



Small Island Research and Development for Island Sustainability (phase-2)

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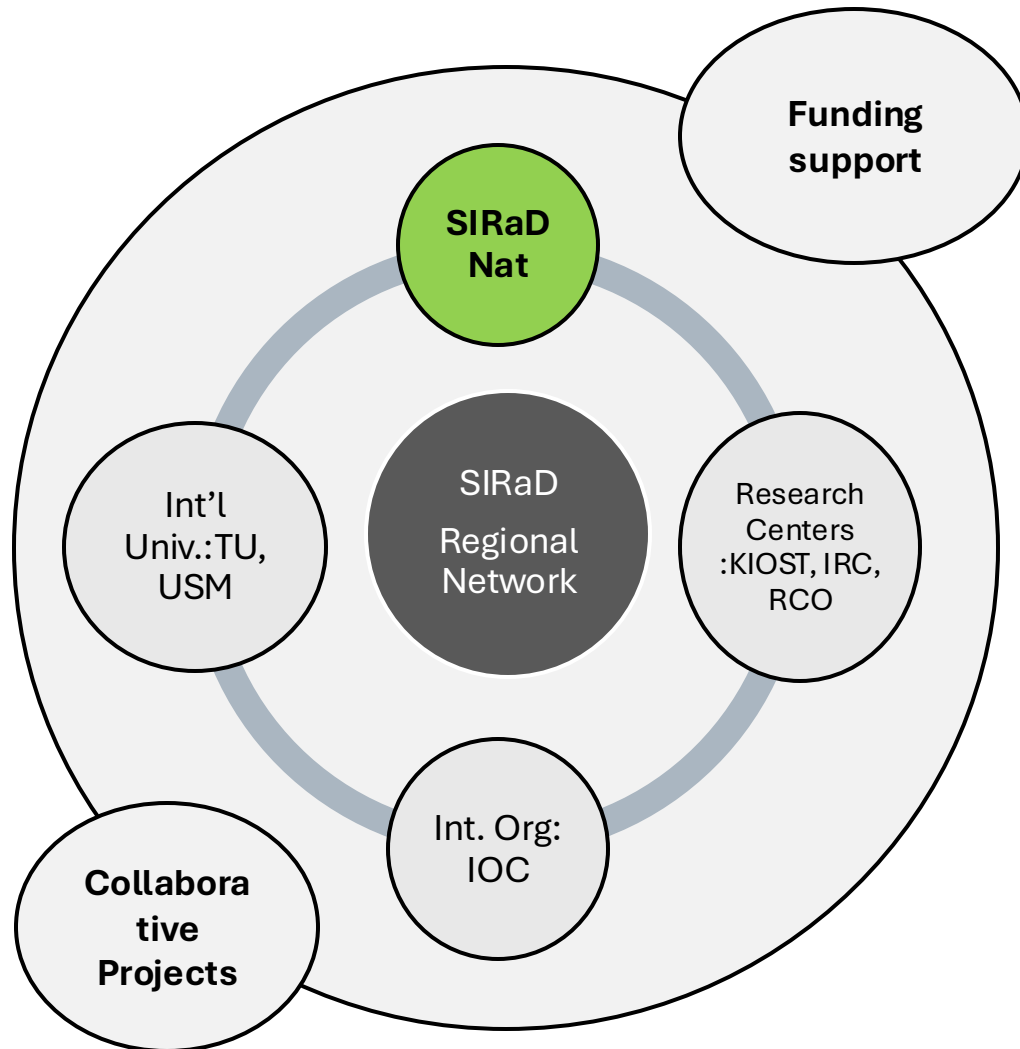
Fifteenth Intergovernmental Session of the
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- Strategic approach to empower small island communities
- Balancing economic growth with environmental preservation.

1. Why small island is important?

- Small islands can be found across geographic area of the member states of IOC Western Pacific Region. Each island has special geologic features, as a result they individually have distinct ecosystems and **host unique biological community**.
- Island development increases dramatically in the last 10 – 20 years; as a result, ecosystems associated with the islands are under pressures due to human development activities e.g., tourists, aquacultures, mining and fishing industries;
- Problems such as., **coastal erosion, pollution, sea-level rise, habitat loss, and lack of clean freshwaters, as well as lack alternative livelihood** are commonly found throughout the Westpac region.

2. Establishment of Working Group and Its Goals



- The goal of the Project under SIRaD Working Group and collaboration partners is to ***facilitate*** development resilience, inclusive growth, and sustainable prosperity.

SIRaD Project WG objectives

1. Communities-level shift

- Strategic management of water and living resources with stakeholders' participations

2. Policy-shift

- Policy adoption (to adopt policy changes for improvement of clean
- Implementation of actionable policy recommendation
- Replication of outputs to other communities

3. Regional knowledge sharing

- Dissemination of best-practices through workshops and collaboration

3. What was the SIRaD activities/Output?

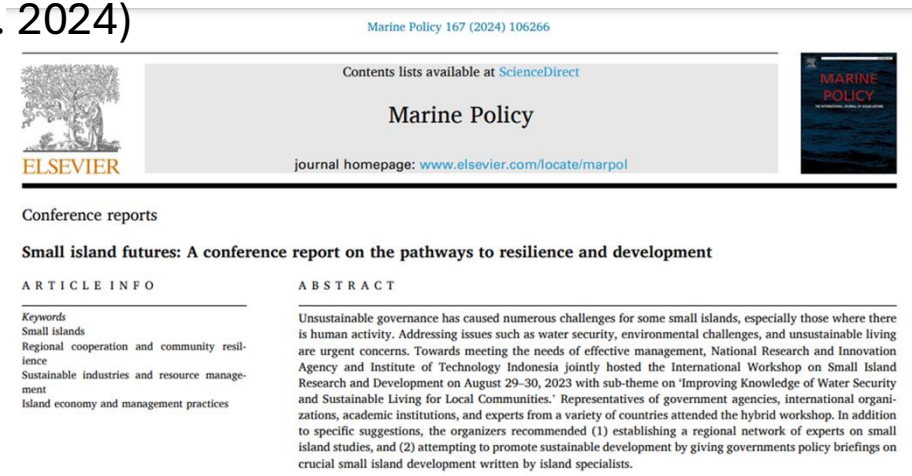


SIRaD workshop I (2023)

International Island Forum (2023. 2024)



SC member meeting via zoom (2024)



Activities at national level



National workshop (2024)



Field visit (2024)



FGD with NGO (2024)



MoU BRIN-UB (2025)

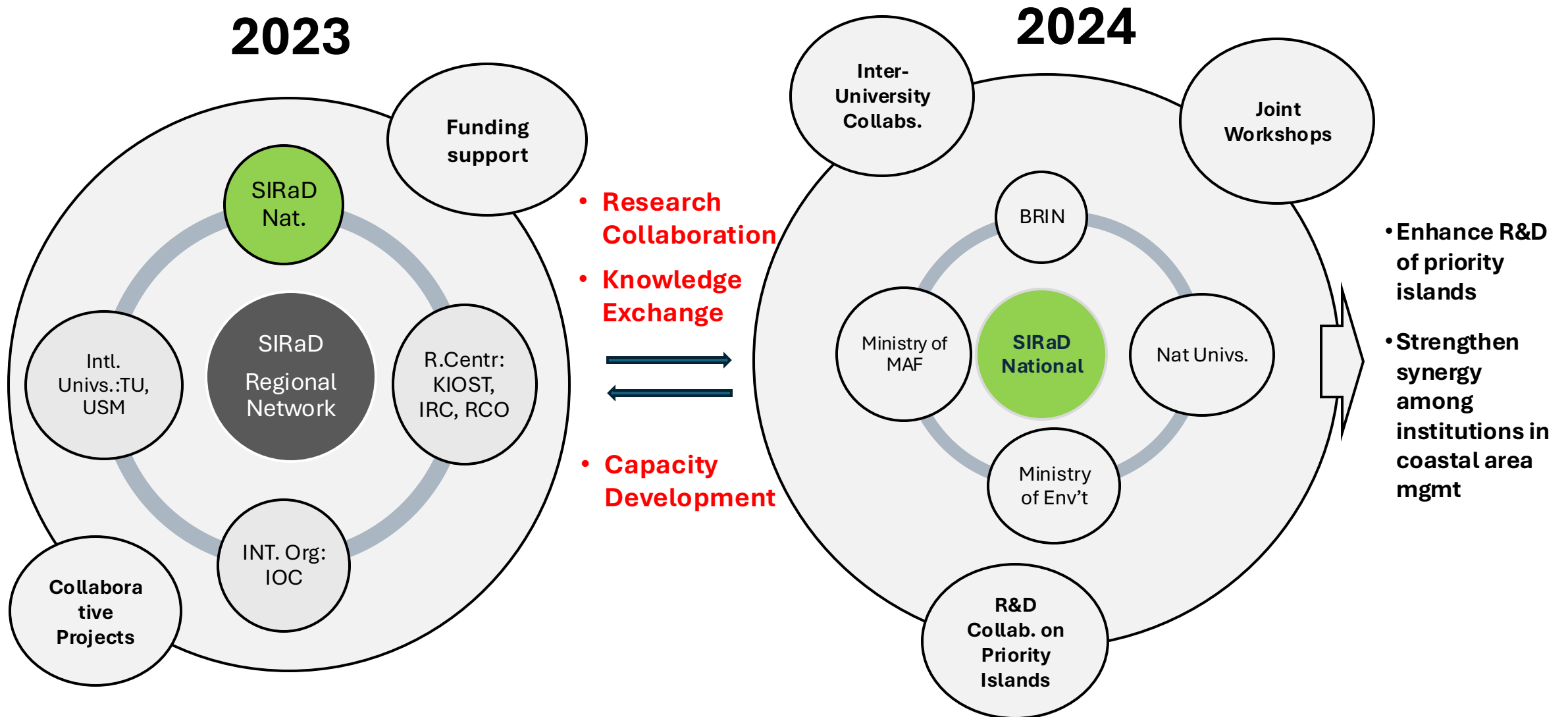


Gili Ketapang Island (2025)



FGD of national SIRaD (2025)

4. New Strategies and Plan



Proposed Activities (2025-2026)

Phase II: 2025 – 2026

Year	2025	2026
1. Socioeconomic condition	To investigate the livelihood systems within the context of social-ecological systems.	To evaluate the SES's resilience to external pressures, including anthropogenic factors like resource overexploitation and natural factors such as climate change.
2. Coastal Clean Index,	Mapping distribution and quantity of marine debris/plastic, Heavy metals in sediments, E-coli, THP,	Mapping and evaluating the distribution and quantity of marine debris/plastic, E-coli, THP, Heavy metals in sediments
3. Fisheries /Aquaculture	To Study Fish composition, Size change, Commercial fish/shellfish	
4. Waste Management	To evaluate the ongoing waste management	To provide recommendations for the best waste management
5. Clean water supply	To Study the island's ability to provide clean water resources	To provide technology recommendation for the local communities

Longterm Plan (2025-2030)

Phase 2 (2025-2026)	Phase 3 (2027 -2028)	Phase 4 (2029)	Phase 5 (2030)
Baseline Understanding & Situation Analysis <i>Identifying the basic needs and challenges in small islands; analyzing initial conditions</i>	Research-Based Solution Development <i>Developing innovative solutions and sustainable development strategies for small islands</i>	Implementation & Capacity Development <i>Research-driven solutions & capacity development for communities</i>	Evaluation, Replication, and Advanced Dev't <i>Evaluating the success of implemented solutions, expanding their reach, and enhancing sustainability</i>
Research activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mapping the socio-economics conditions• Study of natural resources• Clean water supply capability• Waste management practices• Climate change adaptation	Research activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Marine & coastal ecosystem conservation project• Climate change adaptation research• Development sustainable fisheries/aquaculture technology• Pilot projects	Research activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Training & Dissemination of outputs for local communities• Monitoring & evaluation of climate change impacts• Collaboration with government and the private sector	Research activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Impact evaluation of pilot projects• Replication of successful projects• Developing sustainable funding systems

5. Member countries

- SC Country Members
 - Mr. Zainal Arifin
 - Ms. Aileen Tan
 - Mr. Hiroaki Saito
 - Mr. Hansan Park
 - Mr. Yucheng Deng
 - Mr. Wenxi Zhu (IOC Secret)
- Open to other Countries
- Involvement of Local Gov., Univs., NGO, Civil Soc.

No	Island (country)	Area, Pop (2023)	Note
1	JAPAN: Amami Islands	Area: 1,250 km ² (8 inhabited islands), Pop: 100,000	World Natural Heritage sites (Amami Oshima Is and <u>Tokunoshima Is</u> , 2021) <u>Amami Guntō</u> National Park Tourism, sugar cane,
2	INDONESIA: Gili Ketapang	Area: 68 Ha (0.7 km) Pop: 7,600	Local Tourist Destination, Fishing
	Gili Matra, Lombok	Area: 4,608.0 km ² Pop: 3,963,842	Global Tourist Destination, Aquaculture , Fishing AIC: Local Gov.; KKP; Min. Tourism,
3	SOUTH KOREA: Jeju	Area: 1,833 km ² Pop: 700,000	Global tourism, WNH site, Global Geopark
4	MALAYSIA: Langkawi	Area: 469.0 km ² Pop: 99,000	Global tourism, AIC: Langkawi Development Authority.
5	PR CHINA: Pingtan Dao	Area: 371.0 km ² Pop: 381,000	Global tourism, Cultural heritage, marine economy, offshore wind power, pharmaceutical industry, Shipping route

Thank You