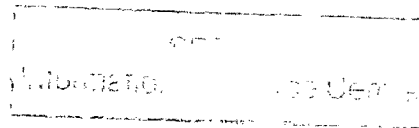


**THE FIFTH PACIFIC ISLANDS
ROUNDTABLE FOR NATURE CONSERVATION**

NOVEMBER 7-10, 2000

WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND

**MEETING REPORT
FINAL DRAFT: June 6, 2001**



List of Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AS	<i>Action Strategy</i>
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
BM	Bishop Museum
BCN	Biodiversity Conservation Network
BSAP	Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
CBCA	Community-based Conservation Area
CBD	Convention on Biodiversity
CBWG	Capacity Building Working Group
CCN	Community Conservation Network
CI	Conservation International
EDF	Environmental Defense Fund
EWC	East-West Center
FFA	Forum Fisheries Agency
FSP-I	Foundation for the Peoples of the South Pacific – International
FORSEC	Forum Secretariat
GBRMPA	Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority
GCC	Global Climate Change
GEF	Global Environment Facility
HSCB	Hawaii Secretariat for Conservation Biology
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
NEMS	National Environmental Management Strategy
NTBG	National Tropical Botanic Garden
NZ MFAT	New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
NZODA	New Zealand Official Development Assistance
PABITRA	Pacific Biodiversity Transect Initiative
PIDP	Pacific Island Development Programme
PSA	Pacific Science Association
RT	Roundtable
RTWG	Roundtable Working Group
SIDSNet	Small Island Developing States Network
SPBCP	South Pacific Biodiversity Conservation Programme
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
SP-PARC	South Pacific Protected Areas Resource Centre
SPREP	South Pacific Regional Environment Programme
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
UCB	University of California – Berkeley
UH	University of Hawaii
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme

UNESCO	United Nations Education, Science, and Cultural Organisation
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USP	University of the South Pacific
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UWA	University of Western Australia
WB	World Bank
WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Center
WI	Wetlands International
WWF	WorldWide Fund for Nature

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I INTRODUCTION

The Fifth meeting of the Pacific Islands Roundtable for Nature Conservation was held at the Museum Hotel, Wellington, New Zealand from 7-10 November 2000, and hosted by the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

Meetings of the Capacity-Building, Roundtable, Sites, Conservation Trust Fund, and Conservation Area Networks Working Groups were held on Monday 6 November. The Pacific Islands Conference, Capacity-Building, and Polling Working Groups met on the morning of Tuesday 7. The Roundtable and Sites Working Groups also met on the afternoon of Friday 10 immediately following the main Roundtable meeting.

The Fifth Roundtable meeting was attended by 36 individuals representing 23 regional and international conservation organisations and donor agencies. A full list of participants is appended in Attachment 1.

The Pacific Islands Roundtable was launched in 1998 by the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) with the assistance of The Nature Conservancy (TNC). The Roundtable mandate is to: *increase effective conservation action in the Pacific islands by:*

- fostering greater coordination and collaboration among regional and international organisations;
- providing feedback on the effectiveness of conservation activities through monitoring and evaluation of the *Action Strategy for Nature Conservation in the Pacific Islands Region, 1999-2002* (the *Action Strategy*);
- identifying and addressing critical gaps in regional conservation activities; and
- recruiting new partners for Pacific islands conservation.

The meeting goals of the Fifth Pacific Islands Roundtable were to:

- explore voluntary actions and partnerships to increase financial sustainability and to address priority conservation issues selected by participants;
- finalise monitoring methods, confirm protocols, launch baseline studies; and
- prepare recommendations for the Seventh Pacific Islands Conference on Nature Conservation.

A copy of the agenda for the plenary and associated Working Group meetings is appended as Attachment 2.

The meeting report is in three parts:

- summary of actions volunteered by participants;
- summary of the key points raised/discussed at the meeting in both plenary and break-out groups; and,
- attachments of key documents.

II SUMMARY OF ACTIONS

VOLUNTEER TASKS

As of Fifth Pacific Islands Roundtable for Nature Conservation ROUNDTABLE BUSINESS

STATUS	WHO	WHAT	WHEN
ACTION STRATEGY			
WILL DO	Taholo K., SIDSNet	Put Action Strategy on website for public access. Add the Action Strategy Inventory to the website when the update is available.	RT 6
DONE	Sam S., SPREP	Send Taholo the final Action Strategy to put on the SIDSNet site.	12-Nov-99
DONE	Peter H., WWF-SP	Revise preamble to monitoring matrix and update monitoring matrix based on Roundtable IV discussions.	Dec-99
DONE	Audrey N., TNC	Update Roundtable 101 presentation to include background on monitoring programme, gap analysis and RT method.	Oct-00
INVENTORY			
	Lu E., PSA	Send instructions for updating to Audrey and send to all RT members.	ASAP
STARTED	All RT Members	Send edits or updates to inventory to Sam.	30-Nov-200
	Taholo K., UNDP	Suggest how to make inventory useful on website.	RT 6
STARTED	Sam S., SPREP	For the next update of the Inventory: 1) Add list of acronyms to preamble; 2) Add contact person; 3) Sort by geographic location; and, 4) Distinguish between funders and implementers.	RT 5
	Sam S., SPREP	Update and redistribute inventory.	RT 6
	Sam S., SPREP Peter H., WWF-SP Taholo K., UNDP	Get inventory on web for updating.	RT 6
	Sam S., SPREP	Maintain database, including archive of completed projects.	Ongoing
	Cedric S., WWF	Organize a country-level training to run the inventory at a national level. (Needs technical help and \$\$.)	RT 6
DROP	Sam S., SPREP	Send the next draft of the inventory and preamble to Taholo for the SIDSNet site.	RT 6

ROUNDTABLE BUSINESS (CONT.)

STATUS	WHO	WHAT	WHEN
ROUNDTABLE & ACTION STRATEGY MONITORING (GENERAL)			
WILL DO	Peter H., WWF-SP	Develop terms of reference for assessing the awareness and use of the Action Strategy.	RT 6
STARTED	Cedric S., WWF-SP	Track use of the Action Strategy by NBSAP teams.	RT 6
STARTED DONE (Sites)	Monitoring Working Groups: *Sites (Sam/Trevor) *Threats (Randy) *Capacity Building (Betsy) *Roundtable (Aud N.) *Polling (François) *National (Cedric/Sue)	Meet to define and operationalize indicators and "harmonize" different systems (if possible) by April 2000, so we can begin gathering baseline data in preparation for Roundtable V.	Apr-00
DONE	Audrey N., TNC	Track number of critical gaps identified and addressed beginning with Roundtable IV.	RT 5
DROP	Audrey N., TNC	Track new recruits to Pacific island conservation.	RT 5
PACIFIC ISLAND CONFERENCE			
	Sam S., SPREP	Send note announcing new conference date and venue.	ASAP
	Pacific Island Conference WG	Think about inviting and involving other sectors in conference to reinforce mainstreaming (esp. finance and planning agencies, private sector).	RT 6
	Ken M., CSPODP Sam S., SPREP	Try to fund participants via special session (need proposal from SPREP).	RT 6
	Peter H., WWF Peter T., TNC	Talk with Sam about funding for conference.	RT 6
	Sam S., SPREP Peter H., WWF Audrey N, TNC	Write master proposal for conference, and do follow-up (AS, RT, Sam).	RT 6
DONE	Joe R., SPREP Randy T., USP Peter H., WWF-SP Audrey N., TNC Gai K., CI	Form a Solomon Islands Conference Working Group and begin planning the agenda for the Solomon Islands conference in September/October 2001.	Feb-00

OBJECTIVE 1
Biodiversity Protection

STATUS	WHO	WHAT	WHEN
MONITORING OBJECTIVE 1			
	Sites WG	Assemble a "living catalogue" (for paper & web) of most appropriate methods, tools and approaches for survey and monitoring by users with different levels of scientific expertise, time and funding.	RT 6 (if resourced)
	Ken M., CSPODP	Join Sites Working Group.	RT 6
	Audrey N., TNC	Send Cedric excel protected area file for verification by countries.	RT 6
	Cedric S., WWF-SP	Combine information on established protected and community-based conservation areas with RTWG, post table on pacificbiodiv web site, and encourage updates through NBSAP team.	RT 6
WILL DO	Sam S., SPREP	Adopt Effective Conservation Area Management (1.2.2b) as one of the Sites Working Group's outcome indicators.	RT 6
STARTED	Audrey N., TNC	Create lists for tracking: 1) current protected areas; 2) community-based conservation areas.	RT 6
PLANNING FOR PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY			
	Peter H., WWF	Draft TOR for review of experiences in planning for handling project sustainability.	RT 6
	Drew W., SPREP	Draft checklist of design issues for planning sustainability of new projects.	RT 6
DONE	Francois M., SPREP	Include in consultant TOR annotated list of income-generating activities.	RT 6
CONSERVATION AREAS (KEY ACTION 1.8)			
	Roger J., WI	Review, analyze, and disseminate information on potential conservation areas that include fresh water ecosystems in Papua New Guinea.	RT 5
	Gai K., CI	Promote and establish Milne Bay, Papua New Guinea marine conservation sites.	2000
DROP	WHO? (WWF)	Disseminate lessons on marine sector to Roundtable (provisional commitment).	Sep-00
WILL DO	Roger J., WI Eric G., SWS	Disseminate lessons from Ramsar Sites (WI) and Living Oceans Program (SWS) to Roundtable.	RT 6
STARTED	Joe R., SPREP	Investigate and design a regional trust fund to provide sustainable funding for conservation areas. (Additional action items in breakout session on "Trust Funds.")	RT 6
DONE	Roger C., NZODA	NZODA to support proposal to fund the dissemination of lessons learned.	Upon submission of proposal
DONE	Taholo K., IDSNet	Place the Action Strategy Inventory on the pacbiodiv website for public access.	RT 5

OBJECTIVE 1

Biodiversity Protection (CONT.)

STATUS	WHO	WHAT	WHEN
CONSERVATION AREAS (KEY ACTION 1.8) (CONT.)			
WILL DO	WWF-SP	Provide marine info. on PNG's north coastal area.	Feb-01
STARTED	Joe R., SPREP Sue M., WWF-SP Cedric S., WWF-SP	Consider scaling up issues during SPBCP Review and try to influence development of BSAP.	2001
DONE	Trevor W., UWA	Disseminate information to Roundtable on processes used to establish Australia's marine protected area system.	2000
STANDARD MONITORING TECHNIQUES (KEY ACTION 1.11)			
	Gai K., CI	Report back on the trial run of the BCN monitoring and evaluation method in Lakekamu, Papua New Guinea.	1-Jun-00
	Allen A., BM	Compile? "The Pacific Biological Survey," a list of vertebrates by Pacific island group.	1-6-Jun-00
	Allen A., BM	Contact Lee Mottler to determine status on maps of the Pacific.	RT 5
WILL DO	Randy T., USP	Adapt GIS/Remote sensing to develop a method for community-based national and regional monitoring.	RT 6
STARTED WILL DO	Sam S., SPREP Trevor W., UWA	Lead the group in a discussion to compare, hybridize, and develop a simple approach for site monitoring.	RT 6
WILL DO	Dieter M., PABITRA	Establish a network of national sites for biodiversity inventories in upland ecosystems across the Pacific islands.	2001
DONE	Sam S., SPREP Earl S./Sam G., TNC Gai K., CI (for PISUN) Trevor W., UWA (for SPBCP) Dieter M., PABITRA Randy T., USP	Submit short papers to Sam Sesega outlining the elements of each organisation's site-based monitoring system for assessing conservation effectiveness. Meet to compare, hybridize, and hopefully develop a simple, standard approach for site monitoring.	RT 5
DONE	Randy T., USP (subsumed under sites)	Convene Threats Working Group to develop a final list and classification of threats.	Jan-00
DONE	Eric G., SWS Roger J., WI	Write a report recommending wetland assessment methods to assess the functional performance of mangrove and freshwater wetlands of Oceania.	RT 5
DONE	Lu E., PSA	Compile a bibliography of standardized marine monitoring and assessment techniques.	1-Jun-00
DROP	?, PSA Rosemary G., UCB Randy T., USP Trevor W., UWS	Strengthen scientific basis for community-based species monitoring.	Ongoing

OBJECTIVE 2
Policy, Planning and Legal Framework

STATUS	WHO	WHAT	WHEN
MONITORING OBJECTIVE 2			
	Cedric S., WWF-SP	Compile, using NBSAP reports, the number of national and sectoral plans, policies, and legislation that specifically include C/SRM as a priority.	RT 6
	Cedric S., WWF-SP	Look at organizing monitoring training for NBSAP based on Roundtable approach within the next year.	RT 6
NATIONAL CONSERVATION STRATEGIES (KEY ACTION 2.1)			
	David H., WWF Cedric S., WWF Tim C., UNDP Roger C., NZODA Audrey N., TNC Sam S., SPREP	Send draft NBSAP proposal to Peter H.	RT 6
	Cedric S., WWF Randy T., USP	Explore continuing support for NBSAP project run by Cedric.	RT 6
DONE	Cedric S., WWF Sue M., SPREP	Provide capacity-building training for NBSAP Coordinators during a regional NBSAP workshop in June 2000.	RT 5
STATUS	WHO	WHAT	WHEN
INTEGRATED POLICY FRAMEWORK (KEY ACTION 2.5)			
	Sitiveni H., EWC	Get an update on public sector reform in the Cook Islands.	RT 5
WILL DO	Cedric S., WWF	Compile examples of existing "mainstreaming" activities in region, including successfully obtaining political support.	RT 6
WILL DO	WWF SP	Get an update on the Sepik bottom-up district planning process.	RT 6
WILL DO	Joe R., SPREP	Follow up with staff on action following Pacific Island Country legislative reviews.	RT 6
DONE	Cedric S., WWF-SP	Make available the NBSAP checklist of recommended practices for national, local, and regional development planning.	RT 5
DONE	Cedric SI, WWF-SP	Work with UNEP to organize the Regional Biodiversity Valuation workshop and encourage BSAP team economists to attend.	22-26-Nov-99
DONE	Sofia B., WB	Assist with World Bank economic report for the Pacific island region with a major focus on the environment.	Jun-00
DONE	Taholo K., SIDSNet Cedric S., WWF-SP	Draft a paper on regional initiatives to identify the Pacific with conservation as a competitive link to key markets (i.e., branding).	RT 5
INTERNATIONAL & REGIONAL CONVENTIONS (KEY ACTION 2.13)			
	Andrew B., WB	Distribute World Bank economic report for the Pacific island region to RT members.	RT 6
	James C., TRAFFIC Randy T., USP	Follow up on funding for joint meetings in Suva.	RT 6
	James C., TRAFFIC Oceania	Provide information on wildlife trade/cites on request.	RT 6
	James C., TRAFFIC Oceania	Send Audrey information on Cites-Pacific Meeting.	RT 6

OBJECTIVE 4
Capacity-building

STATUS	WHO	WHAT	WHEN
MONITORING OBJECTIVE 4			
	Audrey N., TNC	Contact WWF, CI, SPREP, USP, NZODA, WB, & UNDP for data on Pacific Islanders in staff and contract positions.	RT 6
STARTED	Audrey N., TNC Sera W., CI Peter H., WWF-SP Joe R., SPREP Randy T., USP Roger C., NZODA Serge D., UNDP Sofia B., WB	Audrey will create a template and instructions for reporting on Pacific island staff/consultants and international funding and send to volunteer organisations. Each volunteer organisation will try to gather baseline information by RT V.	RT 6
CAPACITY-BUILDING WORKING GROUP (KEY ACTIONS 4.7, 4.8 & 4.9)			
	Mary-Jane?, SPREP Audrey D., SPREP	Adapt ICI Tool for government conservation agencies.	Jan-2001
	Joeli V., USP	Discuss possible use of CA Scorecard Tool with the community/USP, and inform Betsy McGean (TNC) of outcome.	mid-Dec-00
	Joeli V., USP Audrey D., SPREP	Ascertain interest and opportunity to use USP students in government capacity assessments/planning with SPREP.	mid-Dec-00
	Mary-Jane?, SPREP Audrey D., SPREP	Discuss Conservation-based site use of CA Scorecard with Roger.	Nov-00
	Kath M., CLC	Make additional revisions to CA Scorecard.	Jan-2001
	WG Members	Give feedback on Scorecard to Kath.	Jan-2001
	Betsy M., TNC	Finalise ICI 4th V.	31-Dec-00
	Kath M., CLC Betsy M., TNC	Write proposal for additional funding.	end-Nov-00
	Kath M., CLC Kathy F., FSPI	Contact and include: Don Clark (PIANGO); Sylvia (FSPI).	
	WG Members	Identify Sites/Counterparts.	Nov-00
	WG Members	Identify Organisations/Counterparts.	Nov-00
	WG Members	Facilitate exchange and sharing of training materials.	Nov-00
	WG Members	Collect and distribute (as requested) self-assessment tools.	Ongoing
	Capacity Building WG members	Provide inputs to WWF "Source Training Directory" to Kathy Means (WWF-SP).	RT 5

OBJECTIVE 4
Capacity-building (CONT.)

STATUS	WHO	WHAT	WHEN
CAPACITY-BUILDING WORKING GROUP (KEY ACTIONS 4.7, 4.8 & 4.9) (CONT.)			
WILL DO	Betsy M., TNC	Collaborate with Working Group members on creating a "Quality-Referral Training Resources Database" for the Asia Pacific region.	RT 6
WILL DO	Audrey N., TNC	Help find funding to design a simple, entry level tool for the toolkit, if needed.	RT 6
STARTED	All members	Update and analyze inventory of capacity-building activities.	RT 6
STARTED	Betsy M., TNC Kathy F., FSPI	Communicate electronically with Working Group members and plan for the next full WG meeting.	RT 6
STARTED	Kathy M., WWF with all WG members	Create and field test a self assessment toolkit. (Details in the Capacity Building Working Group report available from bmgean@tnc.org.)	RT 6
DONE	Betsy M., TNC Randy T., USP	Add USP as the tenth working group member.	RT 5
DONE	Kathy F., FSPI Betsy M., TNC Scott A., WWF-US	Coordinate with the Marine Capacity-Building Planning/Joint NGO strategy in the Western Pacific.	Jan-00
DONE	Peter H., WWF-SP	Consider changes to Monitoring Matrix Indicator 4.1.1 recommended by the WG.	RT 5
INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO CAPACITY BUILDING (KEY ACTION 4.8)			
	Annette L., CI	Analyze site work to determine effective approaches for supporting community development and report back to Roundtable V.	RT 5
	Sitiveni H., EWC	Consider spiritual capability and linkages.	RT 5
STARTED	Audrey D., SPREP Roger C., NZODA	Include public sector reform opportunities in training needs assessment (SPREP). Seek to introduce this to bilateral programmes in the Cook Islands and Samoa (NZODA).	RT 5
DROP?	Scott A., WWF-US	Use the Papua New Guinea eco-forestry project to try to mainstream small business development.	RT 5

OBJECTIVE 5
Environmental Education, Awareness & Information Sharing

STATUS	WHO	WHAT	WHEN
MONITORING OBJECTIVE 5			
	Cedric S., WWF-SP	Assist Francois with Environmental Education, Awareness & Information Sharing Group on next steps.	RT 6
	Elsbeth W., WH	Help Francois find right person in UNESCO.	RT 6
WILL DO	François M., SPREP, Working Group members	Prepare funding proposals, identify potential donors, and secure funding to conduct the first benchmark polls.	May-01
DONE	Randy T., USP Joeli V., USP	Join Environmental Education Group.	RT 6
COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGY (OBJECTIVE 5)			
	Taholo K., UNDP	Link Pure Pacific Working Group to Pacific Island Conference's communications strategy.	RT 6
	Drew W., SPREP	Link International Waters communication strategy with Pure Pacific.	RT 6
	Randy T., USP	Volunteer USP teleconferencing facilities for communication network.	RT 6
	Trevor W., UWA	Share lessons learned from current eco-labelling work with Communications WG to help develop an "accreditation scheme" for Pure Pacific.	RT 6
	Taholo K., UNDP	Select and secure visionary focal people to drive process.	RT 6
	James C., TRAFFIC Oceania	Collaborate with Taholo K. to articulate concept of Pure Pacific and highlight the wildlife trade and associated regulatory issues.	RT 6
DONE	All interested Roundtable participants	Submit comments on draft communication strategy papers directly to Sue Miller (suem@sprep.org.ws) and Elisabeth Mealey (emealey@wwfpacific.org.fj).	1-Dec-99
DONE	Audrey N., TNC	Review both documents at Roundtable Working Group agenda on Friday morning and provide feedback on next steps.	5-Nov-99
CASE FOR PACIFIC AID (OBJECTIVE 5)			
WILL DO	Trevor W., UWA Lu E., PSA Randy T., USP Ken M., CSPODP Tim R., USAID Peter H., IUCN	Develop Pacific Island Case statement.	RT 6
	Tim R., USAID	Distribute Pacific Island Case Statement to Consultative Group on Biodiversity in US.	RT 6

OBJECTIVE 5
Environmental Education, Awareness & Information Sharing (CONT.)

STATUS	WHO	WHAT	WHEN
EDUCATION CURRICULUM (KEY ACTION 5.10)			
	Rosie G., UCB Ken K., UH Randy T., USP	Work with the University of Guam on a community-based assessment of needs in specialized conservation and a traveling school for community-based conservation.	2001
	Randy T., USP Kath M., WWF Ken K., UH Dieter M., PABITRA Rosie G., UCB	Work with the National Tropical Botanic Garden to develop ethnobiological approaches to education and courses in ethnobiology.	2001
	Ken K., UH	Mentor K-12 teachers and students in environmental science.	Ongoing through 2002
WILL DO	Randy T., USP Rosie G., UCB Dieter M., PABITRA Audrey D., SPREP Trevor W., UWA	Develop modules for integrating applied field techniques for field monitoring/inventory.	RT 6
STARTED	Randy T., USP Audrey D., SPREP Ken K., UH	Lobby governments, donors, and Roundtable members to put a greater priority on environmental education, curriculum development, and teacher training.	On-going
CONSERVATION AREA NETWORKS (KEY ACTION 5.12)			
	Sam S., SPREP Randy T., USP Taholo K., SIDSNet Sitiveni H., PIDP Lu E., PSA Cedric S., WWF Kath M., WWF	Draft a clear statement of focus for the Conservation Area Network and share with others.	RT 6
	Eileen S., EWS	Link new Conservation Area Network with climate change groups.	RT 5
	Sitiveni H., EWC-PIDP	Provide financial support for a network member to travel to Hawaii for training and networking when appropriate.	RT 5
WILL DO	Taholo K., SIDSNet	Link new Conservation Area Network with SIDSNet.	RT 6
DONE	Cedric S., WWF	Link new Conservation Area Network with NBSAP coordinators.	RT 5
DONE	Audrey N., TNC	Ask Sam Sesega (SPREP) if this group wants to form a new Conservation Area Network Working Group to continue pursuing the gaps they volunteered to address during their discussion (details in Roundtable IV Report, Section 7.1).	RT 5

OBJECTIVE 6
Financial Sustainability

STATUS	WHO	WHAT	WHEN
MONITORING OBJECTIVE 6			
	Audrey N., TNC	Contact WWF, CI, SPREP, USP, NZODA, WB & UNDP for financial data.	RT 6
	Audrey N., TNC	Send 5-year funding commitment info template to Ken.	RT 6
	Cedric S., WWF-SP	Refine and update existing table of funding mechanisms via the pacificbiodiv web site.	RT 6
WILL DO	Cedric S., WWF-SP	Adopt Analysis of Donor Aid (2.1.4) and National Expenditures (6.1.2) as outcome indicators for the National Working Group.	RT 6
STARTED	Audrey N., TNC	Create lists for tracking: 1) international funding commitments; and, 2) new funding mechanisms. (6.3.1)	RT 6
TRUST FUND (KEY ACTION 6.7)			
	Joe R., SPREP Roger C., NZODA	Develop proposal to NZODA for consultancy to prepare "Options and Issues" paper.	RT 6
	Roger C., NZODA Tim C., UNDP Peter T., TNC Barry S., WWF	Send names of potential consultants for Options & Issues paper to Joe.	RT 6
	Ross S., AUSAID Peter T., TNC Trevor W., UWA Tom T., UNDP Tim C., UNDP Margaret C., CI Annette L., CI	Review Options & Issues TOR draft.	RT 6
	Tom T., UNDP Tim C., UNDP Peter T., TNC Tim R., USAID Ross S., AUSAID Margaret C., CI Annette L., CI Barry S., WWF Cedric S., WWF	Participate in Options and Issues process (provide info., be interviewed, etc.).	RT 6
	Tim C., UNDP	Meet with Options & Issues consultancy team.	RT 6
	Joe R., SPREP	Consider expanding PI Trust Fund steering committee (especially to include financial trust fund experience).	RT 6

OBJECTIVE 6
Financial Sustainability (CONT.)

STATUS	WHO	WHAT	WHEN
TRUST FUND (KEY ACTION 6.7) (CONT.)			
DONE	Audrey N., TNC	Send contact information for Buenafe Solomon of the Foundation for the Philippines Environment and Ruth Norris to Mark Christensen and assist in arranging a meeting.	Nov-99
DONE	Mark C., IUCN	Try to meet Buenafe and Ruth in DC on his return from a donor trip to Europe.	Dec-99
DONE	Mark C., IUCN	Draft objectives for the regional trust fund and reconvene group during Roundtable IV to discuss next steps.	4-Nov-99
DONE	Audrey N., TNC	Distribute a handout on "Steps for Organizing a Trust Fund" by Ruth Norris. Copies available from anewman@tnc.org.	Nov-99
DONE	Roger C., NZODA	Provide funding for planning regional trust fund under Pacific Initiative on Environment.	Nov-99 on
IN-COUNTRY SOURCES OF FUNDING (KEY ACTION 6.9)			
	Cedric S., WWF-SP	Work with NBSAP to list potential legislative action for tax incentives.	RT 6
DATABASE OF FUNDING RESOURCES (KEY ACTION 6.10)			
DONE	Jenny B., UNDP	Send information on small grants database to Clark.	RT 6
PRIVATE SECTOR (KEY ACTION 6.12)			
	Cedric S., WWF-SP Ken M., CSPODP	Explore regional and national consultation with private sector.	RT 6
	Audrey N., TNC	Send Cedric information on CORCOMM's training to help NGOs learn to partner with the private sector.	RT 6
	Taholo K., UNDP	Trial mechanism for collecting small donations on web and prepare report.	RT 6
	Kath M., CLC	Draft a concept proposal towards holding a workshop on partnering with the private sector.	RT 6
	Drew W., SPREP	Inform RT members of progress on gaining corporate support for SPREP International Waters Project.	RT 6
	James C., TRAFFIC Oceania	Inform RT members of progress with corporate sponsorship towards raising awareness of illegal and unsustainable souvenir trade in the region.	RT 6
DROP	Francois M., SPREP	Develop a pilot small-scale model of corporate sponsorship at community or national level.	RT 6
	Kathy F., FSPI Cedric S., WWF Elsbeth W., WH	Send information on private sector support examples to Cedric.	RT 6
	Cedric S., WWF	Organize workshop or dialogues between NBSAP coordinators and private sector.	RT 6

OBJECTIVE 6
Financial Sustainability (CONT.)

STATUS	WHO	WHAT	WHEN
PRIVATE SECTOR (KEY ACTION 6.12) (CONT.)			
STARTED	Cedric S., WWF	Compile and share case studies.	RT 6
	Specific assignments below:	Write brief case studies on some of the best examples of business partnerships to support conservation and send them to Cedric (WWF-SP) for distribution.	RT 5
	Sofia B., WB	* Samoa Tourism Bureau	RT 5
	Gai K., IUCN	*Plastics recovery program locally implemented	RT 5
	Ken K., UH	*Okinawa airport (if project proceeds)	RT 5
	Mark C., IUCN	*Carbon sequestration opportunities	RT 5
STARTED	Ron S., Peace Corps	*Search Peace Corps database for good international examples around the world. *Look for good example with cell phone company.	RT 6
STARTED	Joe R., SPREP	*Cook Islands *SPBCP ecotourism projects partnerships with private sector	RT 6
WILL DO	Cedric S., WWF	*Fiji tourism *Chevron/WWF partnership in PNG *Australia Olympic Village commitment to use certified timber	RT 6
DONE	Audrey N., TNC	*Conservation Society of Pohnpei *Palau dive tax *Hawaii Corporate Council	RT 5
DONE	Barbara K., Packard	*Business for Social Responsibility	RT 5
DONE	Roger C., NZODA	*New Zealand corporate species recovery sponsorships	RT 5
DROP	Audrey N., TNC	Develop a format for case studies.	15-Nov-99

OTHER BUSINESS

STATUS	WHO	WHAT	WHEN
CIVIL CONFLICT			
	Randy T., USP	Draft guidelines on dealing with civil conflict.	RT 6
	Ken M., CSPODP	Explore involving West Papua and East Timor.	RT 6
	Tim R., USAID	Utilize existing publications and lessons learned on dealing with conflict in other areas of the world.	RT 6
	Tim R., USAID	Put relevant information in Pacific Biodiversity "Theme" space.	RT 6
	Sera W., CI	Start an e-group on civil conflict and invite PINCNET.	RT 6
	Tim R., USAID	Create conflict toolkit on his web page.	RT 6
ROUNDTABLE 6 PREP			
	RTWG	Review and incorporate input from RT & Action Strategy evaluation to plan RT6.	RT 6
	Sam S., SPREP Taholo K., UNDP	Send a draft TOR and budget for urgent RT communications tasks (e.g. web-friendly, updated Inventory) to Audrey Newman (possible \$5K available).	ASAP
DONE	Jenny B., UNDP	Share RT 5 results with donor coordinating group in Fiji and schedule meeting with RT 6.	RT 6
	RTWG	Target new invitees to increase representation by groups with strong national links, donors, CROP regional agencies, US & French territories.	RT 6
	Audrey N., TNC Tim R., USAID	Add EPA, Office of Insular Affairs, MAREPAC to invitee list.	RT 6
	Tim R., USAID	Help share RT information with U.S. agencies.	RT 6
STARTED	Roger C., NZODA	Get RTV onto the agenda of the next Pacific Region High Level Donor Meeting.	RT 6
DONE	Taholo K., UNDP	Train chairs to set up e-group.	RT 5
DONE	Randy T., USP	Check on hosting Roundtable VI in Fiji in April 2001.	RT 5
ROUNDTABLE 5 PREP			
DONE	Roger C., NZODA	Host Roundtable V in New Zealand. Set dates and notify Roundtable members as soon as possible.	ASAP
DONE	Cedric S., WWF	Compile a list of Pacific Islands NGOs that the Roundtable could sponsor.	RT 5
DONE	Working Groups leaders	All existing Working Groups will re-confirm their membership. Audrey will circulate.	RT 5
DONE	Audrey N., TNC Roger C., NZODA Peter H., WWF-SP Joe R., SPREP Sam S., SPREP Cedric S., WWFSP Sue M., SPREP	Meet to review the list of potential new invitees to Roundtable V and identify next steps. Clarify guidelines for expanding Roundtable participation.	5-Nov-99
DROP	Joe R., SPREP	Draft a letter to new invitees.	

III SUMMARY OF ROUNDTABLE V MEETING

Day 1, 7 November

1. Formal Welcome

A formal *powhiri* greeted participants in Wellington, and an official welcome was made by the Associate Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Hon. Matt Robson.

2. Orientation

2.1 Roundtable and Action Strategy Review (a.k.a. RT 101) (Audrey Newman)

To help new and returning Roundtable members prepare for a productive meeting, Audrey Newman summarised the history of the Roundtable and *Action Strategy*; the Roundtable's mandate; its accomplishments to date; the major RT tools, and the goals for Roundtable V. Roundtable participants were encouraged to become very familiar with three key documents that are the foundation for all Roundtable work:

- 1) *Action Strategy* for Nature Conservation in the Pacific islands Region, 1999-2002. (available from SPREP, TNC, and WWF),
- 2) the *Action Strategy Inventory* and,
- 3) the *Monitoring Matrix* (See Attachment 4.)

History of the *Action Strategy*

The *Action Strategy* was first prepared in 1985 as a wish list for the region. Since then, it has evolved into a strategic planning tool for governments, NGOs and donor agencies. It includes a structured set of key actions to be implemented over a four-year period. There has been increased input from communities, national, regional and international groups over time, and an increased sense of shared responsibility for implementation is developing. The *Action Strategy* complements the SPREP Action Plan, but SPREP is not solely responsible for implementing the *Action Strategy*.

Roundtable Established

The Roundtable was called for by the Sixth South Pacific Conference on Nature Conservation and Protected Areas held in Pohnpei in October 1997. The Roundtable's initial purpose was to update the regional and international key actions in the *Action Strategy*; to voluntarily implement and monitor key actions relevant to their priorities and work programmes; and to measure progress, identify difficulties, and address special needs at least once a year.

Roundtable Endorsements

After extensive input and review by representatives from local, national, regional and international organisations, the *Action Strategy for 1999-2002* and the Roundtable process were endorsed at the 1998 SPREP meeting by all member countries. For the first time, the *Action Strategy* was also signed by eight regional organisations committed to helping with implementation.

Roundtable Mandate

At the 1998 SPREP meeting of member governments, the Roundtable mandate was clarified. RT members were urged to: increase effective conservation action in the Pacific Islands through greater coordination and collaboration; provide feedback on effectiveness through monitoring and evaluation of the *Action Strategy*; identify and address critical gaps in conservation activity; and, recruit new partners for conservation work in the region.

Accomplishments

The Roundtable's accomplishments to date include updating the *Action Strategy*, creating the first *Inventory* of activities, developing monitoring indicators for measuring success, forming ten voluntary working groups, and volunteering actions to begin addressing critical gaps in the *Action Strategy*.

Roundtable Principles

Based on a highly successful Tennessee conservation committee model that emphasised voluntary action, the Roundtable adopted the following operating principles:

- Roundtable participants are knowledgeable, committed individuals with authority to represent their organisations.
- Roundtable activities are voluntary, the agenda is focused on action rather than debate or theoretical discussions.
- Respect is given for different priorities and positions.
- The aim is to build trust and cooperation.

Lessons Learned from RT IV

To help the group be most productive, participants at the last Roundtable clarified Roundtable membership criteria and some important procedures:

- RT members represent international and regional organisations implementing or funding more than one key action in the *Action Strategy* in two or more countries.
- RT meetings focus on implementing the *Action Strategy*, recognising that revisions are needed and will be addressed later.
- RT discussions work best when addressing one Key Action at a time and identifying specific voluntary tasks.
- Continuity of attendance at the RT by organisations and individuals is very important.

RT Method

The RT Method for addressing critical gaps and overlaps in the *Action Strategy* was refined further from input at RT IV and will be discussed in more depth later in the meeting. In brief, the key steps are:

- Get Started – select a facilitator, recorder and allocate time
- Get Grounded – review relevant sections of the *Action Strategy*, *Inventory* and *Monitoring Matrix*
- Get Analytical –identify priority themes for action using the 80/20 rule

- Get Action Oriented – volunteer for specific tasks
- Get Finished – report back on priority themes and volunteer tasks
- Volunteer tasks specify who will do what by when to move a desired action along. They can represent small or large commitments of time and resources. They must be volunteered by a RT member present at the meeting and ideally initiated by the next RT.

Action Strategy Monitoring Programme

The *Monitoring Matrix* was developed by Working Groups with input and review during Roundtables and I-IV. Its purpose was to provide feedback to the RT and the next Pacific Island Conference on our progress on the *Action Strategy* objectives and mission, not the individual Key Actions. To develop the indicators, Working Group members converted the six long-term objectives of the *Action Strategy* into more specific outcomes describing our vision of success for the next 3-5 years. These 11 outcomes appear in the first column of the *Monitoring Matrix*. We agreed it was most important to identify and begin measuring a minimum set of practical indicators that reflect regional trends for each outcome, even if the data and sampling were not perfect. Six Working Groups volunteered to take the lead on developing the protocols and establishing a baseline for the practical indicators before the Seventh Pacific Island Conference. A few of the indicators were judged too difficult to measure with current resources but remain in the matrix for future action. Each of the monitoring Working Groups will report on their progress at this meeting.

Meeting Goals

The goals of Roundtable 5 are to: explore voluntary actions and partnership to increase financial sustainability and address other priority issues selected by the RT participants; finalise monitoring methods and launch the baseline; and, prepare for the Seventh Pacific Islands Conference in 2002, including taking stock of the Roundtable process and *Action Strategy*.

2.2 *Inventory Update (Sam Sesega)*

Sam Sesega reported back on progress since RTIV in the development of the *Inventory*, and briefed new participants on the *Inventory* and its place in the Roundtable process.

The *Inventory* is one of the principal tools of the Roundtable. It is a tool for:

- coordinating – who's doing what where?
- monitoring Action Strategy implementation (regional/international actions):
 - ✓ which actions have been addressed? by whom?
 - ✓ which actions are not being addressed?
 - ✓ gaps analysis (what important priorities are missing?)

Roundtable IV was presented with an *Inventory* that consisted of an Excel spreadsheet in matrix format. The meeting resolved to further develop the *Inventory* by upgrading it to a database with sorting capabilities, and including additional information:

- contact person

- funders
- implementers
- complete acronyms
- a preamble

Roundtable V was presented with a much-revised *Inventory* that had entailed much work by Lu and Jo Eldridge. The *Inventory* is now a true database in Microsoft Access format, and has sorting capabilities, specifically:

- by location (countries)
- by funders
- by 'who' (who submitted)

The *Inventory* still requires further development work. A preamble has been drafted, but was not available to be handed out at the meeting.

Next Steps

- Inventory manual needs completion and distribution
- RT members to have electronic copies
- RT members to update their actions. Send updates – new activities, revisions, missing information to Sam by email
- Sam to update and redistribute

Some Issues

- Maintenance – Sam to update and distribute. Helpers welcome!
- It was agreed that access to the *Inventory* should be open to all and available on the internet
- Need for national level training on the *Inventory*

Actions Volunteered

- | |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Sam to maintain the Inventory at SPREP</i> • <i>Taholo to assist Sam in making the Inventory user-friendly on the web</i> • <i>When new format finalised, all participants undertake to update their entries according to the new format and email to Sam</i> • <i>Sam to incorporate reformatted updates and distribute by e-mail to RTV participants</i> • <i>Sam and Taholo to enter up-dated Inventory onto the web</i> |
|--|

3. Reports from the Working Groups

3.1 Action Strategy Monitoring Overview (Audrey Newman)

Why Monitor the Action Strategy?

- Feedback on effectiveness of our activities
- Measure progress on objectives and mission
- Evaluate Roundtable process
- Big picture - focus on regional trends

How did we get here?

- Mandated by Pohnpei Conference
- Potential indicators identified by RT2- Sept 1998
- Indicator Working Group - December 1998 (See *Roundtable III Report*.)
- 6 Monitoring Working Groups established - Feb 1999

Indicator Criteria

- Significant - measures an important change on issues identified in the *Action Strategy*
- Feasible - can be measured in a simple, practical way
- Comparable and Consistent - can be defined in the same way by all
- Sensitive - reliably reflects any significant changes
- Meaningful - to users and decision-makers
- Understandable - easy to understand and report
- Multilevel - applicable at different scales (e.g., site, national, regional levels) and has the potential to “roll up” or be aggregated from one level to the next. (NOTE: the last criteria was considered highly desirable but not required)

Indicator Development

For each *Action Strategy* objective, the Indicator Working Group

- 1) Rewrote the objective as one or more intended outcomes that were
 - ✓ more specific than the objective
 - ✓ described a vision of success for the next 3-5 years
- 2) Brainstormed a list of indicators for each outcome
- 3) Refined the list to one good indicator for each outcome, if at all possible (or 1-3)
 - ✓ focused on feasibility over next 3-5 years

The result was 16 practical *Action Strategy* indicators, six hard-to-measure indicators, and, four Roundtable process indicators. (See *Monitoring The Conservation Action and Monitoring Matrix*.)

Monitoring Working Groups

- Site WG -- Site Scorecard (4 indicators)
- National WG -- periodic review of nat'l plans, policies, etc (6 indicators)

- Capacity Building WG -- self-assessment tools (2 indicators)
- Roundtable WG -- self-reporting by RT members (6 indicators + process)
- Threat WG -- maintain list of region wide threats
- Education and Awareness WG --polling for objective feedback on outreach work (2 indicators)

Proposed Timetable

Working indicators and monitoring teams	Feb 1999 - RT 3
Begin data protocols and baselines	Mar/Sep 1999
1st monitoring team reports	Oct 1999 - RT 4
All protocols drafted	2000 - RT 5
Draft baseline report	2001 - RT6?
Baseline and early trend report	2002 - 7th Conference

Implementation

Although currently behind schedule, Working Groups recommitted to implementation.

Remember!

- indicators need to be developed and measured through a participatory process
- monitoring costs TIME and MONEY and needs to be budgeted for

Why Bother?

Monitoring Indicators can be powerful tools to:

- help achieve progress and correct along the way, if necessary
- build ownership in the strategy's implementation
- keep the strategy alive!
- document regional trends

3.2 Capacity Building Working Group (Kath Means)

There are 16 "official" members of the CB Working Group representing 12 different institutions:

SPREP	University of CA, Berkeley
WWF South Pacific	Packard Foundation
FSPI	WWF U.S.
Peace Corps	University of South Pacific
TNC	Community Conservation. Network
New Zealand ODA	Secretariat for Conservation. Biology

Mandate of the Working Group

- To focus on developing appropriate monitoring/self-assessment tools and gathering data to start (pilot phase)
- To involve representatives from at least one local NGO, national government, and local conservation area partner organisation in the development of the tools
- To feel free to address other capacity-building, indicators, and key actions in the *Action Strategy*

Background

- CBWG analysed 8 tools for “validity/bias” and most appropriate to pilot with different partner organisations
- Decision to pursue ‘conservation site-based’ tool and organisational development needs tool

Work Plan

- WWF South Pacific and TNC Asia Pacific to adapt USAid “Parks in Peril Consolidation Scorecard” to Pacific context - Pacific Conservation Area Scorecard
- TNC Asia Pacific committed time to improving and piloting internal institutional self-assessment tools:
 - ✓ Institutional Capacity Indicators for NGO Partners
 - ✓ Measures of Success “Conservation Capacity Scorecard”

TNC’s Institutional Capacity Indicators Tool Pacific Conservation Area Scorecard Experiences in Piloting Self-Assessment Tool

- Revised and presented to CBWG in January 2000 by WWF South Pacific
- Initial introduction and limited site trials to projects by TNC and WWF
- Considered for use in Western Pacific Capacity Building Planning Study (Packard funding)

TNC’s Asia Pacific Conservation Leadership Initiative Experiences Piloting Institutional Capacity Indicators Tool

- Currently in its 4th revision (since 1993)
- In 1999, piloted tool with select Asia Pacific partner and TNC field staff to get feedback and assess “readiness”
- In 2000, piloted tool with 4 NGO partners and established baseline benchmarks

Status Report Initial Outcomes of Baseline Piloting

- All 4 partner organisations scored low indicating large needs in organisational development
- Board members tended to score organisations higher than staff
- Most partner staff are unaware of financial status and health of own organisations

Status Report Initial Outcomes of Baseline Piloting

- An NGO Micronesian partner used baseline assessment as rationale and content for successful small grant submission to donor
- On first pilot, partner in Melanesia not properly briefed resulting in inflated scores. On second round, once partner realised purpose and importance of honest assessment, scores went down considerably (avg. 2.3)

Status Report Initial Outcomes of Baseline Piloting

- All 4 partner organisations gained a better understanding of elements of organisational success
- All 4 partners are becoming self-reflective, more aware of organisational needs and gaps, and more interested in tracking progress

Challenges and Lessons Learned

- No single assessment tool “fits” all institutional partners
- Importance is not tool per se, but catalysing institutional process of learning and growth
- Organisations must be “ready” to self-assess
- Sensitive and effective facilitation is crucial for initial introduction and piloting of self-assessment tool
- Ideally, organisation should undertake self-assessment as group to discuss and reach consensus - but may need to facilitate process with individuals as first step
- Self-assessment process proving valuable “entry” tool to set stage for organisational learning
- Follow-up on results of self-assessment by partners is critical to sustaining trust and progress toward self-improvements

Next Steps: Voluntary Actions

- Finalise ID Capacity Tool and Conservation Area Scorecard (TNC, CLC)
- Adapt ID Capacity Tool for government conservation agencies (SPREP, MJR, TNC)
- Identify facilitators, partners and sites to pilot all 3 tools *NB Organisations who have plans to be involved in the pilot are TNC, SPREP, USP (and Kath Means, Mary Jane Rivers as CBWG members)*
- Conduct training and standardise facilitation of tools
- Capture lessons from those pilots and shared review of self-assessment tools by participants
- Continue collection of tools to be used by other organisations and practitioners and facilitate distribution to interested parties
- CBWG to also facilitate exchange of training materials related to CB

3.3 Sites/Threats Combined Working Group Workshop Objectives

- Identify specific monitoring approaches and tools that are broadly successful
- Assemble information and review
- Identify gaps in consistent site monitoring approaches across the region
- Recommend strategies to RT5

Workshop Participants

- Apia: Earl Saxon (TNC), Trevor Ward (UWA), Sam Sesega (SPREP), Roe Reti (SPREP), Sue Miller (IUCN), Marika Tuiwawa (USP)

- Wellington: Trevor Ward, Randy Thaman (USP), Lu Eldredge (Bishop Museum), Eric Gilman (National Audubon Society) (Report is available by email from Sam Sesega or Trevor Ward.)

Sites Monitoring: Gaps

- Lack of a systematic approach that is currently widely used to scope, design, and implement indicator/site-based survey and monitoring (some relevant examples from TNC, SPBCP, USP, Hawaii, BCN)
- Lack of suitable documentation and training materials for many of the best approaches/tools; particularly those applicable to the community level
- The need for ‘downscaling’ and adaptation (technically and financially) of scientific approaches to scales/approaches suitable for community level implementation, data analysis and reporting (to promote broader acceptability and adoption)
- The lack of a comprehensive institutional framework and resourcing for collaborative long term curation of monitoring data and biological specimens from PICs (to be developed amongst universities, museums in the region)
- The lack of a region-wide commitment to region-wide monitoring tools, approaches, and their implementation (to provide the ‘context’ for sites)

Selection Guidelines

Selection of most appropriate methods for surveys and monitoring at sites should be based on 4 key considerations:

- Resource availability: finances, time
- Institutional framework: communities, national agencies, multi-national teams
- Technical capacity/support: local resident, trained local observer, scientific training
- Spatial scale: size of focus area - community/site, island, region

Monitoring Targets

At sites, survey and monitoring targets can be considered within 6 basic classes, each with a set of appropriate tools and approaches:

- Biodiversity health
- Severity of threats
- Conservation capacity
- Condition of natural resources
- Social context
- Community well-being

Synthesis and ‘Roll up’

- The sites-level monitoring data/information is intended for use at sites themselves, and for ‘roll up’ to island, national, and regional levels for reporting purposes

- But many technical problems are evident:
 - ✓ The selective basis of the areas managed by the present RT partners, and the subsequent bias in information that will emerge for inferring region-wide trends
 - ✓ The patchiness of information quality at most sites
 - ✓ The need for different surrogates at the regional level compared to the site level, so either inter-calibration from site to regional level will be required, or some uniquely regional monitoring will also be needed
 - ✓ The need for information systems that will provide capacity in RT partners for effective and efficient synthesis of sites-level data for higher level reporting purposes

Future SWG Activities

- Need for continued, and expanded, SWG efforts
- Promote appropriate approaches, methods, and tools for use in the region (to promote the more systematic capture and evaluation of data and knowledge)
- Key focus (resourced) activity to promote increased awareness, better access to tools and approaches, and to promote broader adoption of systematic approaches to survey and monitoring across the region

Key Work Focus for SWG: Output

Catalogue of selected methods: “Methods for community and site-based surveys and monitoring for biodiversity conservation in the Pacific Islands”. The SWG will:

- assemble a consumer-friendly publication (for paper and web) that contains methods, tools, and approaches that are most appropriate for survey and monitoring (terrestrial, freshwater, and marine) and consistent with the ‘selection guidelines’ and ‘monitoring targets’
- classify methods by issue, parameter level, target, indicator, and tool; and provide reference to key sources of data and information
- provide information for users at a range of levels of scientific expertise, time and funding availability, and nature and size of area to be assessed

develop a living catalogue that can be periodically updated (if resourced could be developed in time for RT6)

3.4 National Working Group

THREAT INDICATOR	UPDATE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1.1 Change in incidence and severity of most urgent threats nationally in PICs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No information available from the NBSAP as no monitoring programmes have started on the national level Will look at organising monitoring training for NBSAP based on roundtable approach within a year

BIODIVERSITY INDICATORS	UPDATE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1.2 No. Of PICs with actions underway - plans, policies or programs in place - to prevent, eliminate or reduce most urgent threats to biodiversity in their country. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Five/six NBSAP drafts available for review which all address most urgent threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.22 a. No. Type, year established, size of protected areas based on IUCN category 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No information collected yet
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.22 b. No. Of CAs with effective management in place. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will be combined with TRWG, with table posted on pacificbiodiv.org web site and updates through NBSAP team will be encouraged

POLICY PLANNING AND LEGAL FRAMEWORKS INDICATORS	UPDATE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1.1 No. of national and sectoral plans, policies and legislation that specifically include C/SRM as a priority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will be compiled from the NBSAP reports which at this stage has only five in finalised or near completion stages; information cannot be used until government endorsement given

LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND CUSTOM INDICATORS	UPDATE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1.1 No. of national and sector plans and development projects 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Developed with community participation; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. all NBSAPs are being developed with wider community participation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Recognise community rights of communities and customary owners; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Existing NBSAPs near completion all recognise community rights
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Address cooperative management of natural resources with communities and customary owners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> existing NBSAPs near completion all recognise either co-management of complete community management of most resources

FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY	UPDATE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.1 Total local funding, % of total and no. of donors from local and national sources to support environment agencies conservation sites, programs and national NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A table of all funding mechanisms at the national level has been developed and will be refined and updated via the pacificbiodiv web site
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.2 National Government Expenditure: expenditure for conservation and natural resource management activities (environment, fisheries, forestry in agencies, national budgets; extent to which these expenditure are differentiated in agencies/national budgets. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.1 Total international (multilateral/bilateral/NGO) funding for conservation/natural resource management programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A table of all funding mechanisms at the national level has been developed and will be refined and updated via the pacificbiodiv web site
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.2 No. Of international funding commitments or programs (including phased programs/projects of > 5 yrs to conservation/natural resource management program 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.1 No., type and level of new conservation funding mechanisms in process or established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A table of all funding mechanisms at the national level has been developed and will be refined and updated via the pacificbiodiv.org.web site

3.5 *Trust Fund Working Group*

Progress on regional trust fund to date

- 1995 SPBCP – Options for long-term dollar for community based CAs
- 1997 Trust Fund DND as successful option elsewhere
- ESCAP – Trust Fund “Proposal”/concept to Pohnpei
- Pohnpei conference mandate to pursue
- Refined concept
- Year 2000 national government regional workshop
- Steering committee – PDF concept proposal to GEF overview documents
- Proposal submitted – need to clarify objectives and co-financing
- Ministerial meeting at SPREP meeting endorsed trust fund concept

Working Group Conclusion

The Working Group decided it was important to review progress to date in order to put recent developments in their proper context. The principal question guiding the group session was: How do we establish regional and national trust funds to provide long-term support for conservation? More specifically:

- How do we regionally support conservation finance initiatives?
- What comparative advantages does regional trust fund have versus national and/or site trust funds?
- Is another consultancy required at this stage?
- How do we assess the best use of trust funds in the region?
- Do we use endowments as a mechanism? Revolving fund? Other funding mechanisms?
- How do we identify the best use of trust funds in the region?

It was considered to be important that there be further discussion during RTV to develop the detail of the preferred process necessary to provide answers to these questions.

3.6 *Roundtable Working Group*

Roundtable WG Assignment

- Produce Roundtable “Report Card” to Include:
 - ✓ 4 Process Indicators
- Perform *Action Strategy* Monitoring to Measure:
 - ✓ 6 Indicators from Monitoring Matrix

Roundtable Report Card

Results to Report:

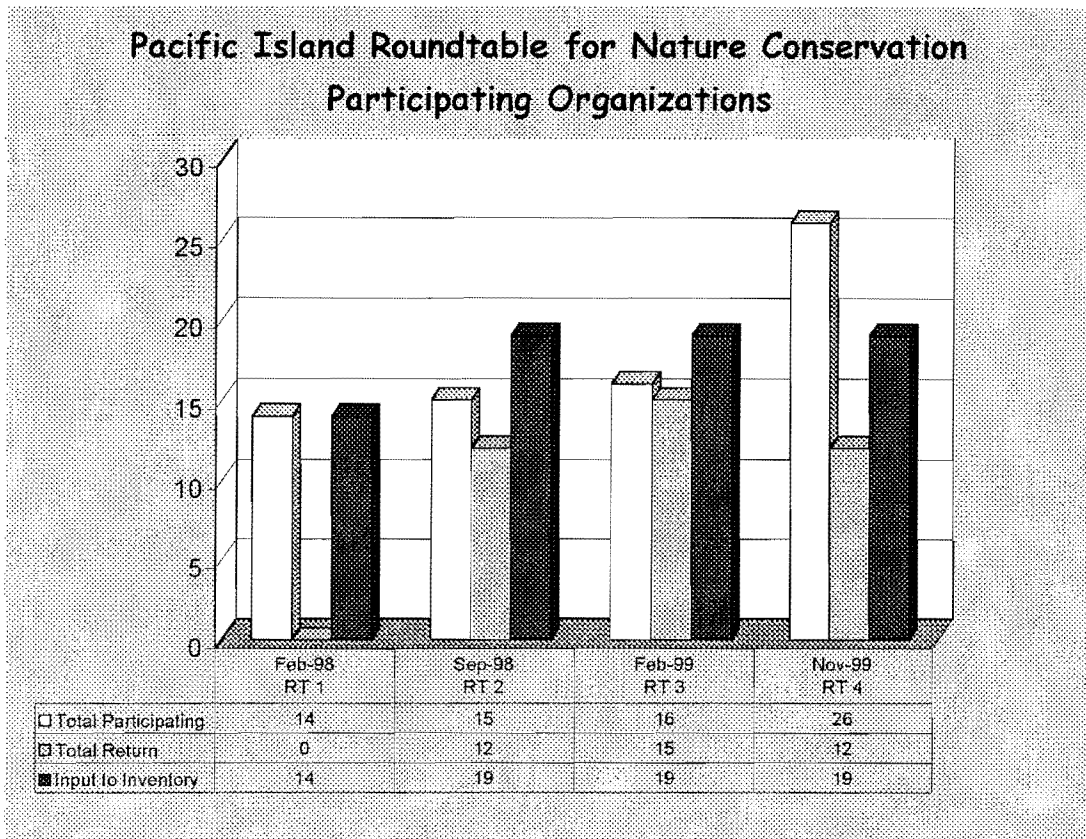
- RT Participation and Retention
- Critical Gaps Identified and Addressed

More Work Needed:

- New Recruits to Pacific Island Conservation
- Awareness and Use by Stakeholders

RT Participation and Retention

- # of Organisations attending RT
- # of Returning Organisations at RT
- # of Organisations providing input to *Inventory*



Critical Gaps Identified and Addressed

- # of Critical Gaps identified by RT
(Key Actions on RT agenda due to minimal activity in *Inventory* or need for more action/collaboration)
- # of Critical Gaps with RT Tasks
- # of Critical Gaps with active, coordinated programs identified in *Inventory*

Identifying and Addressing Critical Gaps in the *Action Strategy*, *Action Strategy* Indicators, Draft Protocols and Sample Reports

- # of protected areas (1.2.2a)
 - ✓ # of community-based CA's (3.1.1)
- Pacific islander staff/consultants (4.2.1)
- Total international funding by agency and source (6.2.1)
- Pacific Islanders in Int'l and Reg'l Agencies
(% of Staff, Contract and Consulting Positions)
- Pacific Islanders in Int'l and Reg'l Agencies
(% of Staff, Contract and Consulting Positions)

- Funding for Pacific Island Conservation and Natural Resource Management (US millions)
- Private Funding for Pacific Island Conservation and Natural Resource Management

Schedule

- Report Card Indicators Defined Nov 1999
- 1st Report Card RT5, 2000
- Matrix Indicators Defined RT5, 2000
- RT and AS Evaluation 2000
- Matrix Baseline and Report to RT6 2001
- 7th Pacific Is Conference 2002

RT5 HELP NEEDED

RT Indicators

- New Recruits to Pacific Island Conservation
 - ✓ need clear definition or drop
- Awareness and Use by Stakeholders
 - ✓ discuss in Taking Stock session

Action Strategy Indicators

- Voluntary personnel and funding info from international agencies (6.2.1)
 - ✓ Implementers: SPREP, USP, WWF
 - ✓ Donors: NZODA, UNDP, WB
- # of international funding commitments > 5 years (6.2.2)
- New conservation funding mechanisms (6.3.1)

Day 2, 8 November

4. Refining the Roundtable Method (Peter Adler)

Peter Adler briefed new participants on the Roundtable methodology as it has evolved to date. These were summarised on wall charts:

Small/Working Group Work

1. Chose a moderator
2. Choose a note-taker
3. Define the topic by posing it as a question

Key References:

<i>Action Strategy, Inventory, Monitoring Matrix</i>
--

4. Identify drivers and constraints -
 - ✓ focus on one at a time
 - ✓ use 'post-its'

- ✓ cluster
- ✓ think 80/20: identify 'biggies'
 - 80% of the constraining will be done by 20% of the forces
 - 80% of the driving will be done by 20% of the drivers
- 5. Pick some and work on them in depth. Generate possible actions (brainstorm)
- 6. Canvass to see what RT members might be willing to do.

5. Increasing Financial Sustainability - Presentations

5.1 *Private Sector Involvement: The NZ National Parks and Conservation Foundation (Hon. Dennis Marshall)*

Hon. Denis Marshall, New Zealand Minister of Conservation in the previous government addressed the meeting on the newly formed NZ National Parks and Conservation Foundation, of which he is the chair. The presentation outlined an innovative approach in NZ for bringing private sector (principally corporate, but potentially also individual) funding to bear on domestic conservation work via a trust and fund.

Discussion focused on relevance to the Pacific and the experience of NGOs, such as TNC, in achieving best results from individual rather than corporate sources.

5.2 *Report from NBSAP Workshop on Financial Sustainability (Cedric Schuster, Barry Spergel - WWF)*

Cedric presented the draft recommendations from the workshop. These can be summarised as follows:

- calling for greater regional and national level commitment to the completion, implementation, and funding of NBSAPs;
- calling for priority attention to the development of local, community-based and national funding mechanisms which utilise fully the possibilities presented by the internet and internet-based tools;
- reaffirmed the importance of linking NBSAPs to the *Action Strategy*;
- sought donor support for capacity-building on internet tools; and, advocated the greater use and further development of the regional NBSAP Web site as a key part of the regional clearinghouse mechanism. (Summary of report available on request from cschuster@wwfpacific.org.fj.)

Barry made a detailed presentation on the following funding mechanisms arising from both presentations to and discussion in the workshop: (Summary information on these funding mechanisms is available upon request from cschuster@wwfpacific.org.fj):

- existing PIC financial mechanisms for biodiversity
- PIC environmental trust funds
- existing PIC taxes and levies
- possible PIC taxes and levies.

6. Increasing Financial Sustainability - Discussion Groups

6.1 Trust Funds

Issues and Options paper

The group agreed that work needed to be done to assess the role of a regional trust fund in the context of growth of national and site trust funds since the regional concept was first considered. The study, to be called an “Issues and Options Paper” would also consider the role of other funding mechanisms, particularly at the regional level. It would be necessary to contract carefully selected consultants to undertake the work, which should be managed by SPREP but involve all interested RT organisations as well as a sample of national and community stakeholders.

Key questions for the issues and options paper should include:

- How can we regionally support conservation finance initiatives?
- What is this “trust fund train”? Should it continue or are there other alternatives?
- Is there a demonstrated need for regional conservation funding in the Pacific?
- Are PICs better able to raise dollars via trust fund mechanisms?
- What are best vehicles to use?
- How do we best assist PICs?
- How to carry out the issues and options exercise – essential steps in process
 - ✓ Involve national trust funds
 - ✓ Broader donor dialogue
 - ✓ Broader NGO dialogue
 - ✓ Broader country dialogue
 - ✓ Acknowledge on-going role of national trust funds
 - ✓ Untie from GEF
 - ✓ Look at all issues now
 - ✓ ID options we want considered in paper (including revenue sources)

Target Options and Issues review of trust funds and other financial mechanisms by June 2001

Process to:

- Look at pros and cons of possible mechanisms
- Look at/evaluate financing at different scales – regional, sub regional, national, and site
- Purposes/Objectives – to:
 - ✓ support CAs, communities’ and regional needs
 - ✓ identify best mechanism for delivering small grants to communities & CAs
 - ✓ identify best means of financing reg’l needs eg transboundary species, invasives
- More specifically - to:
 - ✓ Test assumptions and objectives of current trust fund process
 - ✓ Incorporate new knowledge and experience in the region
 - ✓ Revisit needs
 - ✓ Look at endowments vs. revolving funds

- ✓ Analyse the regional role in biodiversity conservation - SPREP, RT, other - in promoting national and site based activity
- ✓ Engage stakeholders to ID key issues not in TOR
- ✓ Consider political implications of going back to stakeholders that endorsed earlier proposals
- ✓ Develop a working design for any regional fund
- ✓ ID potential sources of co-financing

Next Steps: Voluntary Actions:

- Joe and Roger – Develop proposal to NZODA for consultancy
- Roger, Tim, Cedric and Peter - ID potential consultant/s for team and send to Joe
- Roger – help Joe prepare revision
- Ross, Peter, Trevor, Tom and Tim – review draft TOR
- Joe - contract consultant/s
- Tim C – meet with consultants
- Expand/supplement steer comm financial GEF experience
- Strengthen Cedric’s national financial mechanism matrix - ?

6.2 Support from Government and Taxes

What Should Governments Do to Increase Support to Conservation?

DRIVERS	CONSTRAINTS
<p>ENABLING ACTS FOR GOVERNMENTS TO TAKE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Assist in development of appropriate user fees for Governments □ Assist in development of appropriate economic policy and legislation to facilitate increase funding □ Funding intra-regional exchanges on national level users fees/levies <p>AID FOR CONSERVATION STRATEGY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Bilateral and multilateral AID specifically earmarked for conservation □ Ensure that an effort is made to have a conservation/sustainable development component/or conditionality to all development aid □ Ensure all aid funding has positive contribution to the PI <i>Action Strategy</i> for Conservation □ Aid with conservation conditions for government <p>SPECIFIC MECHANISMS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Conservation area user taxes □ Tourism/visitors taxes □ Surcharges on HEP income earmarked for watershed management and conservation □ Licensing fees on commercial fishing/fishers □ Dedication of a % of sectoral budgets to conservation/sustainable use activities □ Develop specific set of stamps or commemorative coin the sale of which, or a % of which, is earmarked for conservation □ Increased commitment (50% of recurrent budget to conservation , infrastructural development □ Surcharge (e.g. 1c per litre of gasoline petrol outboard/inboard/motor vehicle 	<p>EXTERNAL PRESSURES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ WTO/globalisation/dependence on market forces which do not favour conservation <p>POLITICAL INSTABILITY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Lack of government revenues □ Big governments □ Limited range of economic development/cash-earning opportunities apart from primary production (fishing, forestry, mining and agriculture) □ Government financial constraints/insolvency/illiquidity <p>LACK OF POLITICAL WILL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Political attitude that conservation is not mainstream but an optional extra i.e., low priority □ Lack of political will □ Lack of public pressure □ Inadequate lobbying/advocacy in political system □ Governments too directly involved with development/extractive industries □ Conservation not recognised as national development planning priority □ Lack of true environmental conservation commitment on the part of most large funding agencies <p>LACK OF INSTITUTIONAL CAPABILITY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Lack of people in Government/environment section to write funding proposals □ Lack of collaboration and coordination between government agencies □ Poor top level linkages between environment and Treasury agencies

<p>for conservation and pollution control</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Make available all user fee options □ Organise national training of user fee options government □ Establish of government conservation funds with Non-government board members □ Mainstreaming and prioritisation the financing of conservation activities in national economic planning. □ Give Environment ministerial portfolio to senior and/or good Cabinet members □ Put in practice appropriate legal framework to support conservation □ Get regional government endorsements to income direct government funding to conservation □ Pressure governments to redistribute appropriate funding to conservation □ Great majority of PI economic activities are natural resource environment-based □ Conservation is relatively cheap <p>STRAGGLERS ISSUES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Issues individual government contributions to SPREP to improve sustainability of program and staffing □ Improve/increase Governments role in regulation/enforcement and levying fines for environments offence □ Promote greater privatisation of economic development, i.e., lesser government involvement in economic activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Ineffective environment units of government □ Inefficient government fund-raising systems leaves no 'spare' for conservation □ Conservation money siphoned off to other ministries and activities. Unequal distribution of conservation related generated funds to government <p>AID PRIORITIES LOW ON ENVIRONMENT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ PI environment and conservation are low priorities for aid agencies □ AID or Begging Bowl syndrome □ attached to conservation capacity building and activities <p>FINANCIAL/ECONOMIC PLANNING IS POOR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Absence of conservationists, resource economists, scientists in Central Planning offices/process □ Lack of qualitative valuation/information of conservation values □ The costs of conservation are not well appreciated □ Ignorance of the true economic value and levels of cash and non-cash income to be gained by active investment in conservation and sustainable development □ Lack of linkage between government revenue raising from natural resources and budget allocation to natural resources □ Lack of government revenues
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What Can Be Done to Increase Financial Support From Government and Taxes?

Drivers: Enabling Activities for Governments to Take

- Regional meeting/workshop of HODs of economy. Planning/finance to identify ways of mainstreaming conservation in the economic planning and budgeting/financial accounting process
- Legislate/assist with development of economic policies that address conservation issues (increase in funding incl)
- Making information available on types of financial mechanisms research/analysis of natural resource revenues vs. conservation expenditure

Constraints on Possible Enabling Activities

Enabling activities for governments to take	Lack of political will and public pressure
Economic planning for environment mainstreaming	Economic planning is poor for environment
Aid strategies for conservation	Aid priorities low on environment and conservation
Specific mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inst capacities low • Bureaucratic inefficiency • External economic pressures • Political instability

Aid Strategies for Conservation

- Urge donors to work together to implement *Action Strategy* – specifically to link donor strategies to the *Action Strategy*
- Urge donor agencies to strengthen in-house environmental conservation capacity (e.g., have resource economists, scientists, environmentalists on staff to participate in RT)

6.3 Private Sector Support

Target to increase the amount of sustained private sector support for nature conservation in the Pacific. Approach is to link with *Action Strategy for Nature Conservation in the Pacific Islands Region*. Objective 6.12: “Encourage and develop partnerships with regional, national, and local businesses to promote and support conservation activities and share successful approaches within the region.”

- Three basic levels were identified for potential private sector involvement – regional, national and community. A short discussion followed on group members' experiences or knowledge of existing private sector support in the Pacific region. These included:
 - ✓ Coca Cola (Keep Fiji Beautiful)
 - ✓ Island Safari, Vanuatu (Small Bungalow Association of Vanuatu)
 - ✓ San Miguel (Philippine Business for Social Progress)
 - ✓ Dive Operators Association of Fiji
 - ✓ James Fairfax (TRAFFIC Oceania)
 - ✓ Packard Foundation (TRAFFIC, WWF-SPP et al)
 - ✓ Intrepid Travel (TRAFFIC Oceania)

- ✓ Andrew Isles booksellers (general promotion of bird and wildlife tours in Asia/Pacific)
 - ✓ Chevron (WWF-US)
 - ✓ Rio Tinto, BHP (WWF-AU)
 - ✓ Shell (WWF-NZ)
 - ✓ General pointer to potential of new technology companies, example of search engine donated to SIDSNet project by company since subsumed by Muscat Technologies (UK)
- Linkages between business and community were emphasised as of prime importance for exploration. Looking to expand both the numbers of interested companies and the amount of funding. There is a need for dialogue with corporate individuals, perhaps a think tank/workshop to discern a) what conservation groups could offer as potential benefits to corporates; and b) what the corporates are actually looking to get out of potential partnerships. The Geneva-based World Business Council for Sustainable Development, which is supported by engineering firm Asea Brown Boveri (ABB), was highlighted as an existing organisation that guides companies in targeting their philanthropic involvement. Working through in-country private sector, rather than multinationals, may be a way to gain ongoing support for locally based projects at community/Protected Area/national levels. A concern was raised that constraints exist in many smaller Pacific Island Countries (PICs) regarding “how to” address or deal with raising support from the private sector.
 - Sporting organisations and events are currently the focus of most sponsorships/partnerships with the private sector – whether that is a counterproductive competition or an opportunity to add alternatives to an existing sponsorship culture is yet to be investigated. Other avenues to engage community groups may exist through the various religious affiliations in PICs, or through existing community groups, e.g., Rotary, Lions, chambers of commerce, small business associations.
 - One key consideration regarding corporate alliances is laundering or “greenwashing” the image of companies with dubious track records. There is a need to examine companies’ motivations for involvement in conservation activities.

How to Increase the Amount of Sustained Private Sector Support for Nature Conservation in the Pacific

DRIVERS	CONSTRAINTS
<p>TOURISM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cruise lines; eco-tourism <p>TAX INCENTIVES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase existing advantages • Educate lawmakers <p>CORPORATE OUTREACH AND EDUCATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Show that the Pacific is still ‘developing’ • Identify good examples of co-operation in the Pacific and elsewhere • Build on “good citizenship” theme • Identify ways in which conservation benefits business directly • Concentrate on improved public image • Many corporations are actually interested in the environment • Demonstrate that corporate efforts in conservation/environment have marketing value <p>LINKING CORPORATIONS AND COMMUNITIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create partnership dialogues • Work with existing community groups, e.g., Rotary, Lions etc • Corporate: foster long-term view as members of a community • Community: increase exposure to corporations • Corporate: increase community dialogue in specific communities <p>SPECIFIC LINKAGES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corporates: “adopt a site”; “adopt a species” • Women in specific communities as “do-ers” 	<p>“BAD” COMPANIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perception of ingrained corruption inhibits donors • Env/Cons organisations don’t want to associate with “dirty” companies, wary of “greenwashing” <p>NAIVE COMPANIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Companies don’t know they can give products and services, not just \$\$ • Poor awareness of in-country companies • Not enough larger companies in the Pacific • Small companies may not be able to do much • Companies don’t have “good citizen” priorities • No perceived tangible benefits to companies • Business is not clear that it can “do” anything <p>COMPETITION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competition with other sectors (e.g., health, sport) • Too many competing “good causes” • Lack of resources • High transaction costs – takes \$ to get \$\$ • Small Pacific Island markets not of great interest to large donors • Corporate headquarters far away from decision makers • Limited market for private sector exposure • Few tax incentives • No link between conservation and income <p>COMMUNICATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor appreciation of what attracts private sector interest • Communicating value: we don’t know how to package our message <p>LOGISTICS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited transport • Small populations, limited expertise • Unwillingness to invest in unstable countries

Key Actions Resulting From the Discussion

- Initiate dialogue with the private sector
 - ✓ Listen to the private sector, understand what they are looking for from partnerships
 - ❖ Kath Means (The Conservation Learning Company) will draft a concept proposal towards holding a workshop)
 - ✓ Define what we are selling, perhaps through hiring a marketing consultant
 - ✓ Reinforce that in-kind contributions are often just as valuable as \$\$
 - ✓ Develop small-scale models for corporate sponsorship at community or national levels
 - ❖ Francois Martel (SPREP) will work on developing a pilot model
 - ✓ Creating links between corporates and conservation effects or projects, e.g., whale watching in Tonga brings in US1.5 million annually in tourism benefits. This could be developed, linked with a company and consolidated as an alternative to resumption of commercial whaling
 - ❖ Andrew Wright (SPREP International Waters project) will keep RT members informed of his progress on gaining corporate support for his project
 - ❖ James Compton (TRAFFIC Oceania) will keep RT members informed of progress with corporate sponsorship towards raising awareness of illegal and unsustainable souvenir trade in the region.
- Lobby business sector to change business practices for its own sustainability and financial viability
- Raise corporate awareness of how their participation in the overall process of conservation can be of value
- Create publicity campaign for existing good corporations: encourage existing companies' with further support as well as others to "join the team"
- Develop specific, targeted messages to increase the "sale" of conservation concepts to business
 - ✓ e.g., "Pure Pacific"; the Pacific Ocean as a shared resource
- Lobby legislators on the conservation benefits of tax incentives
- Negotiate access to donor meetings to increase profile of Pacific issues
 - ✓ e.g., MacArthur, Packard, Sloane foundations
- Examine private individuals, wills, behests
- Analyse positive and negative lessons learned in dealing with private sector in sponsorship/partnership
- Add to Cedric Schuster's existing matrix on private sector experiences and connections *CS to act as focal point for this?
- Create mechanisms for collecting small donations
- Target expat communities of Pacific islanders, in addition to in-country efforts to fundraise in small packages

7. Free Form Roundtabling

7.1 *Sustainability*

(?Drew W/Audrey D?*)*

7.2 *Conservation Programmes in Civil Conflict*

Main Issues/Problems/Constraints

- Bilateral/political issues and problems related to being able to give aid through governments and the related need for rewiring and flexibility
- Freezing of multilateral funds to areas of conflict. Issues of programme adjustment/modification (prior, during, and after conflict)
- Shift of donor focus away from “environmentally friendly/conscious” traditional donors to “environmentally unfriendly” donors (China, Taiwan, Malaysia).
- Changes of government/leaders leading to changes or inconsistency of policy which could lead to both negative (opportunistic resource rushes) or positive (opportunities to improve regulation, enforcement, etc.) changes in ability to implement conservation programs
- Total disillusionment in central governments and proliferation in regional landowner based groups
- Breakdown in nation-state framework and emergence of “independence/succession movements”
- Breakdown in coordination and cooperation between NGOs
- Increased dependence on local conservation personnel
- Loss of major research infrastructure (IMR-USP, ICLARM)
- Selling off of resources/licences by landowners/government to generate income (e.g., from exploitation of reefs, fish, forests)
- Loss of cash incomes, tourism, mining, government jobs, etc.
- Communities with lower incomes, unemployment, breakdown in enforcement, etc., as leading to overuse or “looting” of natural resources (e.g., return to village and subsistence livelihoods)
- Impact of refugees on ecosystems/food supply/local resources
- Destruction/looting of gardens, wild land resources by warring parties, soldiers, guerillas, escapees, etc.
- Problem of wellbeing of conservation workers, personal safety and job security (both local and expatriate)
- Problems of logistics and communication for support service/NGOs/aid agencies for conservation initiatives

Actions

- | |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redirect aid through channels that can help local communities/conservation initiatives • Link resumption/level of aid with curtailment of environmentally unsustainable activities that may be related to conflict and unrest • Utilise existing publications and lessons learned on dealing with conflict in other areas of the world (Tim Resch) |
|--|

- Use lessons learned from natural disasters to prepare to address impacts of conflict on conservation
- Provide communication links to outside to conservation leaders/communities under siege
- Offer informed advice on sustainable options for resource harvest, etc. in times of conflict, instead of merely criticising
- Increase focus on working through and empowering local communities to protect/use their resources sustainably and to deal with outside interests who wish to exploit them
- Launch awareness campaigns to support community coherence and maintenance of conservation ethic

7.3 *Communication Strategy*

How to Articulate the Concept of Pure Pacific for Mainstream Consumption and Collaboration

Fivepela gudpela wontok tru bilong Pacific imagined themselves as interested stakeholders to determine what tangible benefits these groups would be looking to receive from the Pure Pacific concept. These sectors were roughly grouped as:

- Private sector
- Government sector
- General public/natives
- Donors/regional organisations/NGOs

Their “responses” represent the reasons why a Pure Pacific brand might be considered a viable option.

Private Sector

- Market leverage
- Improved corporate image
- Financial benefits, e.g., taxation
- Secure employee base
- Resource/product security
- Niche differentiation

Government Sector

- Inclusiveness, regional leverage
- Credibility
- Co-operative approach to tourism and trade
- Differentiation within the Pacific family
- Economies of scale
- Promotion of cross-sectoral integration
- Affiliation

General Public/Natives

- Resource security/social security
- Market entry
- Sustainability in resource production
- Linkage; sense of belonging or place
- Collective ownership
- Question: does the village/community level need a certain level of “Pure Pacific” conceptual framework to give them the buy-in to make informed decisions?

Donors/Regional Organisations/NGOs

- Fulfillment of mission statements and organisational goals
- Be part of the team, benefit from others’ initiatives
- Increased recognition and profile
- Political dividends
- Economies of scale

What Does the Pure Pacific “Brand” Represent?

A set of ethical values that embraces culture, the environment, and responsible membership in the Pacific community

How Will This Mainstream Process be Taken Forward?

- Develop a strategic plan to define Pure Pacific
- Develop a business plan to operationalise the initiative
- Create a marketing vehicle
- Develop an accreditation scheme
 - ✓ Trevor Ward suggested sharing his lessons learned from his current eco-labelling work
- Select and secure visionary focal people to drive the process
 - ✓ Taholo Kami is already working on the concept; James Compton from TRAFFIC has agreed to be a collaborator on both the articulation of the concept and highlighting the wildlife trade and associated regulatory issues
- Actively sell the process

7.4 *Making the Case for Pacific Conservation*

Why Should Pacific Islands Conservation be Competitive for Donor Resources?

- Relative to need, opportunity, and threat of the rest of the world’s environmental and other challenges, the Pacific Islands conservation community believes the allocation of donor (governmental bilateral and multi-lateral and private sectors – NGO, Foundation, and corporate) resources has been skewed away from the Pacific islands. We believe the case exists but has been inadequately articulated and communicated.
- Subsequent to the Sixth Roundtable, WG will elaborate on the following:
 - ✓ Biodiversity Hotspot

- ❖ Marine and terrestrial uniqueness and richness
- ❖ Threats of invasive species, development for terrestrial resources
- ❖ Threats of global climate change (sea level and temperature and climatic extremes) and destructive and unsustainable fishing practices for marine resources
- ❖ Low population but high poverty rates highly dependent on vulnerable natural resources
- ❖ Strong regional organisations and history of effective collaboration
- ❖ Educated and committed conservation community is small but effective
- ❖ Geopolitical importance of 22 nation states and territories banding together
- ❖ Traditional resource use systems remain significant and effective, and provide foundation for extension
- ❖ Limited donor activities have generated significant success and results
- ❖ Protection/prevention is less expensive and more effective than rehabilitation and restoration

Actions

- | |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop Pacific case (<i>Trevor, Randy, Lu, Ken, Tim, Peter H</i>) |
|--|

Day 3, 9 November

8. Update on Tasks from Roundtable IV

Audrey Newman led the meeting through the list of tasks volunteered at the end of RT. The list was up-dated and forms the basis of the Summary Actions presented as Part II of this report.

9. 7th Pacific Islands Conference Update

Sam Sesega up-dated the meeting on developments in respect of the proposed 7th Pacific Islands Conference on Nature Conservation and Protected Areas. Due to the continuing uncertain situation in the Solomon Islands, the offer of the Cook Islands to be alternate host has been accepted by the Director of SPREP. As there now remains insufficient time to fundraise and plan for a conference in 2001, it has been postponed until late 2002.

Actions

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|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPREP to formally announce the new date and venue soon (<i>Sam</i>) • Plan for other sector attendance to reinforce the mainstreaming theme, especially finance and planning agencies as well as private sector (<i>Conference Working Group</i>) • Look into planning special sessions to assist ease of funding for additional participants (<i>Ken and Sam</i>) • Explore financing options (<i>Peter H, Peter T, and Sam</i>) |
|--|

10. Taking Stock of the Roundtable

10.1 About the Roundtable Working Group *(Audrey Newman)*

RT Working Group Activities

- Monitoring RT & AS indicators
- Defacto Organizing Committee
 - ✓ Plan RT Agenda
 - ✓ Continuity between RTs
 - ✓ Maintain momentum; follow-up w/ WGs
 - ✓ Support Sam as AS Coordinator

What Does it Take to be a RTWG Member?

- The Perfect RTWG Member:
 - ✓ Voted “5” on Peter’s polls
 - ✓ Independently wealthy OR
 - ✓ Has no real job responsibilities OR
 - ✓ Loves to work nites and weekends
 - ✓ Rereads the AS for fun
- The Near-Perfect RTWG Member:
 - ✓ Individual and organization commitment
 - ✓ Continuity until next Pacific Is Conference
 - ✓ Pay own way (if at all possible)
 - ✓ Signed on to AS (highly desirable)

Who is on the RTWG?

- Sam (AS Coordinator)
- Audrey (Current Chair)
- Roger (Past Host)
- Peter A & Audrey D (Facilitators)
- Next Host?
- Joe
- Cedric
- Lost two members (Sue and Peter H.)

Are RTWG Membership and Meetings Open or Closed?

- Open at RT meetings
 - ✓ Meets before and after RT
- Meetings and conference calls between RTs, closed
- Host and WG Chair have discretion on conference calls
- WG Chair can close membership to keep group effective (8-10)
- Rotate at 7th PI Conference

Choosing the Next Roundtable Host

- Purpose of Alternating Hosts
 - ✓ Share the load among RT orgs & constituencies (IGO, NGO, Donor)

- ✓ Move location around
 - ❖ PICs strongly preferred
 - ❖ Must be in Oceania
- ✓ Increase buy-in from key constituency
- Requirements for Hosting
 - ✓ Committed individual and organization
 - ✓ Signed on to AS (highly desirable)

Do You Want to Host the Roundtable?

- What it Takes
 - ✓ Active RT member (2+ meetings)
 - ✓ Commitment from organisation
 - ✓ Staff support (full punchlist available from RT4)
 - ✓ Can cover modest budget
 - ✓ venue, meals, reception
 - ✓ Facilitator fees & travel support (highly desirable)
- SPREP is standing back-up

10.2 Expectations

- Knowing others in the field, communicating, networking, sharing information
- Seeing more collaboration amongst regional organisations, bringing them closer, more often
- Opportunity to have both a top-down and bottom-up approach from donors' perspective
- Process involves personal and interpersonal relationships
- Strengthen relationships amongst regional bodies and others including NGOs, donors
- RT process started new era of cooperation beyond the rhetoric and breaking the mold of projectisation
- "Talking" to others, knowing what others were doing, to avoid duplication, targeting expertise to be more effective
- "Greedy" - looked for others to help get projects done in addition to collaboration. Everyone would benefit from others experience that might not happen
- Following Pohnpei expectation of continuity, which didn't happen
- As newcomer, expected more to learn who is doing what rather than a framework for cooperation
- Not really taking into account what's happening at the national level

10.3 Evaluation Feedback (Audrey Newman)

- An evaluation questionnaire was sent out to all participants prior to RT5. The key points below were gleaned from the results. (Full summary and survey results are available on request from dshanefelter@tnc.org.)

- Returning RT members found the *Action Strategy* & RT meetings useful or very useful (ave = 8.0 for both questions); the usefulness to new participants was lower and more mixed (ave = 5 for both questions). Comments focused on the value of the *AS* as a guide for planning and priority setting. Comments on the RT's usefulness focused on networking, promoting collaboration and getting new ideas, partners or assistance to help with important work.
- Almost all participants commented on the potential usefulness of the *Inventory*, but many felt it could be more useful (ave 5.1; returning 6.4; new 3.6). Prompt updating, wider access and making it easier to “digest” were suggested.
- In meeting its mandate, the RT got highest marks for fostering collaboration among regional and international organizations (ave 6.7; 14 of 16 responding ranked this moderately or very successful). Individuals cited specific examples, and many suggested the RT could do even more. Suggestions included more work on implementation of projects; using more Working Groups; achieving more consistent follow-up action; and clarifying the RT's relationship with other regional collaborating mechanisms (e.g. CROP and International Waters-GEF).
- The RT was considered somewhat successful at recruiting new partners for Pacific Island conservation (ave 5.8; returning 7.1; new 4.0)
- To date, the RT has been least successful in “providing feedback on the effectiveness of conservation programs through monitoring and evaluation” (ave 3.9; returning 3.8; new 4.0). Many participants were not aware of the RT's work on monitoring. Others felt it was going very slowly.
- Opinions differed widely on the RT's success in identifying critical gaps in regional conservation activities (ave 6.3; returning 7.0; new 5.2). Most comments indicated this would benefit from more attention.
- From a cost-benefit point of view, the RT's accomplishments were considered useful (ave 6.6; returning 7.1; new 5.6). In general, participants felt the cost was low, and benefits “far outweigh” the cost of not having one.
- There was no strong support for the Roundtable to cease operations after the 7th Pacific Island conference (ave 2.0; returning 1.4; new 2.9). Comments recognized progress to date and the need for a regional coordinating mechanism. Many encouraged the RT to build on this and continue to improve its process and effectiveness.
- Interest in leadership of the RT was very high, with ten participants saying they would be very willing and able to take a leadership role if the Roundtable continued (ave 7.6; returning 8.4; new 6.8).
- For all questions, regional organization representatives responded most positively. Responses from donor and NGO representatives were similar on all questions, except three -- usefulness of the *Inventory*, fostering collaboration, and identifying critical gaps. In these three areas, the average of donor responses was notably lower (donor average 3.0, 4.3 and 4.0, respectively).
- Final comments highlighted the RT's “incredible sense of volunteerism” and “struggle to deliver results”. Suggestions for improvement included “concentrating on a few critical objectives and outputs” and the need to “think strategically about new members” and “better links to countries.”

10.4 *Strengths*

- Great people!
- Great groups
- Hopeful
- Great networking ops
- Hopeful for something good
- People volunteer!
- Getting small groups to do tasks
- Strengthening personal relations, (the Pacific way)
- Meals
- Useful tools (AS, *Inventory*, Matrix)
- Helping region manage – its needs
- Awareness of other people’s activities
- Good representation from donors and developers
- Opportunities for donor shopping
- Continuing learning from others
- Learning from experience of others
- Good way of using project funds
- Reinforcing what we do well
- Timelines for product delivery and bringing things to closure
- Wider ownership of the process
- Working Groups
- Meeting amazing people
- Learning other points of views on problems and issues
- Can share new ideas and take them to next level
- Attractive forum to brainstorm solutions
- Opportunities to get “buy in” to AS
- Identifying biggest challenges and breaking them down to small steps
- Wider ownership of AS
- Great way to focus
- Open, not a closed group. New facts can come in and add value
- Still an experiment, evolving, dynamic
- Its been “reflective”
- More you put in, more you get out

10.5 *Weaknesses*

- Follow up group is “thin” on the ground
- Inadequate presence of other donors
- No further support for SPBCP
- Time taken to get mechanism and operating procedures moving
- Maintaining momentum between meetings
- Links between people and organisations not as strong as it should be
- Lack of authority to comment

- Lack of institutional memory, continuities between meetings, between WGs and WGs, and WGs and meetings
- Not enough awareness/advertising of RT beyond RT members
- Lack of Pacific island people
- Delay time of getting new members into the swing; learning curve; “ownership curve”
- Hard for groups with small numbers of people; need to bring more people to be in WGs
- Lack of creating participation of others. Not using our knowledge and networks
- Take on too much; more than we can deliver
- *Inventory* doesn't have enough nil level activities
- Too few donors
- AS is not perfect but drives a lot of our work
- Unclear process entry for new folks; perception of “insiders” and “old guard”
- Meetings not best way to find out what's going on
- Keeping tabs of AS. and collaborations between donors/ngos don't fit that well together
- Not capturing range of NGO activity in region
- Access to meeting. Tends to be weighted with location of meeting
- Regional focus makes us more white than Pacific Islander
- Disconnection between national and regional. Lack of collaboration between local and regional NGOs
- Success of RT may weaken/disempower regional organisations to do their tasks
- Lack of communication about RT process, history
- Still not clear on who is doing what
- *Inventory* not revisited at meetings, not requirement of RT
- Participants based on mandate
- Need to communicate RT process better
- Not enough national input
- No *Inventory* of people with organization expertise

10.6 *Ideas for Change*

- Need to ensure the torch is passed around, carrying on the purpose of RT101 – processes and tools (body, systems)
- Dialogue window to be earmarked in RT programme for meetings
- Working groups need to be more open (because this is where the action is!)
- Better tactical targeting of developers/donors
- Flip the bullseyes
- Tools/processes
- Collaboration on conservation
- Development of an active process for *Inventory*
- Process vs. action networking developers/donors
- Central part of RT should focus on action
- Make use of *Inventory* list – gaps, opportunities new initiatives

- Set-up a forum for using the tools
- Body system to be pre – RT
- Broaden participation
- Change the guidelines or conditions for inclusion/participation in the RT
- Consider ways to include more national level agencies
- Improved Awareness, Information, Flow and Transparency on Origin, Nature, Activities, Progress and Outputs of the RT
- Improved information about arrangements, agenda, etc. for current/future RT and including a written material/available to email:
- How the RT developed and its structure and organisation and procedures
- A summary of progress, state of activities, nature of working groups.
- Recommended that more regular meeting for WGs be required/held in E-groups
- *Action Strategy* Coordinator to produce a 6-monthly newsletter. (WG coordinators required to contribute)
- Need a trimmed-down, more user-friendly, open-access *Inventory* on Conservation Activities. (using open classification) which can be accessed using key words. (this is instead of the more detailed grouping under actions/objectives, etc.).
- Better communication:
 - ✓ Background info. distributed in advance to new members
 - ✓ RT products
 - ✓
 - ✓ Progress of WG work to non-WG members
 - ✓ RT ‘culture’, ways of working
 - ✓ Info. made available on Internet
- Need to make RT more attractive to donors:
 - ✓ RT reports to go back to all donors
 - ✓ Clear mechanism for donors to have focused dialogue on specific issues of interest, lesson learned, etc.
 - ✓ Donors to contribute to the WG agendas
 - ✓ Virtual on-going discussion of WG work
 - ✓ Issues driven vs donor-driven
 - ✓ More RT focus on *Inventory*:
 - ❖ Who’s doing what where
 - ❖ Gaps analyses
- RT agenda to be more focused – few achievable goals
- RT resourcing: RT meetings and Secretariat support
 - ✓ Need \$ to support continuing support between RTs
- Improve working group participation, subject and focus (on conservation) and reporting back to RT (less process talk, more work)
- Clarify purpose and participation rationale for RT. (restate frequently)
- Better communication externally and within RT. organisation.
- Develop incentives for wider donor involvement –
 - ✓ Donor working group
 - ✓ Improve their ‘intelligence’ for internal use

- ✓ Time for donor reporting to RT meetings (describe their programmes in Pacific)
- ✓ Communication with donors between meetings (sec 3)
- Be realistic about “voluntary” label, can under-mine
- ✓ Obligation/link to organisation
- Better orientation for new members
- Better use of brainpower at the RT
- Short bios on participants sent to invitees
- Re-arrange the agenda and put WG’s in the middle
- Update the *Inventory* on day 1
- RT members communicate RT within their organisations
- Designate contact point for RT

11. Roundtable Feedback to the 7th Pacific Islands Conference on Action Strategy and Roundtable

11.1 Weaknesses of Action Strategy

- Add issues that aren’t integrate in plan.
- Planning process more important than docs
- Indicators aren’t really monitorable
- It's actions, not outcomes
- Not perfect – consultation at reg’l level won’t be as effective as consultation at nat’l level – NBSAP can be used to draw from AS
- Whole process of generating AS “planning by committee” tortuous exercise. Lesson is Improving Planning consultative process
- Hard to read, due to layout
- Need mechanism to monitor implementation of AS. Needs to be said, apart from RT
- Can’t scale AS down to nat’l level, may not be necessary.
- IUCN experience – upcl – level of planning and up to organisation and done to negotiate what they can do easier for bilateral to come in
- AS does allow for scaling down – enough of a template to go down but no guidance for specifics
- If PICs come up with NBAPs can they fold-up to AS level
- From start, PICs have taken AS as umbrella – AS used as template/guidance

11.2 Strengths of Action Strategy

- Wider ownership
- Its title as AS rather than A/Plan

11.3 How to Better Use the Action Strategy

- Distribute AS as widely as possible (donors, national, Govs, NGOs, tertiary institutions, libraries) - conscious effort to broaden its distribution and increase availability
- Covering letter explaining the AS and encourage its use

- Urge donors to use AS guideline for prioritising project proposals
- Strengthen link with NBSAP
- Put AS on website with hard copy availability
- Encourage the use of AS in next Strategic Planning for organisations/Donors/NGOs/IGO's
- Each RT member to re-visit AS in context of its own "annual planning process"
 - ✓ check achievements under each AS action
 - ✓ consider additional actions
- RT members write joint funding proposals against specific AS actions
- Identify key catalytic actions within AS for immediate attention/collective action
 - ✓ CA network strengthening
 - ✓ CA managers training
 - ✓ NBSAP program strengthen
 - ✓ Monitoring techniques catalogue
- Ascertain/ensure effectiveness of distribution of AS
- Bring French (and US) territory rep. into RT process
- Greater national level use of AS:
 - ✓ use AS format as basis govt. White paper for NTSSAP
 - ✓ school text
- Link/part of communication strategy – greater use
- To guide donors:
 - ✓ grant allocation decisions
 - ✓ program/project design reference
- To solicit new/augment existing conservation activities
- Bring other key donors into RT process – their use of AS as above
- To leverage outstanding PICs to become signatories to multilateral biodiversity conventions (e.g., RAMSAR – those listed in AS)

11.4 The Roundtable Process

- Ask each national BSAP steering Committees (or the coordinators) to review the AS to report on activities under AS Key Actions
- For each AS objective level, get reports on broad achievements from
 - ✓ NBSAP coordinator
 - ✓ RT
- And get "reviews" from engaged regional sector organisations – SPTO in use and reviews of AS
- Piggyback on other national reporting requirement (Apia Convention, CBD, CSD)
- Piggyback on NBSAP and other national planning process (review process)
- Use RT *Inventory*
- Commit RT members to update *Inventory* entries
- What type of process can be taken to report on AS achievements
- Strengthen whole process
- Query non-RT participants, Governments, NGOs, national communities on use/impact of AS

- AS coordinator to include a newsletter to RT members
- Strengthen the whole process
- Early notification on review of AS – Focal points, etc ...
- Identify other stakeholders that need to be involved in development and implementation of AS
- Use existing mechanisms (e.g., NBSAP team) to review AS and identify national priorities for future AS
- Set up time frame for AS review and development of working papers for future AS
- Highly consultative process (involving as many stakeholders as possible e.g., private sector) in the preparation of the next AS draft
- ✓ linkage with private sector

11.5 *Bits Missing from Action Strategy*

- Monitoring and evaluation and reporting framework (protocol)
- Mitigating private sector
- Nature conservation in the context of the whole environment agenda. Sharing relationships
- Communications strategy
 - ✓ E.g., Procedures, summaries, web availability, audience specific packaging
- Biosafety
- Build/piggy-back on BSAP prices
- RT develop framework for:
 - ✓ National reporting on as progress via bsap network
 - ✓ National ID of key issues now
 - ✓ National ID of means of addressing key issues

11.6 *Potential Uses of 7th Pacific Islands Conference*

- National input
- Key discussion agenda
- Matrix of conventions vs PICs
- More bilateral donors signing on to AS
- List of donors active in region

Day 4, 10 November

12.1 *Roundtable 6*

It was decided that RT6 was desirable earlier in the year in order to attract other donors such as ADB who were finding it hard to meet end of calendar year timing but who had indicated keen interest in becoming engaged in the RT process.

USP volunteered to host RT6 in Suva and WWF Pacific offered assistance. It was left to RTWG to refine dates.

12.2 Review of RT5 Tasks

These were collated and reviewed. The record of current RT tasks is presented as Part II of this record.

12.3 Conclusion of RT5

There being no other business RT5 concluded. The RTWG and Pacific Is Conference WG combined and met immediately following the end of the formal meeting (Minutes available on request).

Attachment 1

**The Fifth Pacific Islands Roundtable for Nature Conservation
Wellington, New Zealand
6-10 November 2000**

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Updated 13 December 2000

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Attachment 3

Fifth Pacific Islands Roundtable for Nature Conservation

6-10 November 2000, Wellington, NZ

*Hosted by the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs***Agenda**

31 October 2000

Meeting Goals

- Explore voluntary actions and partnerships to increase financial sustainability and to address priority conservation issues selected by participants.
- Finalise monitoring methods: confirm protocols, launch baseline studies.
- Prepare feedback to Seventh Pacific Islands Conference on Nature Conservation.

Monday, 6 November 2000

8.30 AM

- **Pre-meeting Working Groups**
 - *Capacity Building Working Group* - Penthouse Room Breakout area
 - *Roundtable Working Group* - The Boardroom
 - *Sites Working Group* - Parkin Room

12 NOON **Lunch**

PM

- **Pre-meeting Working Groups**
 - *Capacity Building Working Group (cont.)* - Penthouse Room Breakout area
 - *Conservation Trust Fund Working Group* - Parkin Room
 - *CA Networks Working Group* - The Boardroom

Tuesday, 7 November 2000

8.30 AM

- **Pre-meeting Working Groups (cont.)**
 - *Pacific Islands Conference Working Group* - Parkin Room
 - *Capacity Building Working Group (cont.)* - Penthouse Room Breakout area
 - *Polling Working Group* - The Boardroom
 - *Other(s)?* - Penthouse Room

12.30 PM **WELCOMES/ OPENING SESSION OF ROUNDTABLE V**1.30 PM **LUNCH**

2.30 PM

- **Orientation**
 - *Roundtable and Action Strategy Review (aka RT 101) (Audrey Newman)*

- *Inventory Update (Sam Sesega)*
- **Reports from the Monitoring Working Groups (Peter Adler and Working Group Panel)**
Kathy Means; Cedric Schuster, WWF South Pacific; Sam Sesega, SPREP; Audrey Newman, TNC

Wednesday, 8 November 2000

8:30 AM

Exploring Voluntary Actions & Partnerships

- **Refining the Roundtable Method (Peter Adler)**
- **Increasing Financial Sustainability**
 - *Private Sector Involvement: The NZ National Parks & Conservation Foundation (Hon. Denis Marshall)*
 - *Report from NBSAP Workshop on Financial Sustainability (Cedric Schuster, Barry Spergel WWF)*
- **Discussion Groups**
 - *Trust Funds (Audrey Newman, facilitator)*
 - *Support from Government & Taxes (Audrey Dropsey, facilitator)*
 - *Private Sector Support (Peter Adler, facilitator)*

12 NOON LUNCH

1 PM

- **Discussion Group Reports**
- **Free Form Roundtabling (Peter Adler)**
Issues identified by participants
- **Roundtabling Group Reports**
- **Monitoring Working Groups – Launching the Baseline**

5 PM MEETING ENDS

7-9 PM

EVENING RECEPTION: TE PAPA, ANGUS ROOMS

Thursday, 9 November 2000

8:30 AM

- **Updates on Tasks from Roundtable IV**
- **7th Pacific Islands Conference Update (Sam Sesega, SPREP)**
- **Feedback to 7th Pacific Islands Conference (Peter Adler & Audrey Dropsey)**
 - *Part 1: Taking Stock of the Roundtable*

12 NOON LUNCH

1 PM

- **Feedback to 7th Pacific Islands Conference (Peter Adler & Audrey Dropsey)**
 - *Part 2: Taking Stock of the Action Strategy*
- **Free Form Roundtabling – Round 2 (Peter Adler, if time permits.)**

5 PM MEETING ENDS

7:30 PM INSPIRED STORIES FROM THE FIELD

Friday, 10 November 2000

8:30 AM

- **Preparing for 7th Pacific Island Conference**
- **Roundtable 6?**
- **Other Business**
- **Review of RT5 Tasks**

12 NOON MEETING ADJOURNS

1 PM

- **Post-Meeting Working Groups**
 - *Roundtable Working Group* - The Boardroom
 - *Pacific Islands Conference* - Parkin Room

Saturday, 11 November 2000

AM

Optional Field Trip -- Department of Conservation: Endangered and Invasive Species Management - Mount Bruce Wildlife Recovery Centre; and Mt Holdsworth track visitor management. Martinborou

Attachment 3

CURRENTLY ACTIVE ROUNDTABLE WORKING GROUPS

27 November 2000

WORKING GROUP	GROUP MEMBERS *
CA Networks Working Group	Sam Sesega – SPREP Audrey Newman – TNC Cedric Schuster – WWF-SPP Drew Wright – SPREP Roger Cornforth – NZODA Sitiveni Halapua – EWC Taholo Kami – SIDSNET USP?
Capacity Building Working Group	Betsy McGean – TNC Audrey Dropsey – SPREP Barbara Kibbe – Packard Foundation Kath Means – WWF-SP Kathy Fry – FSPI Mike Gilbeaux – CCN Nancy Glover – HSCB Ron Savage – Peace Corps Scott Atkinson – WWF-US Steve Nagler – Peace Corps
Communications/Pure Pacific Working Group	Taholo Kami – SPREP Sam Sesega – SPREP See also CA Networks WG
Environmental Education & Awareness Working Group	Francois Martel – SPREP Elspeth Wingham – UNESCO – Apia Randy Thaman – USP/ Lionel Gibson – USP Seema Deo – SPREP
National Working Group	Cedric Schuster – WWF-SPP Sam Sesega – SPREP
Pacific Island Conservation Urgency Documentation	Randy Thaman – USP James Compton – TRAFFIC Kenneth MacKay – CSPODP Lu Eldridge – PSA/BISH Tim Resch – USAID Wren Green – IUCN
Roundtable Working Group	Audrey Newman – TNC Audrey Dropsey – SPREP & Facilitator Cedric Schuster – WWF-SPP David Hulse – WWF-SPP Joe Reti – SPREP Peter Adler – Facilitator Peter Hunnam – IUCN Randy Thaman – USP Roger Cornforth – NZODA Sam Sesega – SPREP Wren Green – IUCN

* Group leaders are listed in bold

