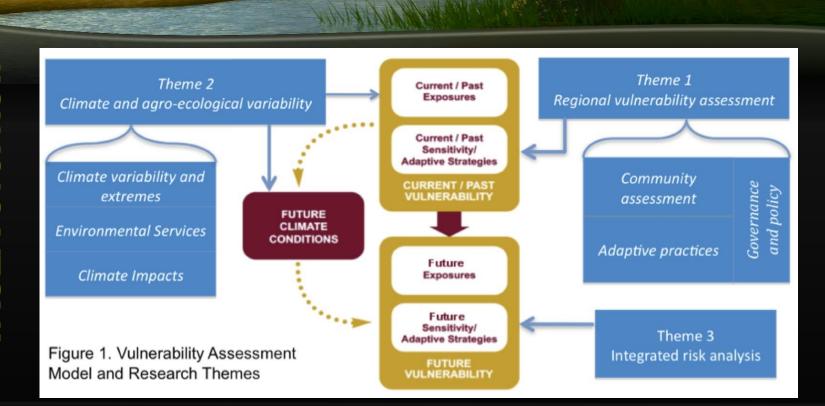




Objective of the VACEA Project

To reduce risks associated with extreme climate events for rural agricultural and indigenous communities.



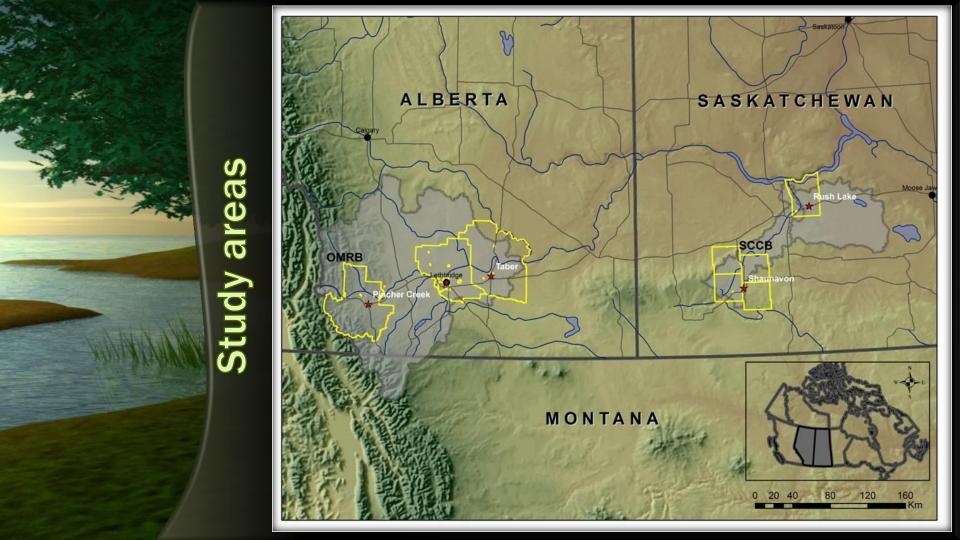


1. Study Areas Overview

Saskatchewan: Rush Lake, Shaunavon

Alberta: Pincher Creek, Taber/Lethbridge

- 2. Early Findings: CVA & Governance
- 3. Outstanding Extreme Years
- 4. Next Steps



Fieldwork Overview

February - March 2012: Rush Lake, Saskatchewan

May – June 2012: Pincher Creek, Alberta

June - July 2012: Shaunavon, Saskatchewan

July 2012: Taber, Alberta

Blood Tribe: to be conducted



COMMUNITY	CVA	GOVERNANCE
Rush Lake	17	6
Shaunavon	34	18
Pincher Creek	33	20
Taber	16	26
TOTAL	100	70

Total participants =170



1. Study Areas Overview

Saskatchewan: Rush Lake, Shaunavon Alberta: Pincher Creek, Taber

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Early Findings: CVA



Purpose of VACEA CVAs

The Community Vulnerability Assessment (CVA) has the objective of developing a systematic understanding of the present and past vulnerabilities of rural actors to extreme climate events.



Views on Climate Extremes

 Climate variability attributed to 3 main categories:



-natural climate

- -human activity
- -religious attributions

Photo courtesy of Bruno Hernani - Rush Lake



Integration of Traditional Knowledge & Scientific Knowledge

- Observing nature
- Farmers' Almanac
- Generational knowledge
- Internet (e.g., Weather Network)



(Some) Adaptive Practices

- Weather change as a constant: focus on managing own resources
 - -Crop diversification
 - -Minimum till
 - -Rotational grazing water management
 - -Change calving season
- Generational differences in adaptation



Early Findings
Study Areas: Specific Attributes & Issues

Rush Lake, SK	Concerns about PFRA divestiture in dams	
	"Scattered" community (Swift Current / Herbert)	
Shaunavon, SK	Oil industry: Pros & Cons	
	Concern re: lack of health care providers	



Photo courtesy of Bruno Hernani - Rush Lake



Participant suggestions:

- → short-term and long-term scenarios for farm-level planning
- → groundwater mapping
- → research results must be returned to the community!



Early Findings: GOV



Purpose of VACEA Governance:

Understanding how institutions manage water resources and respond to climate variability, hazards and extreme events.





- Funding limitations
- Lack of resources (infrastructure)
- Proactive vs. Reactive Actions



Planning for extreme events

'Out of sight, out of mind' – hindrance

Emergency response and contingency plans

- Having emergency plans mandated/legislated makes a difference (AB vs. SK)
- Separate disaster mandates
- Community cooperation in response (formal + informal)
- Private sector response (e.g. oil companies)
- AB: rural route markings, GPS technology strong



Stakeholder involvement

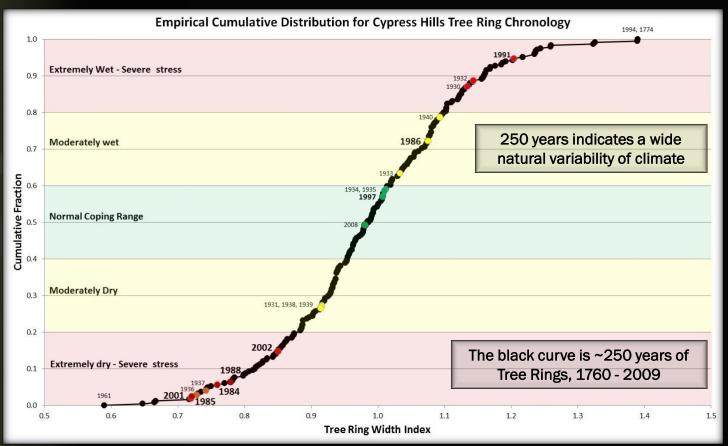
- Local level organizations promote stakeholders inclusion
- Partnership between local organizations and municipal government Ex. Pincher Creek CVA



Outstanding Extreme Years

Shaunavon		Rush Lake	
Date	Extreme	Date	Extreme
1984/85	drought	1930s	extreme drought
1986	wet	1984/85	drought
1988	extreme drought	1988	drought - water ran out
2002	drought	1997	flood
2010	extreme wet	2001	drought
2011	extreme wet	2002	extreme drought

Outstanding Extreme Years





Next Steps

- Transcription
- Analysis using computer software (NVivo)
- 100-year historic instrumental record
- 1000-year record of natural variability
- Future climate scenarios



Rush Lake, SK



Next Steps

- Upcoming workshops:
- Pincher Creek and Taber
- Shaunavon
- Brazil 5 country collaboration Canada,
 Chile, Columbia, Argentina, Brazil
- www.parc.ca/VACEA
- Twitter: @VACEA1
- Facebook: Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Extremes in the Americas (VACEA)



Rush Lake, SK



Comments? Feedback?

If you have any additional comments or experiences you

would like to share...

Please contact our student team at:

(306) 337-2294

Or

VACEAUofR@gmail.com

