



ISISA

Newsletter

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EDITORIAL

It's time for the ISISA newsletter once again. In this newsletter there is important information about the next ISISA World XIII conference of 2014. One can also find various interesting contributions submitted by ISISA members. This newsletter is what you make it, so please keep the contributions coming. Photos, articles, forthcoming publications, upcoming conferences, and news on 'research in progress' are more than welcome.

Contributions for the December 2013 issue are to reach me at abaldacchino59@gmail.com by not later than NOVEMBER 15, 2013.

Read and Enjoy. Suggestions for improvement and feedback are always appreciated.

Anna Baldacchino
Newsletter Editor

Disclaimer: The views and opinions expressed in this newsletter are those of their respective authors and are not necessarily endorsed by ISISA.

Penghu, Taiwan, for Islands of the World XIII (22-27 September, 2014)

For a variety of reasons, Jersey has had to withdraw its offer to host Islands of the World XIII in 2014, a conference of ISISA, the International Small Islands Studies Association.

All of us on the Executive Committee and Advisory Council are very grateful for Mike Entwistle for all the time put in on this bid and his extensive efforts working with the Jersey local committee before and after the bid.

There has been some discussion about the dates in late September 2014, so please let me explain how these came about.

Firstly, there is capacity. I believe the smallest Islands of the World meeting was in 1992, Nassau, Bahamas. Those (few) who were there will recall that there were only a couple dozen people present: no need for concurrent sessions and all of us met for each paper in a room the size of what we would have today as a "beak out" room. I remember attending a musical comedy performed by a Kansas USA high school group about the life of Columbus: the Spanish Inquisition sequence featured jolly songs and dances! Not part of the official program, but

discovered as I was walking about the town. Mostly Islands meetings take place in place where there are tourist facilities, but to keep costs down, Islands conferences are planned to be outside that season. So it is with Penghu, a place that receives a great influx of local and some international tourism over the northern summer months.

Secondly, weather is variable around islands, the smaller the land mass, the greater the weather impact. The Penghu archipelago is subject to high winds, even cyclonic ("typhoon" for northern hemisphere readers) action at some times of the year. That means that later on in the year, people either could be stranded or not able to travel outside the Taiwan capitol at all. The Australian Small Islands Forum (ASIF) took place in 2012 on Lord Howe Island at a time convenient for all the nearly 100 who attended: that must have been a very complicated task to agree on dates for that many people. Warnings about cyclones were ignored and we all spent an extra 3 days on Lord Howe whilst strong winds and blinding rain shut down the tiny place!

I am grateful to our colleague, geographer Beate Ratter, for working out those considerations for Penghu.

I shall be sorry if people are unable to attend Islands XIII owing to the dates: it occupies, after all, all the days of the week in that 22 to 27 September 2014, providing for travel there and back on the weekends.

But, folks, there is more than a year until Islands XIII, so you might want to be extra friendly with that colleague who is going to fill-in for you whilst you come to the ISISA meeting! A cup of nice coffee (or their other favourite beverage) is a good start before you make your collegial request. And don't forget the nice Christmas card! You also could promise them a beautiful souvenir and, even, a postcard! That should do it!!

We all are most grateful to Huei-Min Tsai, for developing this Penghu bid.

Grant McCall
President, International Small Islands Studies Association

A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Galapagos

I've always loved how my life's twists and turns usually come back full circle.

This story starts in 1990 when Harry Baglole, then Director of UPEI's Institute of Island Studies (IIS), hired international environmental consultant James Ramsay to produce a report: "International Small Islands Research: The Global Context and Is There a Role for the Institute of Island Studies?" (August 1990). Based on Jamie's findings, the Institute's Advisory Board concluded that, yes, indeed, there WAS a role for the IIS – and thus began our

foray into comparative island studies that explore our own island through the lens of other islands. The report led to such initiatives as the North Atlantic Islands Programme, out of which came the ongoing biennial North Atlantic Forum (this year held in Hólar, Iceland); the Canada Research Chair in Island Studies (held by Dr. Godfrey Baldacchino); the academic programs at UPEI, including a Minor and Master of Arts in Island Studies (MAIS); *Island Studies Journal*; numerous books and other publications; academic conferences, including hosting “Islands of the World VII” in 2002; and, of course, our longtime association with ISISA and the Small Island Cultures Research Initiative (SICRI). It also led to a life-long friendship with the Ramsay family, marked by many a corn roast on Keppoch Beach when they’d return to Jamie’s partner Jane’s PEI birthplace each summer.

Fast-forward 23 years to May 7, 2013, and I’m in Victoria, BC, on my way to another island studies conference on Gabriola Island (*Island Studies: West Coast Islands and Beyond*). I’m having tea with Jane, who now calls Vancouver Island home. I mention that after the conference my partner Mike and I are heading to the Galapagos Islands, a place I’ve always wanted to go to since reading David Quammen’s *Song of the Dodo: Island Biogeography in an Age of Extinctions* (1996), about how Darwin and Wallace came up with the theory of natural selection based on their research in the Galápagos and Indonesia, respectively. I tell her how I want to experience being in “the island studies motherland” as I write my dissertation that explores people’s deep attraction to their island place. Jane says, “My cousin Sarah lives there part of the year. Wouldn’t it be great if she happened to be there when you are. I’ll call her tonight!”

Turns out cousin Sarah is Dr. Sarah Meltzoff, an Associate Professor of Marine Affairs at University of Miami, who researches marine resource management, sustainable development policy, and social analyses of fisheries and aquaculture. She regularly brings students to study at the Isabela Oceanographic Institute (IOI), in Puerto Villamil, a small fishing village on Isabela Island, where they learn about grassroots ecotourism based on stewardship and participatory management.

When I got back to my mom’s place a while later, there was an e-mail from Sarah, saying she’d just gotten off the phone with cousin Janie. No, she wasn’t there right then, but to please stop in and see her colleague Amanda Lyons at the IOI – whom she copied on the e-mail.

That led to an exchange of e-mails with Amanda, brimming with helpful travel hints. Most people think that you need to spend thousands of dollars to be part of a tour group or a cruise to get to one of the most protected areas of the planet. However, that is not the case. Yes, you pay \$100 each to the Galápagos National Park upon entry into one of two airports that serve the Galápagos from Guayaquil, two hours away on the Ecuadorian mainland. And, yes, there are places you cannot go without a guide. Travelling for two hours from island to island by private speedboat for \$30 is not for the faint of heart, although you can spend about \$160 to fly. But there are lots of hostels and hotels, lots of good restaurants (which sometimes experience shortages of staples, making it easier to ask what they DO have), lots of places to explore for

free, and lots of private tour operators (accompanied by National Park guides) who will take you to the hotspots for a reasonable fee.

On May 22, we flew to the town of Puerto Baquerizo Moreno on the island of San Cristobal, one of five islands in the Galápagos inhabited by humans. Although this small fishing town is the capital of the province of Galápagos, with a population of approximately 5,600, it is not as developed as Puerto Ayora, on Santa Cruz Island, which has a population of 12,000, and is home to the head offices of the Galápagos National Park and the Charles Darwin Research Centre.



On the advice of Amanda, we headed the next day to the least developed Isabela Island (population 2,200), professed by many a traveler to be their favourite for that very reason. The punishing four-hour boat ride was the least favourite part of our journey. Fortunately, arriving on Isabela Island made up for it. We stayed at Amanda's boyfriend's sister Nancy Morocho's Hospedaje Casa Soleil, located on a white sand beach, where we walked through the mangroves at low tide and witnessed two white tip sharks on a sardine feeding frenzy. We did a boat tour with Amanda's partner Fabricio Morocho (Nancy's brother) to Los Túneles, where we saw giant manta rays, penguins and blue-footed boobies, snorkeled with sea turtles and white tip sharks, and toured through a lava field that had created tunnels and archways in the turquoise water. We did a 16-kilometre trek to two of the island's volcanoes, Volcán Chico and Volcán Sierra Negra. We rented bikes and rode to Muro de las Lágrimas (Wall of Tears), built by Ecuadorian prisoners from 1946 to 1959 on the site of a former WWII US surveillance base. The wall, approximately 100 metres long and 7 metres high, led to the quote: "Here the strong cry and the weak die." We toured the Tortoise Breeding Centre, where land tortoises are raised from eggs until they are old and strong enough to survive in the wild; human-introduced species such as dogs, cats, cows, rats, and horses have led to their near extinction on the island. We saw penguins, iguanas, pink flamingos and tortoises in the wild. And we soaked up the feeling of the place where Darwin used the islandness of one of the world's most magical places to change how we think about life on the planet.

On our last day there, Amanda took us on a tour of the IOI. In addition to their collaborations with several universities that include Sarah's University of Miami, the IOI is committed to giving back to the community through a number of programs. These include educating local residents by offering public education through courses and workshops chosen by residents; contracting professional English teachers for their schools; supporting after-school education programs; encouraging intercultural and linguistic exchange by placing visiting students and volunteer participants with local host families and helping them integrate into the community through service learning and locally driven projects; working closely with the government of Isabela and fellow organizations to empower the local community by providing workshops,

programs and events, and infrastructure; supporting small-scale and locally operated exploration of the Galápagos Islands and mainland Ecuador by coordinating travel, transportation, activities, lodging and meals with local operators; providing facilities, including class- and conference rooms; laboratory-, gear-, maintenance-, and storage areas; and acquiring the necessary permissions to bring people from abroad to study or volunteer in the Galápagos and Ecuador. The IOI was buzzing with visitors, including a professor from an American university who was coordinating some visiting divers, and a business student from Miami who was working with nine local hotel operators to enhance their online marketing efforts.

The potential for collaborations with IOI and/or the University of Miami is enormous. The IOI would be an ideal place for Island Studies students to study island ecosystem management, ecotourism, community development, and culture – to name just a few – while offering knowledge and insights from islands around the world. I would like to involve the IOI in our island studies networks, and perhaps even suggest hosting a small ISISA or SICRI conference or meeting at their facilities on Isabela Island.



The Galápagos Islands have undoubtedly brought island studies to the world. But here I'll repeat one of my favourite quotes by Quammen: "We are headed toward understanding the whole planet as a world of islands." Through the coming months and years, I'd like to work with Amanda and Sarah to bring island studies to the Galápagos.

PS

And a big thanks to you, Jane Ramsay, for your serendipitous interventions! From Prince Edward Island to Vancouver Island to the Galápagos Islands, the route has twisted and turned – but my journey through island studies has been made richer by your friendship.

Laurie Brinklow, BA, MA(IS), PhD Candidate, University of Tasmania

Pacific migration futures: insights from scenarios

The International Migration Institute at the University of Oxford has published an interesting report on a four-day workshop held in Auckland, New Zealand in late October 2012 addressing drivers, processes and future scenarios of migration in the Pacific. The report concludes a three-year project that Professors Richard Bedford (NIDEA, University of Waikato, NZ) and Graeme Hugo (APMRC, University of Adelaide, Australia) have been conducting on prospects for Pacific migration over the next 30 years in

association with policy makers in New Zealand's Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment and Australia's Department of Immigration and Citizenship. These reports can be accessed at:

Bedford, R.D. and Hugo, G. (2012) Population movement in the Pacific: a perspective on future prospects, Department of Labour, Wellington and Department of Immigration and Citizenship, Canberra, Wellington, 110 pp. <http://www.dol.govt.nz/publication-view.asp?ID=393>

Bonfiglio, A., Bakewell, O. and Vezzoli, S. (2013) Pacific region: drivers, processes and scenarios of migration, Global Migration Futures Project report, January 2013, International Migration Institute, University of Oxford, 38 pp.

<http://www.imi.ox.ac.uk/pdfs/research-projects-pdfs/gmf-pdfs/global-migration-futures-pacific-region-final-report>

Professor Richard Bedford
National Institute of Demographic and Economic Analysis
University of Waikato
Hamilton, New Zealand

Save The Date

Shrinking The Global Divide:
Synergy, Service & Sustainability

Atlantis Paradise Island Resort | Nassau, Bahamas
September 18th - 20th, 2013

REGISTER NOW!

<http://www.cob.edu.bs/conferences/chmiconference2013.php>

The poster features a green and white color scheme with a large green leaf graphic on the left. It includes logos for The College of The Bahamas Culinary & Hospitality Management Institute, University of Delaware Alfred Lerner College of Business & Economics, and Cornell University School of Hotel and Administration.



The global/local nexus – Variations of climate change induced sea-level rise and their challenges for small islands

Small Islands are fragmented small places in a global sea. This has to be not only understood in a geographical sense but also metaphorical. In multifarious ways, global changes impact directly and immediately on small islands. However, general global maps distort the concrete local or specific regional situation. Scale and space play a role in development as well as the interchange and of small and large scales. But how is the global connected to the local? And is there a counterinfluence from local to global too? The global/local nexus is an interesting topic which can be exemplified through the ongoing process of climate change and should be constantly re-thought, re-questioned and discussed. We would like to promote this discussion, starting with a session at the IGU Commission Meeting Islands - Penghu Archipelago, Taiwan, on October 1-5, 2013.

Due to global warming a rise in global mean sea level has been noted and is expected to increase even more rapidly in the future than the last IPCC report has forecasted. This development raises major challenges, especially for low-lying islands. There are, however, great regional variations in sea-level rise, due to factors such as varying thermal expansion, ocean circulations, processes of vertical land motion and influx of melt water from inland ice and glaciers. Some islands have already experienced the consequences of sea-level rise through major land loss, increased floods or salt water intrusion in their fresh water reservoirs. Others, though, might have even experienced a relative drop of sea level.

Global changes do not necessarily mean equal consequences on a regional scale. Furthermore, reactions to a change in sea level differ at least as much as the regional variations themselves. Adaptation strategies range from increased protection by sea-walls and sand nourishment to retreat of homes and complete relocation. However, in some places adaptation strategies may work, while in others they do not.

Scale and space are decisive for framing the discussion and action of mitigation and adaptation to climate change. The global/regional-nexus, regional variability, contrasting perspectives and divergent consequences are important to consider. What does this great regional diversity explain and which geographical factors have to be considered in order to understand the various forms of impacts and reactions to regional sea-level rise? In how far are global models usable for tackling regional challenges?

We invite you to participate in the discussion on global versus regional climate change; on the importance of models and tipping points in human/nature-interaction. We also look for special case studies, which exemplify, discuss and analyse regional variations of the impact of changes in sea-level as well as regionally distinct ways of adaptation.

Please consider participating in the Session: **“Global versus regional – Variations of climate change induced sea-level rise and their challenges for small islands”** by Beate M.W. Ratter and Jan Petzold, University of Hamburg and Helmholtz Zentrum Geesthacht, Institute of Coastal Research, Germany, at the IGU Commission Meeting Islands - Penghu Archipelago, Taiwan, on October 1-5, 2013

See <http://island.npu.edu.tw>

Or write to us: beate.ratter@hzg.de and jan.petzold@uni-hamburg.de

*Prof. Dr. Beate M.W. Ratter
Institut für Geographie
Universität Hamburg, Germany*



Island Studies: West Coast Canada & Beyond: By Islanders, For Islanders, About Islanders and Islands

Report by grant.mccall@sydney.edu.au

10-12 May, 2013, The Haven, Gabriola Island, BC <http://islandstudiesconference2013.org/>

Many conferences feature performances by local artists at some point in the proceedings, but this is the first one I have attended where the closing ceremony was a locally conceived and written play reading.

In this case, the play was about the life of an English author, Malcolm Lowry (1909-1957), one of whose successful books was the posthumous (1970) *October Ferry to Gabriola*.

The conference really only was two full days and in that time, there were four plenary sessions along with over a hundred presenters and over 70 listed papers. So, inevitably there were four parallel sessions, requiring people to make choices.

Perhaps the parallel sessions helped the venue to cope with such a large number of people: the count was heading to 200 before the end of the conference itself.

The papers ranged from the usual academic presentations, argued carefully with references and authority, to people expressing their experiences as Islanders and some reflecting the conference venue, The Haven, a self-help personal discovery centre situated on a rocky shore, surrounded by comforting trees.

Mostly those attending were, shall we say (like me) in the second half of their lives, but all were passionate about their topics. Those not presenting papers mainly came from the Gabriola Island community. The conference was advertised widely on the island.

The musical night was called (confusing for me, the outsider), “The Big Fish Fry” and it had nothing to do with fish or frying, but was a showcase for singers and various instrumentalists whose tastes went from classical to folk, jazz and contemporary music. The enthusiasm of the crowd was infectious and the event – entry was only CAD20 – was the best subscribed event.

Abstracts for the conference are online

<http://islandstudiesconference2013.org/program/presentations/> and you can read for yourself the range of papers on offer.

I only can report on those I attended.

ISISA was one of the sponsors of the event by providing partial scholarships to assist student attendance. The recipients were Laurie Brinklow (University of Tasmania), Ivona Bucan (Vancouver Island University) and Monica Shore (Vancouver Island University).



ISISA Scholarship winners. Left to Right:

Gloria Filax, Monica Shore, Grant McCall, Ivona Bucan and Laurie Brinklow

Laurie has been involved with island studies for some time and she has a long association with the University of Prince Edward Island, although one of her degrees is from University of Victoria on the southern tip of Vancouver Island, so her attendance at Gabriola was a kind of coming home. Laurie presented her work on how people make art and life on islands, especially in Canada: “East meets west: Making life and art on Canada’s Atlantic and Pacific coast islands”.

Ivona Bucan took her paper from her research on “Health, wellness and sustainability on Salt Spring Island”, not far from Gabriola. Ivona’s focus was on sustainability of tourism and how the themes of wellness and health are developed for the senior population that makes up a large part of Salt Spring Island’s visiting and resident population.

Monica Shore also addressed how tourism affects professional artists on islands, investigating such issues as seasonality (thus regularity of income), decrease in affordable housing and the integration of the arts offer into local planning.

Other papers address a plethora of matters that whilst having their unique expression mostly in a West Coast Canadian context, spoke to wide-spread concerns of Islanders that all of us have seen elsewhere.

With few exceptions, most papers were about the local and these were presented often as amicable chats between friends: people knew one another and whilst theory was fairly light, local detail and passion were in abundance.

Issues of sustainability were addressed by several speakers, often delving into how changing demographics and tourism were affecting local communities. People were concerned about energy production (e.g. Michael Mehta’s communal “Tidal Energy Facility”) and conservation as well as food security and how these services might be managed. The view was communitarian rather than corporate, solutions being sought at the level of community involvement rather than appealing to government instrumentalities at various levels.

People had various levels of expertise in the fields on which they spoke. There were enthusiastic beginners in the various fields and these were calmly and expertly advised by those with longer experience and memories.

People were mindful too of the human impact on islands with the aptly acronymed “GROWLS, “Gabriola Rescue of Wildlife Society”. There were discussions of water conservation, sustainable economic (ie money earning) activities and health issues that wove through the various presentations.

Governance was addressed through NGOs, such as the Gabriola Arts Council, The Commons (with its poetry yurt), the local museum and, at the more formal and regional level, the “Islands Trust”.

Sexuality was an issue to be addressed for some local groups, such as GLOSSI (Gays & Lesbians on Salt Spring Island).

One of the more striking innovations in the Salish Sea is Caffyn Kelley’s “Islands Institute of Interdisciplinary Studies”:

<http://www.islandsinstitute.com/>

Although successful in terms of community involvement, there has been little financial support and the virtual Institute and its website may have to close if alternative funding cannot be found. Through the website there was a section called “Art of Engagement Network” that drew together over 700 artists worldwide.

The main focus, I saw, of the Institute is art and there were a number of papers on the theme of art and islands, aside from Laurie's mentioned already. One of the ones that caught my attention was Donald Lawrence's innovative use of form and, in particular, the pin-hole camera. Accompanying this review is a photograph of Donald's "tent-type camera oscura" an form with which he has been work recently. The results are surprising. Donald is at Thompson Rivers University, but also has his own website for displaying his art:

<http://www.donaldlawrence.ca/CameraObscuraProjects.htm>



The totem pole guarding the Haven, venue for the conference. The tent-like structure beside it is a "pin-hole camera, erected by a local artist.

As a topic of interest to most if not all islanders is the ferry in all its forms and frustrations. Phillip Vannini gave an entertaining, informative and thought-provoking keynote plenary on the topic that struck very familiar chords with all in the audience. Phillip is at Royal Roads University and his "public ethnography" was drawn largely from the immediate area. As well as his university website, Phillip also maintains his own approach to ethnography:

<http://www.publicethnography.net>

The overall organizer of the conference, Gloria Filax, is a relatively recent resident of Gabriola Island, but is well-integrated into the community; which networks she mobilised in the form of several volunteers to

assist in helping attendees and in the basic set up of the rooms, equipment and the main auditorium for the larger sessions.

There is a plan connected to this conference to organise an island studies program at Vancouver Island University and all of us at ISISA wish that energetic and innovative group the best in their efforts to establish a West Coast Canada presence in the field.

The conference website is still up and people who were unable to attend this intimate and excellent conference can get some of idea of what all of us experienced at The Haven on Gabriola Island, in the Salish Sea:

<http://islandstudiesconference2013.org>



“Big Fish Fry” Cultural programme of local music and song.

A Dynamic Island for an Island Dynamics Conference

A variation of this article first appeared in [The Foreigner](#), an English-language news service for Norway.

Svalbard is the most accessible High Arctic archipelago, with its main island Spitsbergen and capital Longyearbyen being a tourist magnet. It has become engrained as a magical, mystical location at the top of the world, representing isolation, polar bears, climate change, the midnight sun, and weeks of darkness.

In January 2013, I experienced a week of darkness there, through attending an [Island Dynamics](#) conference exploring many of these images. Delegates from Europe and Asia convened in Longyearbyen to discuss "[Local Actions in a Global Context](#)": how small places can make a big impact on the world.

Svalbard does that. Cruise ships land with more passengers than the territory's population.

Moreover, an international treaty governs it, representing a unique model for the world. The archipelago is under full Norwegian sovereignty, but several other countries have access rights for resources and research. That means going through immigration and customs for flights between Norway and Longyearbyen.

We learned plenty about these legal, political, and logistical complexities through fascinating presentations and conversations with the Deputy Governor of the archipelago and the mayor of Longyearbyen. Small places can bring big challenges!



Longyearbyen at noon in mid-January. Photo by Ilan Kelman.

Then came our own conference talks. Academic presentations ranged from non-sovereign islands addressing or influencing international affairs, to innovation for sustainability on islands of Denmark and Taiwan.

My talk was on research from the [Many Strong Voices](#) programme about how small island jurisdictions enact [disaster diplomacy](#). That means using disaster prevention and response, including related to climate change, for conflict resolution. In most instances, disasters (including the hazard of climate change) are not important for solving diplomatic disagreements.

Several elected politicians from around Europe attended. We heard inspiring and pragmatic presentations and interventions based on Scotland's, Catalonia's, Basque Country's, and Flanders' efforts at achieving independence.

It was stimulating to see academics and active politicians vibrantly exchanging ideas to determine how our interests overlap. The conference was an impressive example of practitioners seeking research to adjust their actions, while researchers learned what practitioners seek in order to act.



The aurora as seen from Longyearbyen. Photo by Ilan Kelman.

The archipelago of Svalbard, being an international research centre on global change and the Arctic while navigating the realities of geopolitical games, was the perfect setting. Many island-related lessons are provided to contribute to solving the political and environmental challenges which plague the world.

Ilan Kelman

Senior Research Fellow, Center for International Climate and Environmental Research - Oslo (CICERO), Norway.



Island Studies Journal (ISSN: 1715-2593) was set up in 2006 as a freely downloadable, peer reviewed, scholarly and inter-disciplinary journal dedicated to the study of islands and island life.

ISJ is institutionally housed at the Institute of Island Studies, University of Prince Edward Island, Canada: www.islandstudies.com

ISJ is now the official journal of ISISA, initially for a trial period of 2 years.

Manuscripts to be considered for publication welcome at: isj@upei.ca

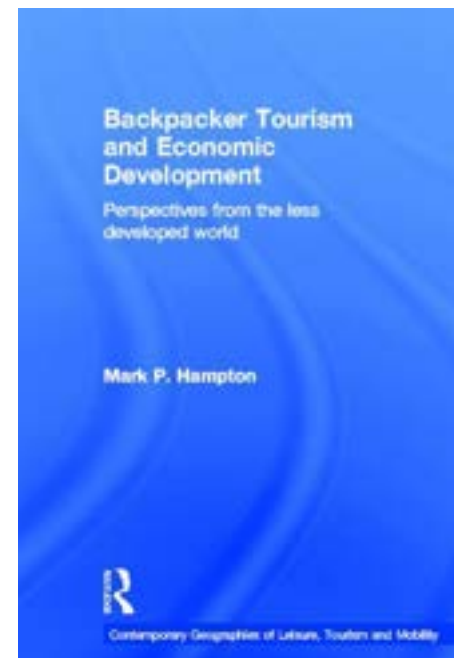
Website: www.islandstudies.ca/journal

Backpacker Tourism and Economic Development: Perspectives from the less developed world

This new book may be of interest for colleagues teaching classes on tourism & international development/tourism policy & planning; for researchers; and I hope, for practitioners too. It is a research monograph based on my own long-term interest in backpackers' effects on host communities in developing countries (and being a former backpacker myself).

A full summary is on the website but the book covers the history of backpackers from the early hitchhikers & overland trail to India to present forms, through the social aspects, economic development, and then examines backpackers in urban areas, backpackers at the coast & ends with policy recommendations. Case studies are drawn from developing countries in Africa, Asia-Pacific & Latin America.

<http://www.routledge.com/books/details/9780415594189/>



*Dr Mark Hampton FRGS
Senior Lecturer in Tourism Management
Kent Business School
University of Kent, UK.*

UPCOMING CONFERENCES

- **The Islands and Isolated Communities Congress**, co-located with the Asia Pacific Clean Energy Summit – Honolulu, Hawaii – September 9 -11, 2013

Islands and Isolated Communities are the planet's vanguard societies facing imported energy dependencies, constrained resources, and vulnerability to climate change. Join global leaders developing solutions and projects; from island nations worldwide, to land-locked greening cities, to isolated military installations.

The sustainability and resiliency of island communities depends on best practices developed in energy, water, agriculture, security, resource and disaster risk management and societal actions. As island communities are facing these complex and interdependent challenges across the planet, the Islands and Isolated Communities Congress is focused on building a global movement to champion these solutions. The solutions developed on islands will lay the foundation for best practices world-wide.

More details from: <http://www.ct-si.org/events/APCE2013/iicc.html>

- **9th Pacific Islands Conference on Nature Conservation and Protected Areas** – University of South Pacific, Lucala Campus, Suva, Fiji – 02 – 06 December, 2013.

Momentum has been gathering around the world to find natural solutions to the issues and impacts of climate change. Ecosystem services have become increasingly recognised as a fundamental approach to combat these threats to the Pacific environment and its communities. Climate change is predicted to have a range of impacts on island ecosystems and natural resources that are critical to current and future development. Some of these impacts are anticipated to be severe. It is increasingly recognised that a relevant response to these predicted impacts is the application of ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) approaches. That is, the use of biodiversity and ecosystem services as part of an overall adaptation strategy to the adverse effects of climate change.

More details from: <http://www.sprep.org/pacificnatureconference/about-the-conference#theme>

***For more island news and
events visit the Global Islands
Network***

<http://www.globalislands.net/>

Islands Crossword No. 3 – compiled by Godfrey Baldacchino

Congratulations to **Deborah Dillon**, from Stewart Island, New Zealand, who sent in the winning correct entry to Island Crossword No. 2. She was sent a complimentary copy of the 264-page, ISISA-endorsed food book *A Taste of Islands: 60 Recipes and Stories from our World of Islands* (2012, Island Studies Press).

A complimentary copy of *A Taste of Islands* will be sent to the winner of the first correct entry of Island Crossword No.3, selected randomly from all entries received **by 30 October 2013**. Scan your entries and send to Godfrey at: gbaldacchino60@gmail.com

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25										26		

ACROSS

1. Colour blindness, with high incidence on islands of Pingelap and Pohnpei, in Micronesia (13).
10. President of the International Small Islands Studies Association (6).
11. Author of best-selling book titled *The Song of the Dodo* (6).
12. Powerful alliance of small island states at the United Nations (5).
14. ___ Fraile: a heavily fortified island fortress in Manila Bay, the Philippines (2).
15. The special characteristics of geography, geology and climate of a certain place (7).
18. The ___ Federation: short lived political union (1958-1962) (2).
19. Location of Carenero, Cayo Agua, Colon and Cristóbal (6).

20. Author of novel titled *Small Island* (4).
23. 'Yes', said the Maltese (3).
24. 5th largest in the BVI; named after Dutch Commander Adriensen (5).
25. Largest archipelagic state (9).
26. Altar constellation; and an island in Torba, Vanuatu (3).

DOWN

1. Author of *Atar al-Bilad*, an early island studies text and geographic dictionary (2, 7).
2. (1822-1887). Surveyed South Island, New Zealand (5).
3. Principal Investigator of *Coasts under Stress* Project (5).
4. Developer of the Small Island Tourist Economy (SITE) typology (7).
5. With its fleet of luxury wooden boats, this company takes you to the islands of Croatia (3).
6. Island municipality in Chuuk, Micronesia (2).
7. ___Kala, album released by Corfu-born Sakis Rouvas (3).
8. En ___, (which means set sail), a restaurant on Skiathos Island, Greece (3).
9. Only island continent (9).
13. Sixth largest island in the world (7).
16. Island located in Gwangdo-myeon, South Korea (2).
17. African-based spiritual ideology associated with Jamaica (5).
20. Park on Mercer Island, near Seattle WA, USA (3).
21. First name of President who proclaimed a 'Manifesto of the Island of the Sun' in 2012 (3).
22. ___ Duzer, a Book Reviews Editor for Island Studies Journal (3).
24. By the way (2).

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