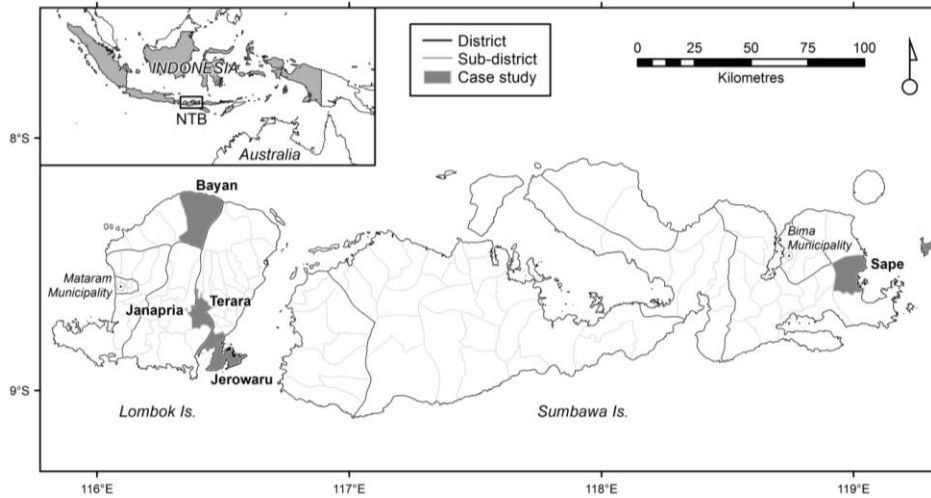


Nusa Tenggara Barat, Indonesia



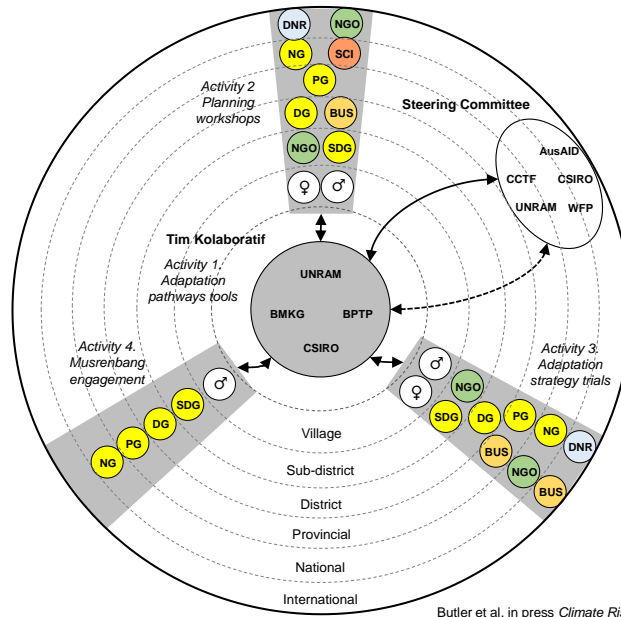
Adaptive co-management

“Integrating the iterative learning, knowledge generation and problem solving of adaptive management with the power-sharing and negotiated decision-making of co-management” (Olsson et al. 2004)

Key characteristics

- Stakeholders engaged throughout the system
- Marginalised community members empowered
- Trust, conflict resolution
- Cross-scale learning networks
- Champions and change agents emerge
- Political engagement for ‘windows of opportunity’
- Monitoring and evaluation creates feedback loops
- Evolves through phases, particularly after shocks

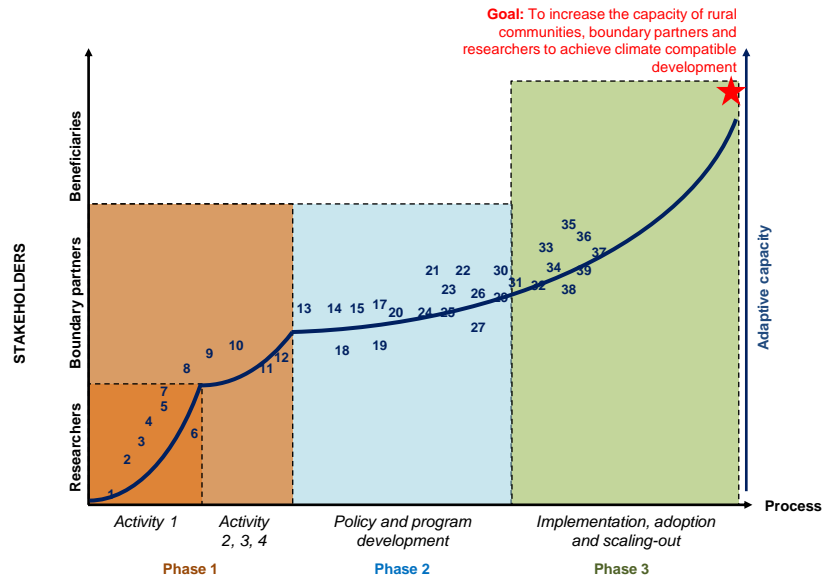
Project design – triggering adaptive co-management



Participatory evaluation

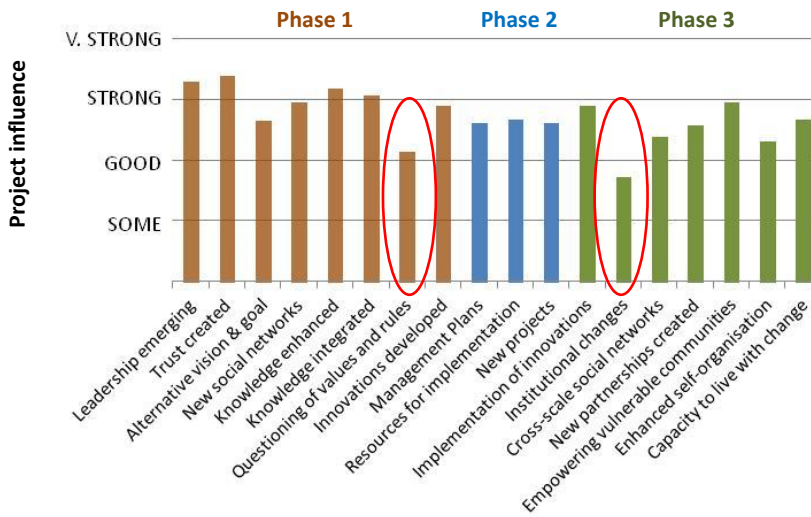


Method 1: Theory of Change review



Method 2: Adaptive co-management indicators

17 stakeholder interviews



Key considerations

1. Little evidence of institutional change to adopt adaptation pathways practice – why?
2. Repeat evaluations can re-ignite adaptive co-management – but how to resource this after projects end?
3. Should evaluations be timed to follow a shock – better chance of achieving institutional change?