a lo largo del tiempo

GCF Van-KIRAP Project

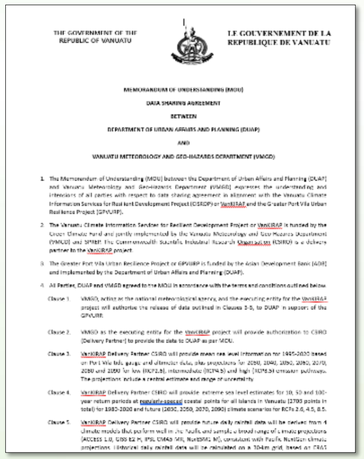
2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | 2022 | 2025

2012 Agromet Summit – Pre-COSPPAC

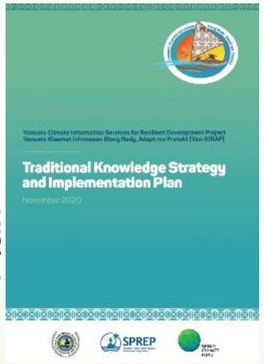


TK Knowledge Process

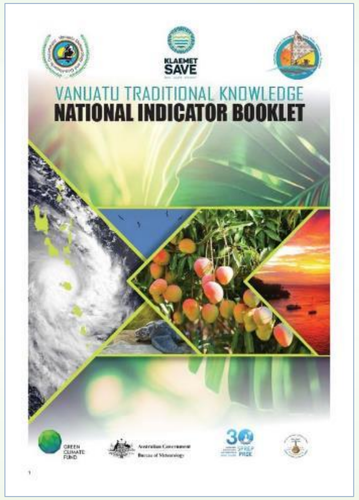
TK Partner Agreements, VMGD, Vanuatu Kultorol Senta



TK Strategy and Implementation Plan



TK National Indicator Booklet



Climate Watch App Vanuatu

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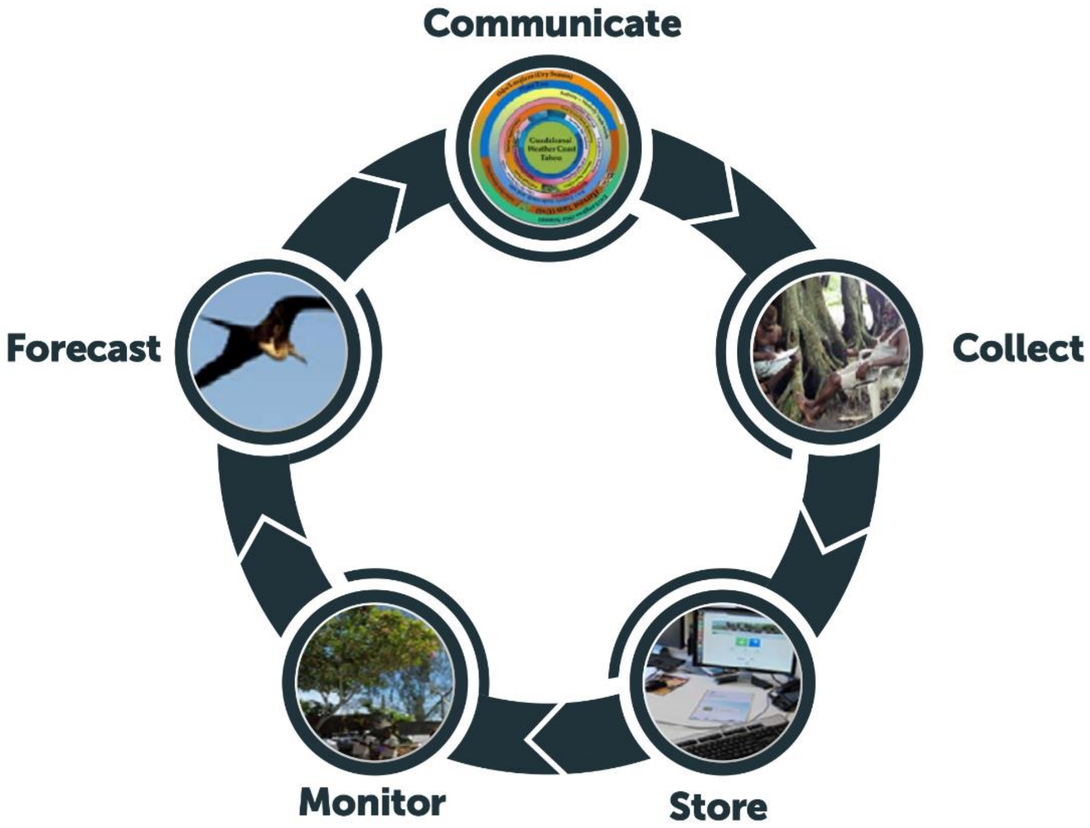
Conocimientos tradicionales - Recopilación de datos



Vanuatu Cultural Centre giz

Traditional Knowledge Project Information and Protocol Form

People being interviewed should have the opportunity to make an informed decision before traditional knowledge is shared. Before the interview, the person being interviewed must be fully informed about how and why their traditional knowledge is being collected, who will have access to it, and how it will be used.

Project title: Assessment of Traditional Knowledge for Seasonal Weather and Climate Forecast Applications in Vanuatu.

Project Managers: The project will be managed in-country by the Vanuatu Meteorology and Geo-Hazards Department (VMGD). Project partners include the Vanuatu Cultural Centre (VKS), SPC-GIZ, Vanuatu Red Cross and the Climate and Oceans Support Program in the Pacific (COSPPac - Australian Bureau of Meteorology).

Project Purpose: This project has been designed to assess the use of Traditional Knowledge (TK) indicators for seasonal weather and climate forecast applications. The information collected will be stored (in-country) in an electronic database that project managers will use to compare with standard seasonal forecasts.

Research methods used to collect TK: Audio devices (sometimes video) will be used in conjunction with a survey form to collect the TK weather and climate information from participants that will be stored in an electronic database. Please note that the TK survey form is designed to look at one TK indicator at a time. If the person being interviewed would like to tell the interviewer about more than one TK indicator, then extra survey forms will need to be filled out. There should be one survey form for each TK indicator.

Tapu / Sensitivity: The interviewer will consider and discuss issues regarding cultural tapu (i.e., sensitivity) before starting the interview and categorise information as one of the following:

1. **LOW TAPU (SENSITIVITY):** information commonly known outside local community and / or open to the public.
2. **MEDIUM TAPU (SENSITIVITY):** Information known only to those with local knowledge – to be used only by project managers and shared publicly if this is agreed to.
3. **HIGH TAPU (SENSITIVITY):** Spiritual information tied to customary laws which could harm community or local holders of information if it is shared publicly – held by in-country project managers but will not go any further.

Who is allowed access: Privacy requirements need to be identified by the person being interviewed (i.e., holder of TK) per the level of information tapu (sensitivity) categorised (LOW/ MEDIUM/ HIGH). All project managers will respect any privacy requirements at all times.

Project dissemination: TK tapu (sensitivity) categories and privacy requirements as identified by the person being interviewed will guide the communication of findings by project managers using a variety of mediums, such as printed reports, radio, TV, online and meetings.

Benefit Sharing: The Project Managers and partners recognise the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities. Each Party shall, as far as possible and as appropriate, subject to its national legislation, respect, preserve and maintain knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant to this project and promote their wider application with the approval and involvement of the holders of such knowledge, innovations and practices and encourage the equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge, innovations and practices.

DATABASE RECORD #:	
FORM VERSION #:	5.0

Prior Informed Consent Statement

Project Title: Assessment of Traditional Knowledge for Seasonal Climate Forecast Applications in the Pacific

Project Purpose: Use of Traditional Knowledge for seasonal weather and climate forecast applications.

Interviewer: .....
(Please include name as well as any company, employer or institution)

Person being interviewed: .....**Tribe:** .....

Date of Interview (d/m/y): ...../...../ 20.....**Time of interview:** .....

Location of interview: .....

What will this information be used for? Seasonal climate and weather forecasts to improve local climate adaptation.

Who will have access to the information (include tabu category): .....

Names of people present during interview: .....

How will information be documented and / or recorded during and after the interview?
A combination of a survey form, photographs, audio, video during interview and electronic TK database (after interview). Other: .....

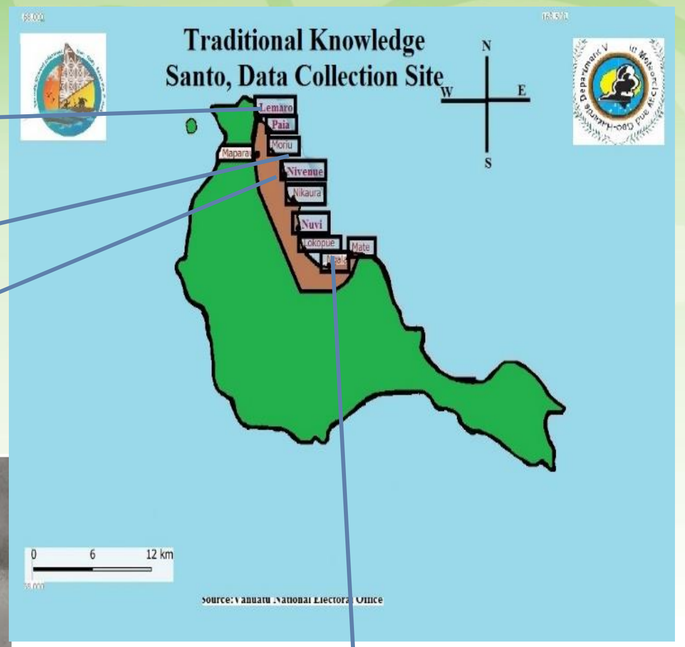
PARTICIPANT STATEMENT OF CONSENT:

I, _____, understand the information in this form and agree to participate in the interview. I agree that the traditional knowledge I have provided can be used for this project in the ways identified in the attached protocol. I understand that I do not have to answer any questions I do not want to and that I may choose to end the interview at any time. I may also later withdraw information provided during the interview.

Signature _____ Date (d/m/y) _____

Witness (name) _____ Signature _____ Date (d/m/y) _____

Conocimientos tradicionales - Recopilación de datos



Group photo.
Community members who took part in the TK data collection.
- Nivenue Community -

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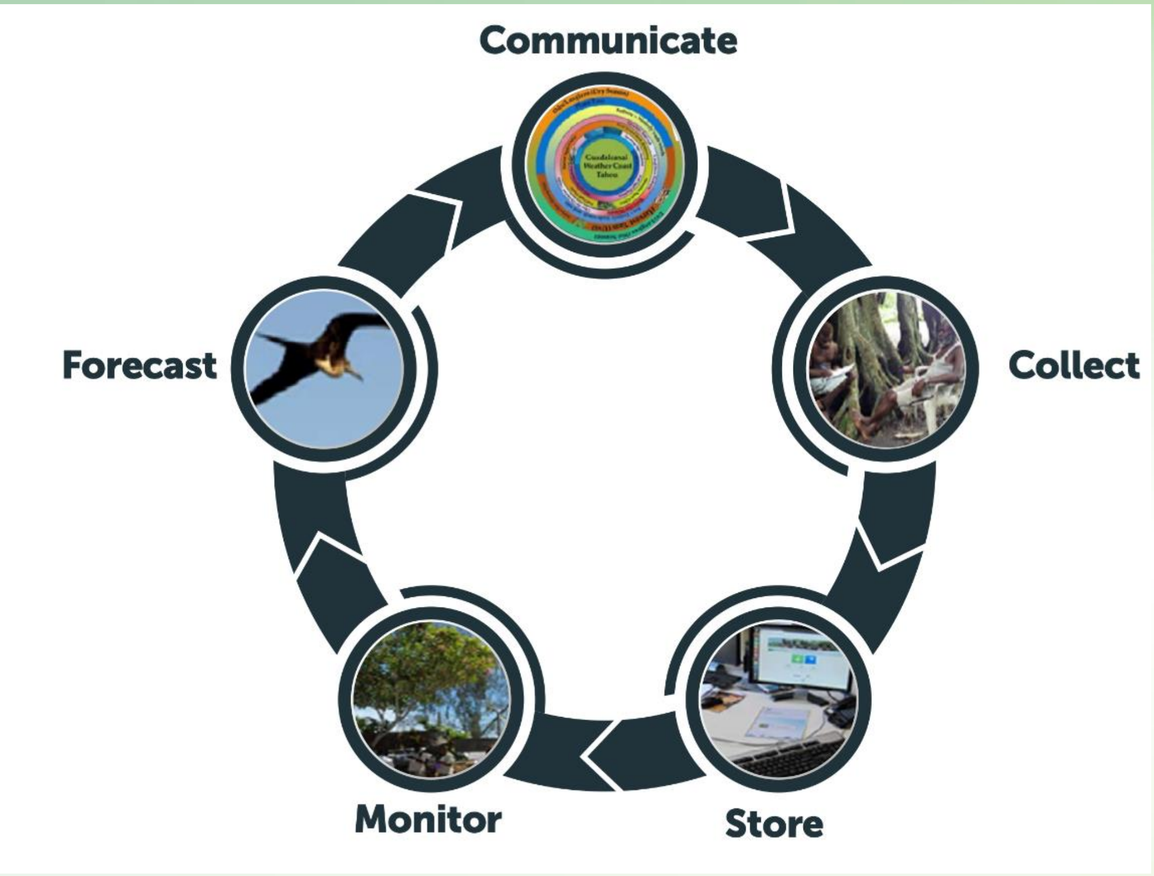
Conocimientos tradicionales - Propiedad intelectual



Box 1 **Recognising IP and cultural sensitivities in data collection: Laws and policies**

The Protection of Traditional Knowledge and Expressions of Culture Act 2019 has been developed to provide protection for traditional culture and knowledge and intellectual property. Specific references for the collection, storage and use of traditional knowledge include:

Part 2, 4(1): Traditional owners have exclusive rights: (a) in respect of all traditional knowledge, to: (i) control, exploit and utilize their traditional knowledge; or (ii) grant prior informed consent to the access and use of their traditional knowledge; or (iii) the access and use of traditional knowledge based on fair and mutually agreed terms

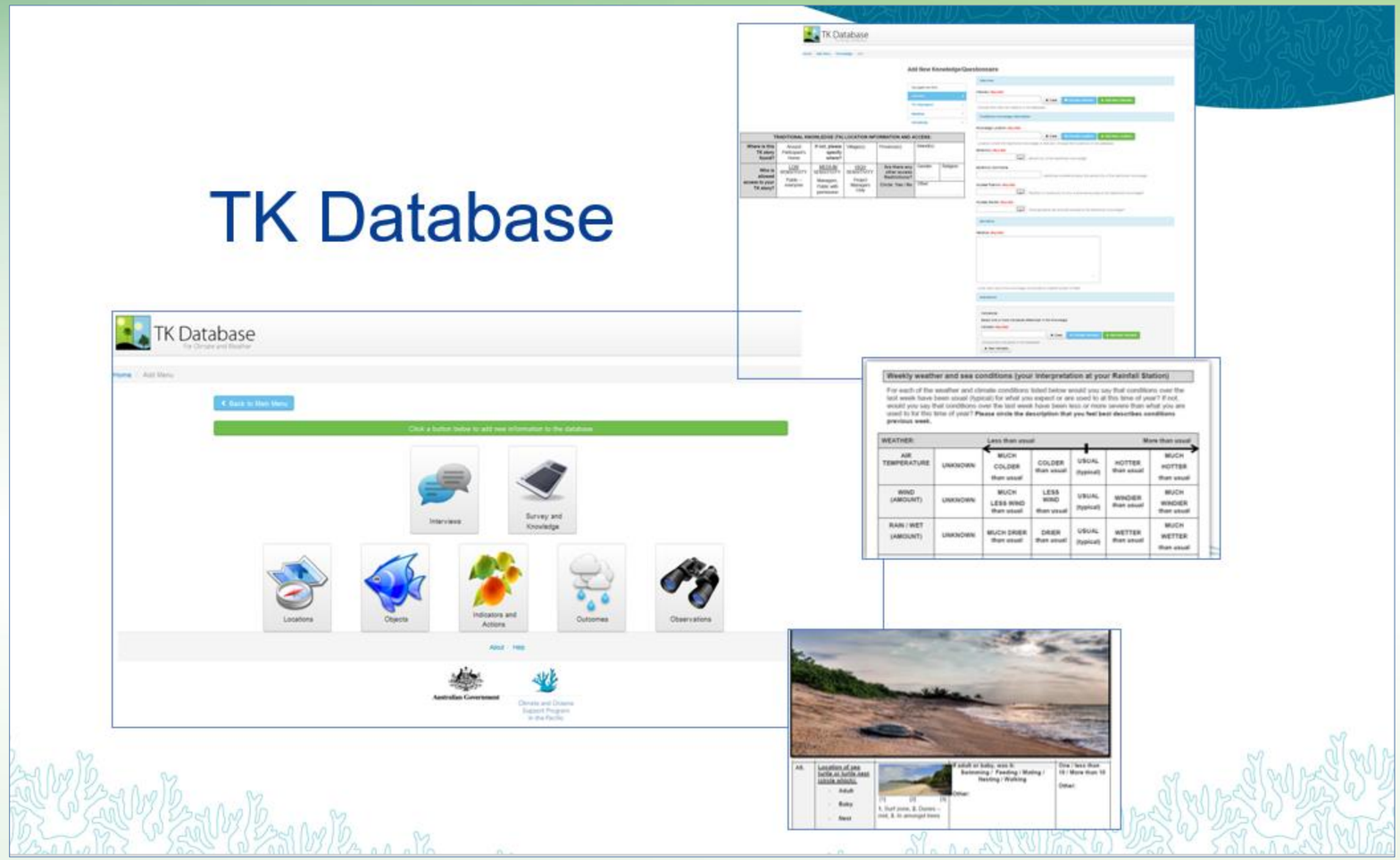
Part 2, 6(5): If a derivative work, traditional knowledge or expressions of culture is to be used for a commercial purpose, the user agreement must: (a) contain a benefit sharing arrangement providing for equitable monetary or non-monetary compensation to the traditional owners; and (b) provide for identification of the traditional knowledge or expression of culture on which the derivative work is based in an appropriate manner, in connection with the exploitation of the derivative work, by mentioning the traditional owners and the geographical place from which it originated

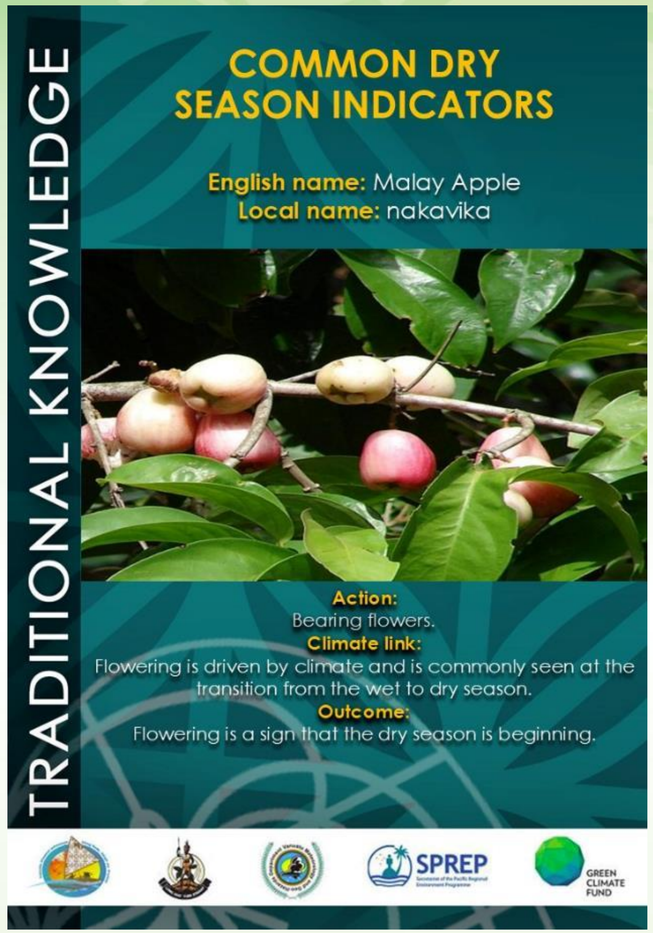
Part 2, 10(2): The moral rights of traditional owners of traditional knowledge and expressions of culture are: (a) the right of authorship, ownership or integrity to their traditional knowledge and expressions of culture; and (d) the right to decide when, where and in what form their work will be disclosed to any other person

Part 4, 21(1): A person that intends to use any traditional knowledge or expression of culture for a non-customary use (whether or not of a commercial nature) must apply to the Authority to obtain the prior informed consent of the traditional owners. (2) The application must: (a) be in the prescribed form; and (b) be accompanied by the prescribed fee. (3) The Authority must refer the application to the Malvatumauri Council of Chiefs to conduct the identification process of owners.

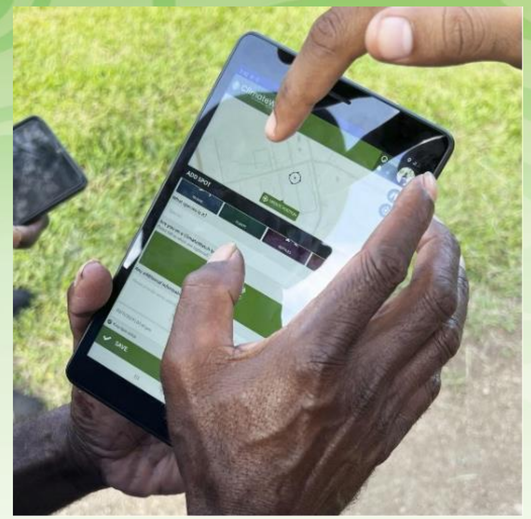
Part 8, 39(1): A person must not have access to, acquire or use traditional cultural rights of traditional holders including: (a) where a third party has claimed legitimate access or use to associated biological or genetic materials with traditional knowledge and expressions of culture; or (b) traditional knowledge and expressions of culture associated with other materials, covered by a safeguard clause, without the consent of traditional owners.

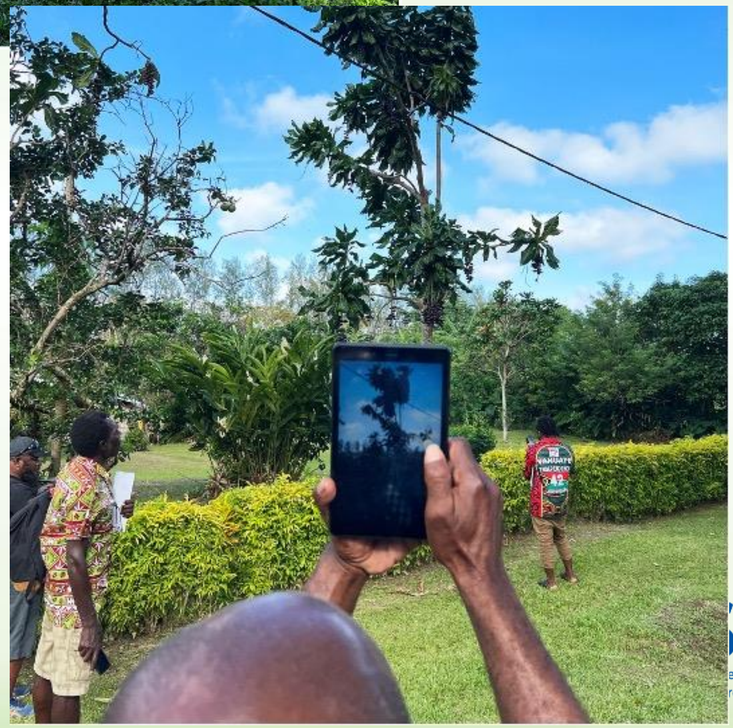
Base de datos de conocimiento tradicional: almacenamiento y análisis.





Conocimiento tradicion - monitoreo





ClimateWatch App

Conocimiento tradicional – Pronóstico

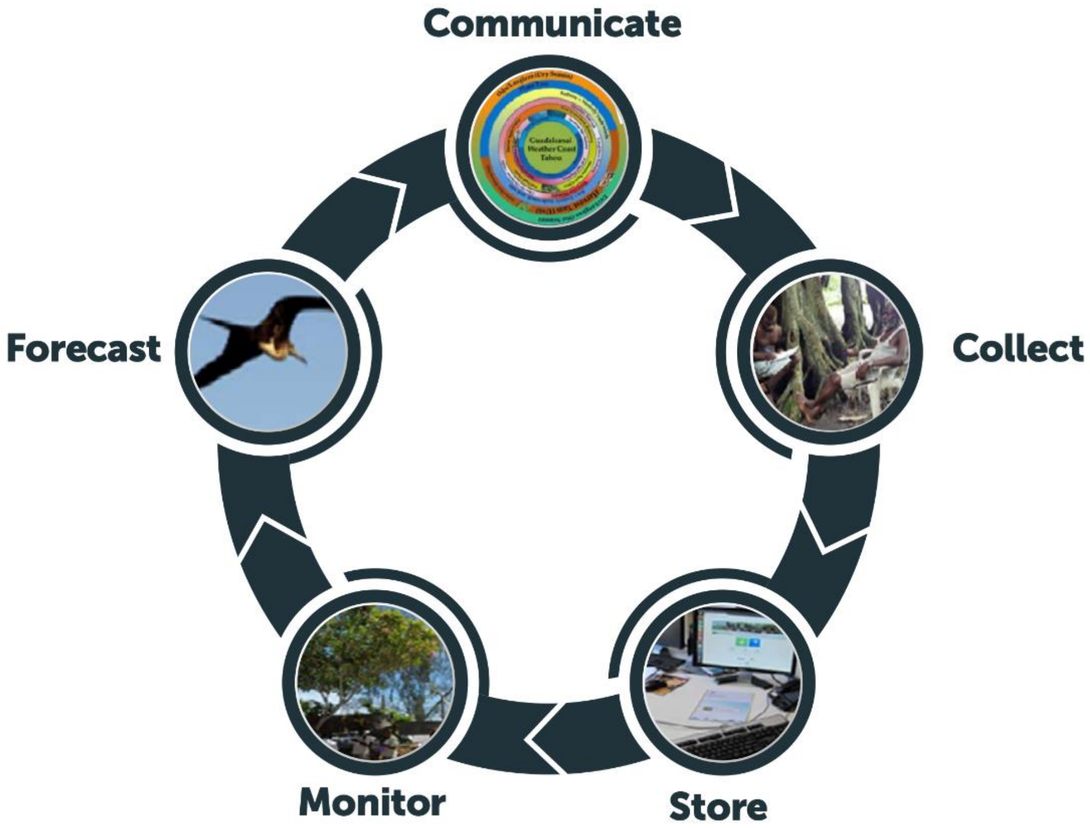
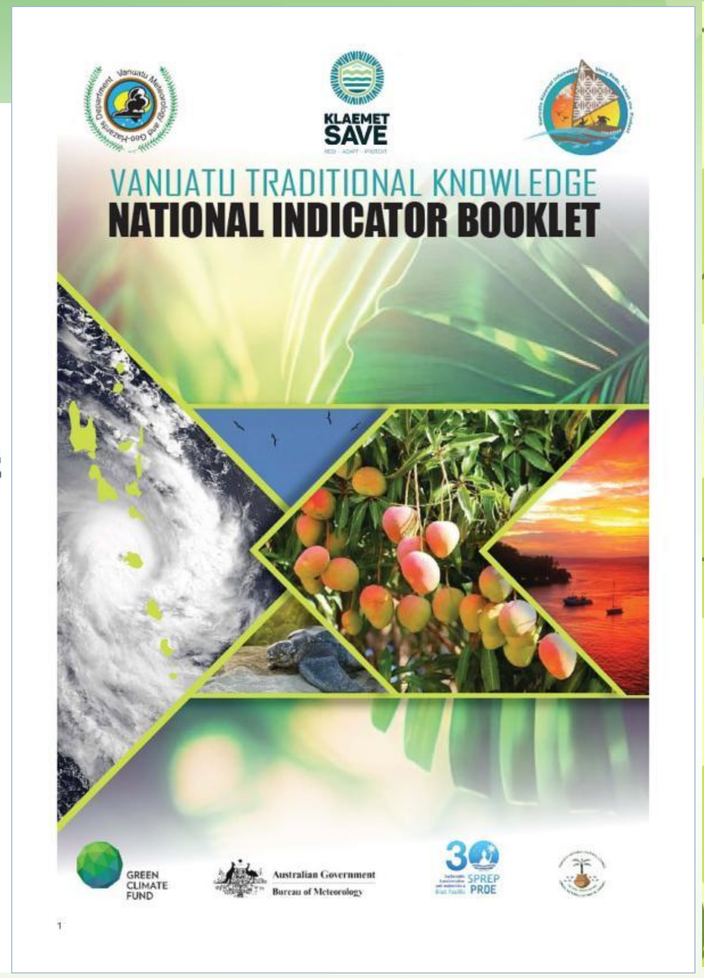
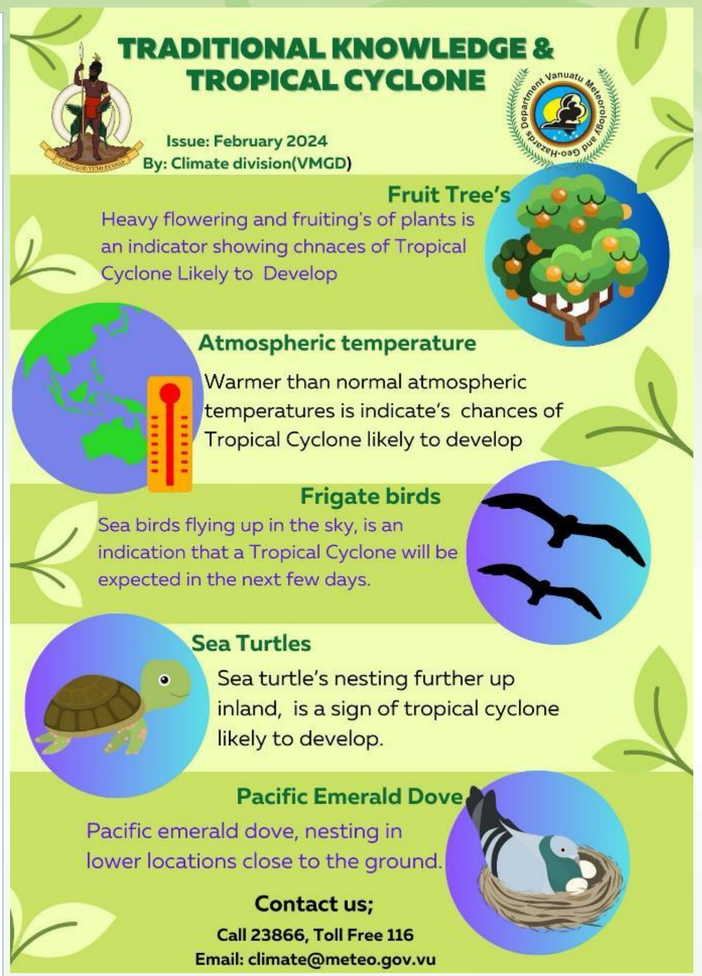


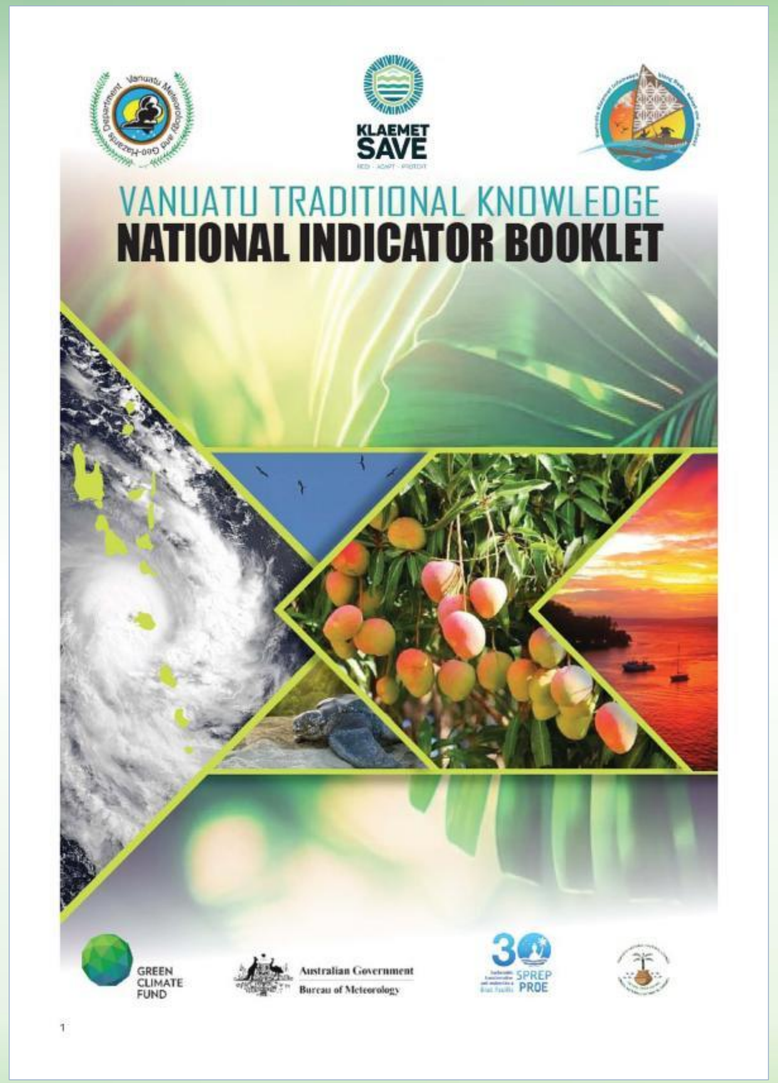
Figure 6: TK indicators are made up of an object (what you need to observe as part of the weather or climate forecast) and an action (what is it about that object that allows you to make a forecast). In this example the amount of fruiting (action) of a mango tree (object) is an indicator of the rainy season.
(Source: COSPPac TK Guideline)

Conocimiento tradicional - comunicacion





https://library.sprep.org/content/vanuatu-traditional-knowledge-national-indicator-booklet



- Este libro destaca 50 conocimientos indígenas sobre predicción meteorológica y climática en Vanuatu.
- Estos conocimientos se documentan y comparten para que puedan utilizarse eficazmente en la reducción del riesgo de desastres, especialmente en las regiones remotas y de difícil acceso de Vanuatu, además de constituir un recurso cultural nacional.
- Conocimientos tradicionales para la temporada de ciclones, la temporada de lluvias y la temporada seca.
- Conocimientos tradicionales sobre especies marinas y terrestres en las seis provincias de Vanuatu.
- Documentado mediante consultas comunitarias y con el permiso de los propietarios de los conocimientos tradicionales.

Indicadores de conocimiento tradicional

Grin Totel

Photo: Brocken Inaglo

OBJE
Grin T

ACTIO
Nestir

OUTC
Cyclo
approa

Honet

Photo: VMGD

OBJECT
Honet

ACTION
Nesting low

OUTCOME
Cyclone season is approaching

English name	Yellow Oriental Paper Wasp
Scientific name	*Polistes olivaceus*
Local name(s)	Honet
Description	The Hornet is native to India and East Asia and was introduced to the Pacific, including Vanuatu. The hornet is 18-24 mm in length with yellow antennae and legs and fine black patterning on the abdomen and thorax. Its nest is generally round and flat, often suspended from a solid, sheltered surface (often on buildings) or hidden in dense foliage.
Traditional knowledge	When Hornets' nest very low it is a sign that the cyclone season is approaching.
Climate link	Strong winds can carry wasps away from their nests. By nesting low, paper wasps reduced the chance of damage to their nests by strong winds.
Expected climate change response	Temperature increases due to climate change is likely to have a negative impact on the hornets' energetics and survival.

Climate link	Nest site selection in sea turtles is influenced temperature, moisture, and salinity. Turtles can influence the duration of incubation and sex of hatchlings by selecting sites based on temperature. Nesting under trees results in cooler nests and reduces temperature fluctuations and reduces the risk of nest inundation and egg loss due to erosion.

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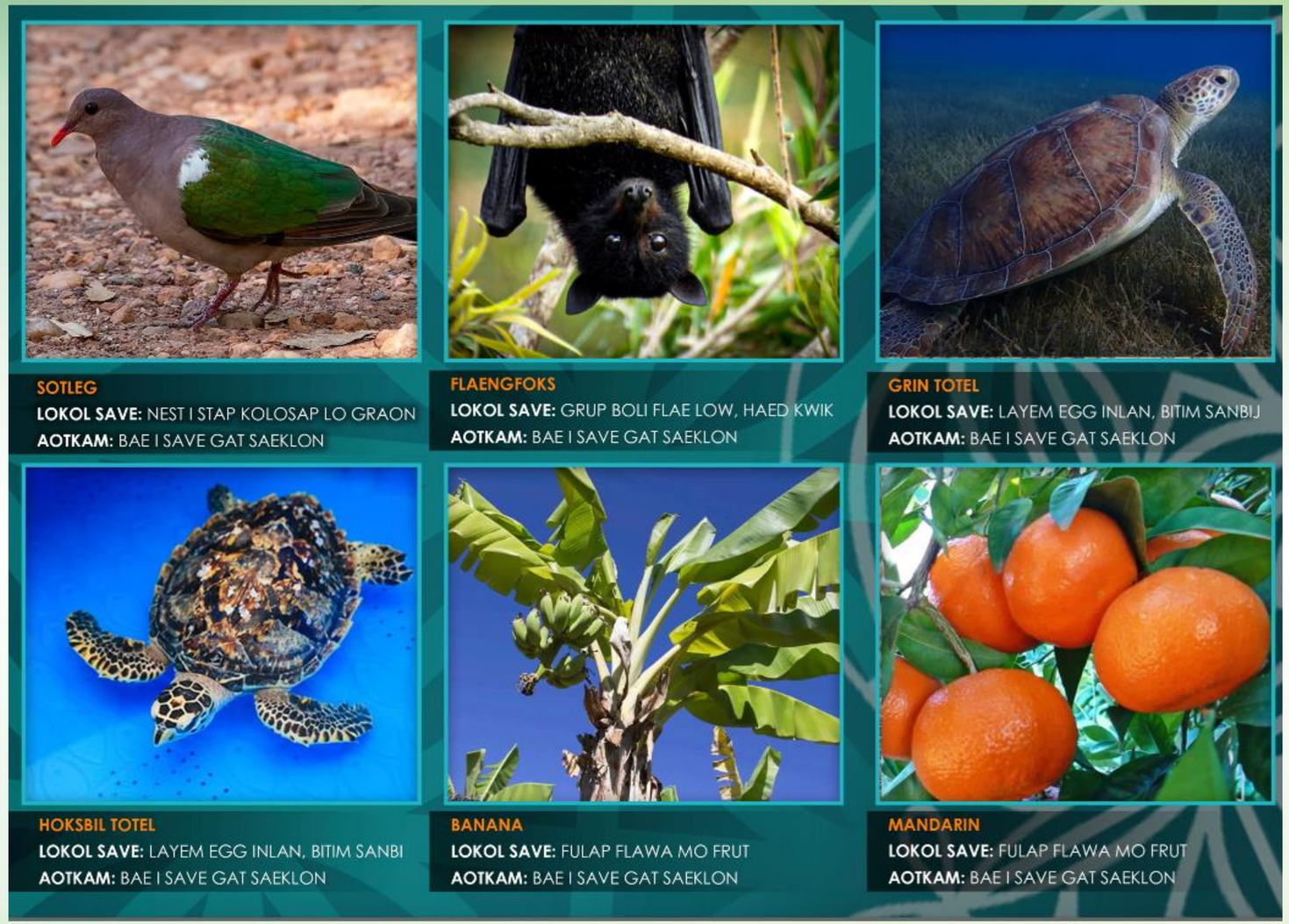
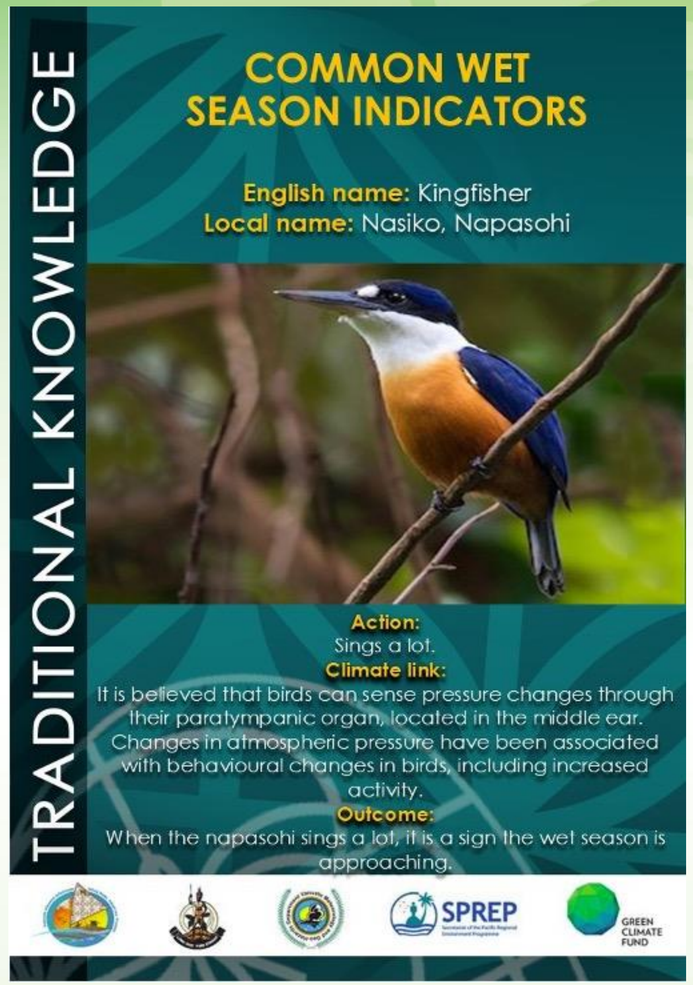
Indicadores de conocimiento tradicional





Calendarios estacionales basados en el conocimiento tradicional

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Australian Government
Bureau of Meteorology

Climate Information Services for Resilient Development Planning in Vanuatu | Vanuatu Klaemet Infomesen blong redy, Adapt mo Protekt

TORBA Province, Vanuatu Traditional Knowledge Seasonal Calendar

CLIMATE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
	Rain and Hot			Transition		Sun and Cold			Transition		Rain and Hot	
Hot season (Nov-April)	■	■	■	■							■	■
Wet season (Nov-April)	■	■	■	■							■	■
Tropical Cyclone season (Nov-April)	■	■	■	■							■	■
Cold season (May-October)					■	■	■	■	■	■		
Dry season (May-October)					■	■	■	■	■	■		
TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE ACTIVITIES	**JAN**	**FEB**	**MAR**	**APR**	**MAY**	**JUN**	**JUL**	**AUG**	**SEP**	**OCT**	**NOV**	**DEC**
Harvest of Naus	■	■	■	■								
Wild Cane (Flowering)	■										■	■
Wild Cane (New shoot)									■	■	■	
Planting of bananas (Dec-March)	■	■	■									■
Appearance of Palolo worms (Sea worms)									■	■	■	
Harvesting of small size worms (Palolo worms)										■		
Harvesting of both large & small size Palolo worms												■
Digging and harvest of yams (April-Aug)				■	■	■	■	■				
Tunafish may be caught (April-June)				■	■	■						
Harvest of Cocoa (April-June)				■	■	■		■	■	■	■	■
Plenty tunafish are caught (May-June)					■	■						
Flowering of Narara Plants					■	■	■	■				
Planting of watermelon (July-Aug)							■	■				
encourage too much leaf growth												
Planting of vegetables like English cabbage/tomato												

onment Programme

Calendarios comunitarios basados en el conocimiento tradicional

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LOKOL YIALI KA

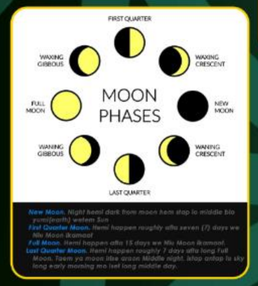
JAN	FEB	MAR	APR
CYCLONE SEASON /WET SISEN			
			-Planer
-taem blong plan	-Skul I stat	-harvest Yam mo rut krops	-taem b
Priperem haos from saeklon Priperem haos			-Holi wik Easter
-Solwota I kam hot	-Taem blong Ren	-taem blong fishing	-ol frut tri oli raep
-Closing blong Bonane		-frut tri oli karem plante frut	-solwota I kwaet (1 wik)
-Preper from skul		-fish I posen	-Taem blong Napuna

FANTOVO KASTOM KALENDA BLONG YAM

NORTH AMBRYM AREA COUNCIL

Long aelan blong Tumburin, Yam (rem) I gat bifala valiu blong hem long kastom. Evri yia oli stap planem mo digim yam we emi save over lo 2 mita. Wok blong yam I gat bigfala rispek long hem. Hemi stap folem lunar kalenda mo ol saen blong ol flawa blong sam spesel tri. Hemi manejem tu ol narafala risos wei stap long Tumburin

OL KASTOM RISPEK BLO YAM	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Long begining blo manis January "Ta Fona" mekem kastom blong Koran. Long January, ol man i save "pusum nand" long ol niufala garen blong yam mo harvestem ol vejtebol olsem aelan kabij, watermelon, corn etc..												
Long january kasem March, "Ta Fonah" I kakae yam long taem we moon i kamaot bifo delaet ("yen helale ol"), bae "Ta behaltalam" i kakae taem we moon i no kamaot. "Ta metamis" i kakae yam la new moon ("Ol Terarng-se"). "Ta-hawar wetem Ta-Waghre i kakae yam long taem we i gat full moon												
Manis February kasem August emi taem blo mekem ol kastom seremoni oli sekomsaes, mared...etc												
Taem "mini vere" i flaoa, hemi stap soem se weta I stap jenis mo emi taem blong tingting blong brasem niufala garen												
Taem we "narara fit" i flaoa, "Ta Fonah" i planem "rem ne-li" mo sem taem hemi planem "li awu" long solwota. "Ta behaltam" i folem mo hemi planem "li awu" long "maryahal" afta "Ta hawar"mo "Ta waghre". Evri narafala nasara i folem mo stat blong mekem garen blong olgeta.												
Long manis July mo August "li awu" long solwota i minim se "solwota I tabu", "Ta belhaltalam" i planem "Li awu""long "maryahal" blong garen we i minim se "tabu blong singaot long garen, kilim tamtam i go long creek mo go long volcano"												
Taem we tri blo narara I flawa finis mo ol niu lif blo hem I stat blo gro bageken, ol flawa olsem "wing-mal" mo "li-feitol". I stap soem ol taem blo planem ol difrenkaen yam. Manis September kasem October, ol man i planem "pete-rem". Manis November kasem December, ol man i planem "remne awie"												



Yumi mas tijim ol pikinini mo ol yut blong yumi blo save long kastom kalenda ia. I gat bigfala respect lo nature mo environment long taem ia. Taem yumi brokem ol tabu ia, nature bae emi no glad mo bae i gat fulap consequences blong hem regardem final harvest blo yam.

"LANEM KIPIM MO PRAKTISIM KASTOM MO KALJA BLONG YU!"

SPREP Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
GREEN CLIMATE FUND

Glosarios y términos de conocimientos tradicionales

METEOROLOGICAL TERMS & DEFINITIONS FOR VARSU AREA COUNCIL, EPI ISLAND

TERMS

ENGLISH	BISLAMA	LOCAL DIALECT (VARSU)
Air	Ea	Yalwa
Atmosphere	Atmosfia	Sinapane
Calm	Kam	Pongwo
Cloud	Klaod	Lul
Cyclone	Saeklon	Lang Pope
Drought	Draot	Yomema
El-Nino	El-Nino	Yomema-pala
Flood	Flad	Wipule-pule
Fog	Fok	Mau
Heat	Hit	Yalwa
Humidity	Hiumid	Yuwa-puli-uli
La-Nina	La-Nina	Yometu-la
Landslides	Slaid	Olow
Low	Lo	Etonga-tano
High	Hai	Panga-metawa
Overcast	Ovakast	Keviu-la
Rain	Ren	Uwa
Shower	Shawa	Yuwa-puli-uli
Summer	Sama	Pongna-ua
Winter	Winta	Pongmema
Storm surge	Stom Sej	
Thunder	Tanda	Polil
Temperature	Tempereja	
High Tide	Hai Taid	Simrua
Low Tide	Lo Taid	simema
Trade wind	Tred Win	Langa-wa
Warning	Woning	Nasualena
Weather	Weta	Pong
Wind	Win	Lang
Earthquake	Etkwek	
Lightning	Laetning	Yepla
Volcanoe	Volkenu	

WIND TERMS

ENGLISH	BISLAMA	LOCAL DIALECT (VARSU)
Southeasterly Wind (SE)	Saot Is Win	Langa-wa
South Wind (S)	Saot Win	
Easterly Wind (E)	Isteli Win	
Westerly Wind (W)	Westeli Win	Langura
Northwesterly Wind (NW)	Not wes Win	

Blong mo infomesen plis kontaktem:

Vanuatu Meteorology mo Geo-Hazards long:

+(678) 7389384 | 24685 | Free Line: 98

ClimateTmeteo.gov.vu

www.facebook/VanKIRAP

PMB 9054

Vanuatu Meteorology & Geo-Hazards Department
Nambatu Area, Lini Highway, Port Vila.

Usos del conocimiento tradicional

- Sistemas de alerta temprana
- Adaptación, reducción del riesgo de desastres
- Glosario de términos técnicos en lenguas locales
- Información meteorológica comunicada en un formato pertinente y fácil de entender
- Sistemas de alerta temprana comunitarios (SLAC)
- Libros de cuentos de mujeres

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Mapas de seguimiento de ciclones basados en el conocimiento tradicional

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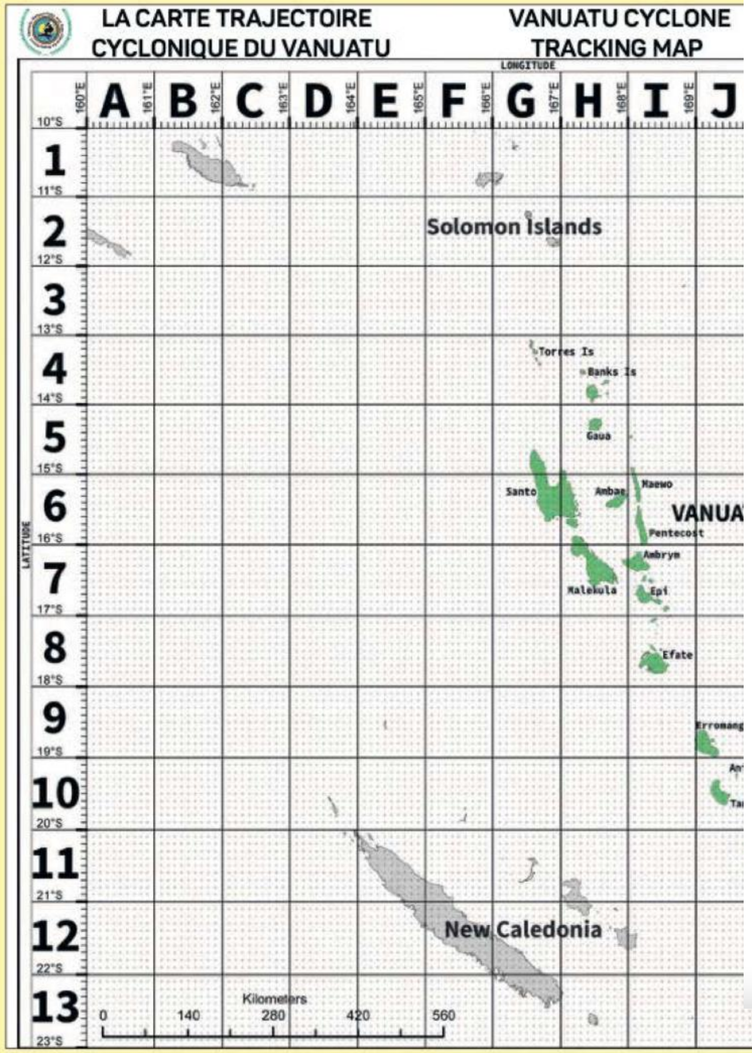

Rivaes long manis Octoba 2020: VMGD

KATEGORI	WANEM DAMEJ SAEKLON I SAVE MEKEM LO KRAON	KONDISEN BLONG SOLWOTA	WANEM I SAVE HAPEN LONG SOLWOTA
Tropikol Lo STRONG WIN	[Tropikol Lo] Gat damej long olgeta smolsmol haos kasem olgeta natangura haos mo sam kakae long karen olsem olgeta banana tri. Saon blong win taem hemi blo long rop blong elektrik mo telefon waea, evri tri oli muv. I gat strong win blong 37 – 62 km/h ova long olgeta eria we oli flat.		Olgeta bigfala wev oli stat blong fom, olgeta waet fom oli kavremap bigfala eria taem wev hemi brok. Win i bloemaot olgeta waet fom ia folem daereksen blong we hemi blo ko long hem.
Kategori 1 KEL FOS	[Tropikol Saeklon] Olgeta yang branj blong olgeta tri oli brok. I gat smolsmol damej – olgeta ruf bae oli kamaot smol, olgeta bigfala branj bae oli brok. Olgeta kakae long Karen bae oli damej. Ol Win blong wan Kategori 1 Tropikol Saeklon hemi KEL we oli gat strong win blong 63 – 87 km/h ova long eria we oli flat.		Olgeta wev oli ha emo longfala, i gat tik laen blong fom
Kategori 2 STOM FOS	[Tropikol Saeklon] Save damejem olgeta samting. Olgeta tri oli kamaot long kraon, bigfala damej long sam long olgeta plant. Bambae i save gat paoa kat. Ol Win blong wan Kategori 2 Tropikol Saeklon hemi ol STOM fos we oli save blo ova long wan flat eria long wan spid blong 125 – 169 km/h.		Bigfala hae wev we oli brok anta pi kam daon, we oli gat tik laen blong fom, olgeta we via oli foldaon m oi mekem ples i no klia gud blong lukluk
Kategori 3 HARIKEN FOS WIN WE I SAVE MEKEM DAMEJ	[Tropikol Saeklon we i strong tumas] Bae i gat damaej long ruf mo bilding. Sam long olgeta tats haos bambae oli damej nogud. Bambae i save gat paoa kat. Ol Win blong wan Kategori 3 saeklon oli save mekem DAMEJ ova long olgeta flat eria wetem spid win blong 170 – 224 km/h.		
Kategori 4 HARIKEN FOR WIN WE I SAVE MEKEM BIGFALA DAMEJ	[Tropikol Saeklon we i nogud tumas] Olgeta ruf bae oli flae aot mo olgeta bilding bae oli damej. Plante long olgeta tats haos bae oli distroe mo win bae hemi bloemaot olgeta. Win i save leftemap olgeta pispis aujan we i save mekem damej. Paoa i save kat. Ol Win blong wan Kategori 4 saeklon oli save mekem BIGFALA DAMEJ TUMAS ova long olgeta flat eria wetem spid blong win we hemi 225 – 279 km/h.		Olgeta wev oli bigwan tumas, solwota hemi waet long olgeta fom, eya i fulap long olgeta fom mo spre blong solwota, ples i no klia nomo
Kategori 5 HARIKEN FOS WIN WE I DENARES TUMAS	[Tropikol Saeklon we hemi nogud tumas] Hemi denjares tumas mo i save mekem bigfala damej. Ol Strong win blong wan Kategori 5 oli DENJARES TUMAS ova long olgeta flat eria wetem wan spid blong win blong 279 km/h mo i go moa antap.		

OLGETA KONTAK INFOMESEN/ OLGETA IMENJENSI NAMBA	OLGETA NAMBA	ACCESS
VMGD ADMINISTRESEN	[678] 24686	OLGETA HAOA BLONG WOK
VMGD WETA FOKAS DIVISEN	[678] 22932, 33632 Tol Fri: 116	24/7
NDMO	[678] 22699	OLGETA OFISOL HAOA
POLIS	[678] 22222 Tol Fri: 111	24/7

OL NDMO WONING WE BAE I SAVE HELPEM YUMI PRIPEA

BLU ALET

VMGD i stap prediktim wan saeklon long 48 haoa taem – MAS PRIPEA

Taem oli putumaot BLU ALET, yu mas redi from se ol strong win bae i stat blong kam long 48 haoa taem.

- Mas onem mo lesin long ol infomeisen long Radio, TV o Intanet
- Lukaot mo stap longwei long ol toti aean mo ol toti, taetem gud ruf, priperem mo hangem ol saeklon shata
- Putum gud ol valuebol aetem mo ol impoten dokumen long wan wotapruf kontena o plastik bag
- Katem daon ol tri mo branj we i save mekem damej, katemaot ol lif blong ol banana mo ol maniok
- Priperem wan plan blong kipim ol animol blong yu i sef
- Priperem wota, kakae, toslaet, kandel, mases
- Meksua se fon i jaj mo i gat kredit
- Meksua se radio i on mo i gat spia bateri
- Aedentifaem ol ples long haos we i strong gud
- Detemaenem evakueisen senta we i stap moa kolosap mo distens mo taem blong kasem ples ia
- Fulumap ol klos, ol meresin mo ol nara samting long wan evakueisen kit
- Sapotem famili mo ol neiba blong yu spesieli olgeta we i stap long nid long komiuniti blong yu

YELO ALET

VMGD i stap prediktim wan Saeklon long 36 haoa taem – MAS REDI MO MUV KWIK

Taem oli putumaot YELO ALET, yu nid blong tekem aksen from se ol Strong Win bae i stat blong kam long 36 haoa taem

- Mas lisen nomo mo karem infomeisen long Radio, TV, SMS o Intanet
- Yu mas mekem se ol pipol we yu lukaotem olgeta i mas stap tugeta inkludim ol pikinini blong skul
- Putum inaf fuel long ol trak mo putum olgeta long ples we i sef
- Putum ol bot long ol sef eria
- Instolem ol saeklon shata mo taetemap ol windo/ ol luva
- Faenalaesem evri BLU ALET aktiviti kwiktaem
- Putum mo kipim ol animol long ol sef ples
- Konsiderem distens mo taem we yu nidim blong kasem senta o sef ples mo muv eli sapos yu liv long wan haos o eria we i no sef
- Jekem gud bagegen evri wota, kakae, telefon, radio mo nara emejensi saplae
- Pispisim HF radio sistem mo putum long wan sef eria o long wota pruf kontena
- Sapotem famili mo ol neiba blong yu spesieli olgeta we i stap long nid long komiuniti blong yu

RED ALET

VMGD i stap prediktim se Saeklon long 24 haoa taem – STAP NOMO INSAED LONG HAOS O LONG WAN SEF PLES

Taem oli putum wan RED ALET, yu mas stap insaed long wan sef haos

- Mas lisen nomo mo karem infomeisen long Radio, TV, SMS o Intanet
- Ofem evri gas mo elektrisiti mo anplagem evri elektrikol aetem long ol paoa poen
- Mas stap nomo long ples we i strong mo i sef insaed long haos blong yu o evakueisen senta mo no mas go aotsaed.
- No mas stap kolosap long ol doa mo windo mo mas sarem mo lokem olgeta
- Stap nomo insaed long haos o long wan sef ples mo kontiniu blong lisen long radio mo no mas go aotsaed kasem taem we NDMO i putumaot "EVRITING I KLIA" afta we VMGD i kanselem saeklon woning long eria blong yu.
- Mas lukaot long ol denja we ol rop blong laet we i foldaon, ol tri, ol haos we i damej mo nara damej i save kosem
- Sapotem famili mo ol neiba blong yu spesieli olgeta we i stap long nid long komiuniti blong yu

Lisen long radio mo jekem SMS blong folem lokeisen blong Tropikol Saeklon long Traking Map.

OLGETA FRIKWENSI BLONG RADIO BRODKAS

STESEN	FRIKWENSI	TAEM	TAGET
RADIO VANUATU	MW 1125 KHZ	24 Hrs	SHEFA & TAFEA
	SW 7260 KHZ	08:00 - 17:30 Hrs	VANUATU
	SW 3945 KHZ	05:00 - 09:30 Hrs 16:30 - 23:30 Hrs	
	FM 100	24 Hrs	
CAPITAL FM107	FM 107 KHZ	24 Hrs	VANUATU
BUZZ FM	FM 96 KHZ	24 Hrs	PORT VILA
PARADISE FM [RADIO VANUATU]	FM 98 KHZ	24 Hrs	PORT VILA
HALO FM	FM 98.1	06:00 - 18:00 Hrs	TORBA, SANMA, PENAMA & MALAMPA
RADIO LIFE FM	FM 90	24 Hrs	PORT VILA

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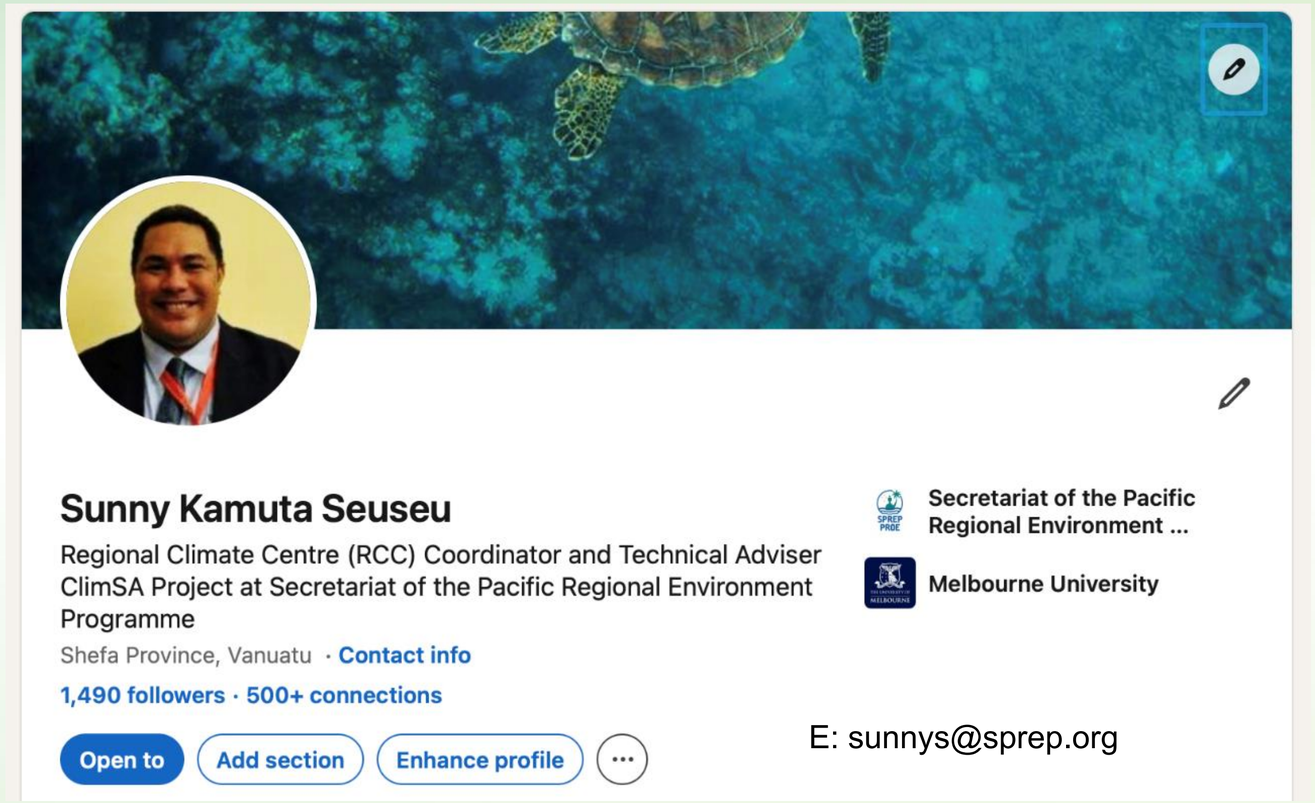
Desafíos del conocimiento tradicional

1. Capacidad técnica y personal limitados en los Servicios Meteorológicos Nacionales. (Solución: Programa de Ciencia Ciudadana)
2. La geografía del Pacífico/Vanuatu dificulta el acceso a las comunidades remotas. (Solución: Aplicación ClimateWatch - Ciencia Ciudadana)
3. Adopción y aplicación en adaptación/mitigación.
4. Mecanismo de financiación sostenible para apoyar las actividades de conocimiento tradicional. (Recursos específicos de diversas fuentes, tanto locales como externas)

- Fa’afetai – Tankgio tumas



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