for nature conservation in the Pacific islands



OVERVIEW OF ONGOING CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES

Pacific Islands Roundtable for Nature Conservation

Regional Workshop for Pacific on Updating NBSAP – Incorporating Work on Valuation and Incentive Measures

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Pacific Islands Roundtable for Nature Conservation

- Formed in 1997 at the request of Pacific Island countries and territories
- Coalition of nature conservation and development organizations, governments, inter-government, donor agencies and community groups created to increase effective conservation action
- Coordinate implementation of Action Strategy and Code of Conduct
- Annual Meetings and conferences every 5 years (and 8th was in PNG 2007 and next one in 2012.)



Why Roundtables & Action Strategy

- To improve coordination & implementations of stakeholders
- Common Vision, Mission & Action
 Strategy To avoid competition but
 strengthen collaboration (donors, govt,
 NGOs, community, private sector?
- Provides justification for donors funding
- Makes us look good & unifies Pacific Islands Region
- Strengthens learning and sharing of information
- Friendly, informal group that promotes sharing, collaboration & cooperation
- Voluntary & relies on member commitment









CONFERENCE (MEMBERS) / ANNUAL MEETINGS

Chair

Membership

■Full Membership – Charter Signatories
■Associate Membership – non signatories but abide by principles

HIGH LEVEL Heads of Organisations (HOO) of Donors, CROP, NGOs

SUPPORTED BY:

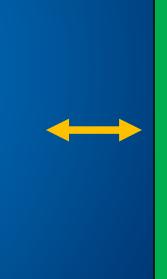
- 1. Chair
- 2. (HOO)
- 3. Coordinator,
- 4. Roundtable Management Group (RTMG):
- 5. MONITORING WG

SPECIAL GROUPS:

- CROP Marine Special Working Group (MSWG)
- CBD Support
- CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVES
- OFFSHORE FISHERIESS.

PRIORITY ISSUES WORKING GROUPS

- ❖ COUNTRY SUPPORT AND CAPACITY BUILDING
- **❖ PACIFIC INVASIVES PARTNERSHIP**
- *** THREATENED SPECIE**
- **❖ PROTECTED AREAS**
- ❖ MONITORING
- **❖** CLIMATE CHANGE
- **❖** ENVIRONMENTAL LAW





How it has helped Us

INCREASED COORDINATION AND COLLABORATION among nat'l reg'l and int'l organizations

IDENTIFYING CRITICAL GAPS & PRIORITY ACTIONS and develop new conservation activities

STRENGTHENING LINKAGES with

- Countries via NBSAP or similar conservation and development strategies
- □ CROP agencies for multisectoral mainstreaming
- Regional and national NGOs

REPORTING & ACCOUNTABILITY to Annual SPREP Meetings, and 5 year conferences & annual meetings.

POOLING RESOURCES AND
TECHNICAL EXPERTISE pooling expertise WGs, thematic

MEMBERS

Birdlife International Conservation International

LMMA

FSPI

IUCN (Chair)

RARE

SOPAC

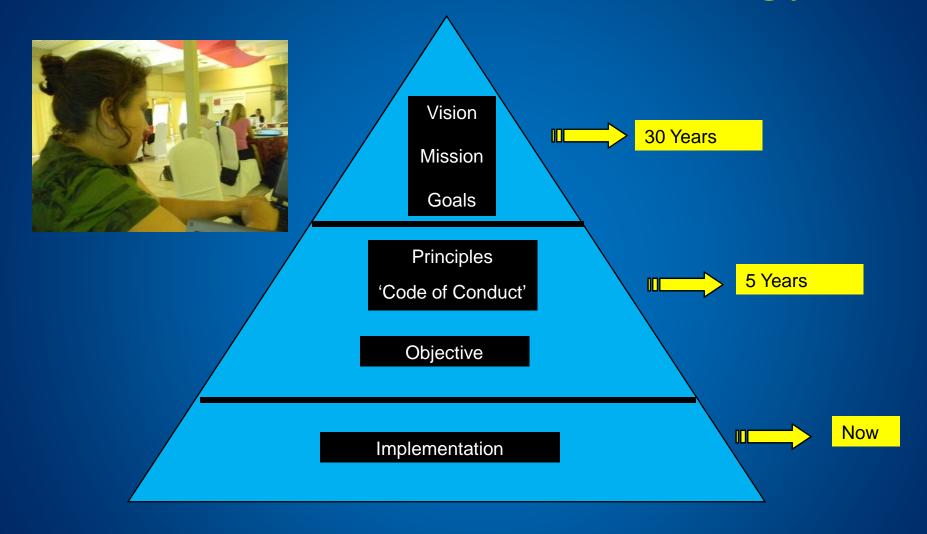
SPREP

The Nature Conservancy
University of the South Pacific
Wildlife Conservation Society
WWF SPPO

PBIF

SEAWEB

Structure of Action Strategy



Our people proudly honour our natural heritage and cultural identity;

The waters of our streams, lagoons and ocean are bountiful and crystal clear;

Our mountains are wild, our forests pristine and our beaches unspoiled;

Our societies are vibrant and diverse;

We have equitable relationships with our global partners and our economies thrive;

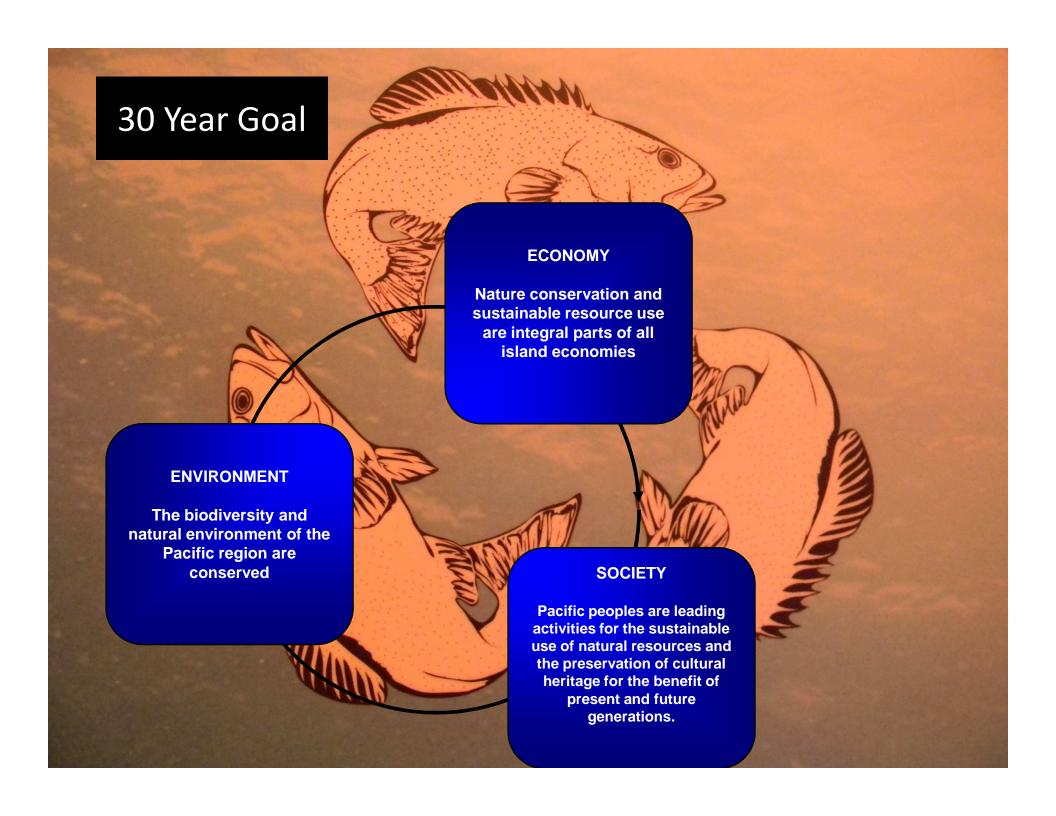
Our cultures and traditions are widely appreciated; and The products of our creativity and labour are especially prized.

Islands of Life... Pure Pacific

Mission -->

To protect and conserve the rich natural and cultural heritage of the Pacific islands forever for the benefit of people of the Pacific and the world





Objectives





OBJECTIVE 1: Ensure conservation has a development context that recognises, respects and supports sustainable livelihoods and community development aspirations

OBJECTIVE 2: Identify, conserve and sustainably manage priority sites, habitats and ecosystems

OBJECTIVE 3: Protect and recover threatened species and species of ecological, cultural and economic significance

OBJECTIVE 4: Manage threats to biodiversity, especially climate change impacts and invasive species

HOW! Principles and code of conduct

- **1.Community rights** Most natural resources in the Pacific are owned and used by indigenous and local communities
- 2. Conservation from a Pacific perspective Natural resources are often the most important source of wealth and development opportunities for Pacific communities.

 Therefore the practice of Conservation principles in Pacific communities will influence the economic, social and cultural affairs of those communities
- 3. Ownership of conservation programmes Lasting conservation in the Pacific can only be achieved if national partners (including communities) take responsibility for and leadership of the design, implementation and evaluation of all conservation programmes in their respective areas
- **4. Financial sustainability** Conservation initiatives must be adequately resourced over time
- **5. Good governance -** *Effective conservation programmes are participatory, accountable and transparent*
- **6. Co-ordination -** Conservation is more effective when partners coordinate and work within a strategic framework
- **7. Capacity development -** Community and national capacity to design, prioritise, direct, manage, implement, monitor and evaluate conservation programmes must be put in place so that lasting conservation objectives can be achieved.
- **8. Accountability -** International and national partners are accountable to the communities and countries they work in for their investment and engagement in conservation programmes



BENEFITS

- Unifies the Pacific Islands Region
- Common Action Strategy Clear, simple document
- Provides justification for funding
- Friendly, informal group that promotes sharing, collaboration & cooperation
- Voluntary & relies on member commitment
- Developed important & useful tools...
 [for] AS implementation...Data & Information Management





On-going Capacity Building Programmes

COUNTRY SUPPORT:

- PIRT to coordinate WGs and Members to focus work and support to specific countries (2008, Fiji, Solomon Islands and PNG)
- To improve capacity, implementation and coordination of nature conservation & development at country level.
- Support countries in the implementation & coordination of their nature conservation frameworks such as NBSAP



Process

- REVIVAL ROAD MAP Work with environment ministries to develop a 3 – 6 months awareness and consultation process to develop stakeholder contribution to NBSAPs.
- STAKEHOLDER COMMITTMENTS: Agreements on contributions of stakeholder to the national framework such as NBSAP. – Development of NBSAP Implementation Framework
- MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS: Establish WGs around themes of focus areas to carry monitoring of progress e.g Invasives. Coastal management, Forest conversion

4 step process

- Step 1. Revise NBSAP's Results Framework to establish a Priority List of Target Results (Outcomes)
- Step 2. Causal Analysis of Priority Issues and Outcomes, and develop Strategies (Technical Groups)
- Step 3. Consolidate Focal Area Strategies into the Revised NBSAP Implementation Plan and Arrangements
- Step 4. Coordination of the NBSAP Implementation Plan and M&E Framework

Where we are at

- Fiji NBSAP multi-stakeholder Implementation Plan and monitoring mechanism in place.
- Solomon Is 2 year cooperate Plan produced
- PNG NGO/Govt engagement, they decided to use their national sustainable development plan as the overaching strategy
- Support 2 or 3 countries each year

Take home messages

- Government need to take leadership
- Environment to strengthen role as convener and voice for environment protection and sustainable development
- Need to have a joint national implementation
 Framework sustainable development
- Improve coordination and implementation as core role.



