

Proposed R2R Mainstreaming In Pacific Island Countries

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Ridge to Reef - Testing the Integration of Water, Land, Forest & Coastal Management to Preserve Ecosystem Services, Store Carbon, Improve Climate Resilience and Sustain Livelihoods in Pacific Island Countries



Consultancy Team: Ernie S. Guiang, Ma. Susan J. Lucero, Trina G. Isorena, and Lorelie S. Astrera

Story Line

- Background and Team's Approach
- Some Definitions
- R2R Frameworks and Key Considerations
- The Givens in PICs
- Lessons Learned from testing R2R mainstreaming
- A possible pathway for R2R mainstreaming framework in PICs



IW R2R Main Objectives

- Test the mainstreaming of 'ridge-to-reef' (R2R), climate resilient approaches to integrated land, water, forest and coastal management in the PICs through strategic planning, capacity building and piloted local actions to **sustain livelihoods and preserve ecosystem services**.
- Focus on **harnessing support of traditional community leadership and governance structures** to improve the relevance of investment in ICM, including MPAs, from 'community to cabinet'.

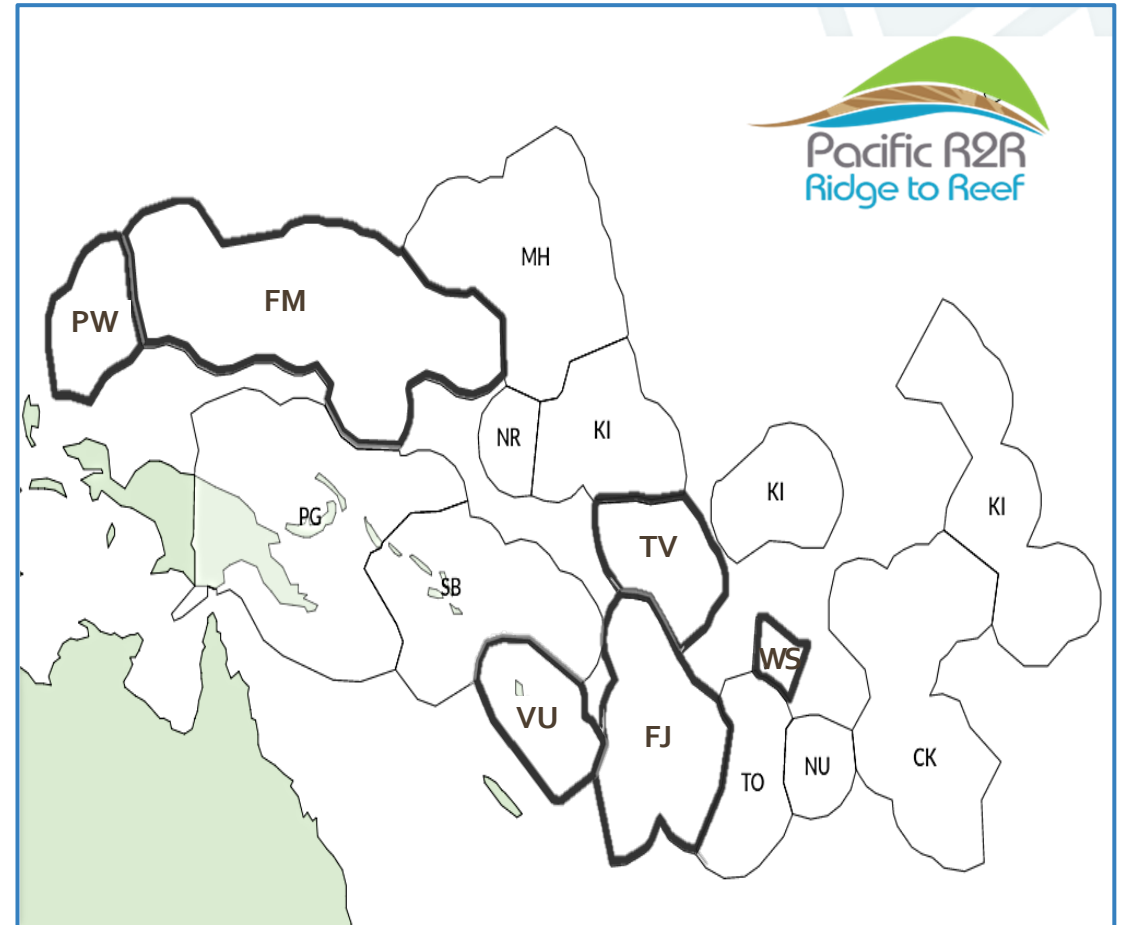
IW R2R Project Document 2016



Consultancy Objectives

1. Document the various national and regional (Pacific Region) sustainable development planning processes, strategic frameworks and related activities, and determine avenues or entry points for effective national R2R mainstreaming; and
2. Develop a simple guide for mainstreaming R2R in the Pacific Region to be presented at the Regional Investment Planning Forum.

6 Target Case Study Sites



FSM and Palau (Micronesia), Fiji and Vanuatu (Melanesia); and Samoa and Tuvalu (Polynesia)

The Team's Consultancy Approach



1. Look at some R2R-related frameworks and their key features as "*Lens*" in the Review Process.



2. Analyze documents related to "Testing of R2R Mainstreaming," and conduct Focus Group Discussions with focus on:



- The '**Givens**' in PICs: geo-physical assets and climatic features;



- Emerging Key Lessons Learned from testing R2R Mainstreaming,



3. Offer a possible **pathway** for mainstreaming R2R approach in PICs.



Definitions of R2R Approach

- Integrating approaches to freshwater and coastal area management that emphasize the **inter-connections between the natural and social systems** from the mountain ‘ridges’ of volcanic islands, through coastal watersheds and habitats, and across coastal lagoons to the fringing ‘reef’ environments associated with most PICs
- Fosters **effective cross-sectoral coordination** in the planning and management of land, water and coastal uses

(IW R2R Project Document 2016)

Bringing **sectors and stakeholders** together to jointly plan, design, and manage their **seascape-landscapes, and institutional resources** to:

- conserve NRM, biodiversity and ecosystems,
- sustain ecosystems goods and services for ecological stability, livelihoods and enterprises,
- improve agricultural production, and
- strengthen capacities for climate change mitigation and adaptation.



COMMON FEATURES

- **Multi- and cross-sectoral**
- **Inclusive Participation,**
- **Collaboration and Complementation**
- **Agreement around common objectives and strategies for:**
 - ✓ managing landscapes, and
 - ✓ institutional resources
- **Adaptive management based on shared learning**



Definitions of Lessons Learned, Replication, Scaling Up

- **Lessons learned –knowledge gained** (deeper understanding, insights of success factors, realizations of gaps and shortcoming) from the processes of conducting a project. **Reflections** of what worked, what didn't work, what partly worked and why. These are building blocks in determining next set of “innovations either for replication or scaling up and not for blame pointing ” (Drucker P., 1985; USAID 2016; Korten, D. 1984)
- **Replication** – Applying or copying specific or modified features of an effective 2R approach or measure in the same or another setting (modified definition from the IW R2R Project Document 2016).
- **Scaling up** –Increasing the impacts of effective and efficient R2R approaches or measures in broader geographic and of institutional scales (modified definition from the IW R2R Project Document 2016; Korten D 1984).

Coverage of the lessons learned, replication, and scaling up:

- Communications & awareness
- Political commitment.
- Cross-sectoral coordination;
- Stakeholder engagement;
- Evidence-based planning;
- Application of management models and strategies; and
- Use of locally appropriate environment and water resource stress reduction technologies and measures;

Source: IW R2R Project Document 2016.



Definitions of R2R Mainstreaming

- **Process of embedding** R2R approach and processes into national, sub-national, and community policies, strategies, programs, and practices to ensure that the ecosystems and EGS in various land-sea formations in PICs are maintained and enhanced to help reduce poverty, sustain livelihoods and build up climate resilience” (modified from Huntley and Redford 2014; and IW R2R Project Document 2016).
- **Coverage:**
 - a. Harmonizing sectoral policies and legislation; and
 - b. Streamlining government agency expenditures on land, water, forest and coastal management at priority sites.

- **Possible Areas for R2R Mainstreaming**
 - a. Communication, policy advocacy, and behavior change campaigns,
 - b. Networking via the operations of R2R national and local level coordinating bodies
 - c. Spatial mapping and analysis – national, sub-national, R2R site
 - d. Research and development
 - e. Capacity building
 - f. Supporting programming at national and sub-national levels and site-specific R2R planning and implementation
- **Possible Modes:**
 - a. Mainstreaming the R2R replication processes
 - b. Mainstreaming the R2R scaling up processes

Some R2R-Related Frameworks

1. **Integrated Area Development (IAD)**– famous in the late 60's up to the 80's
2. **Integrated Watershed Resource Management (IWRM)**– 90's to the present
3. **Integrated River Basin Management**– 90's to the present
4. **Ridge to Reef Management (R2R)**– 2000 to the present
5. **Integrated Resources Management (IRM)** – early 2000
6. **Integrated Coastal Resource Management (ICRM or ICM)**– 90's to the present
7. **Integrated Ecosystems Management (IEM)**– late 90s to the present (CBD)
8. **Integrated Landscape Restoration and Management (ILRM)**– emerged in mid-2000 to present e.g. an approach advocated by international agencies to integrate climate change, biodiversity conservation, REDD+, restoration efforts, governance, and socio-economic development
9. **Integrated Conservation for Sustainable Development**



Key Features from R2R-Related Frameworks





Focus on NRM and Biodiversity Conservation

- The **variability** among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part;
- Includes diversity
 - a) within species (genetic),
 - b) between species (species), and
 - c) of ecosystems

Reference: <http://www.alter-net.info/outputs/ecosystem-services-biodiversity/toivone>



Interactions in areas of high biodiversity and sources of ecosystems services - Variety and Variability of Ecosystems, Species, and Genes Result to:

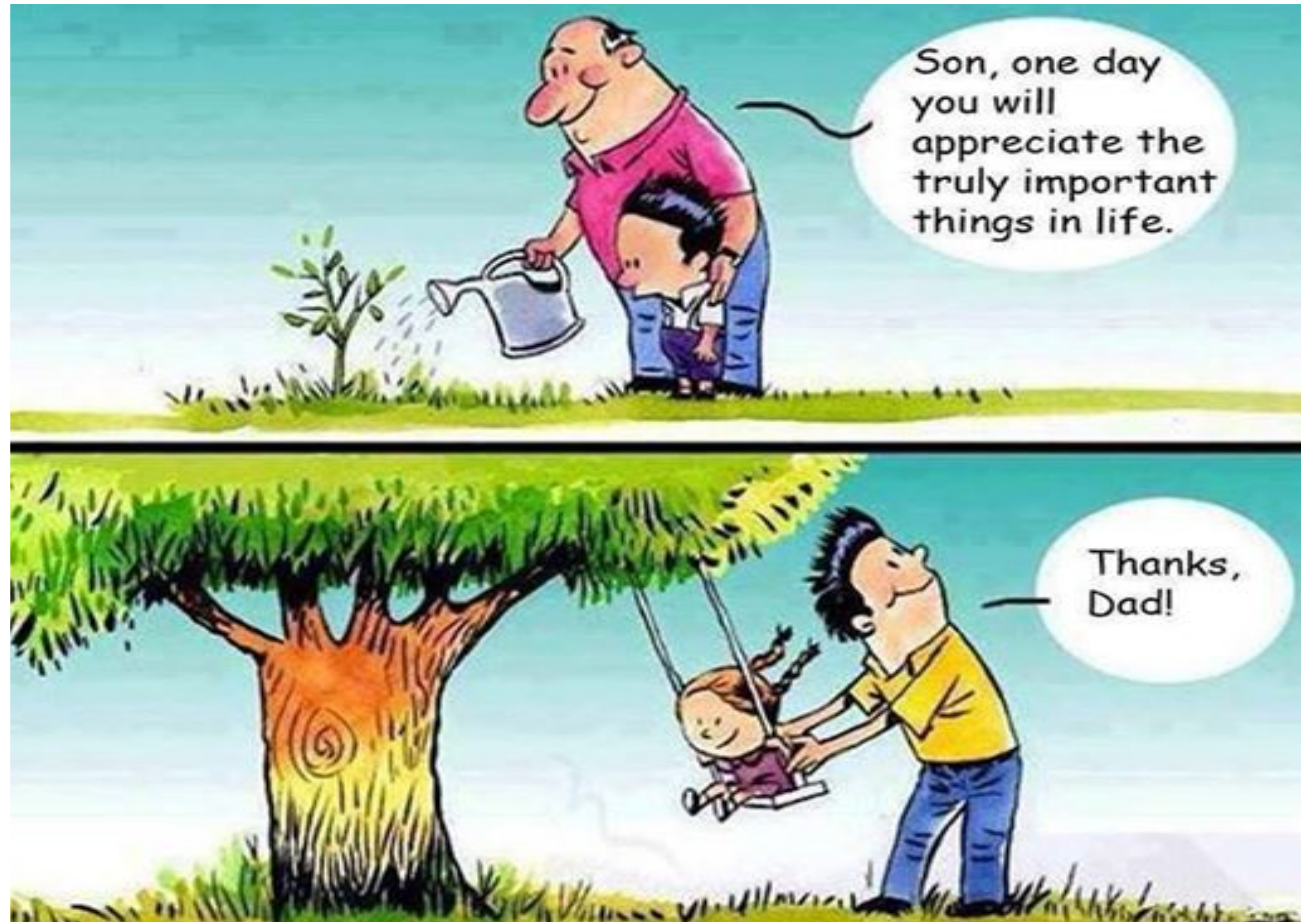
- Sustainable provision of ecosystems goods and services (EGS); and
- “Higher diversity which means better adaptability and higher resiliency” (USAID 2010)

Understanding the Linkages in and across land-sea formations

**1. Inter-
connected**

**2. Inter-
dependent**

**3. Inter-
generational
impacts**



- ✓ **Ecological processes**
- ✓ **Ecosystem functions**
- ✓ **Ecosystems goods and services**
- ✓ **Externalities**

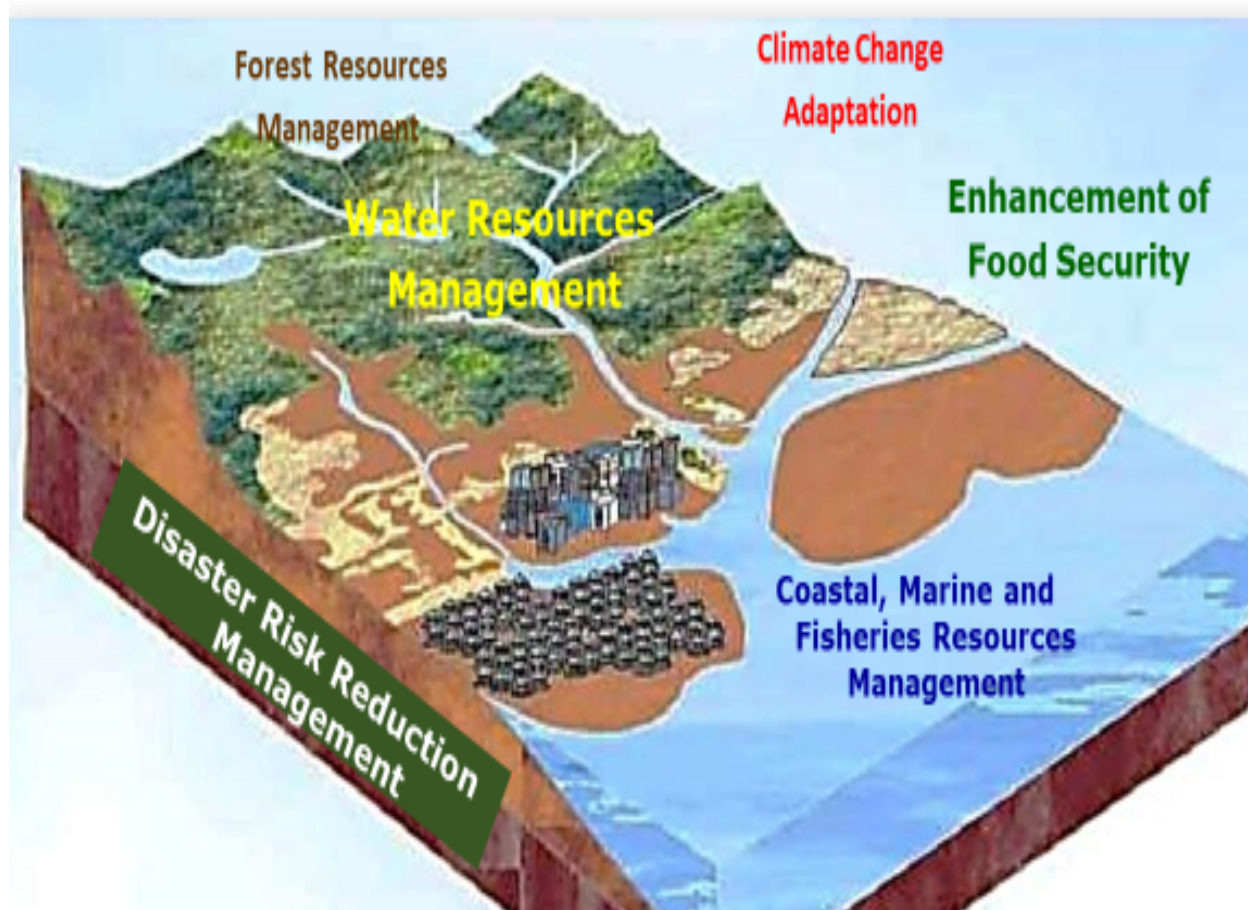
Assessing the Impacts of and Vulnerability to Climate Change-Related Hazards and Disasters

- Components of Vulnerability:
 - a) exposure,
 - b) sensitivity, and
 - c) coping capacity
- ***Vulnerability = Exposure x Sensitivity/Coping Capacity***
- All expressed in percentage

Reference: Ballesteros 2012. PIDS Policy Notes; Yusuf and Francisco, 2009



Recognizing ecosystems and the ecosystems goods and services (EGS) they provide



ECOSYSTEM GOODS

- **Non-renewable**
 - ✓ Rocks and minerals
 - ✓ Fossil fuels
- **Renewable**
 - ✓ Wildlife and fish (food, furs, viewing)
 - ✓ Plants (food, fiber, fuel, medicinal herbs)
 - ✓ Water
 - ✓ Air
 - ✓ Soils
 - ✓ Recreation, aesthetic (e.g., landscape beauty), and educational opportunities

ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

- ✓ Purification of air and water (detoxification and decomposition of wastes)
- ✓ Translocation of nutrients
- ✓ Maintenance and renewal of soil and soil fertility
- ✓ Pollination of crops and natural vegetation
- ✓ Dispersal of seeds
- ✓ Maintenance of regional precipitation patterns
- ✓ Erosion control
- ✓ Maintenance of habitats for plants and animals
- ✓ Control of pests affecting plants or animals (including humans)
- ✓ Protection from the sun's harmful UV Rays
- ✓ Partial stabilization of climate
- ✓ Moderation of temperature extremes and the force of winds and waves
- ✓ Mitigation of floods and droughts

Determining the Major Ecosystem Goods and Services



Provisioning services

Products or goods such as water, fish and timber



Regulating services

Ecosystem functions such as flood control and climate regulation



Cultural services

Non-material benefits such as recreational, aesthetic and spiritual benefits



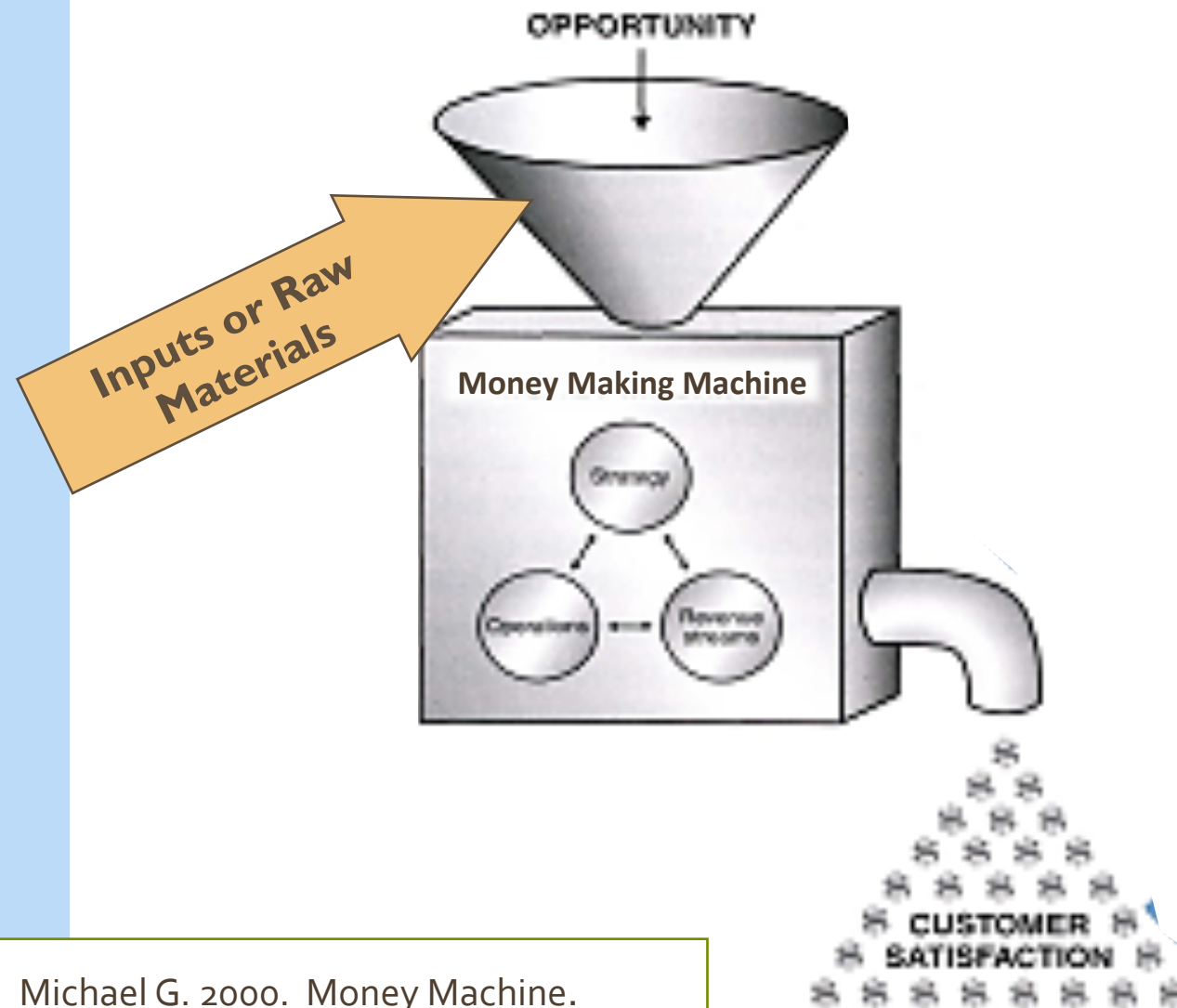
Supporting services

Fundamental processes such as nutrient cycling & photosynthesis that support

Source: Based on WRI materials

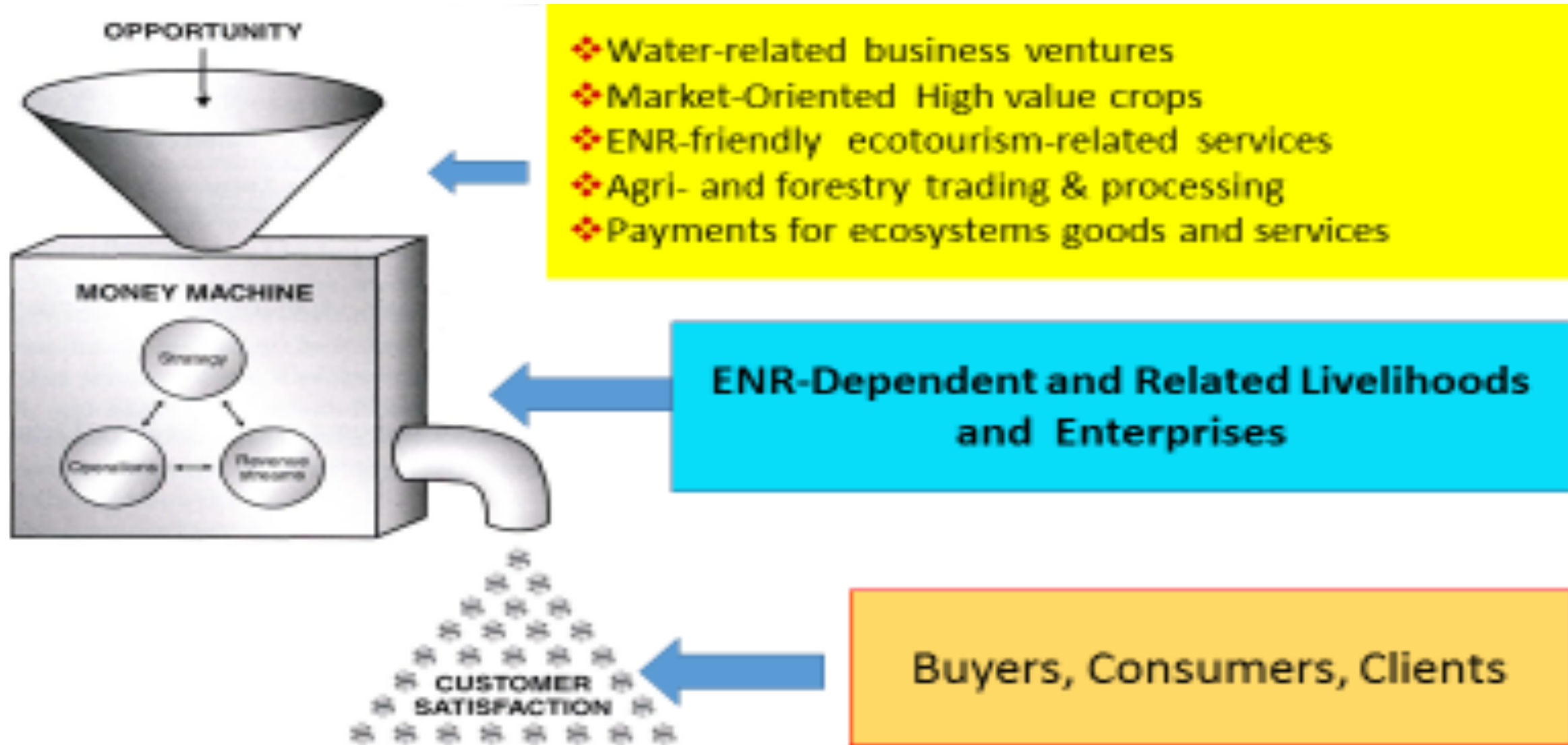
Highlighting the EGS as Inputs or Raw Materials for Livelihoods and Enterprises

- ✓ **Water** = for agriculture, domestic, industrial and hydro-energy generation
- ✓ **Soil** – Agriculture, Pasture, etc.
- ✓ **Support for fisheries production** – open, aquaculture, mariculture
- ✓ **Recreational, Educational, Cultural services** for various users
- ✓ **Food, Fiber**
- ✓ **Medicines and other Non-timber Products**



Source: Michael G. 2000. Money Machine.

Highlighting the EGS as Inputs or Raw Materials for Livelihoods and Enterprises



Factoring the Tragedy of Commons in the Use of EGS in the same land-sea formation



Use of the commons is below the carrying capacity of the land. All users benefit.



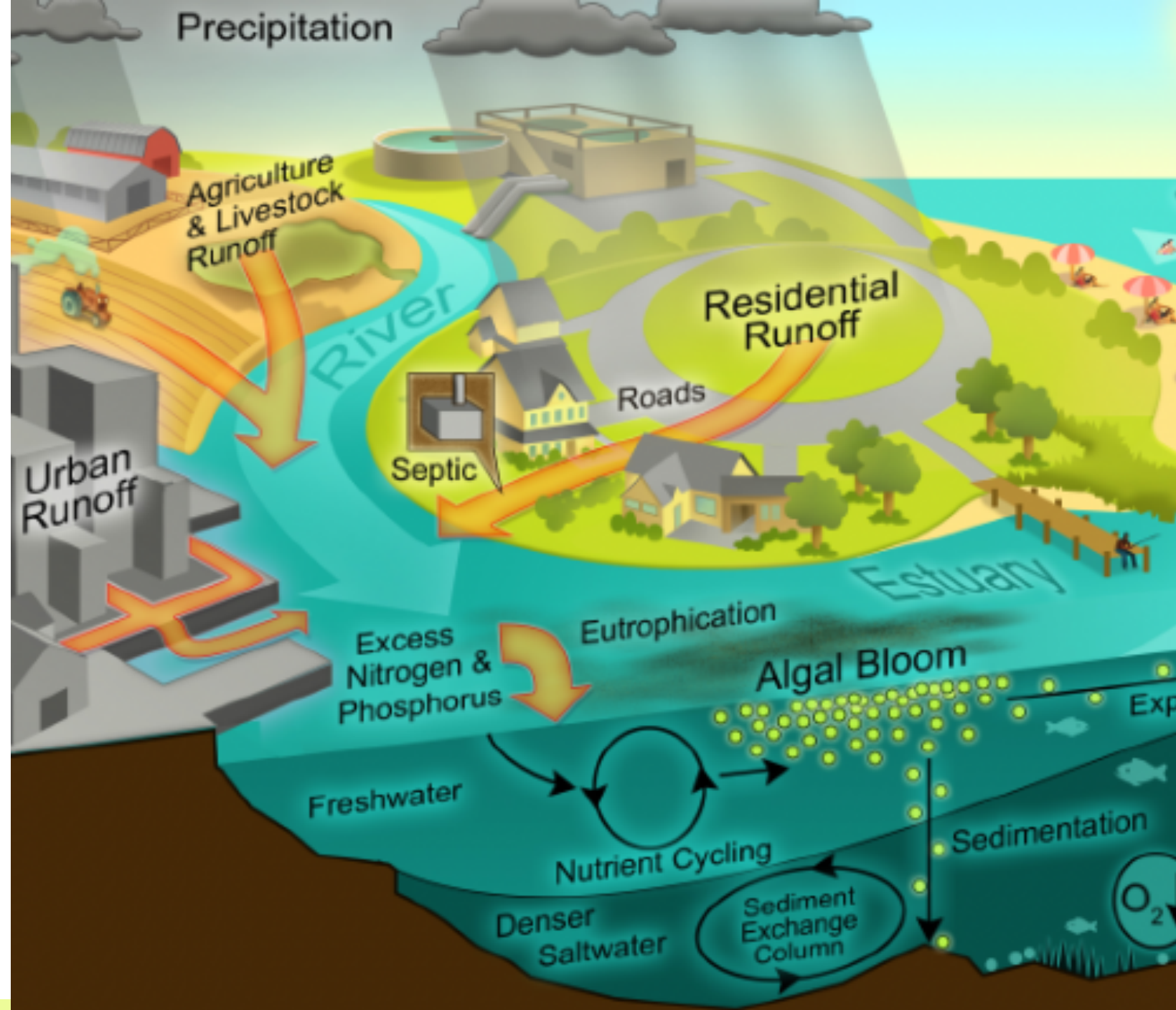
If one or more users increase the use of the commons beyond its carrying capacity, the commons becomes degraded. The cost of the degradation is incurred by all users.



Unless environmental costs are accounted for and addressed in land use practices, eventually the land will be unable to support the activity.

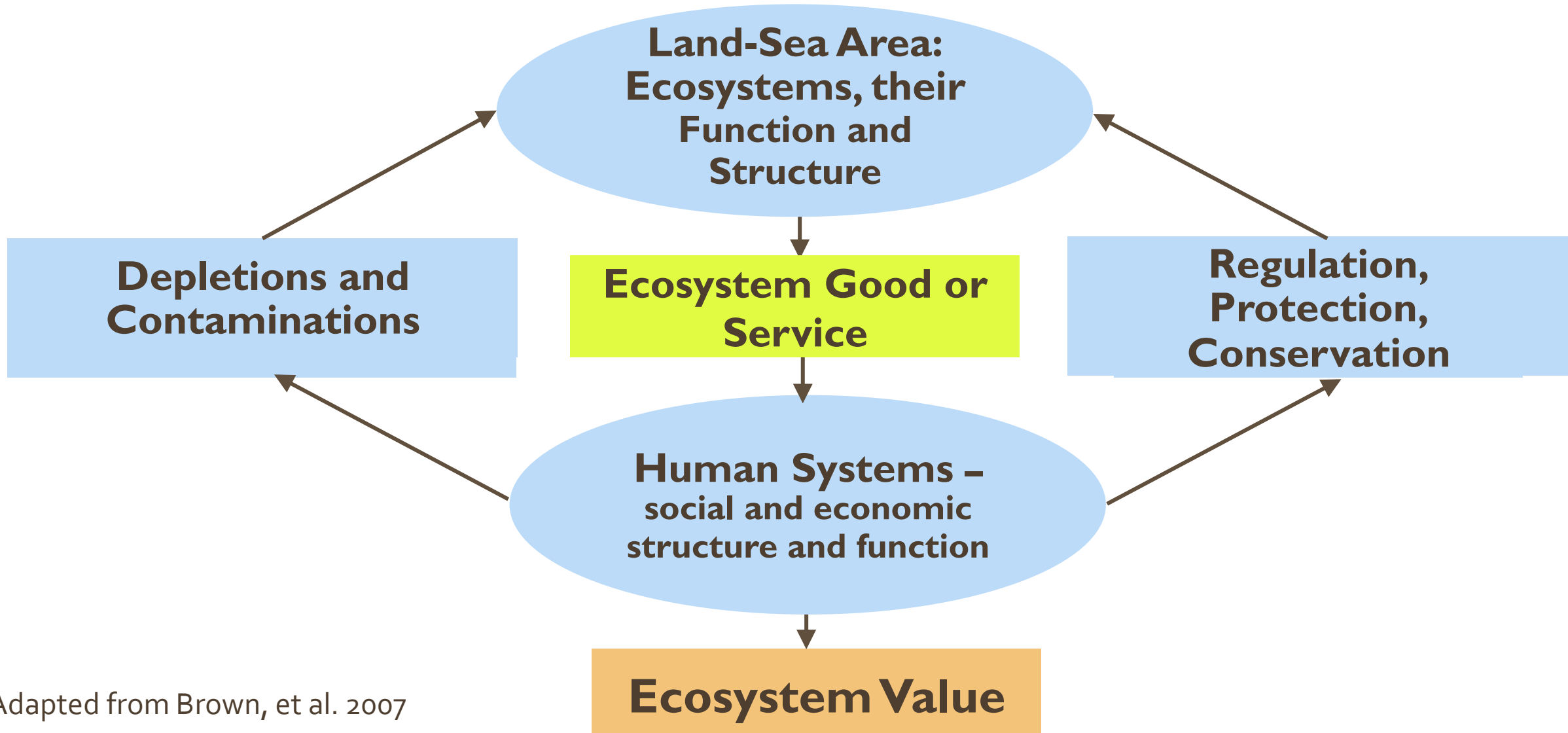
Assessing Trade Offs From Negative EXTERNALITIES

Some development policies, protection and production systems, land and resource uses result to “unintended impacts” or collateral damages to on- and off-site communities and environment



Balancing EGS Depletion and Regulation and Protection

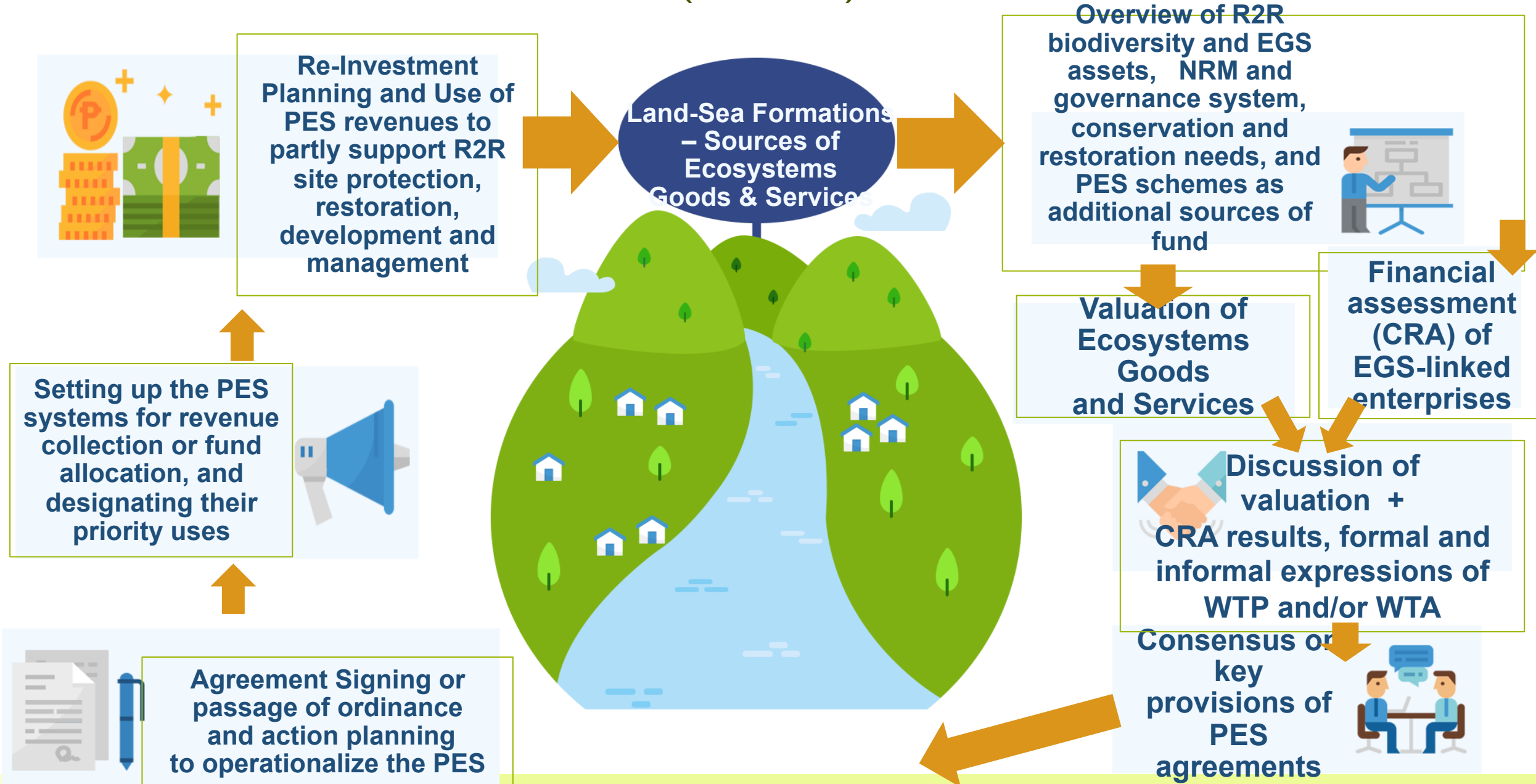
<http://www.alter-net.info/outputs/ecosystem-services-biodiversity/toivone>



Adapted from Brown, et al. 2007

Establishing Payments for Ecosystems Goods and Services (PES)

(USAID 2020)



Improving Governance, Leadership, and Resource Management Systems

Comprises of policies, rules, plans, practices, and institutions that shape how humans interact with the environment

Reference: <http://www.unep.org/pdf/brochures/EnvironmentalGovernance.pdf>

Governance
(controls, boundaries)

Leadership
(vision, direction)

Management
(tasks, relationships, resources)

- Ecosystems resiliency
- Adaptive capacities – communities, enterprises
- CC-responsive institutions
- CC-based technologies
- CC-responsive investments

Improved environment conditions

Improved local economies



Summary of R2R-Related Features from Various Frameworks

1. Sustainable NRM and Biodiversity conservation
2. Linkages of ecosystems in and across a land-sea formation
3. Climate change impacts
4. Ecosystems goods and services (EGS)
5. Main Users of EGS - communities, enterprises, public
6. Tragedy of the Commons
7. Balancing Depletion/Contamination and Protection and Regulation
8. Payments for Ecosystems Goods and Services (PES)
9. Governance, Leadership, and Resource Management systems



Review and Analysis of Documents and FGD Highlights

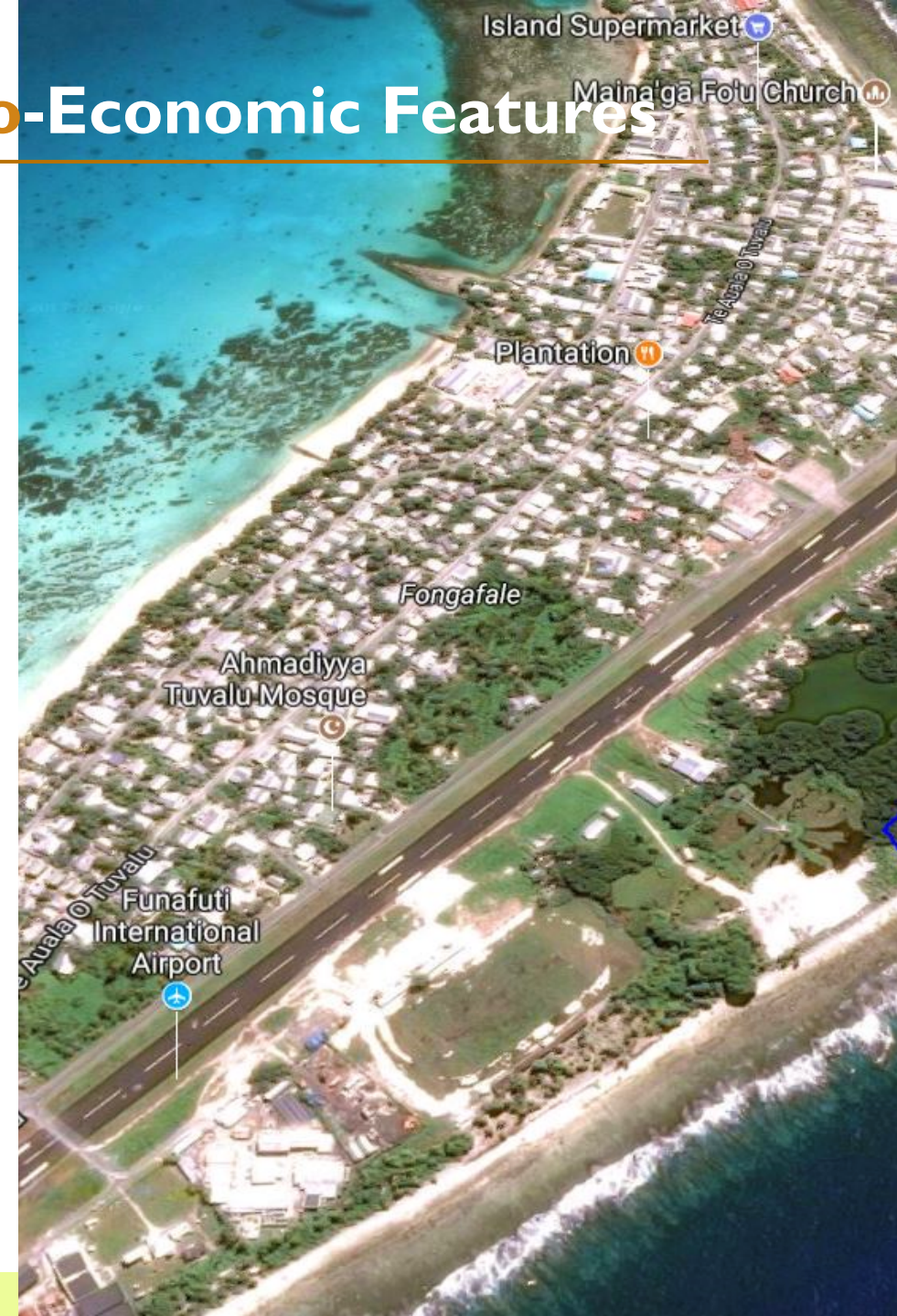


PICs Overall Bio-Geo-Physical & Socio-Economic Features

- **Narrow resource base** depriving them of the benefits of economies of scale;
- **Low resilience** to natural disasters;
- Proportionately **large reliance of economies on public sector and fragile natural environments**;
- **Growing populations** with increasing marginalized communities and urbanization;
- **High costs of energy, infrastructure, transportation, communication and servicing**;

References: UN-OHRLLS 2010 cited in GEF/UNDP IWR R2R Project Documents; GEF/UNDP PIC Country Profiles/Booklets; IW R2R Country-Specific Project Designs).

Image Credit: Search User icon by visual language, BD from the Noun Project.





PICs Overall Bio-Geo-Physical & Socio-Economic Features

- **Small domestic markets** and heavy dependence on a few external and remote markets;
- **Remote and far** from export markets and import resources;
- Low and irregular international traffic volumes;
- High volatility of economic growth; and
- Limited opportunities for the private sector.

References: UN-OHRLLS 2010 cited in GEF/UNDP IWR R2R Project Documents; GEF/UNDP PIC Country Profiles/Booklets; IW R2R Country-Specific Project Designs).

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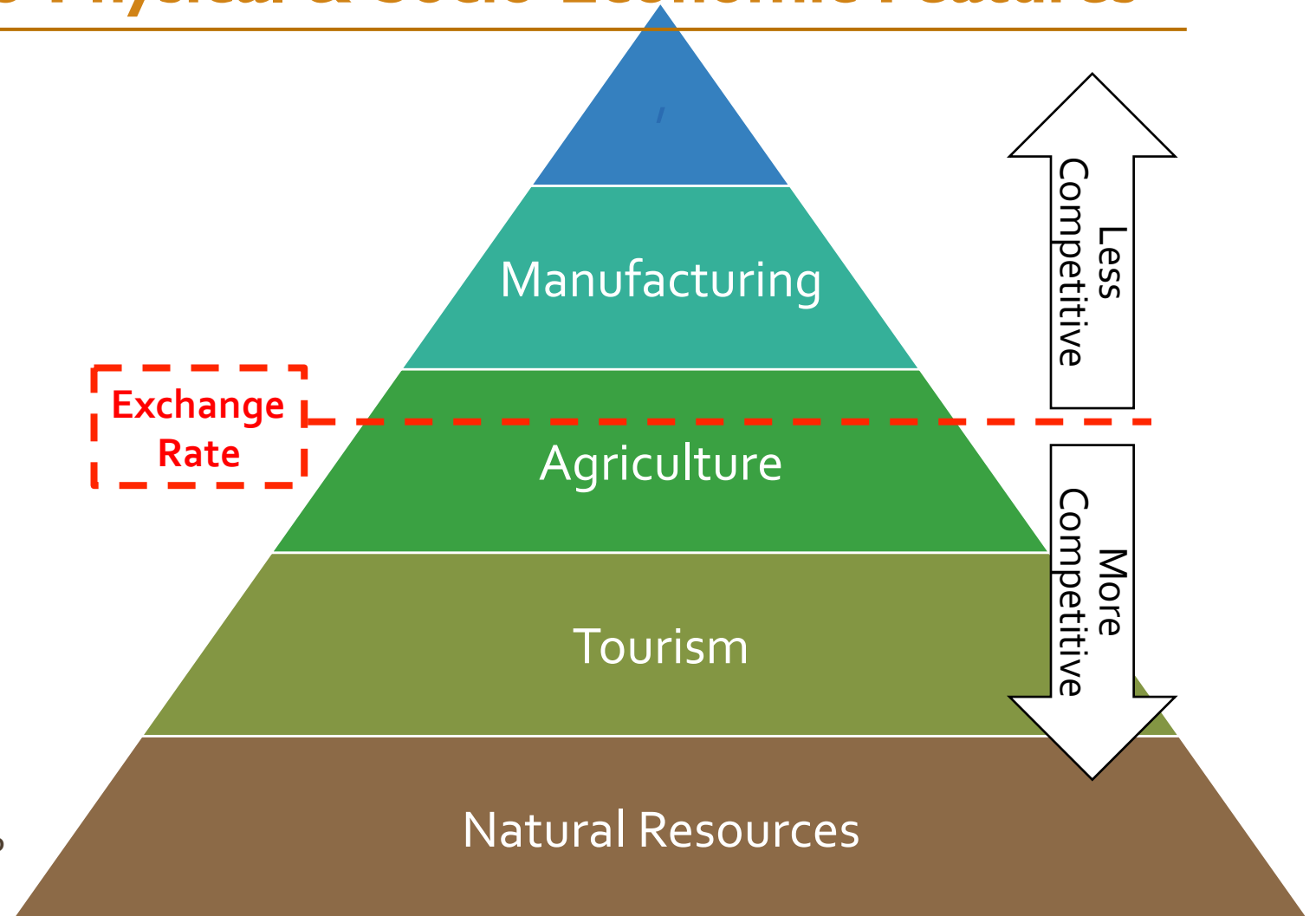


Figure 1. Comparative Advantage of PICs (in Exports)

Source: H, Chen, L. Rauqueq, S. Raj Singh, Y. Wu, and Y. Yang. 2014. Pacific Island Countries: In Search of a Trade Strategy. IMF Working Paper (WP/14/158/ Washington DC: International Monetary Fund.

Six Target Case Study Sites (out of 14 PICs)

Demographic Composition of the 6 Target Case Study Sites

Country	Population Size ('000)	Land Area (sq km)	Population Density (per sq km)
Fiji	847.6	18,273	46
Vanuatu	271.1	12,281	22
Samoa	190.7	2,935	65
FSM	102.8	701	147
Palau	17.7	444	40
Tuvalu	11.0	26	424

Source: UNFPA Pacific Sub-Regional Office. 2014. Population and Development Profiles: Pacific Island Countries. Suva, Fiji UNFPA



Major Types of Land-Sea Forms and Climatic Features

SUBREGIONS		Land and Sea Forms	Climatic Features
Micronesia	FSM	High volcanic mountains and low-lying atolls	- Mean annual rainfall is 3,800mm ; Highest in Jul (370mm) and lowest in Feb (197 mm); Main wet season May to Sep; Typhoon season Jul-November
	Palau	Volcanic islands with catchments, flat karst islands, low-lying atolls	- Mean annual rainfall is at 3,700mm , highest 450mm (Jun & Jul), lowest 200mm (Mar & Apr); Main wet season May to October
Melanesia	Fiji	High volcanic islands, with catchments, barrier reefs, atolls, sand cays and raised coral islands	- Annual Ave. 3,000-4,800mm with wet season (Jan-Mar; lowest in Jul (100mm); Spatial variation in Annual rainfall in Fiji's most populous island, Viti Levu, stronger rainfall on its east side compared to its west
	Vanuatu	Part of volcanic island arc, characterized by high jagged mountains; watersheds, active volcanic eruptions and earthquakes	- Mean annual rainfall is 2,700mm ; varies with latitude, from wet tropical in the northern islands receiving 4,000 millimeters (mm) to 1,500mm in subtropical in the southern extremes of the archipelago - Cyclones are common during the warm months of Nov to April
Polynesia	Samoa	Significant part of major islands are rugged volcanic mountains with watersheds; lagoons and coral reefs and sandy beaches	- Mean annual rainfall is 3,000 mm and distribution patterns are influenced by the island topography, the meridional migration of the (SPCZ) - Rainy and warm (Nov-Apr), and dry and cool (May-Oct), which are marked by significant differences in rainfall; 120mm in Jul and 400mm in Jan. - Severe tropical cyclones occur December to February.
	Tuvalu	Reef islands and atolls; very low-lying lands, with narrow coral atolls; the reef islands are described as reef platforms and lagoons.	- High mean annual precipitation (2,500-3,000mm); Tropical cyclone season from Nov to Apr and the dry season from May to October. - Precipitation variability is high, with wet years receiving twice as much rainfall as dry years, link to regional weather patterns

Major Types of Land-Sea Forms, Ecosystems, EGS They Supply, Threats

SUBREGIONS		Major Ecosystems	Ecosystems Goods and Services	Major Threats
Micronesia	FSM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evergreen forests, cloud forests, mostly dry mixed broadleaf forests, mangrove forests savannas of the tropical dry forest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water resources- 60% surface water in small, intermittent streams and 40% groundwater; many outer households use roof catchments Fisheries - artisanal and commercial fishing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seasonal water scarcity due to availability issue and extreme weather events saltwater intrusion from rising sea-levels damaging crops and freshwater supplies,
	Palau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Healthy & extensive coral reef, seagrass beds and barrier reefs Broadleaf forest makes up 4.1% of the islands; Home to the largest rainforests in the Micronesia region, mangrove forests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abundant rainfall, supply the surface water from the streams and rivers Healthy reefs, seas, and mangrove setting for tourism Food and livelihood from marine and forest ecosystems Soil/Land -subsistence agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water sources and distribution system are under pressure from urbanization, development and climate change e.g. drought Watershed degradation affecting water quality at the source Coastal waters and Ground Water contamination due to leachate from nearby landfills and poorly maintained wastewater systems Saltwater intrusion into fresh water lenses in platform islands
Melanesia	Fiji	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest ecosystem (>50%) Marine ecosystem is consists of estuaries, sea grass, macro-algal assemblages, lagoons, coral reefs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water – reticulated and individual access Land/soil for sugarcane production mineral (gold) Recreation/tourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deteriorating water quality because of catchment development, forestry, agriculture and growth of urban areas Mismanaged land practices threatening the ability of catchments to drain resulting to flooding events.
	Vanuatu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mangrove forests, freshwater swamp lowland rainforests, seasonally dry forests and grasslands, and montane rainforests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism/Recreation – one of the stops of cruise ships, top tourist destination Water for households and tourism industry Land/soil – 15% of land for agriculture Fisheries – commercial and subsistence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land ownership issues that impact on water management Decline in GW levels in areas of high population density Unchecked pollution from household sewage as well as industrial and commercial producers of waste affect coastal and marine waters
Polynesia	Samoa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest ecosystems – rainforest wetland vegetation agricultural ecosystem- taro, bananas, yams, cacao and coconuts coastal and marine ecosystems -large and vulnerable reefs cover 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water for drinking and energy production Land and soil for agricultural sector – mainly coconut and banana for export and subsistence agriculture Fisheries for local use and for export Recreation one-tenth of the country's GDP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land degradation in the catchments due to land use conversion to urban expansion Expansion of areas for cash crops reduce low flows and increases flash run-off, also is results in perceived increases in erosion, sediment loading and increase nutrient water courses. Inadequate wastewater management and SWM lower catchments
	Tuvalu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal ecosystems composed of low-lying islands, coral reef part of atoll formation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fisheries – both for domestic fishing and fishery access license accounts for Water from rainfall for households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Periodic water scarcity due to drought, pollution of groundwater Urbanization and pollution from households leaves untreated wastewater to seep to groundwater and coastal waters Decline in subsistence fisheries and soil productivity



Highlights of the Givens: Bio-Geophysical and Climatic Features, Dominant Land-Sea Forms, Ecosystems, EGS, and Major Threats

1. **Dominant land-sea forms for R2R mainstreaming** – islands, watersheds/catchments, atoll.
2. **Adequate Annual Rainfall** – Relatively high with wet and dry seasons (ranging from 2,500-4,000 mm)
3. **Key Ecosystems** – Forests (terrestrial, lowland, mangroves), coastal and marine, agriculture, wetlands/lagoons/freshwater swamps
4. **Main Ecosystems Goods and Services (EGS)** – water, soil, fisheries, unique natural and cultural attractions for recreation, minerals, timber and non-timber, disaster reduction/mitigation/resiliency
5. **Major threats to ecosystems and EGS** – degradation and urban expansion in watersheds, mangroves and coastal areas; pollution from off- and on-site communities and urban centers; overfishing in nearshore areas serving subsistence fisher folks, agricultural expansion, declining soil productivity, floods and droughts due to climate change, tenure issues in land and water areas, salt water intrusions in urbanized areas

Summary of Relevant R2R Policies and Frameworks

GEF Focal Areas	Sectoral and multi-sectoral policies and frameworks	Six Case Study Countries					
		PW	FM	FJ	VU	TV	WS
Biodiversity	NBSAP	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Climate change adaptation	Climate change	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Disaster Risk Reduction	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Waste water	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Solid waste	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Climate change mitigation	Mangroves	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Forest Management	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
International water	Marine waters	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Fisheries	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Navigation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Land degradation	Land Use policies	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Agriculture	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sustainable forest management	Forest management	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Water	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
	Tourism	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	



Highlights on the Givens: Policies and Frameworks

1. **Adequate national policies and frameworks to mainstream R2R approach at the site, sub-national, national, and even at PIC sub-regional levels**
2. **Existing policies (statutory and customary) have served and can continue to serve as starting points in R2R mainstreaming** with existing frameworks as entry points for clustering concerned sectors to reduce stress to ecosystems, EGS, and communities.
3. **Dominant applicable national policies in a given R2R site can define and guide multi-sector coordination and steering processes** respecting subsidiarity arrangements at the local level.
4. **National R2R-related policies could be invoked to minimize the impacts of negative externalities or collateral damages based on analysis of trade offs between sector programs** in the same land-sea form such as intensive agriculture and settlement expansion to water pollution and coastal areas or the siltation and pollution impacts of mining, logging, and ag expansion in terrestrial areas to downstream ecosystems.
5. **Existing PIC sectoral policies and frameworks support the GEF focal areas** with some policies to be of more important in some countries.



Key Lessons from R2R Mainstreaming

1. **Effective communication and advocacy campaigns** could speed up the recognition and buy-ins of R2R as an effective approach for sustainable resource governance and management of various land-sea forms in PICs
2. **Establishing and/or strengthening inclusive governance bodies** (such as Steering Committees, IMCs, Project Management Committees) can support advocacy and communication campaigns, R2R policy advocacy, fund leveraging, collaboration, coordination and direction setting, conflict resolution, participation of communication, and promoting private investments;
3. **Engaging customary/traditional/native land and sea owners as “on-site resource managers”** in an R2R land-form is key in the success of site-level R2R approach;
4. **Capacity building** combined with technical support, coaching, partnership, cross visits, and on-site assistance could contribute to increasing the supply of R2R-trained local staff, improve formal and informal ENR educational systems, and broaden community’s perspectives..



Key Lessons from R2R Mainstreaming

- 5. Effective project management units (PMUs)** with competent and incentivized staff are crucial to replication and scaling up R2R approaches
- 6. Tools in R2R assessments** such as the IDA, watershed planning, spatial analysis, community mapping, community consultations and studies such as RAPCA could direct prioritization of R2R strategies, provide scientific information to policy advocacy, re-align project resources, and substantiate communication campaigns.
- 7. Database and functional M&E systems** benefit governance bodies, project management units, operational planning, adaptive management, and policy making.





Key Lessons from R2R Mainstreaming

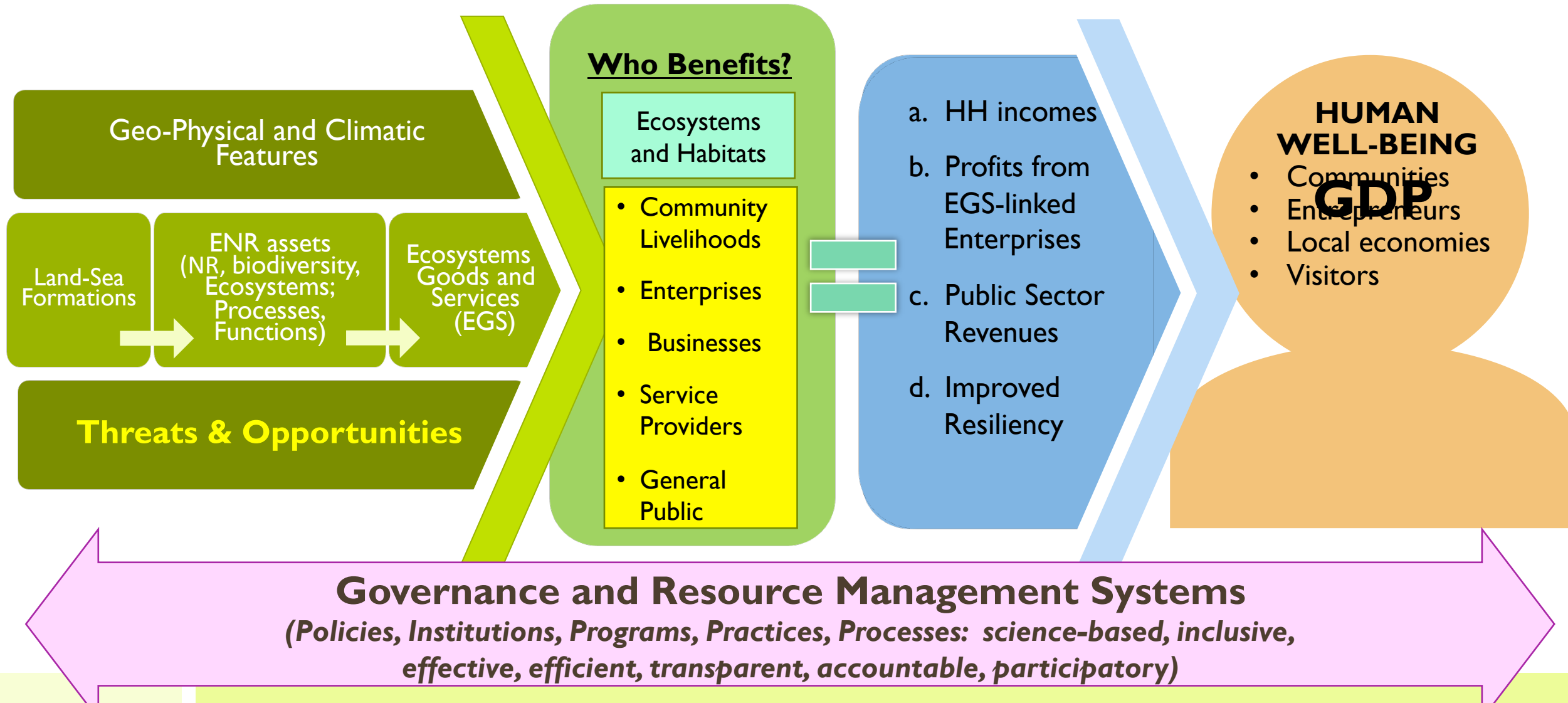
8. **Factoring adaptive management** in the R2R design, planning, and implementation has the potential to encourage innovation and flexibility for aligning approved project activities with the changing realities in local areas and renders more effective on-site management.
9. **Functional Site Level R2R Project Committees** thru their implementing units could serve as the **pathway or entry points in transmitting community feedbacks and recommendations** to the IMCs for updating national and sub-national policies, programs in R2R sites.
10. **Knowledge products** – R2R orientation and training materials, enriched/enhanced existing manuals on watershed planning, ICRM, RAPCA, guide for spatial mapping and analysis, technical bulletins or how to's based on lessons and relevant best practices are going to be useful in R2R mainstreaming with either replication or scaling up strategies.

The Team's Review, Consultations and Analysis point to a doable strategic framework for R2R mainstreaming.

- > Adopting a Unifying R2R Message**
- > Supporting Multi-Level Preparation**
- > Supporting Multi-Level Implementation**
- > Using the Proposed Six R2R Sub-Guides**



R2R Approach Contributing to PICs' Envisioned Future: "R2R Sustains Flow of ENRs and Ecosystems Services to Human Well-Being"



Multi-Level Planning for R2R Mainstreaming in PICs

(**Frameworks:** sub-regional, national; **Plans:** local, sub-national)

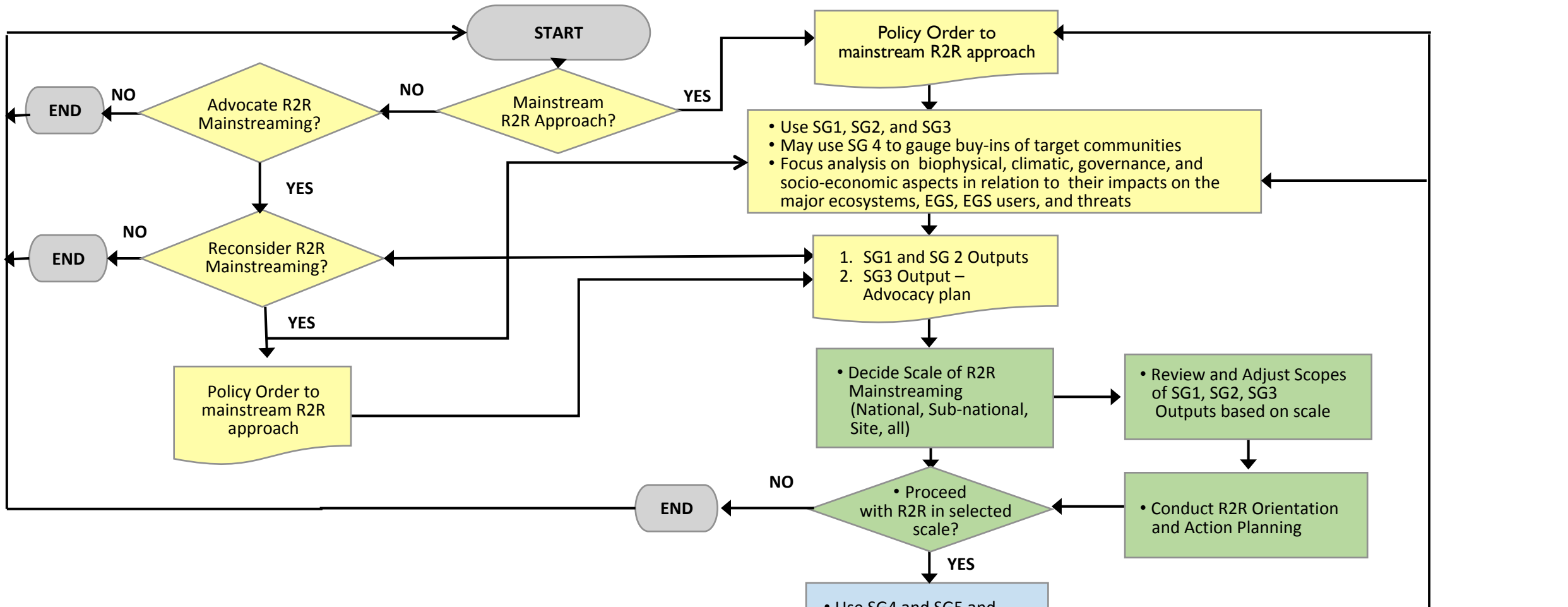




Multi-Level R2R Implementation:
Frameworks (national and sub-regional); *Plans* (local, sub-national)

Suggested R2R mainstreaming sub-guides and their uses

R2R Mainstreaming Sub-Guides	R2R Mainstreaming Strategies			
	Advocacy Campaigns	Social Marketing (SM) Campaigns	R2R Planning	R2R Implementation
<i>SG 1- Data Gathering, Mapping, and Analyzing the Benefit Flows of Land-Sea Forms in Support of R2R Mainstreaming Strategies</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>SG 2- Identifying Relevant R2R Institutions and Establishing Governance Bodies for Steering, Directing, Supporting Policy Development, Planning and Implementing R2R Strategies at the Site, Sub-National, and National Levels</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>SG 3 – Developing Strategies for Advocating R2R Policies and Programs at the Site, Sub-National, and National Levels</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>SG 4 - SG 4 -Developing and Implementing Social Marketing Strategies for Target R2R Communities</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>SG 5 - Preparing, Legitimizing, and Seeking Approval of R2R Plans at the Site, Sub-National, and National Levels</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>SG 6 - Mobilizing, Organizing, and Strengthening R2R Implementing Units</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓



R2R MAINSTREAMING FLOW

Symbol legend

Start/End

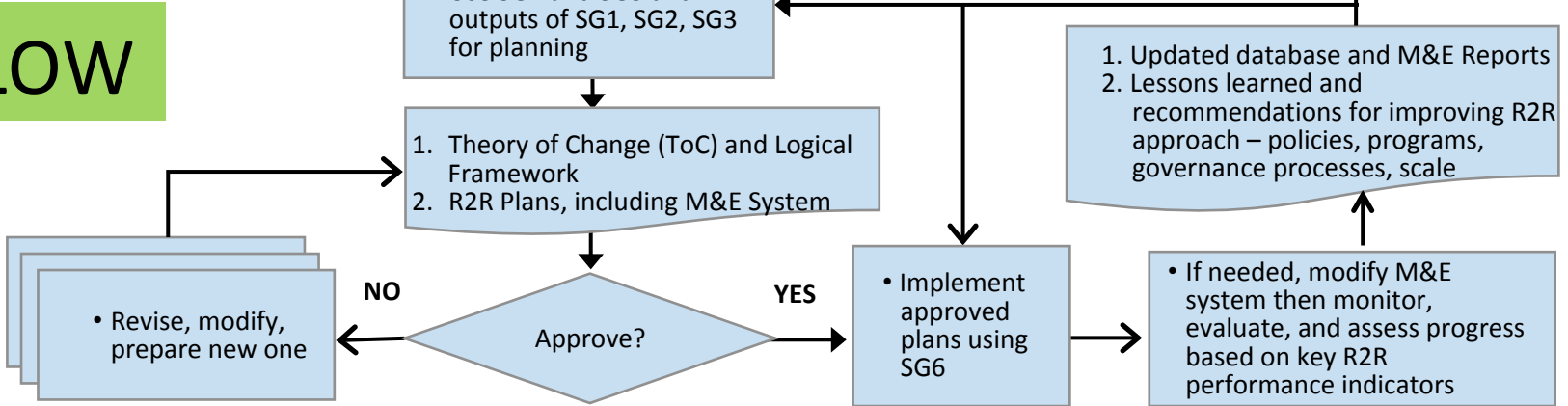
Decision

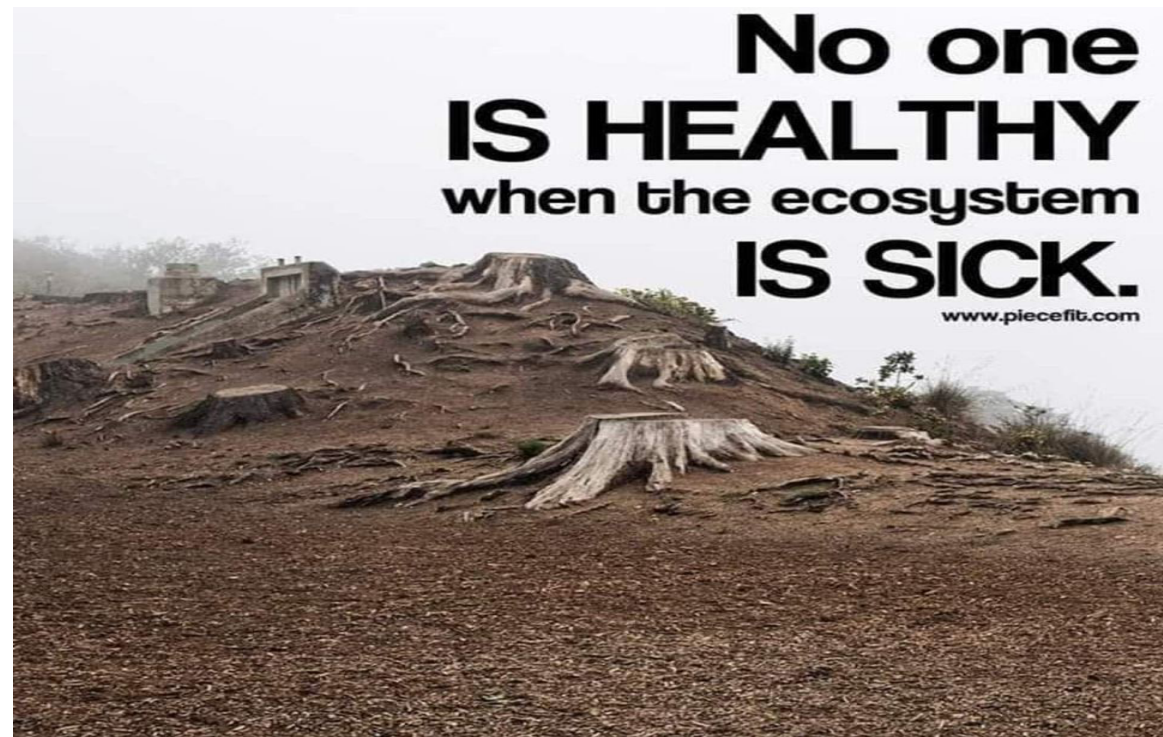
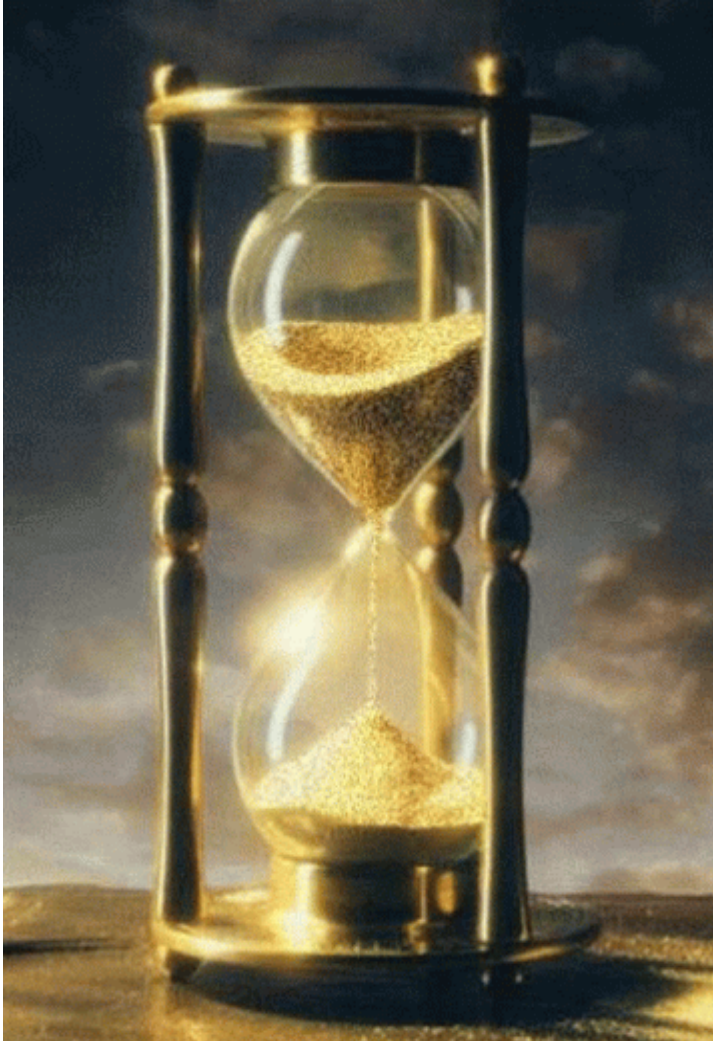
Activities

Documents or outputs

Color legend

- **Yellow** – R2R Program Preparation phase
- **Green** – R2R Mobilization/ Inception phase
- **Blue** – R2R Program Implementation Phase with M&E and Learning system





**No one
IS HEALTHY
when the ecosystem
IS SICK.**
www.piecefit.com

**The TIME is NOW
for R2R
Mainstreaming**



The background of the image is a scenic landscape featuring rolling hills, a lake, and mountains under a bright sky. A large, detailed stone face sculpture is visible on the right side of the image. The text is overlaid on the left side of the image.

**We NEED Passionate
R2R CHAMPIONS
who are “game changers”
and realize that local economies
are only part of a larger environment.**

"IT ALWAYS SEEMS IMPOSSIBLE UNTIL ITS DONE."

- NELSON MANDELA

VINAKA!