



ISISA

Newsletter

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EDITORIAL

The ISISA Conference experience returns in 2020 with the 17th *Islands of the World* ISISA conference in St. John's Newfoundland, Canada, over June 22-26..

This issue of the ISISA Newsletter brings you, once again, island news and views from around the world.

Anyone who has something to say, or share about Islands, Island Studies or Book Reviews about Islands, is welcome to send them over to me, to be considered for the next issue.

Kindly send over material for the January 2020 Newsletter by not later than December 15, 2019.

Thank you for your continued support and contributions.

Anna Baldacchino
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ISISA's 17th 'Islands of the World' conference will take place over **June 22-26, 2020**, at the [Signal Hill Campus of Memorial University](https://stjohnsairport.com/), overlooking the historic city of St John's, Newfoundland, Canada. (Airport Code: YYT: <https://stjohnsairport.com/>)



This is the site where Guglielmo Marconi received the world's first transatlantic wireless signal in 1901.



The upcoming 17th **IoW** Conference is inspired by this historic episode of island connectivity and the sharing of information across distance, cultures, languages and experiences.

The Call for Papers is now OPEN and will close on Friday, November 1, 2019. To submit an abstract please register at: <https://publicengagementmemorial.fluidreview.com/>

Conference details are posted at: <https://www.mun.ca/wearehere/isisa.php>

See you in St John's, for another exciting ISISA experience.

Godfrey Baldacchino
President, ISISA





Island Cities and Urban Archipelagos 2020

Conference theme: Nomadic identities, archipelagic movements, and island diasporas

5-9 October 2020, Miami, Florida, USA

<https://www.islanddynamics.org/icua2020>

This conference brings together researchers from across the globe to explore urban life on islands and archipelagos as well as island life in the city. Islands are often associated with peripherality, yet even remote, sparsely populated islands host urban centres and are affected by distant urban processes. In the case of some near-shore small islands, physical separation from the mainland and spatial limitations can encourage port industries, dense urbanisation, the transport of products and ideas, construction of social capital, consolidation of political power, formation of vibrant cultures, population concentration, and ultimately the development of major cities. Examples of such densely populated island cities include Abidjan, Abu Dhabi, Amsterdam, Bahrain, Copenhagen, Guangzhou, Hong Kong, Kochi, Lagos, Malé, Malta, Mombasa, Montreal, Mumbai, New York City, St Petersburg, Singapore, Venice and Xiamen.

Fostering dialogue between the fields of island studies and urban studies, this interdisciplinary conference will feature presentations that explore and critique the varied connections between the urban and the insular from a diversity of perspectives on culture, planning, politics, architecture, economy, politics, history and environment worldwide. We welcome papers and panels focusing on single case studies as well comparative analyses and conceptual frames. This is the 5th conference in the ICUA series, after events in Copenhagen, Hong Kong, Funchal & Zhoushan.

The Conference theme

Far from being static forms, fixed in time and space, islands are places of constant movement. Travellers transit through them, and tourists ‘island hop’ across them. Young islanders move away for work, with many returning home later in life, often after years of maintaining connections

through remittances and holiday visits. Islanders who move to big cities on the mainland often construct new forms of island identity, creating diasporic communities that may over time develop different cultures, customs, and values from those of the homeland with which they identify. Such processes are present both for islanders who move abroad (from Filipino au pairs in Northern European cities and Pacific Islanders in Auckland to Caribbean islanders in New York City) and those who migrate internally from the periphery to the centre within large islands and archipelagos. For others, movement is itself a way of life, with many islanders joining the international fishing and shipping fleets that service today's global urbanism. Islands also attract temporary and permanent labour migrants, acquiring new residents who work in such varied industries as construction, fishing, oil, mining, and state administration.

With varying degrees of local consent, some islands have become military hubs for remote continental powers: Diego Garcia, Greenland, Guam, Hawai'i, Iceland, Manus and Okinawa are all subject to USA militarisation. Islands, which have long served as places of exile and imprisonment, are increasingly being used to 'offshore' unwanted migrants and other politically sensitive individuals, with detention centres, immigration camps, and high-security prisons: consider Christmas Island, Guantánamo Bay (Cuba) and Nauru. Islands as diverse as Antigua, Lampedusa, Lesbos, Malta and Uummannaq have coped with and adapted to influxes of migrants as a result of conflict, poverty or natural disaster. Similarly, the prospect of rising sea levels as a result of climate change is causing both islanders and mainlanders to consider a future in which the many islands – both central and peripheral – may be increasingly inundated by the sea.

While the details are new, these processes bear resemblances to those that have occurred for millennia: islands have long served alternatively as refuges for peoples fleeing disaster, as strongholds for peoples seeking to keep out invaders, and as places of exceptional precarity at the intersection of land and sea. As a result of these diverse processes, both island and mainland cities become hubs of island movements, coming to host diverse arrays of architectural, culinary, social, and economic practices.

About Miami: For much of the past century, the Miami area has been a hotspot for the development of island cultures. The barrier islands that would become Miami Beach were stabilised and developed for agriculture in the last decades of the 1800s, before being redeveloped for tourism, connected to the mainland by bridge, and nearly doubled in size by land reclamation in the first decades of the 1900s. The barrier islands of Virginia Key and Key Biscayne to the south underwent divergent patterns of development.

Even much of the solid ground on what is now regarded as the mainland was constructed through drainage operations and land reclamation. Waves of migration from the Caribbean (particularly Cuba and Haiti) in the second half of the 20th Century led to the formation of major island diasporas, which have left their mark on Miami's culture, politics, and economy. Miami is today a vibrant and diverse city, which places its islandness on display. At the same time, however, this

very island character, as exemplified by Miami's famous beaches and wetlands, places it at special risk from climate change and rising sea levels, raising fresh questions concerning the city's island futures.

How to propose a presentation: To propose a presentation, please follow the instructions on the conference website: <https://www.islanddynamics.org/icua2020>. The first deadline for abstracts is 28 February 2020. However, we recommend that potential delegates submit their abstracts early if they wish to have a chance to take advantage of the early registration deadline. Abstracts will be considered on a rolling basis.

This conference is a collaboration of:

- Island Dynamics
- Department of Global & Sociocultural Studies, Florida International University, USA.

Adam Grydehøj

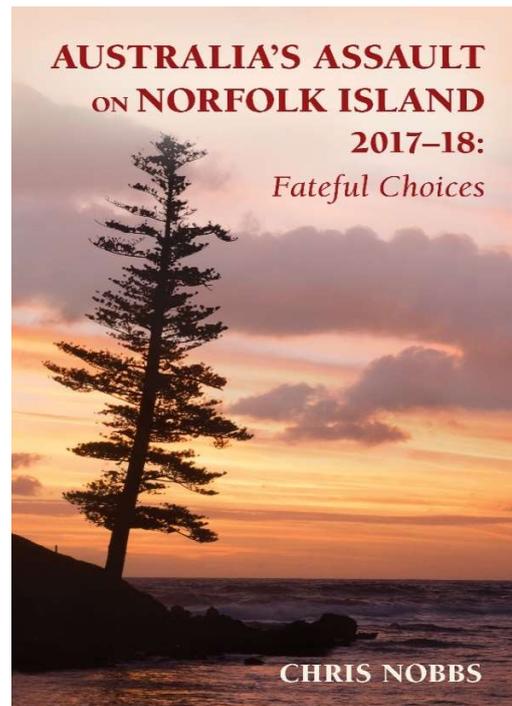
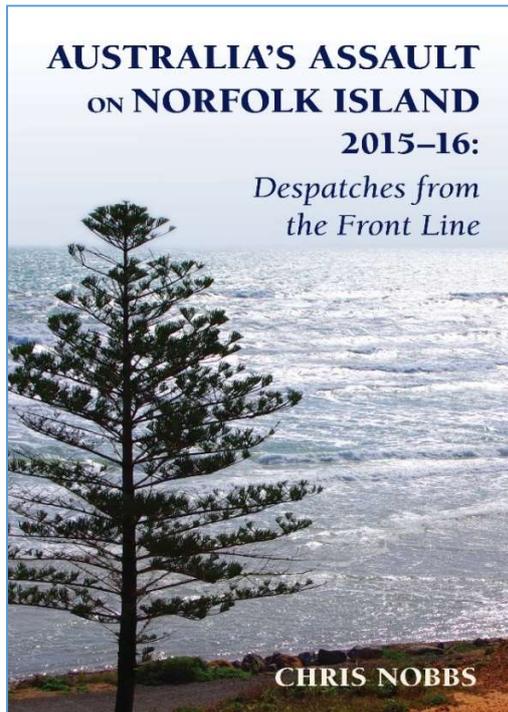
Norfolk Island: Recent Developments

Following its intermittent occupation by Polynesian seafarers in historical times, Norfolk Island in the South Pacific recorded its European discovery by Capitan James Cook in 1744. After a period as a British convict settlement (1789-1955), the island was occupied in 1856 by descendants of the HMS *Bounty* mutiny by then overpopulating tiny Pitcairn Island, as a "distinct and separate" British settlement. An external territory of Australia since 1914, Norfolk Island enjoyed a large measure of self-government over the years 1979-2015. In 2015, the Australian Government abolished this system against the wishes of the great majority of islanders and imposed governmental arrangements with much reduced island autonomy: moves described by internationally regarded human rights lawyer Geoffrey Robertson QC as 'a heavy-handed act of regression'.

Chris Nobbs has written of this Australian intervention and its aftermath from an island point of view, in two books entitled *Australia's Assault on Norfolk Island*: the first of which covered the years 2015-16 (published in June 2017), and the second covering years 2017-18 (recently published). (see illustration) The former book contains some 30 short articles on various aspects of the intervention, while the latter contains three longer essays: on the impacts of the intervention on Norfolk Island businesses; on the poorly informed conduct of the Commonwealth Government department responsible for Norfolk Island; and on the profound failures of the parliamentary processes that led to the Commonwealth Act that underlay the changes. The two books challenge the Australian Government over its recent conduct on Norfolk Island, and raise questions involving fundamental issues of trust, honesty, truth and justice.

Both books are available from Amazon or from The Trading Post, Norfolk Island <http://www.tradingpost.nlk.nf>

Author Dr Chris Nobbs is a graduate of the universities of Auckland, London and Cambridge, in natural science, economics and economic development respectively. He has had a career both in the private sector as a consultant, and in public service at local, state, national and international levels. He now lives on Norfolk Island, where he was born.



Report of the IGU Commission on Islands

Trondheim, Norway, 16-19 June 2019.

During the 8th Nordic Geographers Meeting in Trondheim, Norway (June 2019), Eric Clark, Huei-Min Tsai and Gerard Persoon co-organized a panel on island sustainability, within the overall theme of the conference: Sustainable Geography / Geographies of Sustainability. The meeting was organized by the Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU). A total of 13 presentations were delivered, dealing with various aspects of the general theme.

Aideen Foley looked into historical documents and old school logbooks to get an idea of the impact of climatic variability on children and their families in the context of early 20th century Orkney Islands. The logbooks proved a valuable source for determining the rhythm of the agricultural cycles, and harvests in particular, in relation and the weather and climatic variation.

She also gave some present-day examples from other countries in which school attendance is partly adjusted to agricultural activities among poor farmers.

The process of the establishment of Penghu in Taiwan as an official geopark was described **Shyi-Ling Lee**. The archipelago between Taiwan and mainland China harbours unique geological formations of which the basalt cliffs are the most spectacular. Part of the area is also proposed as a marine geopark, as many of the geological formations are off the coast. Penghu is already a key tourist destination; the official status as a geopark site will increase the number of visitors.

In his presentation about the island of Majuli in the Brahmaputra River in the state of Assam (India) (one of the largest fresh water islands in the world), **Mitual Baruah** explained how the people living on this island have to diversify their livelihoods as a result of all kinds of changes. He described these changes and theorizes about the people's livelihood strategies in order to contribute to understanding sustainability challenges on islands in general.

The presentations by Royle and Persoon focused on the problem of waste and how to manage this in small islands. **Stephen Royle** described how, on St. Helena, the problem is what to do with all the products that have lost their economic value. Usually, small islands lack the capacity to process or recycle waste, while economically it is also not viable to export the waste to elsewhere. Recently a 10-year development plan was presented entitled *Altogether Greener* with the aim to reduce the production of waste, recycle more, and restore areas that have been used in the past as dump sites or landfills. Interestingly, the 'cleaning up' of the island also includes efforts to eradicate an invasive plant species that threatens some of the native plants.

Gerard Persoon discussed the impact of the loss of about 350 containers from a massive container ship just north of the Dutch Wadden Islands on January 1, 2019. The beaches of the islands were covered with useful items (sport shoes, toys, car parts, blankets, etc.) as well as useless package materials, batteries, poisonous chemicals and micro plastic. In addition to opportunistic beach combing by many people, there was also an impressive movement of altruistic beach cleaning by the island inhabitants, tourists and volunteers from the mainland.

Leonardo Nogueira de Moraes compared the realities, challenges and possibilities faced by Lord Howe Island (Australia) and the Fernando de Noronha archipelago (Brazil). He focused on urban land teleconnectedness to discuss the influence of tourism development in social-ecological resilience. He concluded that the extent to which local communities are able to steer processes of local development appears as a strong driver leading to social-ecological resilience.

Anders Källgård from Sweden gave an overview of the work that he has been doing over the past 18 years, developing encyclopedic overviews of the islands of Denmark, Sweden and most recently Norway. His *Norge Oar* (The Islands of Norway) was published shortly before this conference. And just like the other books about Denmark and Sweden, *Norge Oar* is again an impressive piece of work of 700 pages and including many beautiful aquarelle illustrations.

Darmanto aimed to detect ideas about sustainability from the practices of the Mentawai people on the island of Siberut, including their way of practicing agriculture without the use of fire, which is quite exceptional in the context of tropical rainforests. However, external interventions by the government, logging companies and recently also by the private sector aiming at the development of large scale and ‘top end’ touristic infrastructure are threatening the local ideas of what a sustainable future on the island should look like.

Su-Bing Chang focused on the way the Rukai people in Taiwan perceive and use the Jhuokou River which has always played a major role in their life and which due to the rugged and mountainous landscape has contributed to their isolation. The extensive knowledge of the Rukai people about the river and its resources should be accepted as a key issue in the development of any future plan for the river’s watershed since it is an area that is prone to risks of serious landslides and erosion.

The carrying capacity of sustainable tourism on the island called Little Liuqiu off the southwest coast of Taiwan was the question that **Su-Hsin Lee** tried to answer in her presentation. As tourist arrivals have reached enormous numbers in recent years, efforts are undertaken to balance the ecological resources of Little Liuqiu and the visitors seeking their ‘island experience’. Through various methods, the carrying capacity is calculated which in turn would have to lead to regulating tourist arrivals.

The theoretical concepts of rent gap and gentrification were used by **Eric Clark, Huei-Min Tsai and Syaman Lamuran** to evaluate recent developments on the island of Pongso no Tao, the small island off the southeast coast of Taiwan. While rent-seeking Taiwanese investors are trying to set up their business, local Tao people are seeking alternatives to these externally driven developments. High levels of social cohesion, maintenance of collective ownership and a strong sense of autonomy are necessary to turn the tide.

Huei-Min Tsai presented a paper (also on behalf of her colleagues Tibusungu’e Vayayana, Su-Min Shen and Syaman Lamuran) on the efforts in Taiwan to include indigenous knowledge in reformed education programmes. In the past, much of this knowledge was lost because of the lack of respect for indigenous knowledge. Things are now changing for the better and these education programmes aim to revitalize this lost knowledge and urge the younger generation to express indigenous pride.

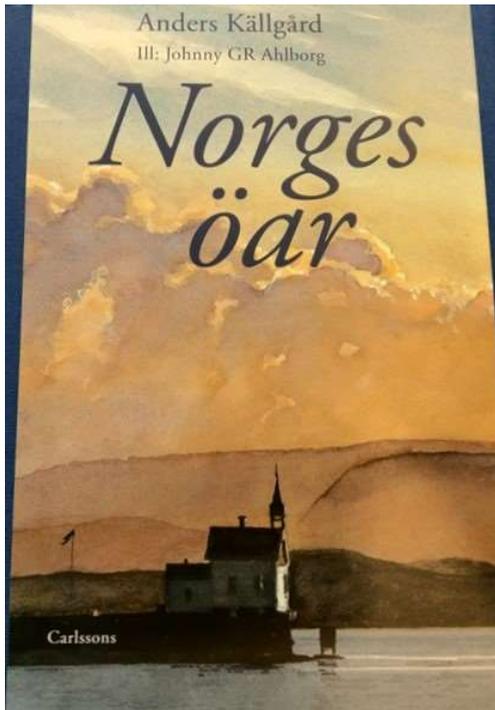
Along Y.L. Chen focused his presentation on the search for the origins and roots of the mountain peoples of Taiwan as a cultural movement aimed at seeking sustainability among modern mountain communities. Making use of archeological and historical material representatives of these communities, one seeks to learn from old ways of using the land in terms of agriculture, architecture and disaster preparedness under relatively harsh conditions.

As usual during these types of conferences, the time available for discussion and more general topics, let alone a more thorough analysis or theoretical reflection on the papers presented, was

limited. The panelists would have cherished either more opportunities for discussion or a tighter panel focus that welcomed questions with a more reflective or theoretical bent.

A meeting of the members of the IGU Islands Commission was held after the conference. The hope is for more communications with members, via email, Facebook and connections with other island studies networks.

Gerard Persoon and Huei-Min Tsai



Mauritius Conference



The conference hotel. Photo: Ilan Kelman.]

The **International Conference on Energy, Environment and Climate Change (ICEECC 2019)** was held in Balaclava, NW Mauritius, from 2-4 July 2019. Some 50 delegates from 18 countries presented peer reviewed papers, leading to a variety of talks on energy, sustainability, waste, development, and climate, with a focus on Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

Without parallel sessions, we could hear everyone's material and get to know each other; especially over sumptuous meals featuring local and international cuisine. Talks covered waste-to-energy schemes, politics of electricity, and removing pollutants from waste streams. Methods included empirical studies, modelling, software coding, and policy and governance analysis.

The sessions were ably organised and facilitated by Dr Dinesh Surroop, Senior Lecturer at the University of Mauritius, who conceived and ran the conference. He also kindly arranged tours of an energy plant and the island's only landfill for the day after the conference, helping us to see in practice what many had talked about with slides on the screen.

With a rich and fascinating history, culture, and landscape, Mauritius has so much to offer island studies and the world. It was a privilege to combine an exciting and useful conference with the chance to learn a little about this island country.

Conference URL: - <http://www.iceecc.org/>

Ilan Kelman

Twitter/Instagram @IlanKelman



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, since June 2012, the official journal of ISISA and, since 2013, the official journal of RETI (the network of island universities).

Manuscripts to be considered for publication are welcome at: isj@upe.ca Website: www.islandstudies.ca/journal



Information sent in by Pier Vellinga

Francois. Taglioni, et al., (2019). A spatial and environmental analysis of shark attacks on Reunion Island (1980–2017), *Marine Policy*, Vol. 101(1), pp. 51–62. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2018.12.010>

Abstract: This paper analyses data related to the 57 shark attacks that were recorded on Reunion Island from 1980 to 2017, against the backdrop of an Indian Ocean island that is particularly vulnerable to shark attacks. To address this issue of vulnerability, the discussion focuses on the respective weight of environmental, contextual and individual variables. The most pertinent parameters to explain the occurrence of attacks on Reunion are as follows: time of day, month and turbidity. Two specific features of Reunion Island can be added: first, the high mortality rate of the attacks (46% vs a world average of 11%), and secondly, the average increase in the number of attacks between 2011 and 2017, despite the average drop in the number of ocean users. To understand and explain this rise, three variables are identified: water turbidity, swell height and victim activity. In addition, the multiple correspondence analysis, despite the limited number of attacks, provides correlations between some variables: on the one hand, attack outcome, turbidity, swell height, and, as regards attacks before or after 2011, board sports and swell height.

THOUGHTS ON NEAR ISLANDS

"Islands must be discussed on their own terms" has been the guiding notion of the island studies field since its inception. However, this notion could be constraining, and possibly misleading, when considering islands that neighbor some continent, some state. Indeed, the physical characteristics of the island space of a near island, the area that encompasses the terrestrial and marine life and territory, can be primarily discussed in their own terms. These environments developed over centuries of natural, global change, revealing a precious balance in resilient and fragile conditions. However, that is possibly where the conversation begins and ends, as the characteristic feature of near islands is their attachment or possessed place within a larger mainland state. Near islands are usually close enough to have superficial similarities with the state, and this seeming likeness is accompanied by a supposed understanding of their nature by the state. Language, habits, and mainland trends and happenings all find their way into a near island space because interaction with the state is more constant and immediate. The state has accounted for their place alongside the state, and this is based on distance first, i.e., nearness. From that point on, and that which this note wants to convey is, the near island must be considered as part of a whole, and thus its terms must be juxtaposed and weighed with the more substantial sum, the state.

Far islands interact with the state as well to be precise. However, the interaction usually takes place after the terms of both parties have been established; in a sense, after a negotiation has been conducted, and there has been an agreement on a governing strategy. This is a matter of practicality, as the far island is typically so physically, and thus, possibly, anthropologically, removed from the mainland, that direct governance would require vast resources that could threaten to cause fruitless disruption or yield neglect. As such, these islands tend to receive a special status that acknowledges the far island's place, while also acknowledging that the differences are so much so that direct governance is best left to the island itself. Leaving the SIDS aside, quite a few islands fit this description, most notably the Faroes, the Ålands, and recently, the EU Outermost Regions. Each of these archipelagos is far removed from their mainland patron

and operate with a surprising level of autonomy. In other words, the greater measurable distance gives way to a greater social collective distance, which opens the possibility of the island to exist on its own terms mostly. This dynamic is fluid, as the newest available technologies in transport, along with innovations or interests in the happenings out at sea, can suddenly bring even the farthest island nearer to the state: the island of Yakushima, Japan, being a compelling example. However, the critique still mostly holds. It should also be noted that far islands came into the purview of some greater, outside power through sea discovery, and that outside force had to establish its dominance onto a land area with arguably no comparable anthropological or physical traits. The near island, in comparison, is as known as the coastal boundary or sea is known, and its continuity with the mainland can almost be, and likely is, assumed. Moreover, if the nature of the island is assumed by the mainland, and leads to super-imposed modes of government and mainland-made island policies, there is little to negotiate.

This is one signature plight that near islands face: assumptions of continuity with the mainland. Any near island inhabitant will readily agree that any assumption of mainland and island similarities is false and will convey with painstaking nuance every conceivable way their land area is different. With limited land area to account for and minimal distractions in physical environments and daily occurrences, these differences can be accounted for, shared, and placed into the collective memory of the island community. There are many examples of this memory being nourished in island communities that left the island and lived somewhere across the ocean. However, the near island is typically small, and thus its population is also small, and tend to contribute little to the state across both metrics. As such, this intense space- and place-based knowledge that has sustained life well before the concepts of mainland, states, and social contracts came to fruition, i.e., its terms, are only to be discussed if the near island has the ability to gain a platform to make them heard amongst the terms of the mainland.

The pathway to that platform is typically in the form of policy and laws, which can act as the chronicles of the successes and failures of the near island to establish its terms within the state. However, another near island condition is neighbors; many neighbors. Most near islands, especially in Europe, are the product of ancient breaks from the continent or deglaciation giving way to sea rise that reached into low lying hilly and mountainous regions or carved new land areas entirely. Thus, a near island is typically found within an archipelago with many other near islands, each with their own history, their own collective memory and norms; their own terms. Also, of course, there is the main neighbor, the mainland. When the nature of one island is assumed, imagine the effects across an entire archipelago. When islandness is so intrinsically place and space possessed, imagine conveying to one island that they are similar to another. Again, a conversation with an islander will provide some insight and even agreements of similarity, most notably the shared struggle of trying to give voice to their terms to the state. However, as with the mainland, an islander will supply the curious with every conceivable difference between them and another island no matter how far or near.

The state does not account for islands individually as far as most island policies are concerned, at least in the beginning of their implementation and elaboration. Newly introduced EU island policy is a good example. Islands are finally recognized as a specific policy subject, but no differences between them are taken into account as yet. Typically, the direction of most states is that these are all land areas surrounded by water and that this single, though most important, detail makes any other difference superficial. As such, the policy tends to approach each island the same, without

giving any consideration to the island terms. The negligence of island terms may be due to the overwhelming presumption of archipelago terms. Defining these terms is another discussion entirely, though they indeed must exist if evidenced by the mainland approaching the near island by extension of seeing it wrapped up in this singular thing, the archipelago. Thus, "fixing the islands" by way of "lifting" an entire archipelago, usually arrives through some direct or indirect de-insularization policy. As a result, the nuances that make every near island unique, and thus makes their conditions individually unique, are not only open to being ignored but also lost due to the homogenizing effect that mainland "remedies" can at times have. In this way, the archipelago is framed as being the informer of the island condition, when in reality is the other way around, and the islandness and island terms become handicaps that have to be mitigated. Creating a policy that touches every nuance of every single island within a vast, mainland possessed archipelago does not exist. However, there have been some strategies that allow for broad local level control, such as in Finland and the Scandinavian states, or some innovations in creative reactive measures to an incoming policy that may affect islands, such as Scotland and its Island-proofing mechanism.

Another example is the new Croatian Island Act, which distinguishes big and small islands and provides special measures for the latter. More often than not, however, the islands still appear to be managed under the same framework of any other land. While villages and cities will each correctly claim that their conditions make them unique, yet they are not surrounded by water. The detachment from the state is never literal because they are within the state, and they can be one boom-town or highway connection away from further incorporation into the state. On the other hand, detachment by the sea is seen as a handicap. Having simplified the problem, the state can offer only a de-insularization policy which appears quite convincing when near islands are in question. The offer is hard to refuse, and islanders are discouraged from creating a development policy in their own terms. Moreover, the closer they are, the harder they surf.

Nenad Starc and Sean Turner

University of Milano-Bicocca and Maldives National University

Applications for 2019/2020

Marine Sciences is a post-graduate course offered by the University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy, together with the Maldives National University. Lessons are taught in English by international faculty and world-class scientists and researchers.

After completing the first common study-units, students can choose from 3 different tracks: Environment, Bio-Ecology, Human Geography.

Lectures and classes dedicated to the field of Island Studies will unfold within the courses of:

- Coastal and Marine Hazard and Resilience
- Political Geography and Geopolitics of the Sea
- Human Geography of Small Island Systems
- International Law of the Sea and Marine Environment Protection
- Food Law and Policy
- Coastal and Marine Tourism

Practical activities will run in the Maldives at the MaRHE Centre (www.marhe.unimib.it), a centre for research and higher education, offering top-level and fully equipped scientific labs.

International researchers will join to explain ground-breaking research techniques in the Marine Sciences sector. Faculty will deliver face-to-face or video lectures. Whether students attend class on-campus or remotely, a technology platform will allow them to follow and download lessons, read syllabi, submit questions and take part in didactic chat rooms.

Stefano Malatesta

Contact point: didattica.ms@unimib.it

Info: <http://www.marinesciences.unimib.it>

Upcoming Events

The Marine Research & High Education Center (MaRHE), Faaf-Magoodhoo, Republic of the Maldives, will host two intensive workshops which may interest experts in tropical island studies:

Coral Reef Restoration (30th Nov - 8th Dec 2019):

<http://www.marhe.unimib.it/activities/education/maldivian-coral-reef-restoration-workshop/>

This workshop involves a series of classroom lessons and fieldwork. It will be run by Dr Phanor H Montoya-Maya of the NGO Corales de Paz and Research Associate to Nature Seychelles, the NGO responsible for the largest coral reef restoration project completed to date in the Indian Ocean: the USAID/UNDP-GEF-funded “Reef rescuers: Restoring reefs in the face of Climate Change”. Venue is the MaRHE Center (Marine Research & Higher Education Center) of Milano-Bicocca University on Magoodhoo Island, Faafu Atoll. All field activities will be carried out on SCUBA diving and snorkelling gear. This workshop will lead to the set-up of Magoodhoo Island’s first coral nurseries, an alliance between Corales de Paz and the University of Milano-Bicocca.

Marine Spatial Planning (15th -23rd Jan 2020):

<http://www.marhe.unimib.it/activities/education/marine-spatial-planning/>

The general objective of the training workshop is to simulate an MSP process through the creation of a co-produced knowledge related to both the critical issues and the opportunities of the Maldivian island/s by incorporating, in a planning example, socio-economic, cultural, and environmental aspects including climate change. This MSP workshop will include both theoretical and practical parts conducted at the MaRHE Center by a teaching team composed by professionals coming from different research fields. The workshop is organized by the University of Milano-Bicocca and the Planning Climate Change research group of the Iuav University of Venice, Italy.

Contact: marhe@unimib.it

Information sent to us by Stefano Malatesta

Corrections to article on Norfolk Island sent to us by Roger Wettenhall - Issue Vol. 21 No.2:

*p.29, line 17: delete 'Olympic', substitute 'Commonwealth'

*p.29, line 26: delete 'none recognised', substitute 'misunderstood'

*p.30. line 16: title should be 'International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights'

*p.31, line 6: Stanhope's position was Deputy Administrator.

SORRY!

You can reach ISISA through:

Listserv: isisa@yahoogroups.com

Facebook page: <https://www.facebook.com/pages/Isisa-International-Small-Islands-Studies-Association/126009170815354>

Twitter: <https://twitter.com/intsisa>

ISISA website: www.isisa.org (includes blog)

Details of the Individual Executive Committee members are at:

<https://www.isisa.org/index.php?c=executive-committee>

