

Pacific Integrated Island Management

Moving beyond
pilot projects to

**sustainable,
& replicable
& cost-effective**

approaches

Sustainable



Connected



Integrated



Designing for cost-effective, sustainable and replicable outcomes

As new and more intense pressures develop under modernisation, population pressures and climate change, donors and governments wish to see more cost-effective, broader-scale implementation and sustainable results emanating from pilot programmes and projects in Pacific Integrated Island Management.

Assessment of 36 recent case study projects showed that although several promising approaches have evolved, donor funding is still often not achieving these essential outcomes. Ten key principles were identified for developing and implementing Integrated Island Management projects to better achieve these outcomes. Evaluating activities against these principles may also help to identify models worthy of wider application.

Broader-scale goals

Ecosystems and livelihoods intact, resilient and sustainable

- Intact forest ecosystems**
- Tourism**
- Fisheries and food security**
- Intact coastal ecosystems**
- Coastal protection**
- Water security and health**

Scaling up outcomes

Sustaining outcomes beyond single project lifespans

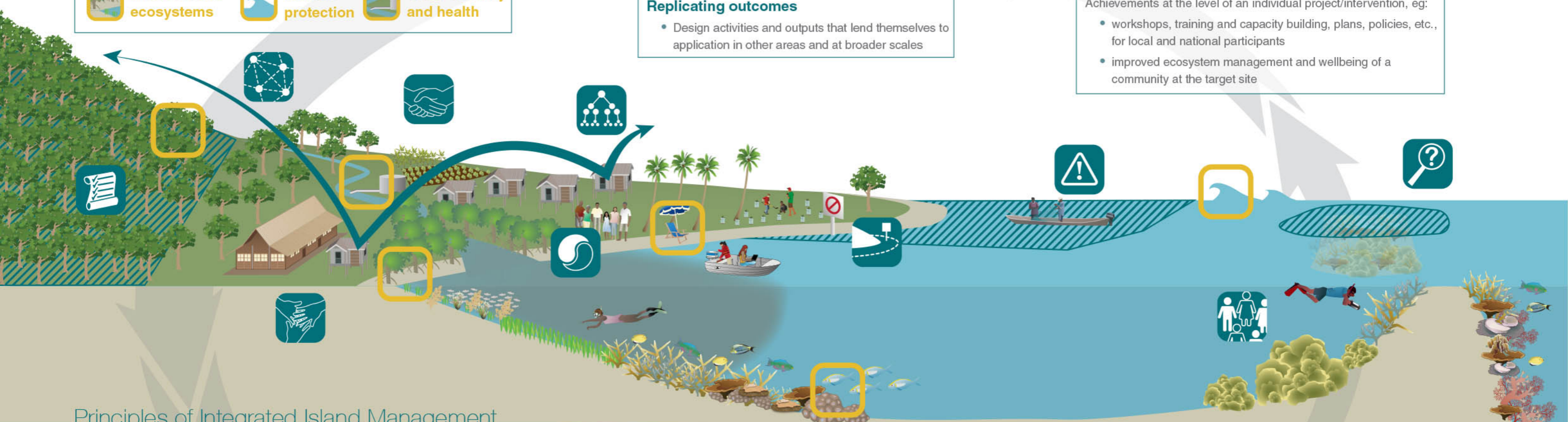
- Seek cost-effectiveness
- Use enabling policies
- Sustain human capacity beyond project lifespan
- Sustain financial capacity beyond project lifespan

Replicating outcomes

- Design activities and outputs that lend themselves to application in other areas and at broader scales

Outputs

- Achievements at the level of an individual project/intervention, eg:
- workshops, training and capacity building, plans, policies, etc., for local and national participants
 - improved ecosystem management and wellbeing of a community at the target site



Principles of Integrated Island Management

Planning

- Integrated**
Adopt a long-term integrated approach to ecosystem management
- Defined**
Use clearly defined boundaries for ecological and governance systems
- Connected**
Maintain and restore connectivity between complex social and ecological systems
- Nested**
Organise management systems in nested layers across sectors, social systems and habitats

Implementation

- Participatory**
Incorporate stakeholders through participatory governance with collective choice arrangements that take into consideration gender and social equity outcomes
- Reflecting values**
Ensure that management rules reflect stakeholder values and conditions
- Recognising rights**
Ensure recognition of rights to organise and develop management rules

- Graduated sanctions**
Develop a scale of locally appropriate, graduated sanctions for users who violate rules
- Resolving conflicts**
Identify appropriate, efficient and cost-effective conflict resolution mechanisms

Adaptive management

- Adaptive management**
Recognise uncertainty and plan for adaptive management through regular monitoring, evaluation and review leading to evidence-based decision-making

Seeking cost-effectiveness in actions is essential to maximise sustainability and replicability of outcomes

Further recommendations

The ten principles for designing and implementing new Integrated Island Management (IIM) activities, coupled with the following additional lessons learned, can help to create larger scale and longer term outcomes. These innovations are important to Pacific Island communities and countries facing increasing pressures from modern development, population growth and climate change.

Planning

- Define, at the project design stage, the resources and policy requirements necessary to sustain, generalise and replicate outcomes beyond project completion
- Include strategies to maintain the human and financial capacity needed for legacy activities beyond the initial project lifespan
- Plan to integrate into local and national policy, planning and management systems and across sectors
- Use social and learning networks to help scale up management models across islands, countries and regions
- Establish effective cross-sectoral integration processes that consider socio-ecological issues, eg., within climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and water, sanitation and health
- Utilise climate smart planning, evaluating how project actions will influence key vulnerabilities caused by climate change and/or build adaptive capacity

Implementation

- Build on cultural foundations to empower communities and increase successful outcomes
- Utilise cost-benefit analyses and other economics tools to support local decision-making, assessing value of maintaining intact ecosystems and choosing implementation options
- Establish locally appropriate and enforceable sanctions, and record their implementation, so that participants can track their benefits
- Design equitable mechanisms for benefit-sharing to minimise conflict

Adaptive management

- Incorporate traditional and local knowledge into monitoring and evaluation
- Consider low-cost, low-tech monitoring, analysis and reporting, appropriate to local capacity and resources
- Engage early and frequently with decision makers and resource users to ensure timely adaptive decision making
- Include the costs, resources required and relative cost-effectiveness of the different actions implemented in monitoring plans and pilot project reports
- Document processes, costs, successes, failures and potential replicability, using the ten IIM principles as a guide
- Use economies of scale to improve cost-effectiveness and leverage at larger scales, when replicating approaches

For more background and guidance, refer to:

Jupiter SD, Jenkins AP, Lee Long WJ, Maxwell SL, Watson JEM, Hodge KB, Govan H, Carruthers TJB (2013) Pacific Integrated Island Management – Principles, Case Studies and Lessons Learned. Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP). 68pp.

The guidance document and this supporting synthesis document are available in electronic format at: www.sprep.org/library-information-resource-center/publications, www.unep.org/publications, www.unep.org/ecosystemmanagement

The Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme and UNEP authorise the reproduction of this material, whole or in part, provided appropriate acknowledgement is given.