

REVIEW OF THE ACTION STRATEGY AND IMPLICATIONS FOR THE FUTURE

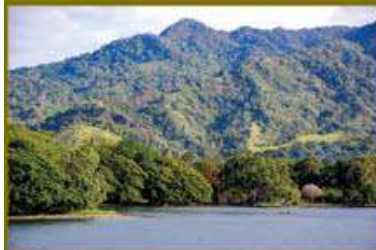
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This presentation will:

- Outline the key findings from the review of the 2008-2012 Action Strategy
- Discuss implications from this review for the 2014-2020 Action Strategy
- Outline conclusions and next steps



Action Strategy for Nature Conservation and Protected Areas in the Pacific Islands Region 2008-2012



Empowering local
people,
communities and
Pacific institutions



Roundtable



for nature conservation
in the Pacific islands



KEY FINDINGS FROM THE REVIEW

BACKGROUND TO THE ACTION STRATEGY

- The Action Strategy for Nature Conservation and Protected Areas in the Pacific Islands region 2008-2012 was adopted at the 8th Conference in Alotau, PNG in October 2008
- A Review of the 2008-12 Strategy was carried out by TierraMar (included in your background materials as is an initial draft of the 2014-2020 Strategy)

BACKGROUND TO THE ACTION STRATEGY

- successive Pacific Conferences on Nature Conservation and Protected Areas (1975 – 2007) have produced Action Strategies
- These identified priority conservation issues
- They have been a call to action for the conservation of the Pacific islands environment
- They have made a significant contribution to natural and cultural heritage conservation in the Pacific region.

Action Strategy 2008 - 2012

VISION

Our people proudly honour our natural heritage and cultural identity; the waters of our streams, lagoons and oceans 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



Action Strategy 2008 -2012

MISSION

To protect and preserve the rich natural and cultural heritage of the Pacific Islands forever for the benefit of the people of the Pacific and the world







Action Strategy 2008 -2012

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

Action Strategy 2008 -2012

Guiding Principles

- Principles represent a Code of Conduct to which all parties involved in Pacific Islands conservation are urged to adopt and commit to
- They define the critical components for delivering nature conservation effectively in the Pacific Islands region
- They represent the best practice for establishing, implementing and sustaining conservation programmes.
- Eight guiding Principles were identified

Action Strategy 2008 -2012

- Principle 1. Community Rights
- Principle 2. Conservation from a Pacific Perspective
- Principle 3. Ownership of Conservation Programmes
- Principle 4. Financial Sustainability
- Principle 5. Good Governance
- Principle 6. Coordination
- Principle 7. Capacity Development
- Principle 8. Accountability

KEY FINDINGS OF THE REVIEW - GENERAL

- The **Vision, Mission and Goals** in the 2008-12 Action Plan are still valid and should be retained in the next (2014-2020) version.
- **Objectives** identify broad priorities for action but are not specific enough to achieve the purpose of five year milestones
- **Ownership** - the 2008-12 Action Strategy does not fully achieve the goal of widespread ownership and utilization.

KEY FINDINGS OF THE REVIEW - GENERAL

- **Targets** - the absence of specific and measurable targets makes it difficult to assess its outcomes and accountability.
- **Principles** - the 8 Guiding Principles provide a fundamental “Code of Conduct” for implementing projects and delivering nature conservation effectively in the Pacific region.

KEY FINDINGS OF THE REVIEW - PRINCIPLES

- **The principle of Ownership** is essential.
- Pacific Islands Roundtable (PIRT) has played a key role in mobilising conservation action.
- National leadership and partnership on major conservation programmes has been increasing over the last 5 years.
- Local/national conservation leadership remains hampered by limited capacity issues.

KEY FINDINGS OF THE REVIEW - PRINCIPLES

- **The principle of Community Rights** is fundamental to Pacific conservation – it has been adhered to strongly across the region.

Examples

- long term (15years) partnerships between government, NGO's (TNC) and donors have helped communities in the Aldelbert mountains of Madang, PNG reassert their rights over their forests, develop Land Use Management Plan.
- LMMAs





KEY FINDINGS OF THE REVIEW - PRINCIPLES

The principle of Governance is fundamental there have been important steps on areas such as improved transparency, reporting to donors and partners and the establishment of consultative and coordinating mechanisms.

Examples

- Samoa MNRE
- CTI-CFF National Coordinating Committees in PNG Solomon Islands for coordination and accountability on Marine issues under the CTI umbrella.

KEY FINDINGS OF THE REVIEW - PRINCIPLES

The principle of Coordination is important and strong improvement has occurred in coordination at all levels over past 5 years

PICTs have established coordinating mechanisms for many initiatives at regional, national and local levels.

Examples

- The Micronesia Challenge – continues to provide an excellent example of sub regional coordination around high level commitment to biodiversity goal.

KEY FINDINGS OF THE REVIEW

- **The principle of capacity** remains a critical constraint to conservation efforts across the region. There are still a dearth of graduates skilled in conservation, natural resource and protected area management being employed in Government agencies.
- There have been some innovative approaches implemented over the past five years including facilitated learning and leadership networks. E.G USP training in environmental management and climate change programmes.

KEY FINDINGS OF THE REVIEW

- **The principle of sustainable finance** remains a key challenge for our region. The GFC impacted private sector funding – positives include the necessity for more partnerships and improved efficiencies
- Donor support for integrated conservation approaches (CCA, EBM, EAFM, Ridge to Reef) is increasing and innovative mechanisms are being tried such as the Palau Green Fee and the Arnavon Islands (ACMCA) endowment

SUMMARY POINTS FROM THE REVIEW

- There have been many positive achievements, particularly where real and effective partnerships have been developed between national governments, NGOs and civil society
- There have been many positive “home grown” regional initiatives such as Oceanscape, the Micronesian Challenge and many national initiatives, such as Phoenix Island Marine Protected Area in Kiribati, CI MPA commitments and many sanctuaries for marine species. We must applaud and celebrate these initiatives.





SUMMARY POINTS FROM THE REVIEW

- Despite the successes, many challenges remain particularly in areas of capacity and sustainable financing, and on the management of key issues such as invasive species
- At the regional level the loss of species and biodiversity remains a major concern as outlined in the IUCN Red List.
- A changing climate also has major implications for biodiversity and ecosystems of our region
- We must better prioritize and target our conservation actions.

IMPLICATIONS OF THE REVIEW FOR THE FUTURE ACTION STRATEGY (2014-2020)

IMPLICATIONS FOR THE NEXT ACTION STRATEGY

- (1) ARCHITECTURE OF THE ACTION PLAN** - The Review suggests the basic architecture of the 2014-2020 Action Strategy should be retained but fine tuned and further suggests:
- The Vision, Mission and Goals in the 2008-12 Action Plan are still valid and should be retained in the next (2014-20) version

ARCHITECTURE OF THE ACTION PLAN

- The Objectives need to be clearer and sharper with specific five year milestones due to their lack of specificity
- Action Strategy needs to be better aligned to global targets, particularly the Aichi Targets which have been incorporated into all NBSAPs
- Should consider changing name from Action Strategy to Guiding Framework to reflect national focus of conservation action across the region

IMPLICATIONS FOR THE NEXT ACTION STRATEGY

- The 8 Guiding Principles provide a useful framework and should be retained. Efforts should be made to ensure their effective application.
- Ownership – greater ownership of the 2013-17 Action Strategy must be achieved at all levels. We need to ensure country ownership and also build on existing systems that are working

IMPLICATIONS FOR THE NEXT ACTION STRATEGY

(2) BETTER OWNERSHIP AND PARTNERSHIP ARE ESSENTIAL

- National ownership of major conservation programmes is essential and must be strengthened at all levels
- The Pacific Islands Roundtable (PIRT) has played a key role and we should build on and strengthen PIRT and its Working Groups. Partners need to be involved in line with a clear and effective Action Strategy which reflects the priorities of Pacific countries

We must all commit to better partnership





Climate change vulnerability assessment

Choiseul Province,
Solomon Islands



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



giz





IMPLICATIONS FOR THE FUTURE

(3) WE MUST INCREASE PRIORITY FOR CAPACITY AND GOVERNANCE

- Limited capacity is a key constraint for our region and must remain a key priority for the next Action Strategy. We must build on systems that are working but increase capacity particularly within Government agencies and at community levels
- Improved governance is fundamental and must also be a key priority within the next Action Strategy. E.G. Pacific Met Council



PACIFIC METEOROLOGICAL COUNCIL

The Pacific Meteorological Council (PMC) is established to facilitate and coordinate the scientific and technical programme and activities of the Regional Meteorological Services.

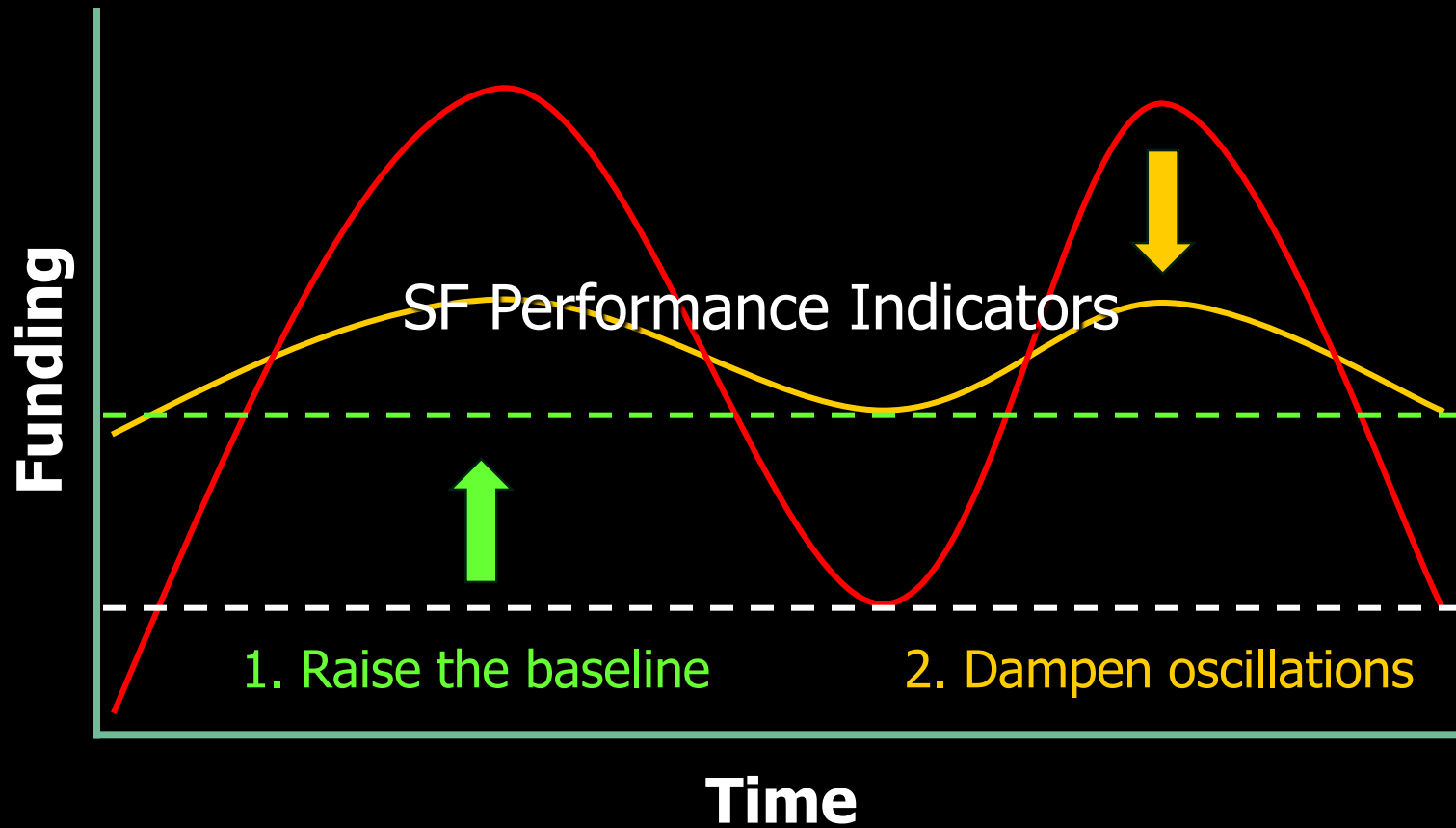


IMPLICATIONS FOR THE FUTURE

(4) SUSTAINABLE FINANCE IS ESSENTIAL

- Efforts must continue and accelerate to ensure sustainable finance for conservation in our region. *“Conservation without Money is Conversation”*. We need to build on successful examples such as the Palau Green Fund.
- We need to ensure the links are better developed between biodiversity conservation and climate funding, including integrated conservation approaches. We need to ensure that sustainability is build into all projects from the start.

Sustainable Financing



IMPLICATIONS FOR THE FUTURE

(5) BUILD BETTER LINKAGES WITH KEY ISSUES IN OUR REGION

- The Action Strategy must place biodiversity and ecosystem management at the centre of key issues in our region, including the post 2015 Development Framework (MDGs) and national efforts towards a Green Economy
- Leaders have identified Climate Change as the key issue for our region and we need to ensure that biodiversity and ecosystems are seen as the key front line response to climate change.

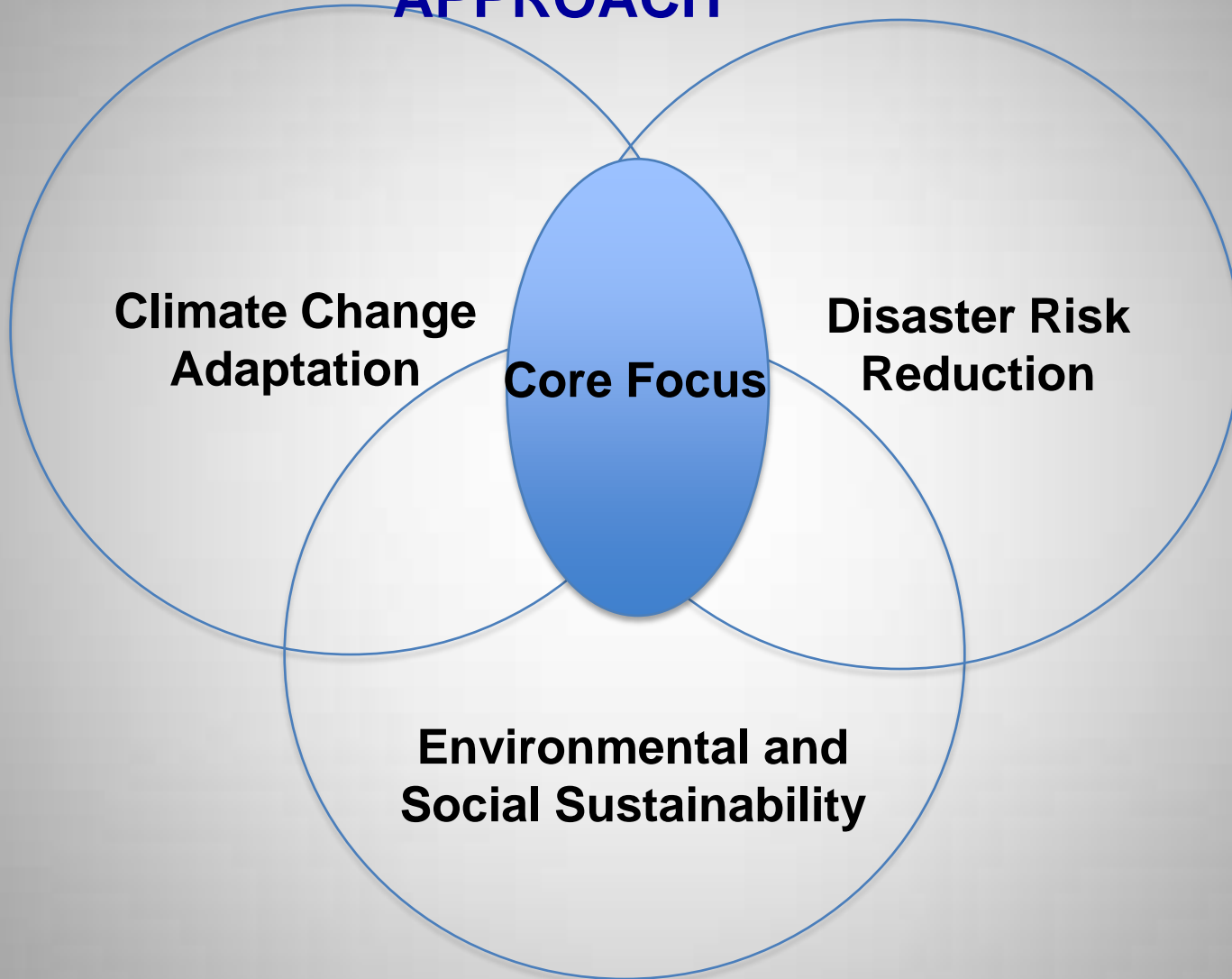
4° the Heat

Climate Extremes, Regional
Impacts, and the Case for Resilience



THE WORLD BANK

ECOSYSTEM APPROACH



IMPLICATIONS FOR THE FUTURE

(5) THE NEXT ACTION STRATEGY MUST INCLUDE SHARPER AND CLEARER PRIORITIES

- The Action Strategy must include clearer and sharper targets address key biodiversity priorities
- This must be guided by best science and information, including from the IUCN Red List and particularly its national application in our region
- The Strategy must also target priority issues including invasive species

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The IUCN Species Survival Commission

2006 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™



SEARCH



**EXPERT
SEARCH**



IUCN
The World Conservation Union

What's new? Last updated on 26 April 2006.

© International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, [Contact Information](#)

 **SSC**
Species Survival Commission

Invasive Species: the Other Disaster



The Brown Tree Snake in Guam underlines the impact of invasive species on Pacific islands.

NEXT STEPS

NEXT STEPS

- The following are in your background papers: (a) review of AS by Tierra Mar; (b) Working Draft of the 2014-2020 Action Strategy. Please read and provide your comments this week to the Secretariat recommendations of the review
- Feedback from all Conference sessions will be incorporated into the revised draft. A final penultimate draft will be submitted for conference endorsement. There will be an open session each day for Review of the AS
- Formal adoption by PICTs and Roundtable will be sought.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

- The Pacific Action Strategy has provided a key document for our region for guiding efforts on biodiversity conservation and ecosystem management
- The Review by Tierra mar has provided an excellent summary of key strengths and weaknesses of the 2008-2012 AS
- There is a solid Working Draft of the 2014-2020 Action Strategy.
- We need your input, guidance and support.

THANK
YOU

