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IRI Resilience Pillar Definitions

Pillar 1: Resilience through Community
The Community pillar reflects the formal, informal, organized and unorganized “communities” - institutions, organizations, municipalities, neighborhoods, city, villages, individual islands, etc. It may also, from a target or solution standpoint, be those individuals and groups that are bound together by industry, common cause, theme, or ac on related to the social, cultural, communal benefit or improvement focus. This pillar could therefore include an SDG related to cities and urban areas as primary (as noted) or it could open the door to a specific group of cultural or gender groupings inside or outside of a larger goal.

Pillar 2: Resilience through Energy
The Energy pillar is first and foremost about access for islands to affordable, safe and clean energy and helping to drive that kind of investment as it is so crucial to the survival and prosperity in more distant locations. And given this key element in the energy-water-nexus, the importance on islands is heightened. It also has great bearing on CO2 release, food production, localized pollution, transportation and storage of fossil fuels, economic viability, post-disaster continuity and more. Many of these factors surrounding energy have a direct bearing or influence on climate change, for instance.

Pillar 3: Resilience through Environment
The Environment pillar encompasses the complete natural world in the island context, as well as the potential human aspects and influences that are inextricably linked, even from great distances. It is also heavily influenced by and influences across the energy-water-nexus. Without a healthy environment economies suffer - from sustainable tourism to the fisheries industry. In the island context, the human population, be they large or small, are more directly connected, such that eco-DRR efforts can be holistically engaged for the built environment.

Pillar 4: Resilience through Equity
The Equity pillar goes deeper in the context of the IRI, as we consider more than just equality, but the true equity in that island location - from gender to jobs, from health and education provision to social, cultural and safety. One can imagine a deep overlap between the community pillar and the equity pillar in many of the framework targets as well as with various citizen groups and targets.

Pillar 5: Resilience through Food
The Food pillar involves all aspects of food systems, food and its availability, health and quality - from access for all people to the purity of sources, harvest and the environment around them, as well as the effects that such food systems have on climate change. Food systems and nutrition are key aspects of community wellness building and resilience. Holistic island resilience will view food as ridge to reef, engaging both water and terrestrial sources. This may be a key innovation area for island solutions.

Pillar 6: Resilience through Water
The Water pillar, like the food pillar, encompasses the broader water systems within the island context and the ability for all people to access clean water and sanitation, and within the broader ecosystem reinforce that access to promote and maintain food, economic systems by doing no harm to the environment. Here too there will be growing opportunities for technology and innovation to build more resilient islands.

IRI Resilience Initiative (IRI)
Partnerships for Resilience Action and Impact Brief

The Island Resilience Initiative was launched by the President of Palau at the Pacific Island Conference of Leaders and IUCN World Conservation Congress in Hawaii, USA in Sept 2016 and supported by the President of Marshall Islands and Fiji’s Minister of Fisheries. It has continued to receive high level support during events such as UNFCCC COP 23 (Bonn 2017), UN Oceans Conference (NYC 2017), Our Ocean Conference (Malta 2017), Smart Islands World Congress (Mallorca 2018) and CBD COP 13 (Cancun 2016).

In early 2018, Pacific Islands Development Forum with its partners Precovery Labs and the Global Island Partnership (GLUSPA) piloted the Island Resilience Initiative in three Pacific Island Countries. The initiative led by Precovery Lab, supported by the UNDP Small Grants Program, focused on prioritizing SDGs to address local and national reporting on SDGs Implementation at the local or community level and island resilience action covering a wide array of Livelihood securities. We are now looking at building on the outcomes of the pilot projects in Palau, Fiji and Marshall Islands and expand the initiative to other islands in the Pacific and, with our partners, the Caribbean.

Context
Islands are on the frontline of global changes and are first to feel the impacts from climate change and resource depletion, to urban growth, health threats and food pressures. We need a new model centered on strong multi-sectoral partnerships for islands to survive and thrive. Problems in islands are interconnected and require integrated solutions. Current development approaches tend to be “siloed,” and treat each of these problems in isolation.

To counteract these impacts, over the past decade, there has been a groundswell of island economies that have launched visionary commitments that are delivering significant progress on building resilience and sustainability. Island-led solutions are locally and culturally appropriate models supported by strong partnerships that are driving implementation of the SDGs and other key agreements. Over the past ten years, island leaders and their supporters have come together to develop specific, scalable and replicable solutions and models that are overcoming today’s problems and catalyzing local action. These proven models can be scaled up and adapted to locally deliver in a culturally appropriate way on the SDGs and other global agreements.

Long View of the IRI Voyage

- Vision: SAMOA Pathway, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Paris Climate Agreement, Habitat III New Urban Agenda, Sendai Framework
- Inspiration: Micronesia Challenge, Aloha+ Challenge, Caribbean Challenge Initiative, West Indian Ocean Coastal Challenge, Palau National Marine Sanctuary, the Blue Economy vision and Seychelles Debt for Adaptation Swap, etc.
- Application: High political + local planning and implementation for specific, scalable and replicable solutions and models
- Islands leading this journey, this voyage towards resilience and sustainability through a framework of physical/natural/Financial/economic, government/legal and social/cultural “infrastructure” with citizens/ people, at the centre
- Flagship initiative for the Global Island Partnership (GLUSPA)
Definition Island Resilience

"Island resilience is the holistic, multidisciplinary and multi-sectoral approach to a broad spectrum of island challenges and opportunities, focused on a precovery mindset. Locally led, culturally appropriate and globally refined, systemic island resilience against shocks and stresses allows islands of all types better plan, respond, recover and flourish."

Definition of Precovery

"The necessary planning and prevention to reduce ill effects of natural and/or man-made shocks or stresses and to preemptively speed the return to a normal state or condition of health, mind, being or strength, particularly within human communities and natural habitat."

"The action or process of networking data, solutions, planning and investments, removing silos and weaving

Sail Plan

Objectives

With the leadership of Palau, Marshall Islands and Fiji, the Island Resilience Initiative is building capacity for nationally-led public-private civic partnerships to drive implementation of the SDGs and other global agreements locally. The framework leverages proven island-led models to:

IRI 1.0

- Identify, support and strengthen local collaborative public-private civic partnerships focused on system-level change
- Initiate the framework to implement SDGs locally, which includes a longer-term process to set high-level goals, develop shared measures to be tracked on an online platform, and develop a project pipeline to achieve 2030 goals

IRI 2.0

- Launch a project pipeline development process, the Island Resilience Solution Prize, to catalyze innovative investments in integrated infrastructure in islands that can be financed through sources such as the Green Climate Fund and be a catalyst for public-private civic partnerships
- Launch a peer-learning network coordinated by the Global Island Partnership and Hawai’i Green Growth to support high-level goal development, commitments as well as coordination of the public-private civic partnerships

IRI 1.0 Bright Spots

Successful national stakeholder consultations were held in each country in early 2018 each convening a broad range of stakeholder groups from Government, CSOs and the private sector. The consultations resulted in:

- Engaged the diverse range of stakeholders into creating an action plan to mobilize implementation of the SDGs.
- Developed a framework for coordination and collaboration from national to global levels to share lessons and work toward long-term goals. The Pacific Islands Development Forum (PIFD) coordinated with the national focal points. The Global Island Partnership and Hawaii Green Growth help to interconnect the national efforts with their experiences in other islands and resilience champions globally.
- Prioritization of the SDGs based on national priorities and around the SDG pillars (energy, food, water, equity, environment, and community). This helped the countries align existing commitments to help focus their efforts and resources as well as mobilize greater interest in implementation.
- Established an approach to launch online dashboards to measure progress toward the goals and demonstrate the important contribution of islands globally to the SDGs.

The Island Resilience Initiative is supported at the highest political levels in each of the three countries and viewed as an opportunity to strengthen partnerships and implementation of the SAMOA Pathway, SDGs, Paris Agreement, the Sendai Framework and the emerging New Urban Agenda as well as the regionally developed Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP). The Initiative will reinforce ambitious but appropriate and “right-sized” projects and solutions on islands that can be scaled and financed globally. It will also provide a platform for the establishment of larger, innovative impact dashboards and national and regional interventions.

Supporters

Global Island Partnership. Led by the Presidents of Palau, Marshall Islands and Seychelles with the Prime Minister of Grenada and Premier of the British Virgin Islands, the mission of the Partnership is to promote action to build resilient and sustainable island communities through inspiring leadership, catalyzing commitments and facilitating collaboration for all islands.

The GEF Small Grants Programme implemented by UNDP: provides financial and technical support to projects that conserve and restore the environment while enhancing people’s well-being and livelihoods, through “thinking global, acting local”. The Programme is committed to supporting Small Island Developing States around the world to build resilience.

European Commission is the executive of the European Union and is a financial supporter of the Global Island Partnership and Island Resilience Initiative. The European Commission has provided financial support to the Global Island Partnership through the Secretariat of the Convention on Biodiversity.

Hawaii Green Growth: Launched on the margins of the 2011 APEC summit in Honolulu, Hawaii’s Green Growth is a public private partnership that coordinates across government, the private sector and civil society to achieve Hawaii’s 2030 statewide sustainability goals and serve as a model for integrated green growth.

Pacific Islands Development Forum is dedicated to enabling Green/Blue Pacific Economies through inclusive strategies, multi-stakeholder governance, and genuine partnerships. PIFD drives transformative changes by focusing on the sustainable and inclusive development of the Pacific small island developing countries and territories and peoples.

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