



IUCN Oceania 2013-2016

Charting a Sustainable Future in Oceania



IUCN: A Unique Global Partnership

Founded in 1948, IUCN, the world's largest environment network, brings together 88 States, 123 government agencies, more than 960 NGOs, some 11,000 scientists and experts from 181 countries in a unique worldwide partnership. Through the collective strength of these organisations, IUCN influences international environmental conventions, policies and laws.

IUCN supports and develops cutting-edge conservation science; implements this research in field projects around the world; and then links both research and results to local, national, regional and global policy by convening dialogues between governments, civil society and the private sector.

A priority of IUCN is to build recognition of the many ways in which human lives and livelihoods, especially of the poor, depend on the sustainable management of natural resources.

In its projects, IUCN applies sound ecosystem management and restoration to conserve biodiversity, demonstrating how biodiversity is fundamental to addressing some of the world's greatest challenges: tackling climate change, providing sustainable energy solutions, improving human well-being and building a green economy.



IUCN 'One Programme'

Members	Secretariat	Commissions
1,226 Members worldwide from over 160 countries	1,000+ Staff worldwide	Over 11,000 Voluntary Experts in 6 thematic groups
88 States	300 temporary staff, consultants & interns	
123 Government Agencies	HQ in Gland, Switzerland	
870 National NGOs	60 Offices around the world	
102 International NGOs		
43 Affiliates		
Over 60 Regional and National committees		



IUCN OCEANIA



The IUCN Oceania Regional Office was established in Suva, Fiji in 2007. The establishment of the regional office provided the opportunity to mobilise IUCN’s resources and partnerships more effectively and to expand collaboration with national and regional partners. Some highlights of the last five years include:

- Growth of a highly competent team from 3 to over 20 staff
- 5 out-posted project officers in 5 countries
- Strong government and regional partnerships in focus areas
- Development and implementation of activities in over 12 Pacific Island Countries and Territories
- Oceania Membership - an additional twelve members have joined the Union since 2007 including six Pacific Island States (Fiji, Nauru, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu)

IUCN Commissions are strongly represented in the Oceania region, with more than 500 expert volunteers across the six Commissions, including particularly strong and active membership in the *Commission on Environment, Economics and Social Policy*, *Species Survival Commission* and the *World Commission on Protected Areas*.

The IUCN Oceania Regional Programme will continue to add value to the work of regional bodies, government agencies, non-government organisations and development agencies. It will seek to make global expertise and experience available, involve Members and partners, and bring governments and civil society together for conservation. IUCN Oceania currently has agreements and strong partnerships with a range of regional agencies including:

- Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)
- University of the South Pacific (USP)
- South Pacific Tourism Organization (SPTO)
- Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)
- Melanesian Spearhead Group

In the delivery of the Oceania Programme 2013-2016 in addition emphasis will be directed towards identification of synergies between Members, Commissions, conservation partners and the Secretariat to strengthen the delivery of the *One Programme* approach of IUCN.



- **Supporting Multilateral Environmental Agreements**

IUCN Oceania will continue to work cooperatively with governments and SPREP to support the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements, in particular the UN Convention of Biological Diversity, CITES, the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the World Heritage Convention.

- **Convening critical dialogues**

IUCN Oceania in its role as facilitator and convener will continue to lead and support forums to provide innovative thinking and solutions. These will include dialogues on species conservation, protected areas and green-growth.

- **Supporting National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)**

IUCN Oceania will continue to support governments in the implementation of NBSAPs, including the integration of the Aichi targets into NBSAPs.

- **Supporting the Pacific Islands Roundtable for Nature Conservation**

IUCN Oceania is committed to supporting the Pacific Islands Roundtable for Nature Conservation. The Pacific Conference for Nature Conservation and Protected Areas, to be held in Suva in 2013, will provide the opportunity to further guide the conservation of nature in the Pacific Islands.

- **Supporting regional coordination**

IUCN Oceania is committed to ensuring effective regional cooperation. The Pacific Plan currently provides the foundation for regional cooperation, guided and supported by the Council of Regional Organizations of the Pacific (CROP). IUCN Oceania will seek to further strengthen its support of and close collaboration with CROP agencies.

- **Work with other regional partners**

IUCN Oceania will continue its partnership with the Melanesia Spearhead Group, UNESCAP, UNEP, UNDP and other international and regional agencies to ensure strong support for conservation and environmental management efforts.

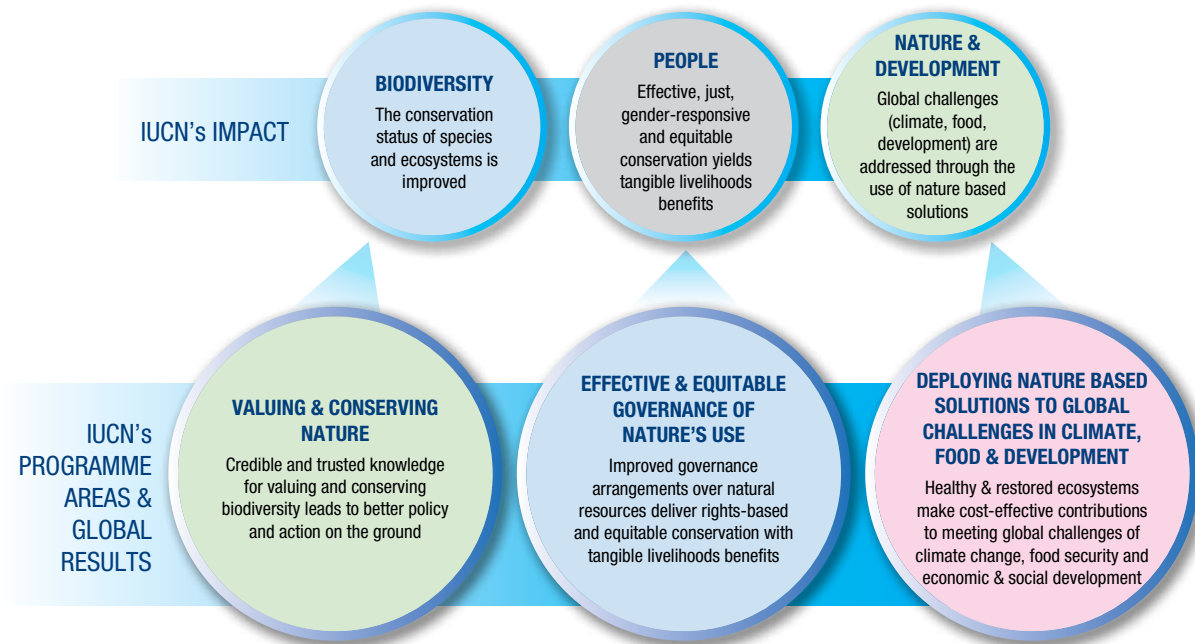




THE IUCN GLOBAL PROGRAMME 2013-2016

The IUCN Global Programme 2013-2016 aims to mobilise communities working for biodiversity conservation, sustainable development and poverty reduction. Key efforts will focus on halting biodiversity loss and the application of nature-based solutions to conserve biodiversity, enhance resilience, strengthen equity, reduce poverty, and to improve the wellbeing of people.

The Programme is seeking to emphasise the role of nature in underpinning our life support system, while highlighting the need for appropriate governance mechanisms for the management of nature to support our daily lives. In addition, communities, governments, civil society organisations and the private sector are under-utilising the potential power of nature and the solutions it can provide to global challenges in fields such as climate change, food security and social and economic development. IUCN terms these *nature-based solutions*.



IUCN Oceania Programme 2013-2016

IUCN Oceania recognises that an integrated and flexible approach is needed to implement the IUCN Global Programme. We are convinced that a holistic delivery approach is needed to meet the targets of the Global Programme. Thus, IUCN Oceania will ensure teams are collaborating across existing programmes and initiatives, and so contribute effectively to the overall delivery of IUCN's Global Medium-Term Programme by:

▶ **Contributing to conserving Oceania's biodiversity through IUCN's work on**

- Species
- Marine
- Protected areas

▶ **Enhancing governance arrangements through IUCN's work on**

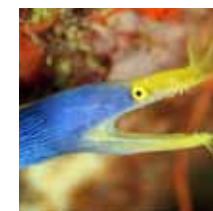
- Environmental law and policy
- Environmental economics

▶ **Offering nature-based solutions through IUCN's work on**

- Water and wetlands
- Pacific Mangroves Initiative
- Climate change

▶ **Promoting green economy solutions in the areas of**

- Energy
- Leadership, green growth and sustainability
- Food security





Credible and trusted knowledge for valuing and conserving biodiversity leads to better policy and action on the ground

Contributing to conserving Oceania's biodiversity

The biodiversity of the Oceania region is characterised by exceptionally high levels of endemism and species diversity, underpinning ecosystem functioning and the provision of ecosystem services, and supporting the daily livelihoods of millions of people. IUCN Oceania will support governments, members and communities to strengthen capacity for the sustainable management and conservation of the species and ecosystems of Oceania, and to address the major drivers of biodiversity loss.

Species Programme

IUCN Oceania's Species Programme will continue to focus in the Pacific Islands region on enhancing the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™, contributing to efforts in combating invasive species through the Pacific Invasives Partnership, supporting governments in implementing CITES and increasing awareness of the status of the species.

Outcomes:

- Pacific Islands Red Listing
- Second Pacific Islands Species Forum in 2014
- Development of species management plans and tools
- Combat illegal trade in plants and animals through strengthening implementation of CITES and related agreements.
- Increased understanding of invasive species management and eradication

Marine Programme

IUCN Oceania's Marine Programme will support the establishment and management of Marine Protected Areas (MPA) and MPA networks; the identification of ecologically and biologically significant areas, including planned and existing coastal and marine World Heritage sites; the identification and mitigation of environmental impacts related to deep sea mineral exploitation; and the consolidation of national and regional efforts in marine environmental education.

Outcomes:

- Strengthened and representative national and regional networks of marine managed areas and MPAs in support of Aichi target 11
- Support for the certification of locally-managed marine areas
- Strengthened sustainable management of Oceania's marine and coastal resources

Protected Areas

Beyond its work on marine protected areas, IUCN Oceania will work with governments on national protected areas (PAs) systems, supporting CBD-POWPA implementation and supporting local livelihoods.

Outcomes:

- Fostering PAs commitments towards representative, well managed and effective PA networks
- Capacity building and legislative strengthening for PAs in Oceania
- Supporting national governments in World Heritage site identification and management

Improved governance arrangements over natural resource management strengthen rights and deliver equitable conservation with tangible livelihoods benefits

Enhancing governance arrangements

In Oceania, many millions of people are directly dependent upon nature's bounties for their daily food, housing and medicine. Good environmental governance will ensure the environment continues to provide goods and services for the prosperity of human societies. Sharing power, responsibility and benefits in natural resource management, as well as strengthening governance arrangements including legal entitlements, making decisions more transparent, inclusive and equitable, are good for both people and biodiversity.

Environmental Law Programme

The Environmental Law Programme was established in 2011 to enhance governance of biodiversity and natural resources by increasing awareness of laws to protect and manage natural resources; encourage an integrated and rights-based approach to the management of natural resources in accordance with international obligations; provide assistance in building capacity; assist Pacific Island member governments with the development of environmental policies and plans; and increase awareness of the role of law in relation to the conservation and management of nature.

Outcomes:

- **Support national efforts** to develop governance arrangements including laws, policies and plans, related to species conservation, protected areas and the maintenance of ecosystem services

- **Strengthen national capacity** to achieve effective compliance and enforcement of existing legislation through training and capacity building
- **Assist national efforts to establish sustainable community-based governance** of natural resources
- **Promote gender equity** to guarantee that women and men have access to, participate in, and benefit equally from conservation initiatives

Environmental Economics

IUCN Oceania aims to emphasize the role of sound Environmental Economics to inform decision-makers on the costs and benefits of sustainable and unsustainable environmental management options.

In addition, IUCN will continue to support the Pacific Regional Environmental Economics Network (PREEN) established in 2008.

Outcomes:

- **Demonstrated Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) approaches** to identify economic values as a baseline for planning and decision-making processes
- **Strengthened PREEN**
- **Development of innovative financial mechanisms** to support biodiversity conservation efforts.



Healthy and restored ecosystems make cost-effective contributions to meeting global challenges of climate change, food security and social and economic development

Offering nature-based solutions

Nature-based solutions valuing nature's capital in investing in our long-term future will be deployed to contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation, disaster risk reduction and ensuring food security.

Water and Wetlands Programme

The IUCN Oceania Water and Wetlands Programme addresses environmental concerns in regard to water resource management, including promoting sufficient environmental flows, suitable governance arrangements and enhancing watershed management. It increases awareness about the role of natural solutions in climate change adaptation and the value of coastal ecosystems.

Outcomes:

- Integrated water resource management through community-based ridge-to-reef management
- National capacity-building for *Strategic Environmental Assessments* and *Environmental and Social Impact Assessments* to enhance planning and to mitigate the impacts of natural resource extraction, energy development and other development sectors.

The Pacific Mangroves Initiative (PMI) is a regional partnership between SPREP, IUCN and countries of the Pacific Region. The PMI seeks to enhance the management of mangrove ecosystems to sustain and improve livelihoods, enhance and sustain coastal biodiversity and explore adaptation and mitigation approaches to climate change. The Mangrove Ecosystems for Climate Change Adaptation and Livelihoods project delivers on the initiative's goals.

In relation to climate change, IUCN Oceania will support:

- Integration of nature-based solutions to climate change into regional and national policies and plans
- Development of appropriate financing mechanisms based on the carbon sequestration of terrestrial and coastal ecosystems
- Community-managed adaptation and mitigation solutions that enhance resilience to climate change of coastal and terrestrial ecosystems
- Approaches to ensure that ecosystem-based adaptation is recognised as a core approach in Disaster Risk Reduction plans, policies and actions
- Identification of and access to new and innovative sources of climate change funding
- Increased knowledge on the impacts of climate change on biodiversity, encouraging action and behaviour changes



Transformational change is required to ensure all activities by business and the public sector will strengthen conservation at all levels

Promoting green economy solutions

Today's world needs a new paradigm for doing business while ensuring the maintenance of biodiversity and its values. In relation to economic and social development, IUCN Oceania will seek to build on TEEB approaches and will work with governments, the private sector and civil society to identify opportunities to transform the practices of key economic sectors that negatively impact natural systems and the livelihoods of people who depend on them. IUCN will seek additional private investments in natural capital throughout Oceania.

Energy Programme

The IUCN Oceania Energy Programme assists countries to accelerate their transition to energy systems that are ecologically efficient, sustainable and socially equitable by supporting development and implementation of environmentally sound, sustainable energy policies; and implementing renewable energy pilot projects focusing on ecosystem conservation and livelihood enhancement. Many of these approaches are demonstrated in the project *Managing the Ecosystem and Livelihood Implications of Energy Policies in the Pacific Island States*, which is supported by the Governments of Italy and Austria.

Leadership, Green Growth and Sustainability Initiative

The IUCN Oceania Green Growth Initiative seeks to create a strong and effective coalition of Pacific Island leaders in key development sectors.

Outcomes:

- Generation of sector-specific knowledge on the role and value of “natural capital”
- Demonstration of incentives for the integration of biodiversity and ecosystem services in public and private enterprises
- Innovative financial investments by the private sector in biodiversity conservation, e.g. through trust funds and payments for ecosystem services
- Green-growth approaches in Pacific Island countries
- Adoption of environment-related certification schemes
- Increased public and private sector investment in renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies
- Building leaders for sustainable development in the Pacific
- Sustainable development in the energy and mining sectors to ensure environmental impacts are avoided or minimised
- Promotion and dissemination of science-based knowledge on biodiversity underpinning food security
- Advocacy on the role of biodiversity conservation, ecosystems and nature-based solutions to complement existing food security strategies
- National policies and strategies that recognise the potential impact of unsustainable cultivation of biofuels and mono-cropping on fragile island biodiversity

IUCN Members

IUCN's Oceania Regional Office is the focal point for administering and serving member organisations in the Oceania region. As of 2012, there are 47 Members in the Oceania region, representing about 4% of global IUCN membership.

State Members

Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities, Australia

Department of Conservation, New Zealand

Department of Environment, Fiji

Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Environment, Nauru

Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Meteorology, Solomon Islands

Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, Tonga

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Samoa

Ministry of Lands & Natural Resources, Vanuatu

Government Agencies

Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water, New South Wales

Department of Environment and Conservation, Western Australia

Department of Sustainability and Environment, Victoria

Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority, Queensland

Department of Natural Resources, Environment, The Arts and Sport, Northern Territory

Parks Victoria

Department of Environment and Resource Management, Queensland

Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service

Department of Environment and Natural Resources, South Australia

Wet Tropics Management Authority, Queensland

New Zealand Conservation Authority

Landcare Research New Zealand Ltd

Antarctica New Zealand

Non-Governmental Organizations

Association pour la Sauvegarde de la Nature Néo-Calédonienne, New Caledonia

Australian Centre for International and Environmental Law

Australian Conservation Foundation

Australian Marine Conservation Society

Australian Network of Environmental Defender's Offices Ltd ANEDO

Australian Rainforest Conservation Society

Conservation Volunteers Australia

Environment and Conservation Organizations of New Zealand

Environment Institute of Australia and New Zealand

Institute of Foresters of Australia

International Federation of Landscape Architects

Lincoln University, New Zealand

National Environmental Law Association, Australia

National Parks Association of New South Wales

National Parks Australia Council

National Trust of Fiji Islands

Nature Conservation Council of NSW

New Zealand Ecological Society

Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society, New Zealand

Te Ipukarea Society, Cook Islands

TeMana o teMoana, French Polynesia

The Wilderness Society

Tonga Community Development Trust

University of Canberra, Faculty of Applied Sciences

University of the South Pacific

WWF Australia

WWF New Zealand

Affiliates

Direction de l'Environnement de la Province Sud, New Caledonia



Our Vision

A just world that values and conserves nature

Our Mission

To influence, encourage and assist societies throughout the world to conserve the integrity and diversity of nature and to ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable

Oceania is a vast region covering over 50 million square kilometers of our planet and geographically it is one of IUCN's largest regional programmes. The species diversity of the region is rich, underlined by endemism rates as high as 90% in certain groups - a feature reinforced by the remoteness of its many islands. The diversity of the ecosystems is immense, ranging from temperate to tropical realms, and includes land, sea and the systems in between. The IUCN Oceania region includes 24 countries and territories comprising the island countries of Polynesia, Micronesia and Melanesia, as well as Australia and New Zealand.



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