



World island networks and organisations 2022 report



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“

The diversity of members implies there is a vast array of competencies, thus providing solutions to almost all energy and environmental concerns.

”

Fedarene

Foreword

While several island networks or organisations with island-focused strategies are well known, we are convinced that more cross-regional linkage could be beneficial, as well as building a vast connection between islanders. This could foster a better coordination between projects, an enhanced use of the financial resources, as well as helping organisations identify their strengths and specialities, or adapt their strategy according to the other existing stakeholders.

For this reason, the Small Islands Organisation (SMILO), together with its close partners started the process of identifying island networks and organisations around the globe that help protect the environment or cultural heritage of islands. This mapping work enables us to analyse their roles, actions, scope and difficulties, and also to pinpoint opportunities for the different players to cooperate.

We conducted a first round of surveys and collected 32 initial answers that we analysed in an intermediary report, published in 2021. Since then, we conducted a second round of surveys, with updated questions. Over 40 new responses were submitted, from organisations we contacted and beyond. This new data helped us better understand how we can build more efficient collaboration among island networks and organisations. We managed to identify missing information, such as the size of island organisations and networks (budget ranges, number of employees, etc.), the type of funding, and detailed strategic objectives ranked by priority.

In total, 122 island networks and organisations have been identified of which 72 have completed our survey¹. The complete list is available at the end of the present report.

122

**identified island networks
and organisations**

72

**entities completed the
survey**

Since the launch of our initiative, a series of three virtual meetings have gathered representatives of public authorities, financial backers and universities, plus representatives of civil society organisations, representing more than 400 participants of 68 different nationalities. All acknowledged the importance of island networks and organisations to protect the natural and cultural heritage of islands, and the need for a better insight on who they are, what they do, and how they respond to islands' need.

over

400

participants

68

different nationalities

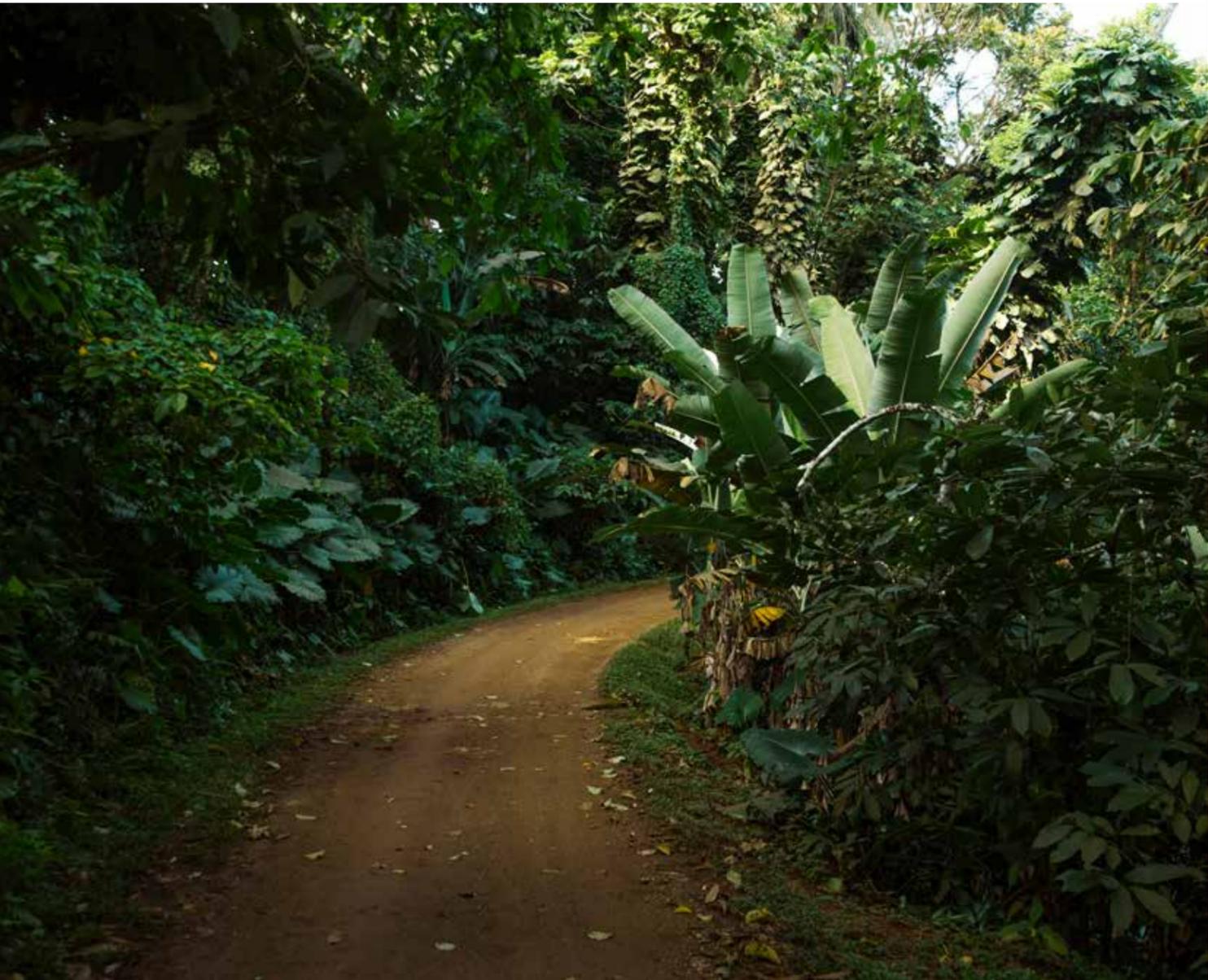
¹ All the information used in this final report is based on the data gathered through a Google Form, that was updated after an intermediary report, or open data collected on the Internet (websites, reports, etc.). The way SMILO treated the data does not engage the island networks and organisations.

This initiative aims to start answering the need to know who does what and where, in order to identify geographical or thematic gaps of such organisms, to encourage new partnerships, ultimately offering better answers to islands' needs.

We hope that the present mapping will be a small step towards the transformational change we all wish for. Let us work together to rebuild together smarter and prove that part of the solution can come from islands.

We would like to thank again all the organisations that have responded and supported our initiative.

Príncipe, São Tomé and Príncipe



“

[The organization] has additionally provided the environment to foster over a decade of institutional knowledge and capacity of island leadership in international processes to maintain coordinated action.

”

GLISPA

Introduction

What is an island? And how many are there in the world? “These are complex questions, which open up to more questions and endless reflexions on what an island is, and what are their properties” according to Christian Depraetere, a researcher at the Research Institute for Development (IRD). As of today, these territories are still poorly documented, studied or generally unknown. Two studies have attempted to shed some light on this issue. The **GIS database** created by the IRD in 2008 shows there are 116,100 islands worldwide, ranging from islands the size of the Château d’If in Marseille or the Liberty Island in New York (0,06 km²) to the island of New Guinea⁽²⁾ (785 000 km²). More recently, in 2019, the U.S. Geological Survey, Esri and the GEO Group Inc. mapped 340,691 islands of the Earth’s islands and created a **GIS dataset** that is publicly available⁽³⁾.

Although islands account for only 5% of the earth’s surface, they host 20% of terrestrial plants and vertebrates and 600 million people depend on island ecosystem services for their sustainable development ⁽¹⁾. Additionally, 7 of the world’s 10 coral reef hotspots and 10 of the 34 richest areas of biodiversity in the world, as well as 64% of recorded extinctions are on islands. Over two thirds of the world’s countries include islands.



Earth

5%
of the earth’s surface

20%
of terrestrial plants
and vertebrates

600
million people

64%
of recorded
extinctions

7 of 10
coral reef
hotspots

10 of 34
richest areas of
biodiversity



As islands are particularly vulnerable to global changes, they face many issues: climate change impacts, pollution, extraordinary biological diversity in need of protection, invasive species, and habitat destruction. While those issues are not specific to islands, they are particularly emphasised on these territories. At the same time, **insularity** is a strength, becoming a fertile ground for technical, social, legal and sustainable innovation. Islands therefore share similar challenges with common solutions.

While several island networks or organisations with island-focused strategies are well known, we are convinced that more cross-regional linkage could be beneficial, as well as building a vast connection between islanders. This could foster a better coordination between projects, an enhanced use of the financial resources, as well as helping organisations identify their strengths and specialities, or adapt their strategy according to the other existing stakeholders.

For this reason, the Small Islands Organisation (SMILO), together with its close partners started in 2020 the process of identifying island networks and organisations around the globe that help protect the environment or cultural heritage of islands. This mapping work enables us to analyse their roles, actions, scope and difficulties, and also to pinpoint opportunities for the different players to cooperate.

Islands are facing important challenges in the light of the global pandemic due to COVID 19, including public health, self-sufficiency and economic issues. Beyond the human tragedy, the world's attention has also turned towards our relationship with the nature and the impact of our footprint. Addressing underlying drivers of such diseases will be an essential part of finding an alternative path to both protect humans' health and our planet. Deforestation, habitat fragmentation, the expansion of agricultural lands contribute

to the spreading of such diseases, and are major drivers of climate change. The climate emergency has been looming for decades and is the longer-term threat that we are all facing, and we know it.

How can we be collectively smarter, and more efficient in responding to island communities needs?

“
[The organization] will provide an efficient platform for engagement amongst and between islands, with the aim of sharing experiences, spreading knowledge, raising ambition, promoting solidarity, and identifying and implementing best practice solutions.
”

The Local2030 Islands Network

Selection criteria

definition of island networks
and organisations



Works on more than one island in the country

This includes organisations that work on several islands within one region of a country.



Currently active.

It can be public or private; it may or may not have an official status (public institution, non-governmental organisation, university or research institution, etc.).



Designed to last over time

This excludes programmes with a given, limited lifespan.



Helps protect island environments or heritage and helps advance sustainable island development.



Different from a financial backer.

A separate study on organisations that fund projects on islands is needed.

FIGURE 1.

Yearly evolution of the number of island networks and organisation that have been created and that currently still exist and are active

Source: answers to G-form survey and available data on the Internet

The Pacific Community (SCP) was the first organism created in 1947. In the early 2000s, a significant rise of the number of island networks and organisations can be observed. The increase could be partly explained by the dense activity of SIDS at the UN level, and at the European level, following the short reference to the islands included on economic and social cohesion in the Amsterdam Treaty in 1997 (Article 174 of the Lisbon Treaty). The growth continued ever since.

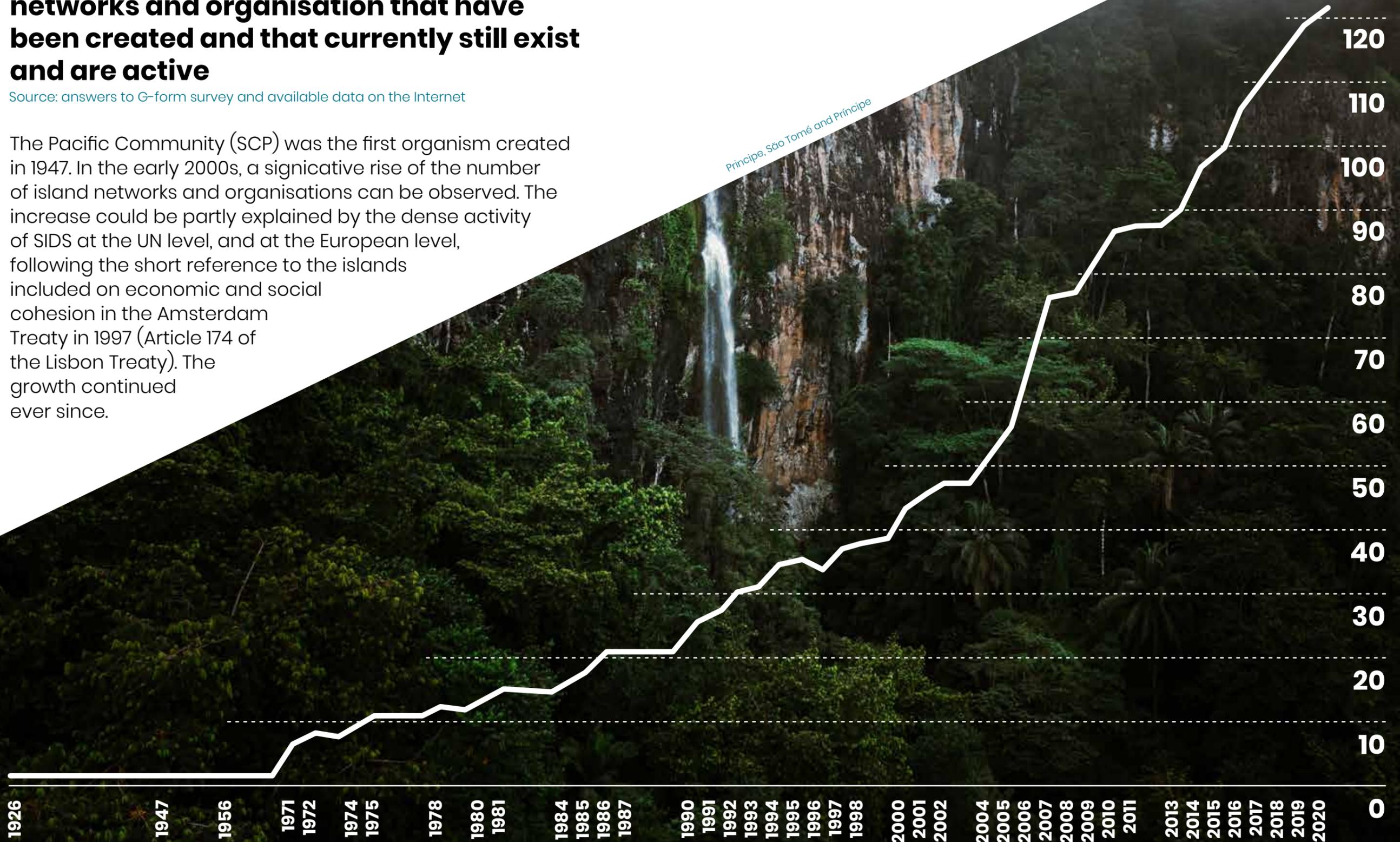
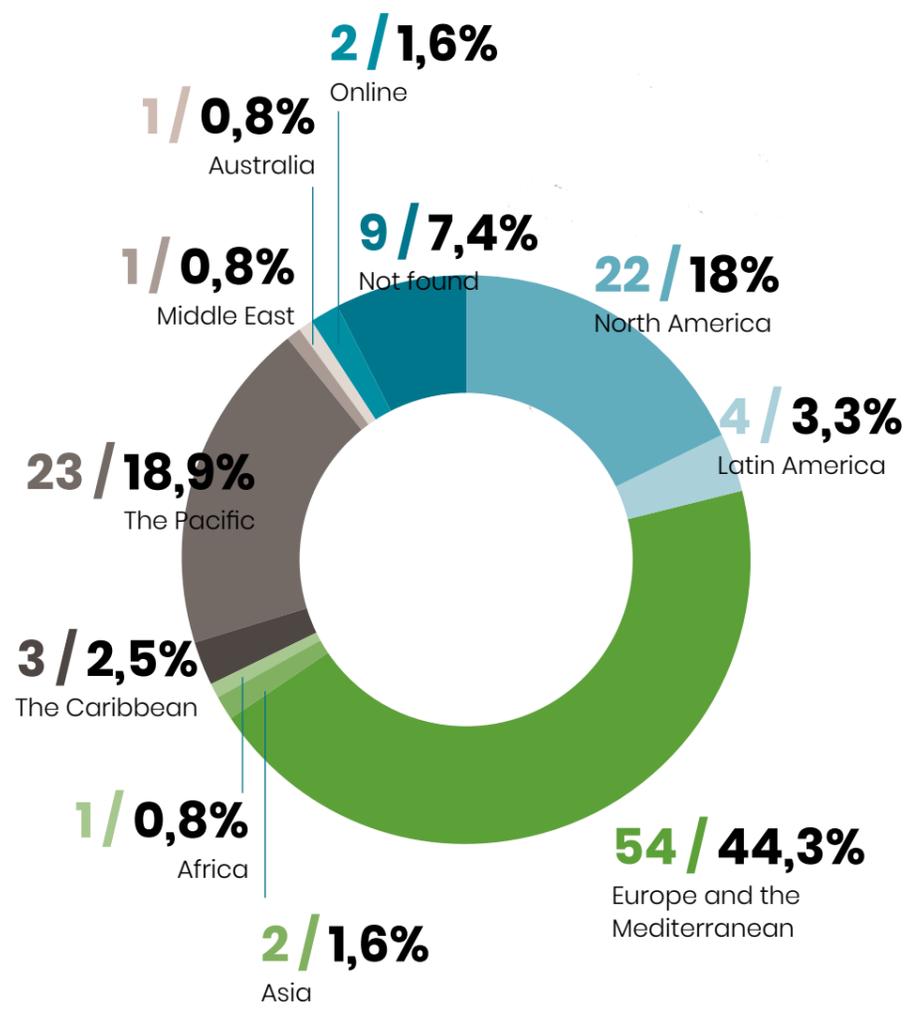
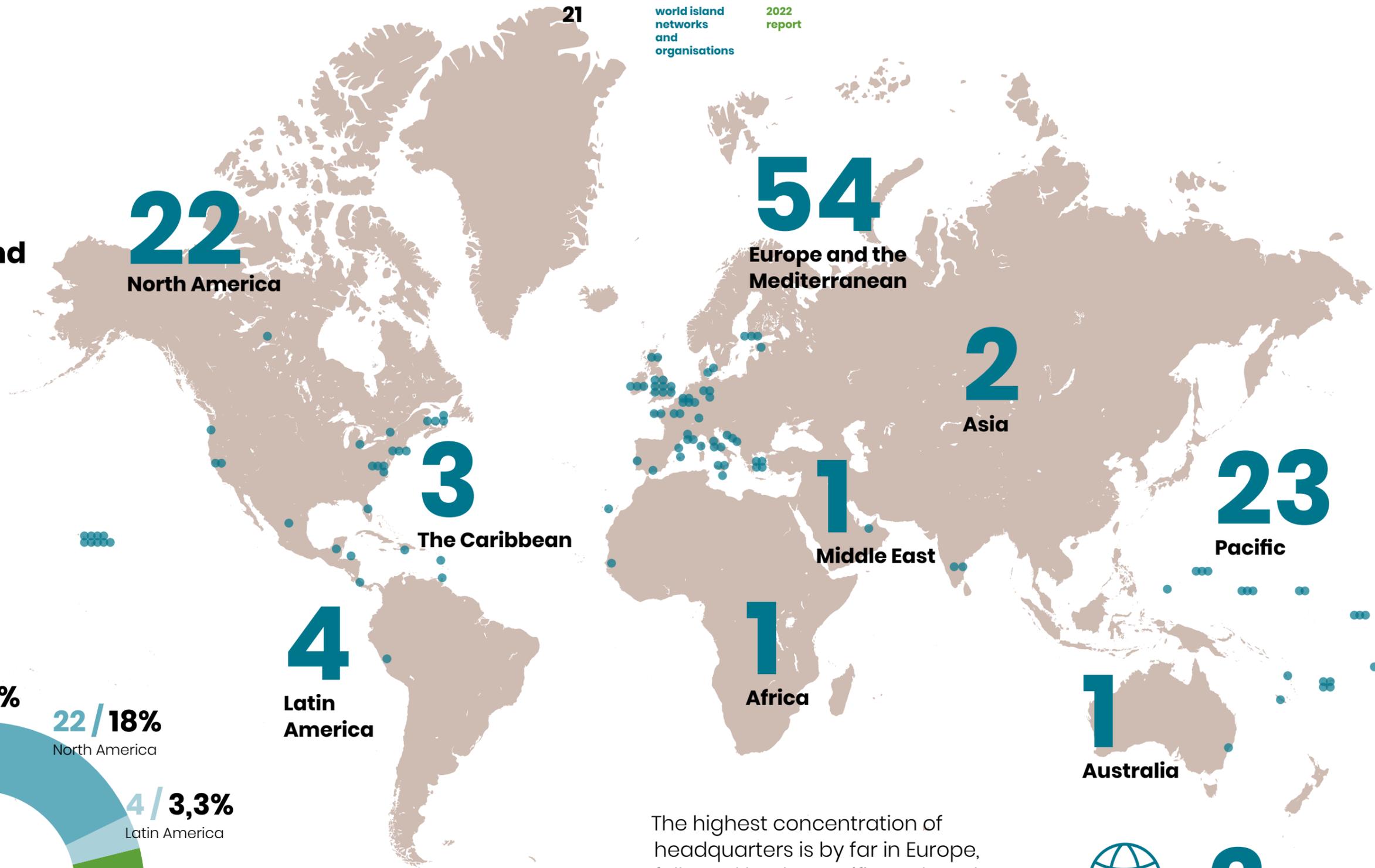


FIGURE 2.

Official headquarters of all 122 identified island networks and organisations

Click on this link to discover a more detailed map

Source: answers to G-form survey and available data on the Internet



● headquarter of an island network or organisation

The highest concentration of headquarters is by far in Europe, followed by the Pacific and North America, which host almost the same number of headquarters .

However, many organisations have a broader geographical scope of work, beyond their headquarters, as it can easily be observed in figure 3 and following.





“
[The organization’s mission is to] encourage relationship building, foster information exchange, and leverage resources to address shared challenges and embrace opportunities to benefit islands.
”

Great Lake Islands Alliance

Geographic scope

Each organisation could select more than one geographical area of work, if applicable. **Asia and Africa are the most under-represented continents so far.**

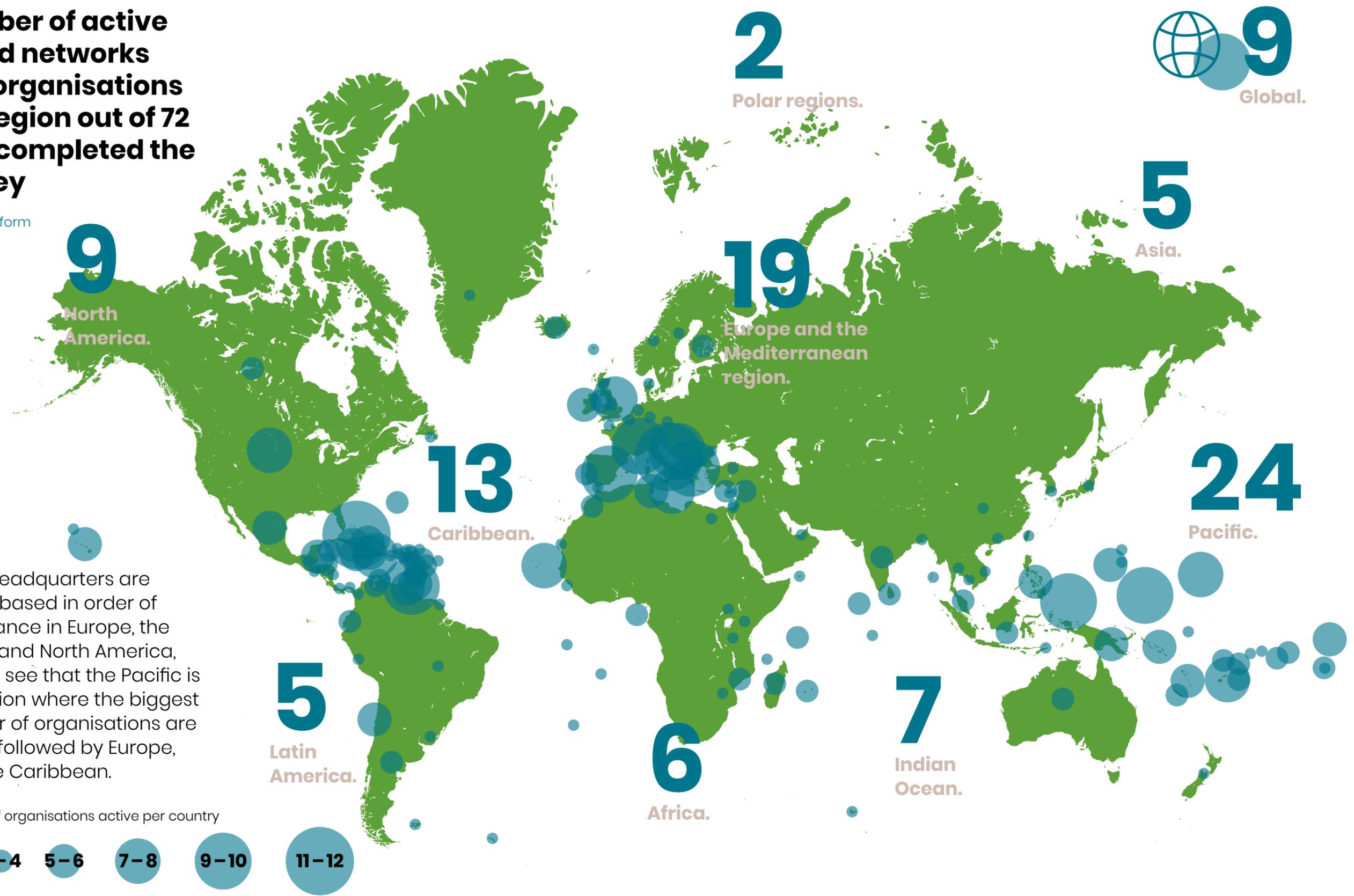
20 island networks and organisations have declared working worldwide:

1. Advanced Conservation Strategies
2. Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme, UNDP
3. Global Island Partnership (GLISPA)
4. Hawai'i Institute for Human Rights
5. Hydrousa
6. Institute of Island Studies
7. International Small Islands Studies Association (ISISA)
8. Island Innovation
9. Island Policy Lab, Biden School, Univ. Delaware
10. Island Waste Management Global Alliance
11. Kua'aina Ulu Auamo (KUA)
12. Observatory of tourism for Islands Economies (OTIE)
13. Overseas Countries and Territories Association (OCTA)
14. Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
15. Small Island Cultures Research Initiative (SICRI)
16. Small Islands Organisation (SMILO)
17. The Local2030 Islands Network
18. The Ocean Foundation
19. UCL Islands Research Laboratory
20. Universities Consortium of Small Island States

FIGURE 3.

Number of active island networks and organisations per region out of 72 that completed the survey

Source: G-form



While headquarters are mainly based in order of importance in Europe, the Pacific and North America, we can see that the Pacific is the region where the biggest number of organisations are active, followed by Europe, and the Caribbean.

Number of organisations active per country



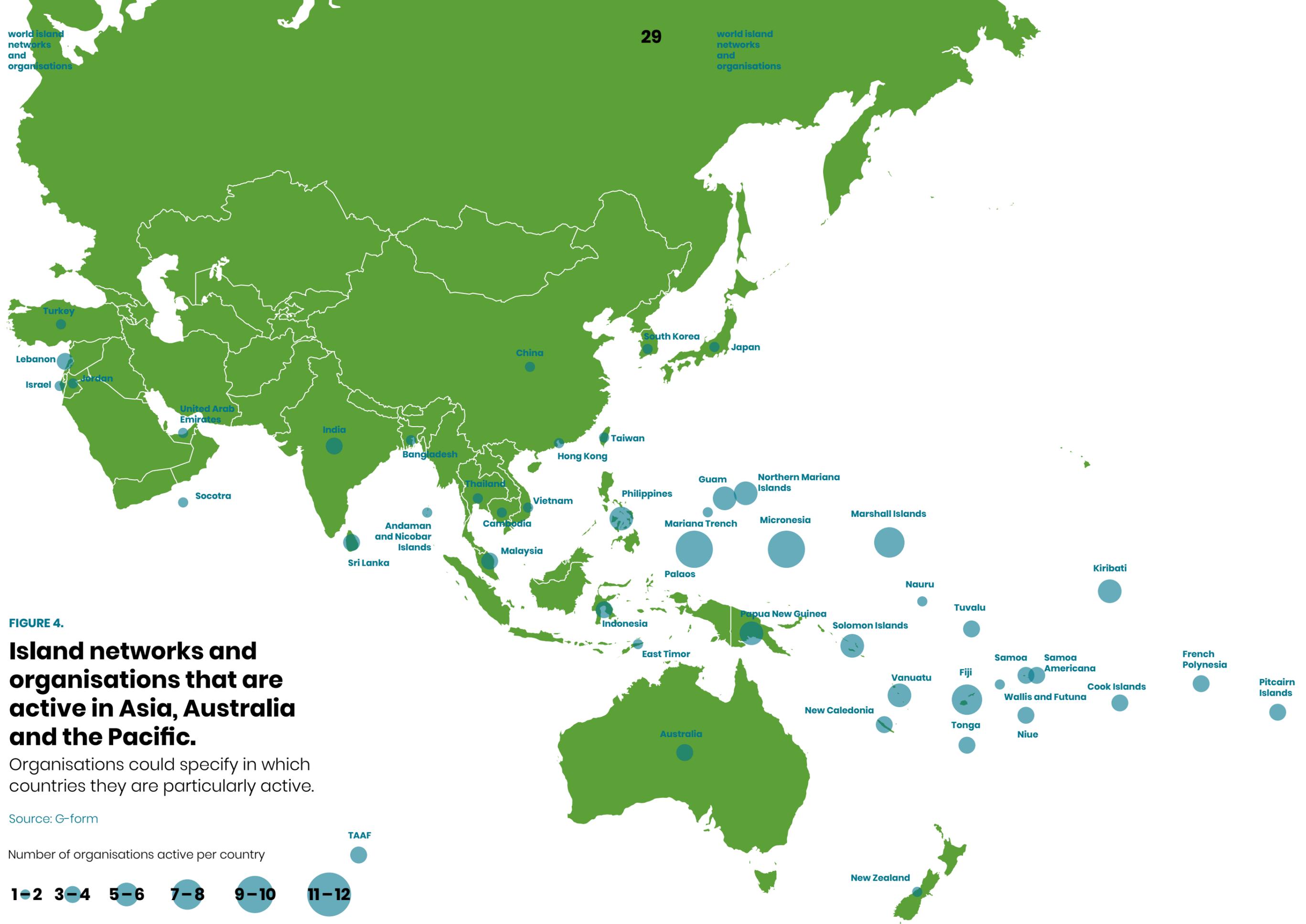


FIGURE 4.

Island networks and organisations that are active in Asia, Australia and the Pacific.

Organisations could specify in which countries they are particularly active.

Source: G-form

Number of organisations active per country

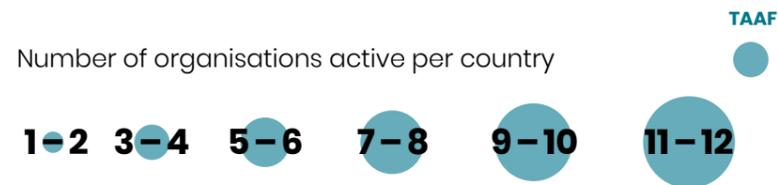


FIGURE 5.

Island networks and organisations that are active in Europe and the Mediterranean.

Organisations could specify in which countries they are particularly active.

Source: G-form

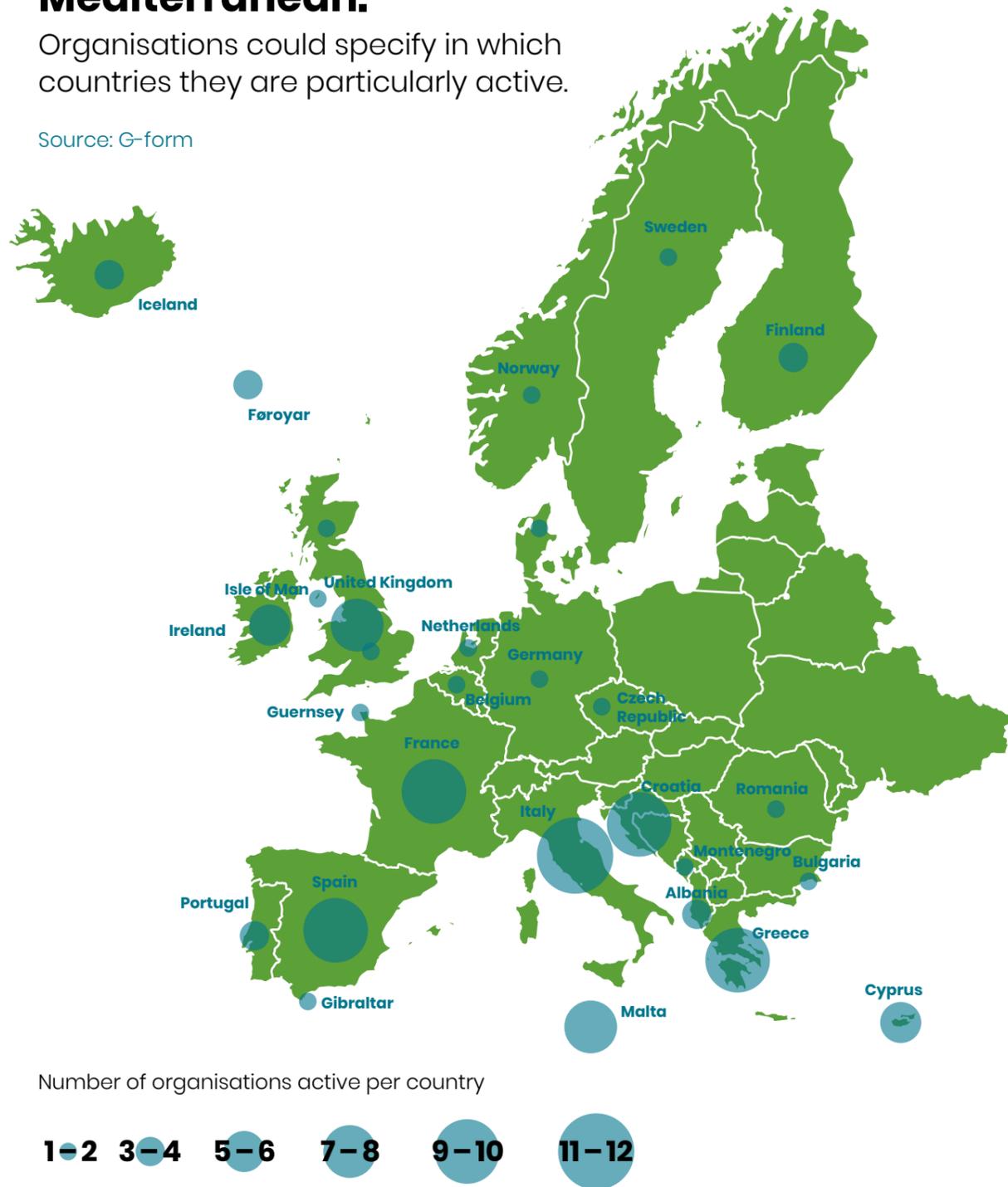


FIGURE 6.

Island networks and organisations that are active in the Caribbean and Latin America.

Organisations could specify in which countries they are particularly active.

Source: G-form

Number of organisations active per country

1-2 3-4 5-6

7-8 9-10 11-12

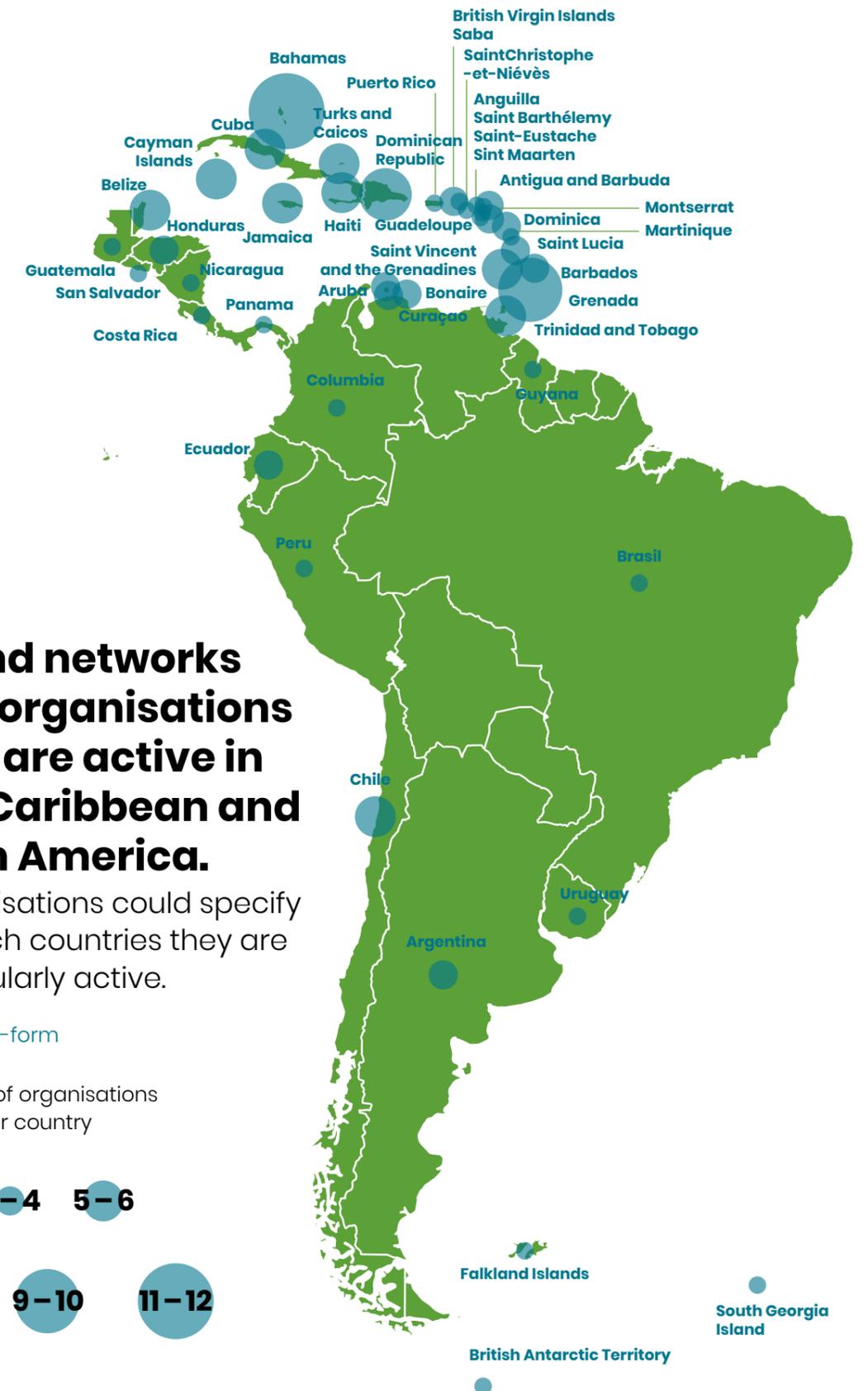


FIGURE 7.

Island networks and organisations that are active in North America.

Organisations could specify in which countries they are particularly active.

Source: G-form



Number of organisations active per country



FIGURE 8.

Island networks and organisations that are active in Africa and the Indian Ocean.

Organisations could specify in which countries they are particularly active.

Source: G-form



Number of organisations active per country





“

**MPAConnect's
networking is
about people, their
connections, their
capacity and their
confidence to
manage effectively.**

”

MPAConnect

Photo: Roger Esteve, Emerald Sea, Madagascar

Type of stakeholder

FIGURE 9.

Distribution per type of stakeholders among the island networks and organisations:

Civil society: includes NGOs, charities, non-profit associations, etc.

Intergovernmental organisation or initiative: also includes initiatives that have resulted from inter-state/supranational or European negotiations.

Governmental organisation: on an island or on the mainland

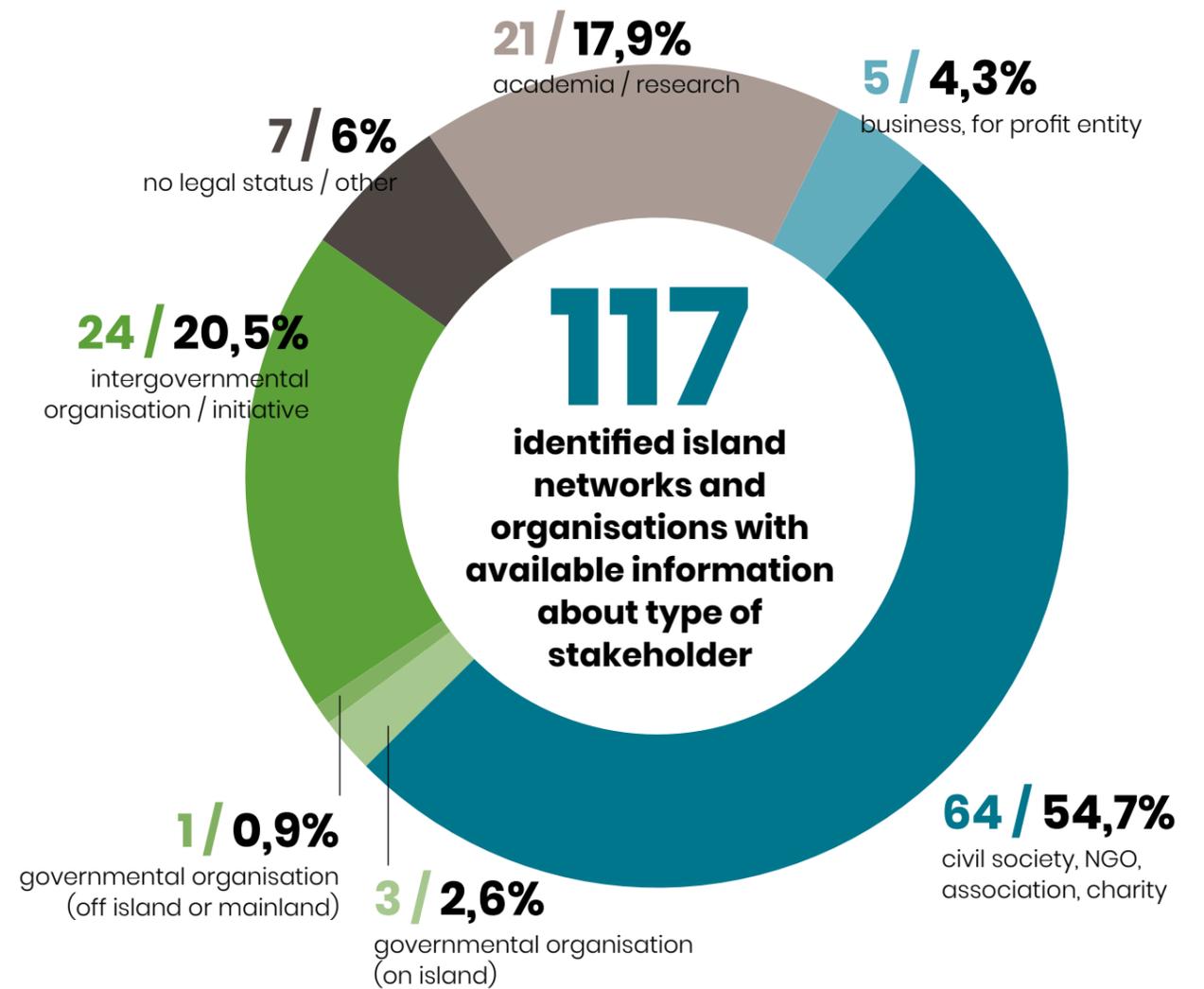
Research / Academia: for example think tanks, labs or other initiatives created by universities, network of researchers, etc.

Business/for profit entity: private companies that have developed solutions tested and implemented on at least two islands. The solutions can be specifically designed for islands, or adapted to different territories, including islands.

Other: includes multi-stakeholder organisations, organisations without any legal status.

More than half of island networks and organisations are from the civil society. This observation is true for every geographical region.

Source: answers to G-form survey and available data on the Internet



Gorée, Sénégal





“
(our objective is to) Ensure the effective conservation of marine and terrestrial biodiversity of regional importance and its ecological connectivity in key sites of the Greater Antilles.
+ Strengthen the governance capacity and the creation of effective cooperation networks at different levels, to achieve a sustainable socio-ecological relationship between the communities of resources users and the ecosystems that provide their livelihoods, considering the particularities of national contexts.
”

Secretaría del Corredor Biológico en el Caribe (CBC,
Secretariat of the Caribbean Biological Corridor)

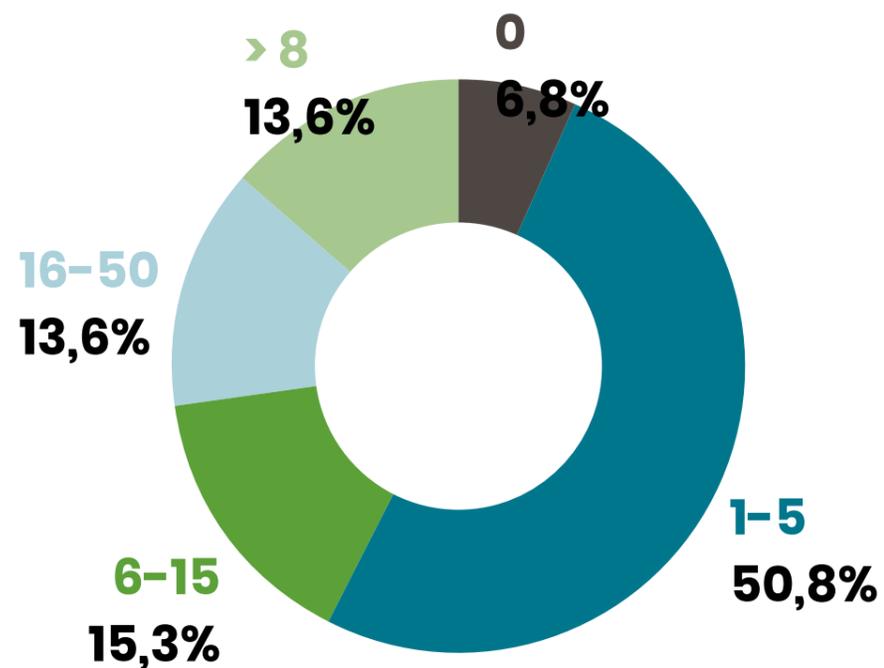
Organisations' size

FIGURE 10

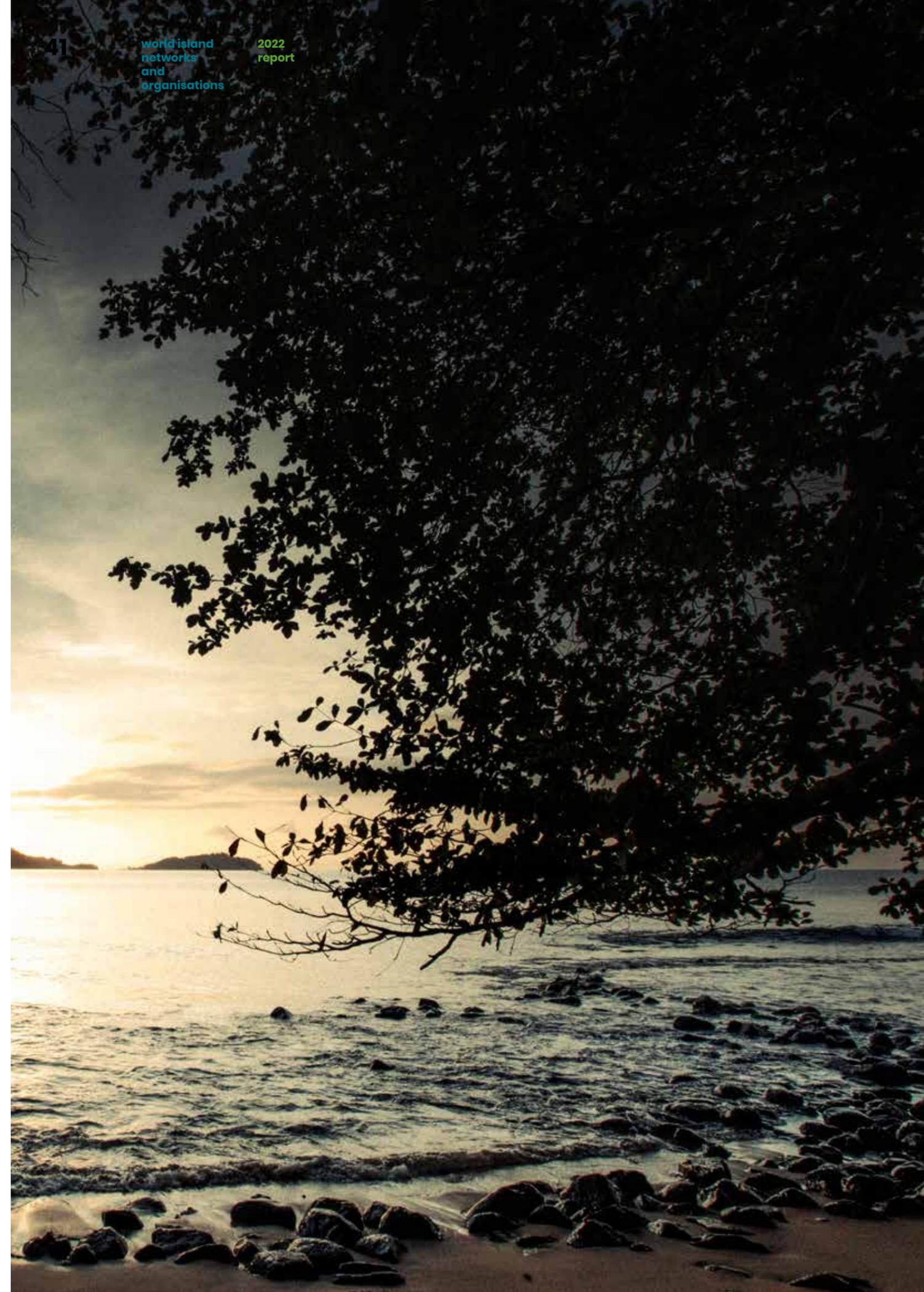
Number of employees per organisation.

Source: G-form

More than half of the organisations that have responded to the survey are small organisations (between 1 to 5 employees). For the other half, we can see that there is an almost similar amount of organisations that have 6-15, 16-50, or more than 50 employees. Within bigger organisations, some don't solely focus on island-related topics, therefore it is also likely that only part of their employees are specialised about islands. Only 6.8 % are entirely based on volunteer work.



Príncipe, São Tomé and Príncipe





“

Sustainability ensures that the needs of the current generation are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.

”

University of Guam Center for Island Sustainability

Work themes

FIGURE 11

Main issues on which island networks and organisations are currently working . Each organisation could select more than one topic, if applicable.

On average, island networks and organisations work on more than 5 themes (5,3).

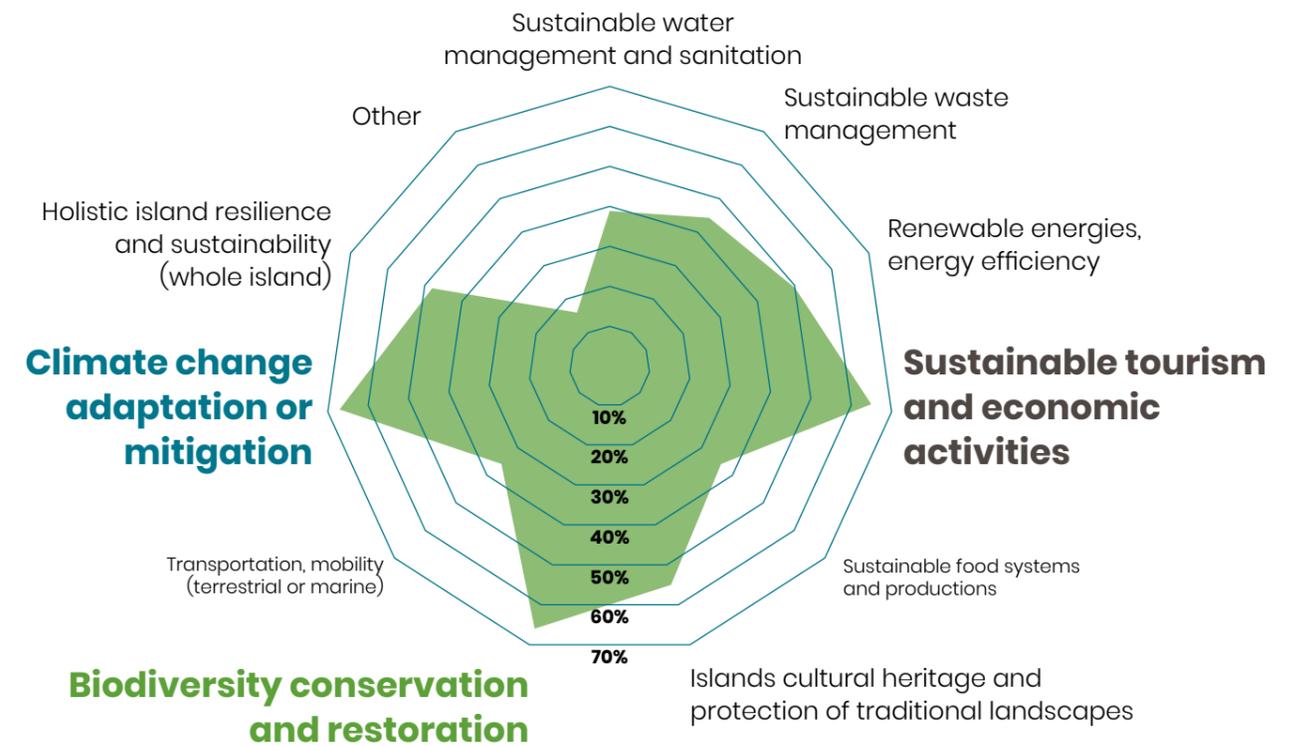
Source: G-form

67,6%
work on **Biodiversity conservation and restoration**

67,6%
work on **Climate change adaptation or mitigation**

64,7%
work on **Sustainable tourism and economic activities**

Príncipe, São Tomé and Príncipe



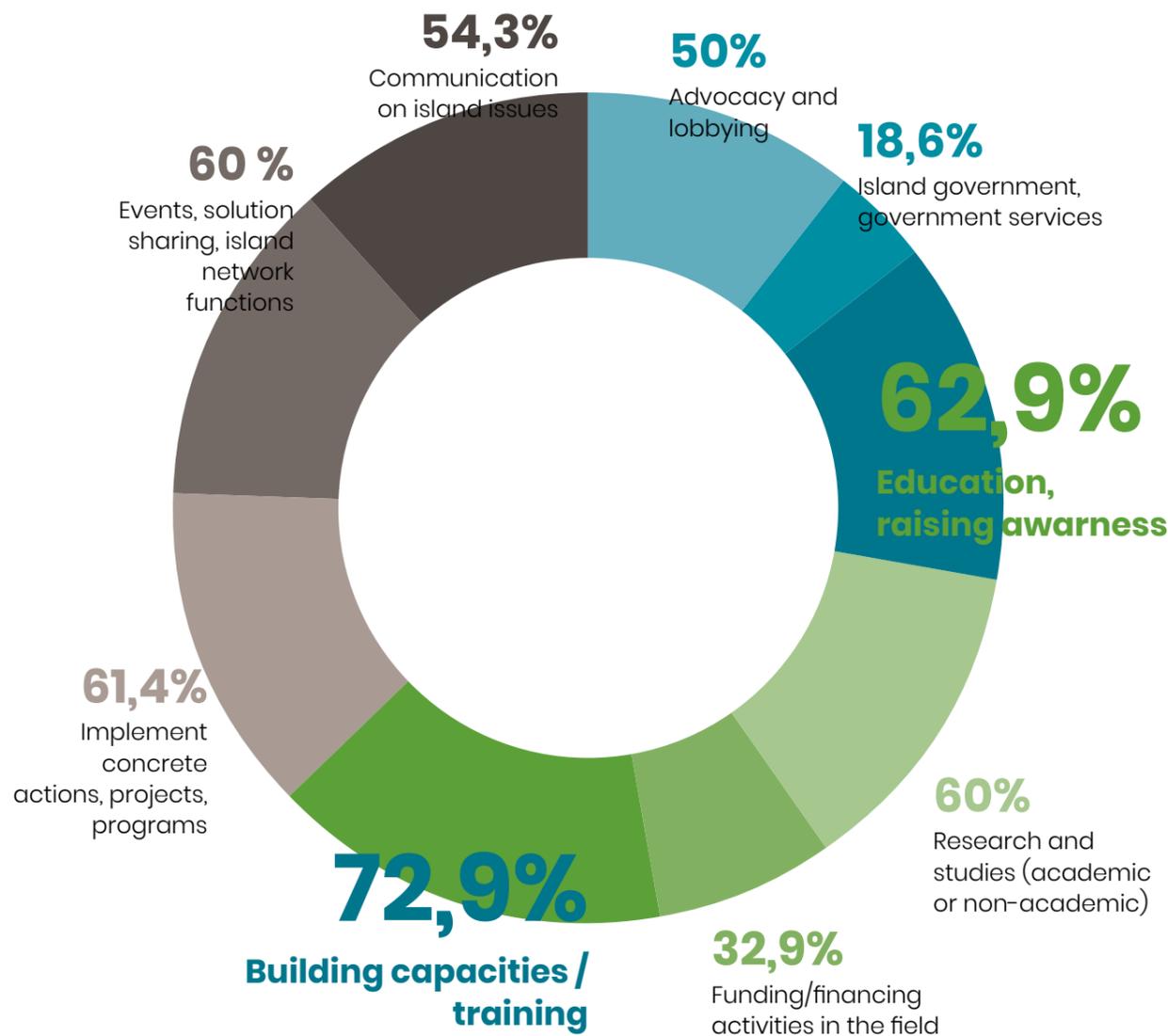
In the second updated version of our survey, we have decided to separate biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation or mitigation in two options to better understand if one of the themes received more attention than the other. Interestingly, the same percentage of organisations actually work on both themes. They are also the most important issues which organisations are currently working on, followed by sustainable tourism and economic activities. This later theme was mentioned by at least half of the organisations, with the exception of those working on the American continent.

The least represented topic is sustainable food systems and production, with 35,3%.

FIGURE 12

Main field of action of island networks and organisations.

Source: G-form



Knowing that the majority of organisations in the present survey are from the civil society, it is not surprising to observe that “Building capacities/training” and “Education and raising awareness” are the most represented topics (respectively 72,9% and 62,9%).

More precisely, “Building capacities/training” is one of the 3 fields of action most cited by all types of organisations, and at least by half of the organisations for each type of stakeholder.

For each geographical area, at least half of the organisations include “Education and raising awareness” in their fields of action. It is also one of the 3 fields of action most cited by organisations working in North America, South America, Caribbean, and the Pacific Ocean).

It is more surprising that half or more of organisations of all types (with the exception of businesses/for profit organisations) and in every geographical area, have declared implementing concrete actions (61,4%) as networks are generally more well-known for activities such as the first two and advocacy or lobbying. The terminology *concrete actions* was maybe also interpreted differently from one organisation to another. For example for SMILO, a concrete action could be replanting and monitoring mangrove ecosystems while supporting local communities to reduce their need for mangrove wood for energy purposes thanks to improved cooking stoves, or creating a compost platform and collective gardens using local compost, etc.

Half or more of organisations of all types included “Events, solution sharing, island network functions” in their scopes, with the exception of the Governmental organisation off island or on the mainland.



“
(we aim) to continue serving as the official supporter of the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy and the Pact of Islands in island-members, having developed over 30 Sustainable Energy Action Plans
”

DAFNI- Network of Sustainable Greek Islands

Funding

FIGURE 13

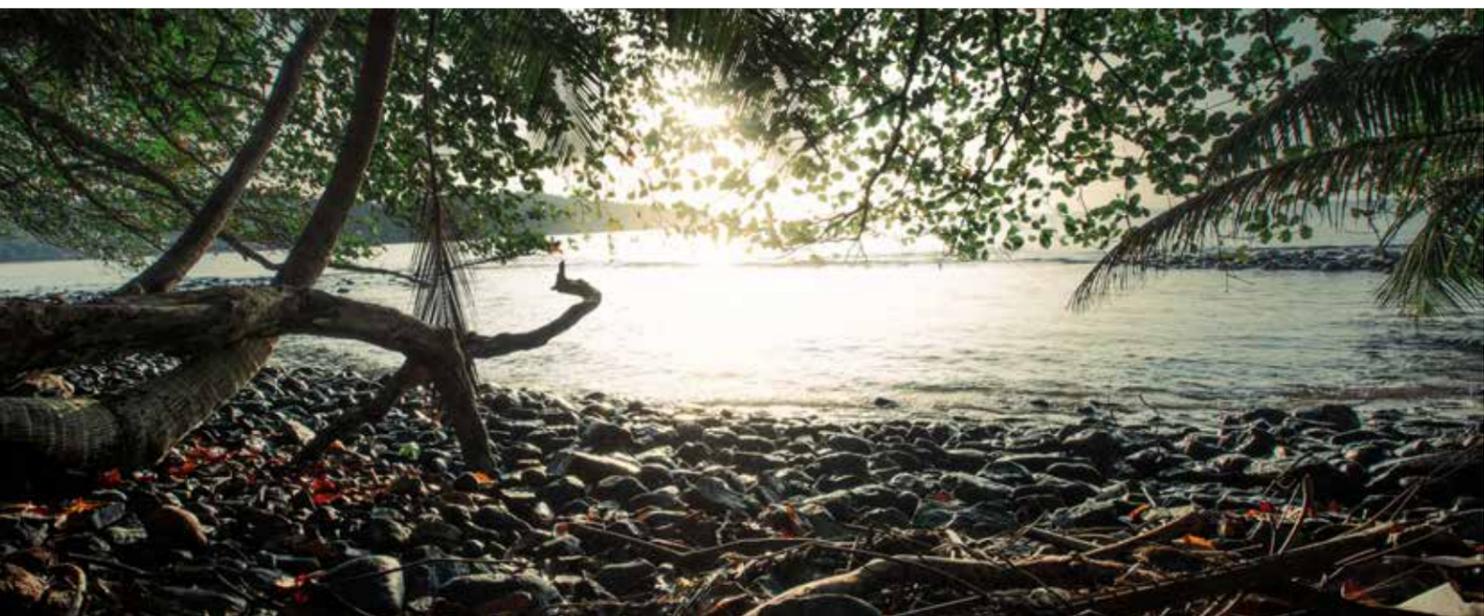
Sources of funding for island networks and organisations.

Source: G-form

Public funds represent one of the main source of funding (30,95 %) for all types of organisations, with logically the exception of businesses/for-profit organisations, followed by funds from private foundations (21,43%), and donations (17,26%).

Research organisations/academia almost only rely on public funds, together with, more obviously governmental and intergovernmental bodies and organisations.

Half or more of the civil society organisations, businesses/for profit organisations and government organisations located on islands cite “donations” as one of their main sources of funding.



Only 6,55% identified self-financing (crowdfunding, memberships, etc.) as a source of revenue. Yet, more organisations are willing to explore this option, in particular at a local scale, for example NGOs developing community-based enterprises and start-ups.

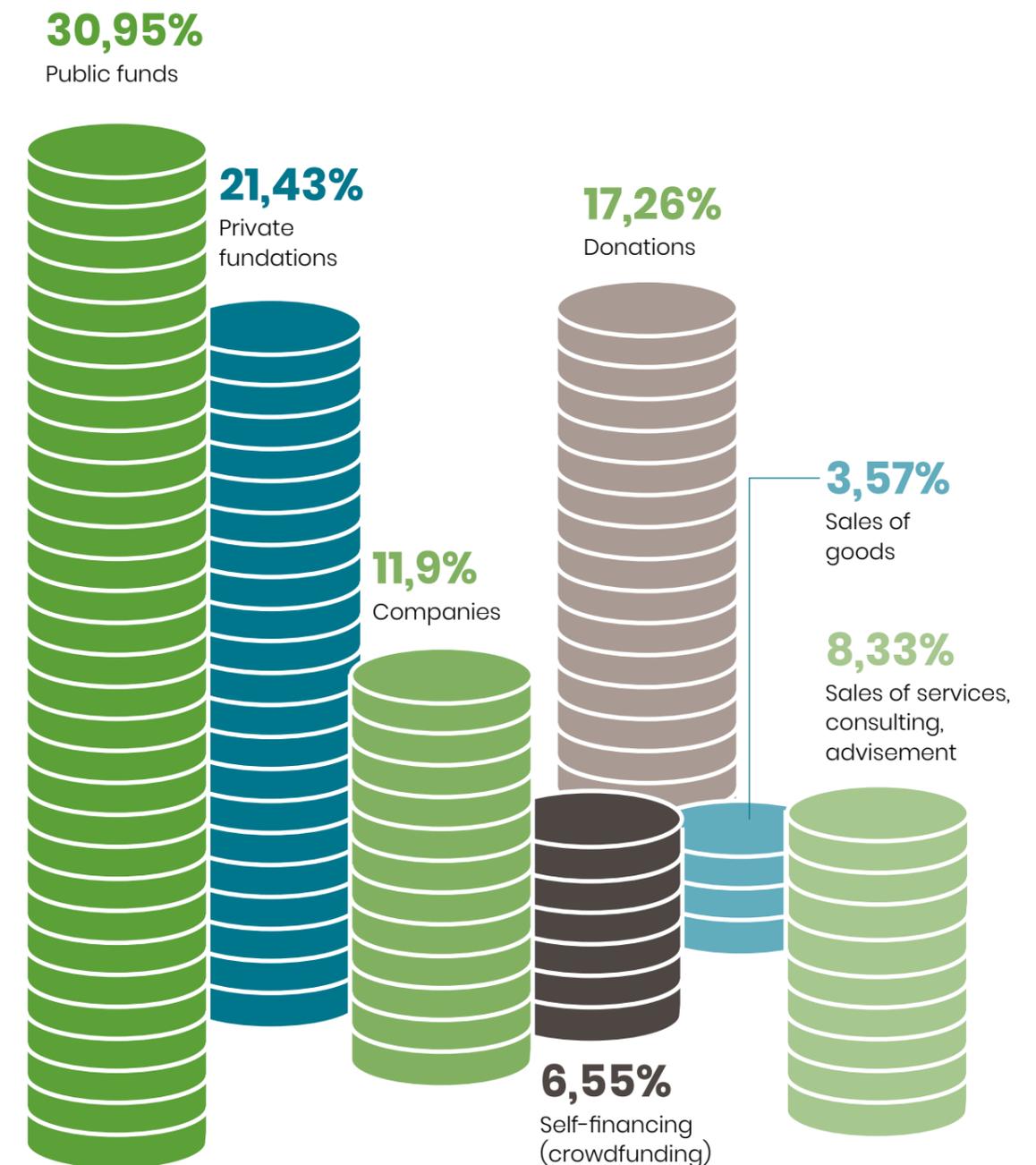
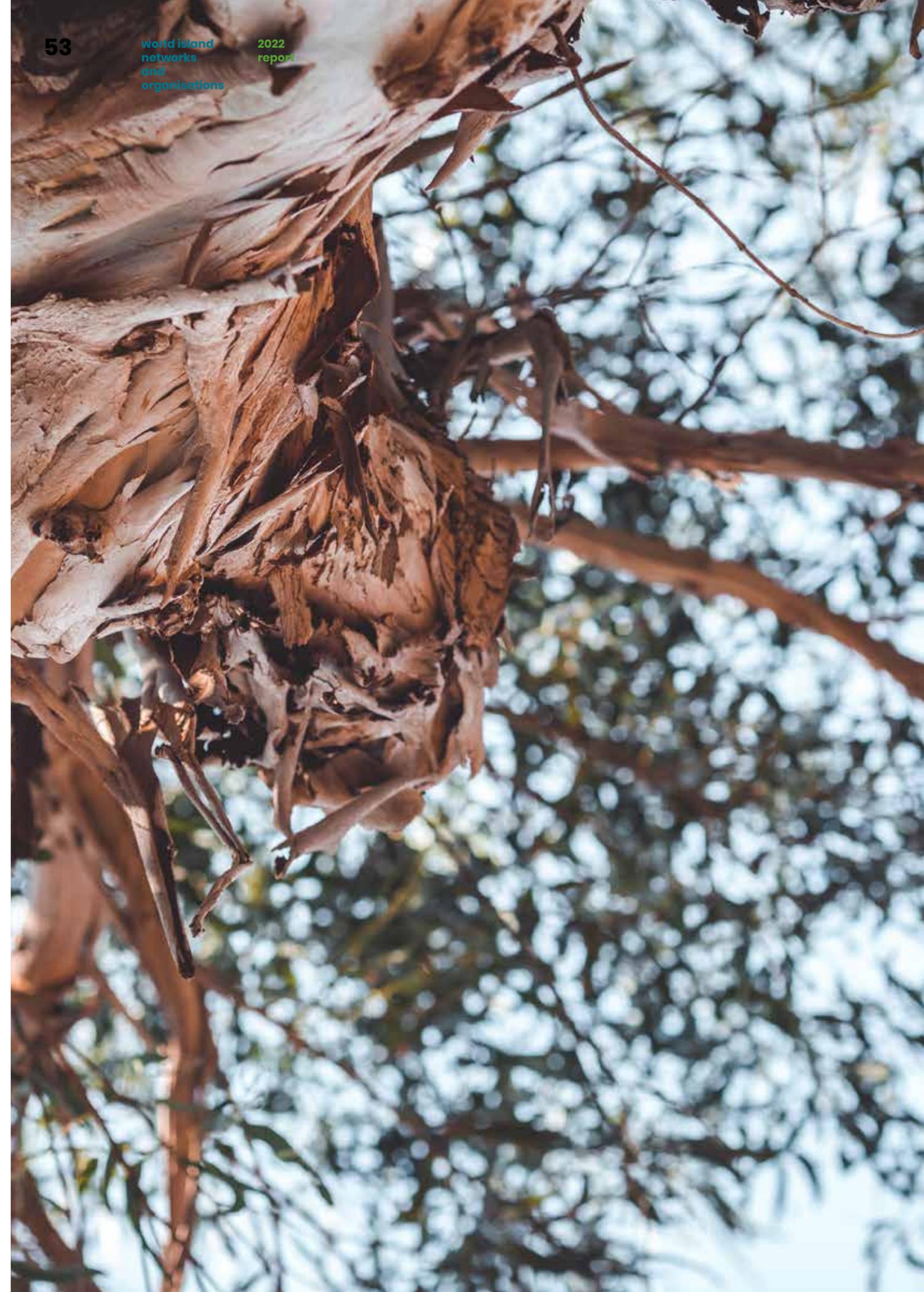
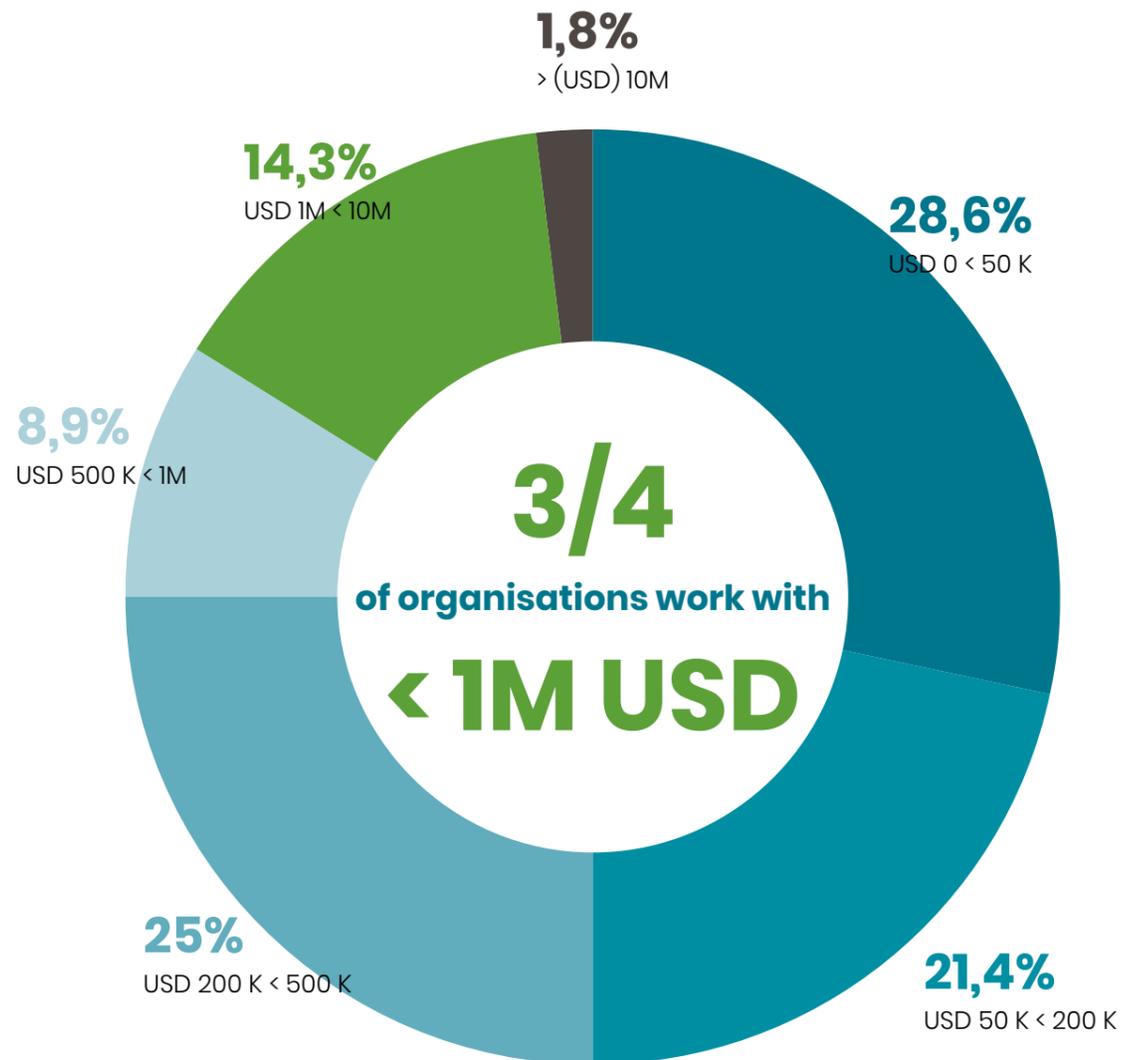


FIGURE 14

Annual Budget of organisations

Source: G-form

Island networks and organisations appear to be mostly small to medium-sized organisations, in terms of annual budget and consequently of number of employees, as three-quarters of them work with a yearly budget of maximum 1M USD.





“
(We aim to) Implement a 5-year nationwide mangrove conservation project, including a public awareness/education campaign and the creation of 10 new ecotourism businesses in coastal communities of the DR. Each year, we plan to launch between 15 and 20 new local projects on islands throughout the world. (and) Expand our work in mangrove and seagrass conservation
”

Seacology

Strategic objectives

FIGURE 14

Main 5-year strategic objectives. Organisations had to give a ranking from 1 to 5, by order of importance (5 being the highest note) to the suggested list of objectives.

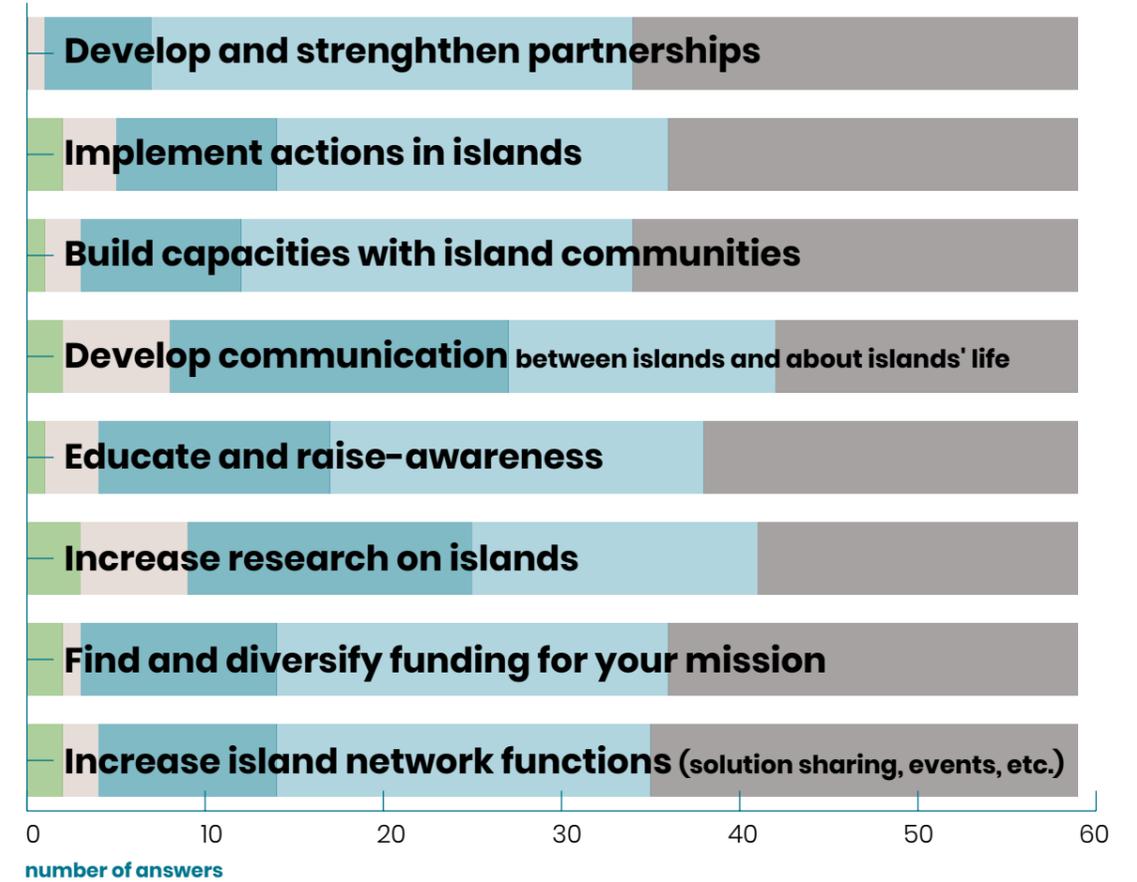
Source: G-form

What are the main strategic priorities that organisations want to maintain or further develop in the next 5 year?

8 most common strategic objectives for networks were listed in the survey. Organisations were asked to choose how important each objective is, by giving a mark from 1 to 5 (5 being a high priority, and 1 a low one).

Most organisations have identified a the majority of the objectives as fairly important (3 to 5), and not so many objectives have been identified as a lower priority (1 or 2), with the slight exception of “Increase research on islands”, and “Develop Communication between islands and about islands' life”, which brings the question of whether each island networks and organisations tends to have too many objectives?

- 1/ Not part of your activity or unimportant
- 2/ Minor importance
- 3/ Average importance
- 4/ Major importance
- 5/ Main activity or essential activity



1/ Develop and strengthen partnerships:

“Develop at the international scale partnerships and projects to strengthen networking and the implementation of concrete activities for more protected and better managed territories”

Conservatoire du littoral (French Coastal Protection Agency)

2/ Implement actions on islands

“To increase support to implement community-led concrete and sustainable solutions to protect small islands' environment”

Small Islands Organisation (SMILO)

3 / Building capacities with island communities

“To build capacity with local communities to prevent new introductions of invasive species and to foster governance for the sustainable development of Mexican islands.”

[Grupo de Ecología y Conservación de Islas \(GECI\)](#)

4 / Developing communication between islands and about islands' life

“To encourage free and critical discussion on island affairs, including (but not limited to) matters dealing with survival, sustainability, islandness, smallness, insularity, resource management, the environment and the culture and nature of island life.”

[International Small Islands Studies Association \(ISISA\)](#)

5 / Educate and raise awareness

“Promote the visibility of island topics in public discourse, share the knowledge about islands on local, regional and international level”

[Anatomy of Islands - Center for Research and Development](#)

6 / Increase research on islands

Among the answers we have gathered, academic networks and organisations represent 22% of the stakeholders. It seems we are witnessing the emergence of the study of islands as a subject in its own right.

“Generate an interest in the study of islands, especially amongst those who hail, from, work in, are associated with, or whose decisions have an impact on small islands and small island life.”

[International Small Islands Association – ISISA](#)

7 / Find and diversify funding for your mission

As previously mentioned (see Figure 13), island networks and organisations are still mostly funded by public sources. Consequently, they are looking to diversify their source of fundings, especially to fund projects.

“Develop breakthroughs in funding to assist projects at scale”

[Island Conservation](#)

8 / Increase island network functions (solution sharing, events, etc.)

“The Scottish Islands Federation is a network of island communities working together to have a stronger voice on common challenges, and to share ideas and innovation to accelerate change”.

[Scottish Islands Federation](#)

Príncipe, São Tomé and Príncipe





Photo: Roger Esteve, Nosy Harra, Madagascar

“
**(with project partners we)
have worked tirelessly to
develop a new model for
ecotourism development
which brings together
protected areas and
the tourism industry
to develop ecotourism
that benefits nature
conservation and local
communities, evidenced
through a robust
sustainability monitoring
system.**
”

MEET Network Association

How do island networks and organisations describe themselves?

FIGURE 15

The figure shows how island networks and organisations describe themselves.

Restoration, biodiversity, sustainable, ecosystem are the main recurring keywords used, based on the interpretation of the present report.

Source: G-form



Principe, Sao Tomé and Principe



Levant, France

“
The Islands Research Laboratory at UCL looks at innovative solutions for adaptation to climate change and to accelerate the sustainable agenda and the circular economy. (It) is a hub of researchers from different disciplines (mathematics, computer science, law, economics, environment, anthropology, engineering, architecture) who merge their powers to deliver cutting edge research, with the aim to understand essential connections between energy resource nexus, the environment, economy and society and how to research them.
”

UCL Islands Research Laboratory

Conclusion

One of the goals of the present mapping is to encourage new partnerships, ultimately offering better answers to islands' needs.

Among the key observations resulting from the final analysis of 72 survey responses and available information on the internet about over 120 organisations, we can highlight that:

/ There is a clear and growing interest for islands for networks and organisations that act at larger scales.

There was in fact a significant rise of the number of island networks and organisations created in the early 2000s, and since then, the growth has never stopped.

/ The highest concentration of headquarters is by far in Europe, followed by the Pacific and North America, **but the regions where actions are conducted are the Pacific, followed by Europe and then the Caribbean**, while Asia and Africa appear to be the most under-represented continents so far.

/ Biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation or mitigation are the two main topics on which organisations are currently working.

/ “Building capacities and training” and “Education and raising awareness” are the most represented topics (respectively 73% and 63%), and most of the other available options have high scores, with the exception of government services. Most organisations have identified a majority of the 5-year objectives as fairly important (3 to 5), and not so many objectives have been identified as a lower priority (1 or 2), with the slight exception of “Increase research on islands”, and “Develop Communication between islands and about islands' life”.

These observations bring the question of whether each island networks and organisations tends to cover too many objectives? Should we specialise more to be more efficient?

/ Public funds represent the main source of funding (31%) for all types of organisations, with logically the exception of businesses/for-profit organisations, followed by funds

from private foundations (21%), and donations (17%). As networks and organisations operating at a wider scale, how do we invite more private funders and investors in the conversation?

Although results have to be interpreted cautiously, as they are based on a subjective interpretation of one's organisation's work, we certainly can affirm that we now have a better overview of who's doing what and where, and to some extent, with which means. **The question really is: how do we make that one step further that allows us to better cooperate, and reach our common objectives more efficiently?**

Regional strategies could be one of the many ways to achieve that. At the Mediterranean level for example, the Mediterranean Islands Collective (MIC) aims to create a joint vision for stakeholders working for the conservation of island biodiversity, through a consultation mechanism at different levels to ensure engagement and participation of Mediterranean islands' stakeholders.

Creating an "official international day" dedicated to recognising the leading role that islands can play towards a more sustainable world is also an objective we could all carry together. The French Conservatoire du littoral, SMILO and the PIM Initiative have been working in the past year to create an **international day of islands on May 18th**. During the week of May 18th, more events could be organised worldwide to shed light on island successes and challenges. Every year, since 2014, the event **Celebrate Islands** aims to promote good practices and innovative ideas for the sustainable development of islands. You want to join our efforts in the years to come to highlight the richness of these exceptional territories and the need to protect them? **Join us!** You can

support this initiative by sending us a supporting letter. For more information, do not hesitate to contact us.

As a conclusion, **we need to better understand if the offer of island organisations and networks matches the real needs of islands**. In light of pursuing the efforts led under the "World island Network" initiative, we would like to conduct a similar analysis with island communities so they can share their needs and expectations.

We furthermore need to find out how the public and private financing aiming at biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation actually reaches island communities. **How could we better stream funds towards island priorities and focus areas?**

In light of the UN Ocean Conference and other major international events, we can and must all join in our efforts to raise the voice of islands, create innovative projects, work together more efficiently, and ensure a better integration of islands' issues and needs in the international agenda for 2030.

Feel free to drop us a message at secretariat@smilo-program.org if you have any questions or suggestions.

 [small islands organisation](#)

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About the authors and the partners

This project is led by SMILO – Small Islands Organisation who assists small islands of less than 150 km² that wish to work towards managing their territory more sustainably. It aims to curb impacts linked to human activities and development, whilst fostering innovations on islands that benefit the local population and their environment. SMILO focuses on sustainable solutions in the fields of water & sanitation, waste, energy, biodiversity, and island landscapes.

To strengthen cooperation and solidarity between islands, SMILO coordinates an international network, with members located in Europe, the Mediterranean, Africa, the Indian Ocean and South-East Asia. This project is supported by:

Conservatoire du littoral



The Conservatoire du Littoral (Coastal Agency) is a French public agency, whose mission has been to acquire coastal plots that are degraded or threatened by urbanisation since 1975. Once acquired, the sites are restored and welcome the public, with a great attention to respecting the environment and raising awareness.

www.conservatoire-du-littoral.fr

GLISPA – Global Island Partnership



Led by the Presidents of Palau, Seychelles and the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Prime Minister of Grenada and Premier of the British Virgin Islands, GLISPA's mission is to promote action to build resilient and sustainable island communities by inspiring leadership, catalysing commitments and facilitating collaboration for all islands, with a focus on the Pacific. To achieve its mission, GLISPA mobilises high-level political stakeholders and supports partnerships that implement global resilience, conservation and sustainability goals on islands. It also advocates at the global level to raise awareness and support for island solutions and initiatives, especially through major international meetings and conferences.

www.glispa.org

Green Cross France et Territoires



It is part of Green Cross International network, a non-governmental environmental organisation. The mission of Green Cross International is to respond to the combined challenges of security, poverty and environmental degradation to ensure a sustainable and secure future. Water and food security, as well as access to energy are GCFT's current priorities. It firmly believes in the good management of natural resources as a way to achieve peace.

www.gcft.fr

The Ocean Foundation



As the only community foundation for the ocean, The Ocean Foundation's mission is to support, strengthen, and promote those organizations dedicated to reversing the trend of destruction of ocean environments around the world. We focus our collective expertise on emerging threats in order to generate cutting edge solutions and better strategies for implementation.

oceanfdn.org

Advanced Conservation Strategies



We try to make lives and the environment better with science and design. We focus on incentives, outcomes, and sustainability.

Our foundation is science, yet we work and collaborate outside of science to design and implement solutions and ventures. We try hard to work across sectors to integrate behavioral science, finance, human-centered design, markets, natural science, and technology to solve problems. Much of our work involves program design, sustainability science, and evaluation.

We don't always succeed. But, we always learn.

advancedconservation.org

Precovery Labs



Precovery Labs is a hub for community, impact and creativity, focused on strategy, implementation and storytelling, in support of resilience and precovery for the most vulnerable people and places. Precovery Labs is based in the US, working globally. Specialties include island resilience, resilient cities and communities, indigenous community development.

www.linkedin.com/company/precovery-labs/

ICO Solutions



ICO Solutions – Islands, Coasts, Oceans Solutions is a platform driven by the Conservatoire du Littoral, the Marseille Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and the Rhône-Mediterranean-Corsica Water Agency, to support and promote solutions to major conservation and sustainable development issues of islands, coasts and oceans.

www.ico-solutions.eu

PIM Initiative



PIM Initiative is an international NGO for the promotion and assistance in the management of mediterranean insular areas. Its objective is the preservation of these micro-areas through the implementation of concrete actions in the field, by promoting the exchange of know-how and knowledge between conservationists and specialists in the Mediterranean basin.

www.initiative-pim.org

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Association des îles du Ponant
 Associazione Vivara onlus
 Bärkraft.ax
 Big Ocean Network
 Blue finance
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 Dakshin Foundation
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 FEDARENE
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 Green Cross France & Territoires
 Greening the Islands (GTI)
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 Hawai'i Green Growth
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 International National Trust Organisation (INTO)
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 Island Waste Management
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 Islands Commission CPMR
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 Great Lakes Islands Alliance
 Hawai'i Institute for Human Rights
 Hydroscoot Energies Ltd
 Kua'aina Ulu Auamo (KUA)
 Micronesian Center for Sustainable Transport
 MPACconnect
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 Te Ipukarea Society
 The Local2030 Islands Network
 USDA Forest Service, Institute of Pacific Islands Forestry

It also includes available data about:

Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS)
 Asociación Tinerfeña Amigos de la Naturaleza (ATAN)
 Association of Danish Small Islands
 Association of Estonian Islands - Eesti Saarte Kogu
 Associazione Nazionale Comuni Isole Minori
 Birdlife
 Center for Small States
 Clean Blue alliance
 Clean Energy for EU Secretariat
 Climate Strong Islands Network
 Comhar Na Noileán (CTR)
 Comhdháil Oileáin na hÉireann (Irish Islands Federation)
 Corredor Marino del Pacífico Este Tropical (CMAR Pacífico)
 European Small Islands Federation (ESIN)
 FARNET
 Frontline Cities & Islands
 Fundacion Islas de la Bahía
 Hellenic Small Islands Network
 Island Biology Interest Group (IBIG)
 Island Dynamics
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 Islands Rights Initiative
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 Locally Managed Marine Area Network (LMMA Network)
 Micronesia Challenge
 National Association of Finnish Islands (FÖSS)
 Oikonos
 Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)
 Otočni Sabor
 Pacific Climate Change Roundtable
 Pacific Community (SPC)
 Pacific Invasive Learning Network (PLIN)
 Pacific Island Inventory & Monitoring Network
 Pacific Islands Forum
 Pacific Islands Managed and Protected Areas Network (PIMPAC)
 Pacific Islands Roundtable for Nature Conservation
 Pacific Network for Environmental Law
 Pacific Regional Integrated Sciences and Assessments (RISA)
 Pacific Resilience Partnership
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