



Oceania Regional Conservation Forum (ORCF)

Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS), Suva - Fiji, 29 July -03 August 2019

Technical Report

The Oceania Regional Conservation Forum provided a platform for members to receive progress reports from the regional office on the implementation of the 2017-2020 programme, updates on IUCN governance issues, implementation of IUCN resolutions and hear first on a number of emerging global issues such as climate change, synthetic biology and IUCN’s collaboration with IPBES.

Members were also able to provide their own stories on the great work they are doing in our concerted efforts towards a just world that values and conserves nature. The Forum also provided members with updates on the 2021-2024 global intersessional programme and the priorities that will help shape the regional implementation plan 2021-2024. It also provided an opportunity for IUCN Members and IUCN Commissions in Oceania to prepare for the IUCN World Conservation Congress in Marseille, France in June 2020.

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Monday 29 July 2019

Pre-Forum Constituency Meetings

Date and Time	Monday 29 July 2019 / 10am to 4pm
Coordinator	Sarah Tawaka, IUCN Oceania Membership Focal Point
Session outline	<p>The regional vice-chairs of the six IUCN commissions, national committees and members met to finalize their briefs for the Oceania RCF. Spaces were allocated for the 6 Commissions, 4 national committees, and 3 sub-regional meetings. Whilst Australian and NZ have established formalised NCs, Fiji members are working towards formalising an IUCN NC after members' agreement, and Palau is exploring the establishment of NC as it has more than three members. For countries that have only one member, they are grouped into sub-regional constituencies. Overall, there were three sub-regional constituency meetings, Melanesia, Polynesia and Micronesia sub-regions. In total, seven Constituency meetings eventuate during the ORCF week;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Pacific Constituency excluding Australia and NZ ii. Melanesian Sub-regional constituency – Solomon, Vanuatu and PNG members iii. Polynesian Sub-regional constituency – Cook Is, Tonga iv. Micronesian Sub-regional constituency – Nauru, Kiribati potential members v. Fiji IUCN National Committee vi. Palau members – Potential IUCN NC Palau vii. WCPA meeting
Summary of discussions	<p>In the Pacific Constituency, discussions revolved around the current term for regional councillor Ana Tiira and the need to nominate another from the Pacific region for endorsement in the upcoming WCC. It was stated that both Melanesia and Polynesia have been represented in the IUCN Council, with the exception of Micronesia. Members advised the Micronesian members to consider nominating for further discussion by the group on line and before the week of the ORCF concludes. The Melanesian sub-regional constituency meeting's three main key points of the discussion are; more attention on certain ecosystems, specifically on biodiversity and good governance, more research and local conservation actions for species, and more awareness. Secondly, communication and the espousing of local knowledge in biodiversity, species survival and conservation. Lastly is the need to identify living human treasurers, who have acquired local traditional knowledge overtime to help species identification and conservation. The Micronesian sub-regional constituency discussion focussed more around draft programme of work, membership report and communication and information dissemination to members. Additionally, there were discussions on voting systems and systems update, and focal points. There was discussion of a Micronesian representative in the IUCN Council and will discuss with Palau on who to nominate. The dialogue in the Fiji National Committee focussed on National and regional research priorities, programme of work 2021 – 2024, nomination of Regional Councillor, WCC motions and event from Oceania, and Hawaii-Pacific Pavilion. In the Palau IUCN members' meeting conversation commenced with an update of activities, which includes a current proposal for National Marine Sanctuary with CI as IA. Stated that Palau is trying to move their focus from site specifics to holistic approach. There were discussion on member recruitment from Palau and concerns surrounding becoming IUCN members.</p>
Key Concerns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Voting rights and information flow to members. - Communication and dissemination of information from Secretariat to members.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information provided to members for voting are so much, lengthy and comprehensive that sometimes complicates the process. - Issues concerning membership criteria etc. need to encourage more members from the region. - Inclusion of smaller NGOs as IUCN members. - Information received from IUCN are not user friendly. - More knowledge on voting processes. - More information on constituency meetings for members to prepare. - High membership costs/dues for IPOs. - Gap between pledges and agenda of the 2015 and the 2019 ORCF, would like to have a dedicated session on the issues. - Data gaps and the need to work collaboratively in the region noting the limited funding and the amount of work required in conservation in the region. - The need to identify regional Focal points and champions for each priority areas at WCC. - Need to involve youth groups. - Non-sharing of knowledge between generations.
Proposed Outcomes of Meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Involve local scientists and espouse local and traditional knowledge into conservation. - Create network of graduates in the region and between countries, and encourage open communication. - Relook and contribute to the Membership strategy currently reviewed. - MFP to draft a member report template to forwarded to members for reporting annually. - IUCN list of members to be circulated including Focal point contacts. - CiviCrm portal presentation. - Micronesia region to submit name as nominee for regional councillor, and Palau willing to submit at least two names of female candidates. - Fiji to propose a regional position paper to indicate support for a regional and international research framework to identify research priorities for the region.
Conclusions and Recommendations	<p>Most of the concerns reflected and articulated by members can be further clustered into governance, communication and membership issues. With the current review of the membership strategy, some of the issues stated could be addressed through the finalisation of the membership strategy and current on-going governance reforms programs implemented at HQ and throughout the Union. Additionally, regional MFP and members can address some of the general concerns highlighted above through strengthening administrative and communication process.</p>

Traditional Ceremonies of Welcome

Date and Time	Monday 29 July 2019 / 5:00pm-6:00pm
Event Coordinator	Mr. Ifereimi Dau, IUCN Oceania
Summary	<p>Like the Pacific Ocean, tradition and culture play a very prominent role in the lives of the Pacific people. It is the magimagi¹ that binds them to their Moana and qele, their lotu and ohana². It weaves its influence into every aspect of daily life and has imbedded in their elders the wisdom of custodianship and of sustainable harvest. In keeping with this tradition, the Oceania Regional Office traditionally welcomed all members to the forum. This was held at the PIFS rara (green) in the tent provided for this occasion. The Fijian ceremonies of welcome were performed by a local village group.</p>

¹ Sinew. Rope made from coconut fibre

² Moana is ocean, qele is land, lotu is faith and ohana is family

Cocktail for Nature Hosted by the Government of Fiji

Date and Time	Monday 29 July 2019 / 6:00pm-8:00pm
	The IUCN Oceania regional office is hosted by the Government of Fiji (GOF) through the Department of Environment, under a host country agreement. The cocktail for nature was hosted by the Minister for Waterways and Environment at the PIFS Fale
Event coordinator & MC	Government of Fiji , Department of Environment
Programme	06:00pm Welcome and acknowledgement by IUCN RPC 06:15pm Introduction of Chief Guest by IUCN (Mere) and statement by Minister for Environment and Waterways 06:45pm Explanation by IUCN (Eveli) WRT photo/essay comp and presentation of prizes/ photo op with Hon Minister 07:15pm. Introduction (by Etika/Amanda SPREP) and brief slide show by SPREP on the 10th Nature Conference 2 x PIRT membership signing ceremony (coordinated by Amanda) SPREP/IUCN MOU signing ceremony (coordinated by Maria & Amanda) 8pm Vote of thanks by IUCN (Varea)

Tuesday 30 July 2019

Official Opening

Date and Time	Tuesday 30 July 2019 / 09:00 – 10:00am
Event Coordinator	Sarah Tawaka, Membership Focal Point, IUCN Oceania
	<p>The Oceania Regional Conservation Forum (ORCF) was officially opened in the following sequence. (Lali beat)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All seated and welcome by the Regional Director - Opening Prayer by Rev James Bhagwan - Garlanding of VIPs – Acting DG, Fiji Minister for Environment & Waterways, French Ambassador and nominated regional councillor - Introduction of the Fiji Minister for Environment & Waterways by Ms. Maria Muavesi - Welcome Address by the Fiji Minister for Environment & Waterways - Introduction of the French Ambassador to Fiji by Mili - Remarks by the French Ambassador - Introduction of the Acting DG by Ms. Jignasha Hansji - Opening Address by the Acting DG - Questions and introductions - Vote of thanks by the nominated state member (AC IUCN) - Group photo

Organization of the Forum

Date and Time	Tuesday 30 July 2019 / 10:30 – 10:45am
Session Chair:	IUCN Councillor Ms. Anna Tiraa
Presenter	IUCN ORO Mason Smith Regional Director
Rapporteur	Evia Tavanavanua
	Brief session to explain and endorse the agenda and the organizational arrangement for the meeting. Members were presented the outline of the Regional Conservation Forum agenda, the format and expected outcomes of the meeting.

Session 1: One Programme Update

Date and Time	Tuesday 30 July 2019 / 10:45am– 1:00pm
Session Chair	IUCN Councillor Mr Andrew Bignell
Presenters	Various
Rapporteur	Kate Davey, Chinnamma Reddy and John Kaitu'u
Session Outline	<p>This session was designed to lay the foundation for discussions in the sessions to follow. Delegates heard from the commissions and national committees who presented and profiled the work they have undertaken in their respective areas of expertise and focus. The objective of this session was to encourage greater collaboration across the regional office, the commissions and Oceania members - the One Programme approach. Presenters included representatives from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP) - World Commission Environmental Law (WCEL) - Species Survival Commission (SSC) - Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM) - World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) - Commission on Education and Communication (CEC) - New Zealand Committee of IUCN and Australian Committee of IUCN (ACIUCN) - Palau National Committee and - Fiji National Committee <p>To round of this session, delegates heard from the IUCN Regional Director, Mason Smith on the journey of the IUCN Oceania Regional Office over the past three years, including highlighting achievements, on-going programmes, challenges and the aspiration of the organization as it prepares for the intercessional programme for the next four years.</p>
Session summary notes	<p>IUCN Oceania Regional Counsellor, Mr. Andrew Bignell highlighted the importance to reflect on the region's achievements to plan the way forward by building on our strengths.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is greater need for members from the Pacific Island Countries in the Commissions - critically important in the region is EIA at local and national level. - Another major concern raised by the Ms. Nunia Moko, Species Survival Commission representative is that the work on conservation is not well communicated in Oceania; most are data deficient and wealth of traditional knowledge in the Pacific needs to married with modern scientific knowledge to get positive outcomes for species. - Prof. Randy Thaman commented on the need to develop emphasise in taxonomy, Love and know nature -this is globally acknowledged as a big issue. - The work of the Commissions all overlap, which is the success of IUCN. - The establishing of National Committees strengthened the work with members and conservation partners, engaging widely on issues of future wellbeing.

	This session ended with a presentation from the IUCN Oceania Regional Director (RD) on the journey of the IUCN Oceania Regional Office over the past three years. The RD highlighted achievements on-going programmes, challenges and the aspiration of the organisation as it prepares for the intercessional programme for the next four years.
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Lunch time side events

Date and Time	Tuesday 30 July 2019 / 1-2:30pm
Topic	BIOPAMA tools and activities for improved protected area management
Event type	Series of presentations followed by a talanoa style feedback session
Event Coordinator	Protected Areas Programme, IUCN Oceania Regional Office

Date and Time	Tuesday 30 July 2019 / 1-2:30pm
Topic	Biosecurity initiatives and new technologies for IUCN priorities in the Pacific.
Event type	Presentation and Informal Discussion
Event Coordinator	Ben Hoffmann, CSIRO

Date and Time	Tuesday 30 July 2019 / 1-2:30pm
Topic	How to design and verify Nature-based Solutions
Event type	Workshop
Event Coordinator	Radhika Murti, Global Ecosystem Management Programme, IUCN

Session 2A: IPBES Session

Date and Time	Tuesday 30 July 2019 / 2:30pm – 4:00pm
Session Chair	IUCN Councillor Mr Peter Cochrane
Presenters	Flore Lafaye de Micheaux, IPBES Programme officer, Science and Knowledge Unit, IUCN Patricia Milostavich, Chapter Lead Author for the IPBES Global Assessment (chapter 3) and International project officer, Australian Institute of Marine Science. Hien Ngo, Head of the Global Assessment Technical Support Unit, IPBES Secretariat
Rapporteurs	
Session outline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction to IPBES (video) - Context and outcomes of the IUCN-IPBES strategic partnership - Presentation Global Assessment - Q & A - Panel discussion: Engaging Oceania region in IPBES processes: why and how? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Panel Moderator: Leanne Fernandes, Marine Programme Coordinator, Oceania Region Office, IUCN Secretariat o Panel Members: Peter Bellingham, Researcher, Landcare Research, New Zealand, Teina Mackenzie, President Te Ipukarea Society, Cook Islands, Marika Tuiwawa, Researcher, Institute of Applied Science, University of South Pacific

	<p>The session was designed to provide all members with an update on the interactions between IUCN and the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) pursuant to Resolutions WCC_2012_RES 117 and WCC_2012_RES 118.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How can members use this platform to engage and be involved in science and policy at the regional and international level? - What are the benefits of this engagement to Members and how they should be engaged?
Session Summary notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A few key points for discussion during this session were on the relationship between IUCN and IPBES, noting the partnership is complementary. - One thing that was missing in the Global Assessment was the Building of synergies between local knowledge and the science. - Assessment needs to better reflect regional contexts (including Indigenous and local knowledge and expertise). - There is a need for IPBES to engage more closely with the regional organisations. - The biggest obstacle is the loss of Indigenous local knowledge partly because of inappropriate education systems etc. - One of the biggest weakness is how do we engage the local communities. - Keystone species look at the loss of local numbers in the region instead of focus on the red list species alone.

Session 2B: Constituency Updates

Date and Time	Tuesday 30 July 2019 / 4:00pm – 5:30pm
Session Chair	IUCN Regional Councillor Ms. Anna Tiraa Presenter: Rapporteurs:
Presenters	Sarah Tawaka, Membership Focal Point, IUCN ORO
Rapporteurs	Seruwaia Qimaqima, Ananta Singh
Session outline	<p>The Oceania Membership Focal Point provided an update on the status of the regional membership of IUCN including its Commissions. Topics included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Members' feedback on version 1.0 of the Membership Strategy – presentation of version 2.0 - Update on IUCN membership including new applications from the region, national and regional committees, and membership dues - Update on Commission Membership
Session summary	<p>Challenges faced</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recruitment & retaining members, a few withdrawals & suspensions, biggest challenge: how to recruit and entice them to remain members - Membership dues – follow up with members who haven't cleared their membership fees, more than 40 have paid - Capacity – interests from a lot of orgs to be a member but capacity is not there to align with iucn vision and mission & funding - Engagement – how often engagement is done - Value – value of becoming a member with IUCN - Geographical <p>Recruitment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What is needed and advise by members for strategies useful to retain members - Need to get feedback from current members for IUCN SC's - Membership trends - Spike from 2000 to 2015 – National NGOs – engage more state members for more political alignment on what is advocated (convening's) <p>Membership Dues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Four members suspended, two members in rescinded list and two not in order. - IUCN membership – global members (54) relative to 1080 globally – state members, international NGO's, members

	<p>Commissions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1200 commission members in Oceania region, - Oceania members- Australia 29, Cook Islands , 1 , Fiji 3, 7 NZ Niue 1, Nauru 1, Palau 4, 1 Solomon, Tonga, PNG, French Polynesia, Samoa <p>Potential members</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - interest from members – 3 parties application has been submitted , 6 still in process, - Oceania regional committee – 2 Australia and NZ, Fiji members <p>Questions & Comments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Status of French territories – operational members but status they remain with European region and is difficult to get around but interactions have started - National committees – policies if IUCN has 4 or more members - Definition of suspended – rescinded or on the verge/voting rights - Not in order – over dues more than two or three years but still have rights, after two years a member is rescinded due to overdue payments, (after one year of not paying membership fees. Based on Article 13. To be in order with 2018 dues to be able to submit a motion and for sponsorship for WCC. Fees to be paid a year before the WCC.
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Session 2C: Day's Wrap Up

Date and Time	Tuesday 30 July 2019 / 5:30pm-5:40pm
Session outline	Summary of the days proceedings and an overview of the following day's programme presented to delegates
Presenters	Rapporteurs

Side Event: Social Dimensions, Governance and Wellbeing in Natural Resource conservation and Management

Date and Time	Tuesday 30 July 2019 / 6:00pm-7:30pm
Topic	Social Dimensions, Governance and Wellbeing in Natural Resource Conservation and Management
Event type	Workshop and informal discussions
Event Coordinator	Leah Scherl, CEESP

Wednesday 31 July 2019

Day's Opening Session

Date and Time	Wednesday 31 July 2019 / 09:00 – 10:00am
Session Outline	Day's Opening Session <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Call to order/prayer (Micronesia representative) - Recap previous day's proceedings – rapporteurs - Empowered voices – statement by the nominated young eco-champion
Chair	IUCN Regional Councillor Ms. Ana Tiraa.
Presenter	Ms. Annmary Vikatoria Raduva, an advocate, influencer, eco hero champion and founder of "Young Eco-Champs Fiji", a network of young children under the age of 18, dedicated to healing our deteriorating planet through advocacy, campaigns, action and sustainable practices. At 14 years of age, Ms. Raduva raised issues regarding the releasing of balloons and its harmful impacts towards our environment, oceans and our ecosystem.

Session 3A: IUCN towards 2024 and Beyond

Date and Time	Wednesday 31 July 2019 / 10:30am – 11:00am
Session Chair	IUCN Regional Councillor Ms. Ana Tiraa
Presenters	IUCN Acting Director General, Grethel Aguilar Rojas
Rapporteurs	Ken Kassem
Session outline	Members and Commission members heard from the IUCN Acting Director General (TBC), on IUCN's vision going forward to 2024 and beyond and the building blocks for the 2021-2024 Intersession Programme. What this means for IUCN Oceania and how Membership can be engaged to realize this vision. The Acting Director General also briefed the Membership on the preparations for the WCC in Marseille, France in June 2020, the CBD COP15 in Beijing in November 2020 and the next steps in influencing the post 2020 Framework10 plus the 2030 SDGs
Session summary notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IUCN works for nature AND people. - Equitable governance with people is now at the heart of IUCN. - Indigenous people and knowledge are key focus - IUCN membership is growing and need to make some effort in retaining state members. - Natural resources are the key to achieving all the SDGs. - Marseille is the chance to influence the CBD in Kunming later in the year - To 2030: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o IUCN must be delivering on SDGs o Need a biodiversity 'Celsius scale' – need bold, ambitious targets o Must be a union that tackles global challenges

Session 3B: IUCN Programme 2021-2024

Date and Time	Wednesday 31 July 2019 / 11:00am-11:30am
Session Chair	IUCN Regional Councillor Mr. Peter Cochrane
Presenters	Andrew Foran, Regional Programme Coordinator, IUCN Oceania
Rapporteurs	Ken Kassem

Session outline	This session focused on explaining and understanding the draft global programme 2021-2024.
Session summary notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Brief overview of the draft IUCN Programme 2012-2024. - noted the point of the upcoming feedback sessions are an opportunity to hear our members views on the priorities for input into the draft program, in particular key threats and opportunities. - noted there are many opportunities to provide feedback on the draft programme like online discussions and by contacting commission heads - The aim of discussions on this week of the forum is to work out how best to contextualize the programme for the region. - Aiming for a revised draft programme by February 2020, ready for endorsement at the WCC 2020.

Session 3C: IUCN Oceania Strategic Plan – Priorities

Date and Time	Wednesday 31 July 2019 / 11:30pm-12:00pm
Session Chair	IUCN Councillor Mr. Andrew Bignell
Presenters	Ms. Aban Marker Kabraji, Hub Director Asia-Oceania
Rapporteurs	Clea Farrow, Fipe Tuitubou
Session outline	Provide a strategic overview of the common strategic issues of the Asia Pacific region and potential areas of partnerships between Asia and the Pacific.
Session summary notes	<p>Ms. Aban Marker Kabraji, Hub Director Asia-Oceania, gave a strategic overview of the common strategic issues of the Asia Pacific region.</p> <p>Both regions are vast, with enormous impact and share many common issues, such as plastic pollution and mangrove degradation.</p> <p>She noted the enormous impact that small island states are having on the climate change debate and noted the leadership of Fiji and Ambassador Thomson in particular. Ms. Kabraji noted that 40% of income for the work of the Asia office comes from the private sector and this could be an area where ARO could further support ORO.</p>

Session 3D: Synthetic Biology

Date and Time	Wednesday 31 July 2019 / 12:00pm-1:00pm
Session Chair	Andrew Bignell
Presenters	Peter Cochrane
Rapporteurs	Clea Farrow and Fipe Tuitubou
Session outline	Provide members with an overview of Synthetic Biology and the ongoing IUCN policy development process stemming from Resolution WCC_2016_RES 086.
Session summary notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - what if you could produce leather, milk and beef without cows? - Humans have been exploring and manipulating biology forever. - This is a controversial subject. - We have been asking, what are the implications for conservation? - A taskforce was formed to investigate this and the report has been peer-reviewed and finalized in May. - There are positives and negative impacts. - Synthetic Biology provides new tools, which we need but we should proceed with caution.

Lunch time side events

Date and Time	Wednesday 31 July 2019 / 1-2:30pm
Topic	Reweaving the Ecological Mat – bringing the faith based perspective into conservation
Event type	Panel discussion mixed with storytelling/artistic/ exhibition
Event Coordinator	Theresa Fox, Pacific Theological College

Date and Time	Wednesday 31 July 2019 / 1-2:30pm
Topic	Risk assessments inform management practices: how to use the Red List of Ecosystems
Event type	Workshop
Event Coordinator	Radhika Murti, Global Ecosystem Management Programme, IUCN Global

Date and Time	Wednesday 31 July 2019 / 1-2:30pm
Topic	Training issues and needs in protected areas in the Pacific
Event type	Presentation followed by informal discussion
Event Coordinator	Doug Humann, PALRC

Session 4A: Members Reports

Date and Time	Wednesday 31 July 2019 / 2:30pm-3:30pm
Session Chair	IUCN Regional councillor Ms. Ana Tiraa
Presenters	Various
Rapporteurs	Varea Romanu, Evia Tavanavanua
Session outline	Members provide a brief update on the work they are doing in the region.
Session summary	<p>Samoa</p> <p><u>Policy and Legislative frameworks</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Samoa Oceans Strategy (SOS) Developing stage -Plastic Waste Ban is being implemented in phases. First phase is underway. This was seen in Pacific Games -Endorsed CBD report -Drafted an Environment and Conservation Bill -Endangered Species bill in process <p><u>Species and Ecosystems</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Working with NGOs, communities and Civil Society's -Manumea -National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan has been endorsed <p><u>Protected Areas</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Safe waters for sharks and rays (Bans) -All the work done on species and conservation has been supported by GEF, GCF - Mangroves and Fish reserves -Building Awareness with pamphlets and billboards <p>Tonga</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -NDC-Tonga committed to double their SMAs by 2030 and this target has already been achieved. - Committed to 30% MPA within their EEZ by 2030 -Sustainable management of Forests and Marine Areas

-Currently have 46 Special Managed Areas (SMA) which will increase to 60 next year
Tonga supports in general the draft programme
Tonga Priorities for 2020-2024
-Marine Spatial Planning
-Addressing Land based pollution and the possibility of a Terrestrial Spatial plan
-Tonga is looking to developing a Single Use Plastics Ban policy
-Continue to implement climate Change policy
-Strengthen Institutional capacities and request to Pacific community to assist in policy development, technical

Te Ipukarea Society (TIS), Cook Islands

Biodiversity

-Working with Schools on sustainable biodiversity, waste management, compost .etc.
-Shark Tagging
-Process of developing a Marine Spatial Plan for Palmerston Island
-Takutura Conservation Area
-Rat Eradication work on Suwara and this also provides opportunities to carry out species surveys on migratory birds, coconut crabs etc. in outer islands
-Collaborate with Government and Industry for the NBSAP
-Conservation efforts in collaboration with Bird Life and International Fund for Animal protection done a lot in the islands

Climate Change

-Involved in EIAs
-Tried to put a stop to purse seine fishing. Ongoing legal cases with Government
-Sea bed mining consultations
-Marine Bill

Eco Sustainable Development

-Scholarship opportunity with Youth programs
- UNESCO Internship Programme created last year
- Mana Teaki visitor Donation program
-Mana Teaki Eco-certification initiative for meeting Green priorities

Waste Management

-A wide number of campaigns
-Getting rid of Plastics straws
-Projects on Urban management
Proven track record of delivering effective programmes and look forward to working more with IUCN. Aim to Improve communication with IUCN secretariat and strengthen collaboration with members in the 2020-2024 programme.

Solomon Islands

-Integrated Ocean Governance (IOG)
-National Oceans policy that was passed by Parliament in December 2018
-CTI and coastal Marine Conservation
-Protecting Biodiversity by Empowering our people work with CEPF
-Working on Conservation strategies for Dugongs and Sea Grass
-Work with CEPF on endemic species e.g. Akira Flying Fox

Focus for the 2020-2024 work programme

-Lots of work in species conservation
-BIOPAMA Phase I achievements include the update of National Listing
-BIOPAMA Phase II baseline surveys in process and assisting communities
-National Targets in terms of work with BIOPAMA. However, there is slow progress in reaching Terrestrial and Marine protected areas targets.
-"Islands in the Sky" concept, hope for support from GEF.
-Themes on culture, science and society will support the "Islands in the Sky" project

Tenkile Conservation Alliance, Papua New Guinea

- Work of the Tenkile Conservation Alliance North West, PNG

- Only member of IUCN in PNG.
- Work on protecting the Torricelli Mountain Range, a KBA of 185,000 hectares.
- Endangered species identified is the tree kangaroo, AKA wild man kangaroo
- Started in June 1999 working with 14 villages.
- Expanded to 50 villages working with project with over 13,000 people
- Supplied 370 water tanks to assist women and villages
- Resulted in less water-borne diseases; increase in confidence and increase in self worth
- Promoted alternative livelihoods with rabbits, chickens and fish farming.
- Hope to work with Fiji Government on upper Navua conservation area , and on provision of solar panels
- Worked with EU and Birdlife on forest governance.
- Released a documentary worldwide called "The Jungle"

Protected Areas in PNG

- Aim for 17% of PNG to be Protected Areas.
- Potential to expand the Toricelli Mountain Range Conservation Area four times
- Hope to get IUCN members build on what has been established so far

Nature Fiji/ Mareqeti Viti, Fiji

- Nature Fiji is in the process of becoming a member
- NFMV tries to marry the indigenous knowledge and science. Socialize biodiversity and protection of endemic species
- Fiji's forests contain 99% of Fiji's endemics
- Over 90% of the land is indigenous
- Alarming that in 2007, Fiji recorded a loss of 70,000 hectares over 15 years
- Champions Biodiversity Conservation in Fiji
- Have a website detailing 50 of Fiji's endangered species.
- Endangered species and research and conservation action – resource available to students through the year 8 books
- Learn from the scientists event
- Nanai Cicada emerges every 8 years. 2017 was a year of the Nanai Cicada. This doubled their social media following.
- They are looking at world migratory shore birds from Siberia, which forage on mud-flat habitats.
- They are driving foreshore cleanup for migratory birds.
- NTF has declared Fiji's first Bat Sanctuary.
- Despite the amount of investment and action around our endemic species, a lot of species are still in the Red Zone.

National Trust of Fiji , Fiji

Focus on 7 heritage sites:

- Sovi Basin
- Koroyanitu National Heritage Park – Yaduataba crested iguanas
- Sigatoka Sand Dunes National Park
- Momi Battery Historical Park
- Kula Eco Park
- Waisali Rainforest Reserve
- Nakanacagi Bat Sanctuary

Nauru

- Department of Industry , Commerce and Environment
- Have 35 staff to cover a number of portfolios- understaffed
- Have a National Heritage Act which currently has one site listed – an underwater, fresh- water cave
- Development of the Marine Management Plan by the National Ridge to Reef project
- Have a draft Coastal Protection Bill

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conserving Healthy soils for Land restoration and Conservation - Work on Invasive species - Fruit Fly eradication programme - Land Restoration - Marine and soil waste – looking to ban petro- chemical based plastics - Have an energy road map with an aim for a 30% improvement in energy efficiency. - Main challenges are human resource capacity and funding - They acknowledge the link between local knowledge and science, and realise the huge loss of indigenous knowledge in Nauru. - They realise that all the focus has been on economic development , and very little on the environment. - Environment Management bill is yet to be passed in Parliament - Capacity and Financial Support is lacking to implement the NBSAP - Need assistance with their National Quarantine Society for their yellow ants and fruit flies problems. - Support required with managing their garbage dump site. - More campaigns to be rolled out on the importance of nature and ecosystem services to people
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Session 4B: Feedback Session – Healthy Oceans

Date and Time	Wednesday 31 July 2019 / 3:30pm-5:30pm
Session Chair	IUCN Regional Councillor Mr. Peter Cochrane
Presenters	Andrew Foran, Regional Programme Coordinator IUCN Oceania
Rapporteurs	Dr. Leanne Fernandes
Session outline	Introduction from presenter, with session aim for members to provide feedback on the Healthy Oceans thematic in the 2021-2024 IUCN Global Programme. Members were organized in four sub-regional breakout groups (Micronesia, Melanesia, Polynesia and Australia/NZ), selected their own chair, rapporteur and someone to present back to plenary.
Session summary notes	See Appendix 1

Session 4c: Day's Wrap Up

Date and Time	Wednesday 31 July 2019 / 5:30pm-5:40pm
Session outline	Summary of the days proceedings and an overview of the following day's programme presented to delegates
Presenters	Rapporteurs

Side Event: Fair and effective protected and conserved areas expert panel discussion

Date and Time	Wednesday 31 July 2019 / 6pm-8pm
Topic	Fair and effective protected and conserved areas expert panel discussion
Event type	Discussion panel with audience Q & A
Event Coordinator	Paul van Nimwegen, Protected Areas Programme, IUCN Oceania

Thursday 01 August 2019

Day's Opening Session

Date and Time	Thursday 01 August 2019 / 09:00 – 10:00am
Session Outline	Day's Opening Session <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Call to order/prayer (Polynesian representative) - Recap previous day's proceedings – rapporteurs - Empowered voices – statement by the nominated young eco-champion
Chair	IUCN Regional Councillor Ms. Ana Tiraa
Presenter	Ms. Nunia Thomas Moko, Director of Mareqeti-Viti, or Nature Fiji. Beginning by describing her totems, and the locations of the villages of her parents, Nunia noted that the inspiration and reason behind her passion and achievements was not just strong feminist women who have laid the foundations but also strong feminist men, who understood the value women and bringing this into the work of conservation. She highlighted some strengths of women in conservation including strong ability to talk to each other and natural strengths in adaptive management. Nunia described how for her (and indeed for many of us), conservation is a vocation of life, a calling.

Session 5A: IUCN Governance

Date and Time	Thursday 01 August 2019 / 10:30 – 11:15am
Session Chair	Andrew Bignell, IUCN Oceania Regional Councillor
Presenters	Peter Cochrane, IUCN Oceania Regional Councillor
Rapporteurs	Katie Dyck
Session outline	Updates on IUCN Governance & Motions and Procedures, including three key points: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indigenous People's role in IUCN and promoting and encouraging their involvement for other positions. - Reiterating the role of IUCN regional Councillors as Global Councillors as they respond to global programmes/issues but operate independently out of their constituencies. - The proposal to change the voting process from a 2/3 majority with the intention of having greater focus on Oceans.
Session summary notes	The objectives of the presentations was to provide Members with the opportunity to familiarize themselves with updates on a number of IUCN governance issues to prepare Members' for WCC and the rules for the conduct of the Assembly. Additionally, members heard of the changes to the rules of procedures, particularly on the motion process. Australia & NZ are advocating for best practice governance, providing clarity and process around it and the need to demonstrate good governance, and enhancing gender equality. This came out in the feedback session on the 2021 – 2024 programme. Members suggested that there should be equal opportunity for election. Presenter reiterates that decisions made at this fora will only become official when the Marseille Congress in 2020 ends. Discussions revolved around membership categories, voting rights and council representation with the creation of a new position of an Indigenous Councillor. Discussions also revolved around the formal agreement between the IUCN Secretariat and the Swiss Government on hosting of IUCN and nomination of a Councillor from Switzerland as host country. Motions process was another discussion point, stating that there are issues around it and that it does not work well. IUCN Council is hoping that the proposal to change to a 2/3 majority will address the problem by bringing more scrutiny and greater consensus on the Oceans. Negotiations have not been done in good

	<p>faith in the past, knowing that a simple majority is required to pass a motion. Most of the past-approved motions will still be accepted with this change. A clear outcome from the discussions, was the expectations on IUCN especially commissions and secretariat to provide highest standards of scientific work. Another point highlighted in the discussion is on abstentions, where present members' vote are counted as votes whilst the new ones will not be counted. A new proposal to address this, includes the number of extensions, if it 1/3 or more votes coming from category A and B, then the motion will not be adopted. Discussions also highlighted the inconsistencies with national committees, voting rights, and commission members' voting rights. Concerns were raised also on the running of the 3-day process for motions, which requires limited resources. Members requested improvement into this 3-day process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Members adopted most of the proposals presented by Councillor Peter Cochrane with no major concerns. - IUCN secretariat to note some of the concerns/issues highlighted in the session. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Equal opportunity for members to vote o Expectation of IUCN specially commissions and secretariat o Status for voting for national committees should be consistent across IUCN Union o The 3 day motion process - NZ & Australian members in their parallel discussions are advocating for the need to provide clarity and processes around best practice governance. Also to gender equality in IUCN governance. <p><u>Recommendations to IUCN council</u></p> <p>The current IUCN governance reforms to addressing issues by members and through the hands on experience of the Secretariat are well considered by Council and widely discussed through various IUCN fora and platforms. Whilst discussions and reforms are ongoing to address these concerns, Council is also encouraged to consider concerns coming out of this session to ensure collective solutions that will enhance solutions improving the reforms, and creating a more resilient Union into the future</p>
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Session 5B: Governance - Motions Procedures, Nomination of Councillors & Resolutions Platform

Date and Time	Thursday 01 August 2019 / 11:15 am - 12:00 pm
Session Chair	Ms. Anna Tiraa, IUCN Regional Councillor
Presenters	Peter Cochrane, IUCN Oceania Regional Councillor
Rapporteurs	Talia Rampelt
Session outline	Update on processes and procedures
Session summary notes	<p>Major points noted were:</p> <p><u>Nominations</u> - For the first time, all information regarding nomination rules, dates and processes can be found online. Consult the website for information and questions. Note the deadline - December 11th for nomination submissions.</p> <p><u>Awards</u> - There are 3 awards available through IUCN, and other awards available through commission members. Members would like information for all of these to be consolidated into one central reference point.</p> <p><u>Deadline for motion submission</u> - August 28th, start the motion process as soon as possible, because it is a lengthy and detailed process</p> <p><u>Regional Councillors</u></p> <p>Nominations must be made by 5 IUCN members eligible to vote from the region Somebody outside of your nation must also support your nomination eg.you cannot have 5 members from your own country nominate you. There must be one from outside of your own country.</p> <p>The council highly encourages regions to put forward more nominations than required.</p>

Session 5C: Members Report

Date and Time	Wednesday 31 July 2019 / 2:30pm-3:30pm
Session Chair	IUCN Regional Councillor Mr. Andrew Bignell
Presenters	Various
Rapporteurs	Talia Rampelt
Session outline	Members provide a brief update on the work they are doing in the region.
Session summary	<p>Australia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assistant minister for waste manager – for the first time - National review <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Domestic and international challenges - Integrating SDGs into policies and programs (e.g. annual reports for past 2 years), Marine Park Management Plans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Want to integrate SDGs into: Environmental economic accounts, national waste policy, national land care program o Integrating SDGs into reports would be very beneficial - Implementing one of largest MPA systems in the world (3.2 million km²) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Management plans in place for all 60 Australian MPAs - Sustainable Ocean Economy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Relationship between clean and healthy oceans o Australia is looking forward to working with regional partners and sharing knowledge - Management of marine plastics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Fighting against plastic pollution – working closely with Pacific region to deal with single-use plastics <p>Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority, Australia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 39 nation states of members; over 65 members total (including IUCN) - Action Plan 2018-2020 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Monitoring coral reefs o Threats = marine and land-based pollution o Tourism industry is a very carefully managed & important industry. How management messages are shared with people. Tourism industry works with groups to convey their messages (e.g. workshops). - Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Produced many coral reef reports around the world o Australian Institute of Marine Science working towards 2020 global coral reefs report - International Tropical Marine Ecosystems Management Symposium (ITMEMS) 6 – (International Coral Reef Initiative) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Management practitioners-style workshop - ICRI General Meeting – 2-7 December 2019 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Site visit to Great Barrier Reef Marine Park <p>Blue Mountains World Heritage Institute, Australia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity building conference in London - <i>Members</i>: local experts, local government - <i>Mission</i>: inform policy and management of the world heritage area. Provide consultants and services. - Popular tourism destination. Large variety of plants. - 4 main areas of work <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o <i>Policy & Management</i> – supports households and policies; reduced carbon footprint o <i>Education & Training</i> – teaching, site visits. Higher education. Professional development.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Management of wild horses – no natural hard-hooved animals in Australia ○ Dingo’s are controversial in Australia. They interrupt trophic cascades. They are very hard to distinguish. - Large fires (1957 & 2013). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Massive destruction, habitat loss, vegetation loss ○ <i>One of the biggest threats to biodiversity in the Pacific</i>. Important to include indigenous knowledge of fire. - Protected Areas Research and Learning Collaboration - Adaptive Management on Conservation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Adaptive management ○ Teaching process <p>Institute of Applied Sciences, University of the South Pacific</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Key Achievements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Importance of nutrients in food – agrobiodiversity; diversity of plants and foods growing in the Pacific ○ Students study there to develop their skills - Biodiversity Research <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Biodiversity Rapid Assessments – local experts; lack of funding ○ Government collaboration - Research contributing to IUCN RED LIST <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Research on Fiji’s plant species ○ Data collected on dry forests, which are getting rarer ○ Awareness efforts - Restoration Projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ RESCCUE ○ Damage caused by humans or climate change ○ Work with people in a variety of climates – large effort ○ Important: how communities are aware of their resources & economic development - International Cooperative Biodiversity Group (ICBG) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Close work with Fiji Government to ensure nothing is “cheapened” – biodiversity is key - Water and Waste Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Biodiversity waste management ○ Looking at areas in Fiji where there is proper catch development occurring ○ Freshwater waterways up to the sea is a focus - Future Priority Areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Focusing on biodiversity
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Lunch time side events

Date and Time	Thursday 01 August 2019 / 1:00pm – 2:30pm
Topic	IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas: achieving successful area-based conservation
Event type	Presentation and Q & A
Event Coordinator	Protected Areas Programme, IUCN Oceania Regional Office.

Date and Time	Thursday 01 August 2019 / 1:00pm – 2:30pm
Topic	Environmental Law 2030 and Beyond: Solving Complex Global Crises in the Pacific Ocean.
Event type	Round table discussion
Event Coordinator	Emily Gaskin, IUCN World Commission on Environmental Law WCEL.

Session 6A: Feedback Session – Healthy Lands & Waters

Date and Time	Thursday 01 August 2019 / 2:30pm-4:00pm
Session Chair	IUCN Regional Councillor Mr. Andrew Bignell
Presenters	Andrew Foran, Regional Programme Coordinator IUCN Oceania
Rapporteurs	Katie Dyck
Session outline	Introduction from presenter, with session aim for members to provide feedback on the Healthy Oceans thematic in the 2021-2024 IUCN Global Programme. Members were organized in four sub-regional breakout groups (Micronesia, Melanesia, Polynesia and Australia/NZ), selected their own chair, rapporteur and someone to present back to plenary.
Session summary	See Appendix 2

Session 6B Feedback Session – Climate Change Mitigation & Adaptation

Date and Time	Thursday 01 August 2019 / 4:00pm-5:30pm
Session Chair	IUCN Regional Councillor Ms. Anna Tiraa
Presenters	Andrew Foran, Regional Programme Coordinator IUCN Oceania
Rapporteurs	Scott Perkins
Session outline	Introduction from presenter, with session aim for members to provide feedback on the Healthy Oceans thematic in the 2021-2024 IUCN Global Programme. Members were organized in four sub-regional breakout groups (Micronesia, Melanesia, Polynesia and Australia/NZ), selected their own chair, rapporteur and someone to present back to plenary.
Session summary	See Appendix 3

Session 6C: Day's Wrap Up

Date and Time	Thursday 01 August 2019 / 5:30pm-5:40pm
Session outline	Summary of the days proceedings and an overview of the following day's programme presented to delegates
Presenters	Rapporteurs

Side Event: Delivering Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) and Networks of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in the Pacific

Date and Time	Thursday 01 August 2019 / 6pm-8pm
Topic	Delivering Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) and networks of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in the Pacific

Event type	Presentations and Q & A. Representatives from the Solomon Islands, Tonga, Fiji, Vanuatu and Samoa will be sharing their experience in ocean governance, including marine spatial planning, national ocean policy, network of protected areas and public consultations.
Event Coordinator	Leanne Fernandes, Marine Programme, IUCN Oceania Regional Office

Friday 02 August 2019

Day's Opening Session

Date and Time	Friday 02 August 2019 / 09:00 – 10:00am
Session Outline	Day's Opening Session <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Call to order/prayer (Mr. Colin Leo Chair Vanuatu Environment Law Association) - Recap previous day's proceedings – rapporteurs - Empowered voices – statement by the nominated eco-champion
Chair	IUCN Regional Councillor Ms. Ana Tiraa
Presenter	Mr. Robin Yarrow, Board member of National Trust of Fiji, and Trustee of Nature Fiji Mareqete Viti, noted the 2019 Oceania RCF was the best forum of all he has attended, with a sound and well-balanced program, a clear spirit of collegiality and commitment and a “one program feel about this forum”. He spoke about the attitude “We are a developing country, conservation can wait” having thankfully largely disappeared now. He challenged the low rate of IUCN membership in the region, and noted for conservation and sustainable development that change is slow, but time is not on our side. Noting the need to strengthen partnerships and establish new ones he noted the huge commission membership in Australia and New Zealand, the many commonalities with them and Pacific Islands members and the scope to learn from their experience. Mr. Yarrow ended by commending the IUCN Regional Office for their dedication and professionalism and acknowledged the support from the Acting DG and the Hub Director Asia-Oceania for their excellent management and attending the forum for the whole week.

Session 7A: Feedback Session – Equitable Governance of Natural Resources

Date and Time	Friday 02 August 2019 / 10:30am-12:00pm
Session Chair	IUCN Regional Councillor Ms. Ana Tiraa
Presenters	Andrew Foran, Regional Programme Coordinator IUCN Oceania
Rapporteurs	Maria Muavesi
Session outline	Introduction from presenter, with session aim for members to provide feedback on the Healthy Oceans thematic in the 2021-2024 IUCN Global Programme. Members were organized in four sub-regional breakout groups (Micronesia, Melanesia, Polynesia and Australia/NZ), selected their own chair, rapporteur and someone to present back to plenary.
Session summary	See Appendix 4

Session 7B: 2020 World Conservation Congress

Date and Time	Friday 02 August 2019 / 12:00pm-1:00pm
Session Chair	IUCN Regional Councillor Mr. Bignell
Presenters	Fleurange Gilmour-Bieri, Membership Coordinator, Union Development Group
Rapporteurs	Anjani Gosai, Sarah Tawaka
Session outline	Update on preparations and timelines for the 2020 World Conservation Congress (WCC) and what this means for members, how IUCN Oceania will be organised during the WCC and how to maximise the opportunity to discuss issues at the global level which are significant to the region.
Session summary notes	Outline of Forum and Members Assembly related dates and deadlines and rules. Union is considering a plastic free congress and an activity considering the carbon foot print, a team working on the issue – Green forum , most sustainable event – plastics free – programme to compensate carbon emission. Council asked Secretariat to incorporate the Anti-Harassment Policy which Secretariat has done.

Lunch time side events

Date and Time	Friday 02 August 2019 / 1:00-2:30pm
Topic	Tackling Marine Plastics – New Approaches from Asia and Oceania
Event type	Presentation and roundtable discussion
Event Coordinator	Paula Katirewa, IUCN Oceania Climate Change Programme

Session 7C: IUCN Oceania Strategic Priorities Finalization

Date and Time	Friday 02 August 2019 / 2:30pm-3:30pm
Session Chair	IUCN Regional Councillor Mr. Peter Cochrane
Presenters	Andrew Foran, Regional Programme Coordinator IUCN Oceania Professor Randy Thaimann
Rapporteurs	Jignasha Hansi, Clea Farrow
Session outline	Summary of some key points from the 4 x thematic feedback sessions.
Session summary	<p>Brief summary of the various regional priorities that were discussed by different regions in the earlier sessions (see Appendices 1 to 4), including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide linkages to international and local communities - Utilizing capacity within the region – IUCN to make sure that this is supported - Human health and environment eg. Climate change – spread of diseases – increased range of mosquitos in Australia - 2020 voice – pacific one voice – increasing urgency / climate refugees - Tools/ strategy and programs are Key priorities - Governance – key element in most sessions (laws and policies / implementation and enforcement, top down approach vs integrated with bottom up approach) - Internships - hosted in Oceania (international and local universities) - Empowering women’s and youth group - Highlight the Biodiversity and Ecological crisis - Food security <p>Outline of next steps and key deadlines for RCF feedback submission and further opportunities for member input.</p> <p>Professor Randy Thaimann provided an outline of key points from a draft paper sub-titled “voices from the field” because of its attempts to synthesise the main threats to</p>

	<p>biodiversity and ecosystem services (BES) from the combined perspectives of local communities, studies with his students, scientists, teachers and local communities in their fields, and working with some of the best terrestrial, freshwater and marine biodiversity scientists. Points noted included that :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - given the threats are all intensifying, they must be addressed using a combination of “natural” and “un-natural” solutions by building strong synergies between the best Indigenous and Local Knowledge (ILK) and Modern Scientific Knowledge (MSK), both of which need to be strengthened. - the over-emphasis on E-Learning, rather than F-learning (e.g. learning in the Field and Forest, on the Farm, from the Fauna and from being on the Front-line against the loss of BES) - the potential for the development of a Blue-Green List of Ecologically and Culturally Keystone Threatened Species based on Community-Based Perceptions.
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Session 7D: Opportunity: Nature Based Solutions for Society

Date and Time	Friday 02 August 2019 / 3:30-4:30pm
Session Chair	Ms. Anna Tiraa, IUCN Regional Councillor
Presenters	Andrew Foran, Regional Programme Coordinator IUCN Oceania
Rapporteurs	Talia Rampelt
Session outline	Updates on how IUCN’s work on Nature based Solutions for Societal Challenges (NbS) is being taken up into policy and action around the world
Session summary notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IUCN has come a long way in terms of work on NbS – started off with publishing reports and now is heavily involved in NbS on the global stage. - Oceania region has an opportunity to participate and contribute to NbS discussions through public consultation processes. - Nature Based Solutions can be mutually beneficial – focusing on empowering women, especially beneficial to stronger NbS and to involve women in conservation. - Motion to be proposed to adopt a Global Standard in Marseille - meant to set parameters around Nature Based Solutions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o To be applied across a wide range of situations and sectors o Guides policy o Relevant to private sector o Supports action at scale o Crowd-sourced standard to be applicable and trans-disciplinary

Session 7E: Closing Session

Date and Time	Friday 02 August 2019 / 4:30-5:00pm
Session Chair	Ms. Anna Tiraa, IUCN Regional Councillor
Presenters	Various
Rapporteurs	Anjani Gosai, Katie Dyck
Session outline	<p>Closing remarks by the Oceania Regional Director Closing remarks by the Acting Director General, IUCN Closing address by the Director of Environment , Government of Fiji Vote of Thanks by Lolita Gibbons, Palau Closing prayer – Nawaia Matia, IUCN Oceania</p>
Session summary notes	<p><u>Closing remarks by Oceania Regional Director</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amazing stories by members, challenges and priorities, amazing story of 15 year old student - Challenging stories of loss of species

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparation for the 2020 World Conservation Congress - Took stock of issues around IUCN governance, membership - Bi-lateral meetings conducted with thanks to all involved - This was through usual Pacific way, talanoa and active participation. <p><u>Closing remarks by the Acting DG, IUCN</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proud of wonderful work achieved - Learn and know challenges of the Pacific – was a learning experience - Very different from the other Forums. - The way to relay things are very incredible, have learnt a lot about Pacific way. - Showed appreciation - Recognize good management of natural resources and supportive leadership - 2020 will be special year of WCC - Acknowledged efforts of Nunia, Marie – women participation and with strong voice - Noted the challenges of Pacific Islands - Oceania’s presence to be felt in WCC - Need to continue to strengthen, opportunities to work together as a region, need to respect local community. - 2030 – achieve national conservation goals - Would like to work with Government and people of Oceania - Acknowledged Government of Fiji and PIFS - Acknowledged work of IUCN staff <p><u>Closing address by the GOF representative - Director of Environment</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Importance of Moana (oceans), continue to strive to be recognized as LOIS(Large Ocean Island States) instead of SIDS (Small Islands Developing States) - Recognize the need to reconnect to our local and indigenous knowledge and practices for sustainability of our Moana and environment as a whole for our children and future generations - At Oceans Conference – 2017, Fiji government made 17 voluntary commitments such as establishing 30% MPA and now highlighted in 5 year and 20 year National Development Plan (NDP) - Fiji government stands strong on its commitment to conservation, preservation and sustainability of biodiversity - Key aspects – finalizing draft NBSAP 2019 – 2028 that incorporates climate change component - Working with Stakeholders with regards to biodiversity - Achieving goals – better and cleaner Fiji and work closely with private sector - Forum was timely and to focus on the work - Acknowledged IUCN RD, IUCN Regional Team and looking forward to carrying discussions forward.
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IUCN Staff Club Pacific Night – Dinner

Date and Time	Friday 02 August 2019 / 6:00pm to 11pm
Topic	IUCN Staff Club Pacific Night – Dinner
Event type	As part of its preparations for the World Conservation Congress in Marseille, France in June 2020, the IUCN Oceania Regional Office staff club hosted a Pacific-themed lovo (earth oven) and seafood dinner at the Fiji Museum.
Event Coordinator	IUCN Staff Club

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Feedback summary – Heathy Oceans

HEALTHY OCEANS	
<p>THREATS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Plastic waste/pollution ● Overfishing (in/offshore) ● By-catch ● Exploitation of marine resources ● Invasive species (esp. through vessels) ● Land-based pollution (land/river degradation, plastics) ● Extreme weather events ● Coastal development ● Lack of baseline data ● Insufficient resources (human/financial) ● Weak enforcement of laws ● Deep Sea Mining and other extraction ● Fish aggregating devices ● Pollution from ships/ferries, etc (oil spillage and liquid discharge), incl. Inter-island shipping ● Increasing population ● Loss of habitats (sea level rise/foreshore development) ● Weak legal procedures - EIA processes, compliance and enforcement ● Aquaculture ● Current Oceans program does not sufficiently allow for us to communicate our strengths and the things that we do well ● Focus too heavy on degradation from ocean-based industries, rather than stopping any industries which degrade the environment ● Lack of traditional knowledge, support/growth/integration ● Noise pollution 	<p>OPPORTUNITIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sustainable development approach ● Political will for change ● Positive climate ● Palau model/experience ● Information access and availability ● Conservation and way of life ● Indigenous, local, traditional/cultural knowledge ● Funding (GCF/GEF) ● Capacity/expertise ● Regional approach ● Aquaculture ● Programme provides an opportunity to communicate our strengths and the things that we do really well ● Take the science and translate into policy imperatives, directions and actions and to highlight the key issues our oceans face - IUCN can act as a knowledge broker and translator of science ● Explore and develop new cross-sectoral partnerships around NBS, particularly around the impact of climate change events ● IUCN can play a role in promoting clarity of policy to enable sound governance and in helping people to understand and become aware of the threats and influences on our oceans. ● Development of IUCN standards or guidelines on how to effectively transition to a blue green economy ● Enforcement of strong legislations ● Marine spatial planning toolkit for the pacific ● Sharing of best practice activities
<p>SOLUTIONS</p>	<p>IUCN'S ROLE AND ADDITIONALITY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Innovative solutions

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To be able to continue to enjoy the benefits of their marine resources across regions ● See zero plastics ● More, bigger fish with no plastics ● Expand carbon sinks ● No climate refugees ● Enforcement of strong legislation/policies ● Ocean governance ● Protected areas and management plans ● Socialisation of knowledge products ● Marine spatial planning toolkit for the pacific ● Technology for MSC ● Aquaculture that is managed properly - must be sustainable and environmentally friendly ● Development of key enablers to facilitate implementation ● Identification of best practice activities highlighted by specific, practical case studies or catalysts for action that can be shared widely to facilitate beneficial change ● Recognising and highlighting the inextricable links between food security and social and cultural wellbeing with healthy oceans, show reliance on oceans ● Clarity surrounding the way in which MPAs are designed and managed to effectively address key threats. IUCN can look to develop standards for Marine Protected Area design that can be understood and easily applied by countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Coordinate regionally rally ● Support or identify new species that exist in our marine environment ● Assist socialisation of targets eg. SDGs, Aichi targets ● Commission experts, specialist groups, access to donors, large membership - making IUCN expertise more accessible and visible - recognized global reputation and authority/credibility ● Greater consultations and awareness (cast the net wider), including faith based organizations, IPO's, empower community organisations and traditional resource owners and users. ● Engage with distant water fishing nations, commercial developers, government, industry bodies, energy, exploration and research companies ● Increase membership ● Change behaviour/encourage ownership, be a champion of good practices ● Provide linkage between int'l and local movements/communities ● Use strong influence to strengthen the vote of the Pacific through the UN on a global stage ● Closer collaboration with regional and national partners ● Convening power to get results
<p>STAKEHOLDERS TO ENGAGE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Enhance integrated, coordinated ocean governance across Ministries within governments e.g. via Marine Spatial Planning ● Land-based industries, not just marine industries ● Cast the net wider eg. faith based, IPO's ● Empower community organisations and traditional resource owners and users. ● Engage with distant water fishing nations, commercial developers, government, industry bodies and energy and exploration and research companies. ● Closer collaboration with regional partners, including Office of the Pacific Ocean Commissioner ● 	<p>KEY OBJECTIVES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Strengthen and expand partnerships and meaningful engagement ● Extending protected areas 10-30% globally ● Increasing employment for young scientists alongside field experts ● Marrying spiritual connection and science to support a healthy ocean ● Support Pacific OceanScape ● Blue Pacific (leaders) ● Deliver on regional Ocean commitments working with our partners ● Save marine species ● IUCN play a role in seabed mining to minimise risks and aid in saving marine species ● Changing behaviour, increase knowledge, encourage ownership and good practices and energy from the sea ● Provide linkage between international and local movements/communities

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Hold a global influence on the world stage ● Strengthen the voice/vote of the Pacific on the world stage (eg. UN) to achieve action ● Closer collaboration with regional partners ● Convening power of state and non-state actors ● Support/expand international agreements to further conservation efforts (eg/ BBNJ)
<p>OTHER/GENERAL POINTS/ISSUES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sayings in the preamble of the programme are too broad-based and not necessarily deliverable in terms of IUCN's capacity (eg. "the programme will restore the health of the world's oceans") ● Gaps in the Oceans programme: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No reference to IUCN's long-term, fundamental aim of working to build on the system of protected areas ○ Declining water quality is not mentioned in the document, which alone has the potential to destroy fragile ecosystems like the GBR. Opportunity to highlight work on water quality that is being done and refer back to the wetlands work being done as part of the healthy lands and waters theme. ○ Capacity building to achieve programme and equitable governance which is inclusive of culture ○ It was felt that the threats don't connect seamlessly with the development of knowledge products that will be produced and the tools needed to operationalise the program ○ Program lacks the transformational change needed and referred to. We must think about what transformational change is, what these actions could be, prioritise these actions. How do we enable a process to envision a healthy world? 	

Appendix 2: Feedback Summary – Healthy Lands & Waters

HEALTHY LAND AND WATERS	
<p>THREATS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Saltwater intrusion/sea level rise ● Droughts as a result of climate change ● Potable water (rain/RO) ● Mining ● Biodiversity crisis ● Fire/indiscriminate fire use ● Unavoidable habitat loss ● Habitat fragmentation and degradation ● Overexploitation ● Infrastructure/Development/Housing ● Invasive Species ● Land and ecosystem degradation ● Soil degradation ● Danger of focusing blame on climate change over negative land use practices ● Groundwater surfaces, groundwater degradation and contamination (waste pollution, deforestation, insecticides, pesticides, chemical fertilizers) 	<p>OPPORTUNITIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Underground water storage system ● Soil production ● Bring back lost species ● Land reclamation ● Ecosystem adaptation ● Improved management of wetlands under RAMSAR ● Roll out commitments that governments have made to international conversations (eg. Integrated Land Use Plan) ● Policies and plans get implemented on the ground ● Consolidating plans and collected data so can be shared for decision making at community level ● Institutional memory could be documented so it is not lost when people retire/move on

- Unsustainable logging and other extractive industries, incl. gravel from rivers
- Lack of knowledge of biodiversity and loss of indigenous knowledge and taxon and expressions of culture
- Lack of integration of management and resources - silo management
- Focus on protected areas - over-emphasis of western style
- Loss of sand on beaches (ex. In climate events, breakdown of biogenic sand and sediment cycle)
- Monoculture in agriculture
- Population pressure
- Lack of respect for customary land ownership
- Invasive species - incl. rubbish/plastics as carriers of invasive species, not enough urgency around the issue of invasive species.
- Land-based pollution, it's impact on terrestrial, marine ecosystems, and the impacts of dumping sites on ground and seawater
- Climate change
- Land Ownership
-

- Organise and collate data whilst there is political will
- Planning of valuable agriculture land use for agriculture and not being used for non-agricultural use (eg. warehouses, etc)
- IUCN has the opportunity to work with governments to receive central planning offices or equivalent
- Promote and integrate the use of traditional knowledge in policy and education and curriculum via coordinated mechanism and integrated into projects and programmes
- Biodiversity as an indicator of ecosystem health
- Production of educational materials that combine culture and indigenous knowledge with modern scientific knowledge
- Leverage opportunities of international fora to influence national and regional governments/institutions
- Community biodiversity assessment and conservation
- Make use of BIOPAMA to strengthen legal instruments and protected areas and sustainable finances
- Ensure biocultural knowledge is part of the definition of biodiversity
- Opportunities to train people outside of formal education to give more opportunities to learn
- Emphasise spiritual and sacred importance associated cultural practices link with biodiversity
- Opportunities for people in villages for paid roles managing land and biodiversity - helps to ensure local indigenous knowledge is not lost
- Ensure invasive species are considered in IUCN Red List assessment of ecosystems
- Build or implement invasive management plans (do not prioritize - management where low priority)
- Raise awareness of invasive species
- Ensure all kinds of ecosystem connectivity and aim to stop all degradation
- Being able to define healthy lands and eaters across all places, clearer definition of what is 'natural'

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Clearer key meaning of “KBA” - where is the focus, what other tools protect KBA, ● Reframe to include all areas of importance for biodiversity ● Climate change - restoration of systems ● Green list for productive systems ● Not just natural landscape - all landscapes ● Capitalise on the 2020 super year - “One voice, one Pacific”
<p>SOLUTIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ample water supply ● Available land ● Resilient communities ● Restoring ecological integrity of pdn landscapes, using TK and NBS for restoration ● Ensure effective use of legislation eg. EIA, including compliance to transparent system ● Optimise nature restoration efforts ● Prioritise preventing ecosystem damage vs. requiring restoration ● Create a curriculum for students, meant to enable/empower youth ● Protection through all channels - incl. Indigenous and local people ● Restoration - habitats and systems ● Ensuring use is sustainable ● Addressing fragmentation - connectivity, systems thinking ● Changing sectoral behaviours ● Connecting people through nature - systems thinking, intentional education, cuts across all of them ● Defining ecological integrity - traditional knowledge/indigenous peoples perceptions ● Enablers - engaging by inspiring people to value, understand and actively protect the environment. Intentional/inspiring education, broadening beyond urban alliance context. ● Transformative education - promoting the connection to health and wellbeing. ● Holistic approach - Source to Sea/Ridge to Reef/ landscape scale 	<p>IUCN’S ROLES AND ADDITIONALITY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Technical, fundraising and capacity assistance through commissions ● Convening power and strengthening partnerships ● Reactivate/energise community based conversation courses (PCCC) ● Increase awareness and capacity of communities and stakeholders on their roles, rights, and responsibilities ● Provide awareness materials in local languages ● Provide awards for environmental champions ● IUCN cannot do some of the things in the draft (eg. strengthening institutions) ● Clarity and promote BP ● Demonstrate BP through projects they implement/engage with - all projects IUCN engage with must exemplify BP ● Advocate use of BP ● Increase engagement with industries and corporate sector ● Advocate for and recognise the contributions of indigenous and local communities ● Stronger EIA processes ● Blue/green list of keystone species
<p>STAKEHOLDERS TO ENGAGE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Faith-based organisations ● Farmers ● Indigenous groups ● Tourism sector - including SPTO teachers/educators ● CROP agencies ● BINGOS 	<p>KEY OBJECTIVES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Improved land use planning ● Promote local indigenous knowledge and practices in biodiversity conservation IUCN can promote at global level ● Build up infrastructure in islands so people can return to islands

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Local conservation organisations ● Government ● Local/provincial government ● Traditional leaders ● Women/youth/children ● Media - local and international ● Private sector, incl. Extractive industries ● Scientists ● Sports and sport organisations ● Donors/financers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Create a Blue/Green list of keystone species at National level with cultural importance and ecological importance IUCN to facilitate ● IUCN - access to expertise through commissions to funding opportunities ● Build regional/national expertise ● Greater emphasis on community - based conservation at homes ● Improved soil health ● Have good baseline knowledge of soils and biodiversity ● Stronger EIA processes which take into account species and cultural impact assessments ● Protection of what we have ● Restore areas that have been degraded and ensure ecological systems/processes are operating ● Ensure activities enhance environment
<p>OTHER/GENERAL POINTS/ISSUES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Members raised concern with the overall use of jargon/"UN Speak" such as "pdn landscape" and "net mu gain" - replace "pdn" with "degraded" ● Members noted that a shift in focus is necessary from "nature and people" to "nature" because people are part of nature, not above nature ● Reframe it away from "KBAs" to "Areas of importance for Biodiversity" - KBAs too specific ● Frame as a Biodiversity Crisis ● Notes on objectives/drafts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 1.2 productive landscapes make a positive contribution to nature, should be a net environmental gain from activities ○ 1.2 should be about restoration of/maintenance of ecological processes ○ 1.2 and 1.4 could be combined - establish greener, nature positive industry and infrastructure 	

Appendix 3: Feedback Summary – Climate Change Mitigation & Adaptation

CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION	
<p>THREATS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lack of political will ● Incompatible policies ● Public attitudes and behaviours ● Ocean acidification and coral bleaching ● Rising temperature - impact on coral and species ● Air pollution ● Sea level rise (incineration/soil intrusion) ● Cloud forests ● Lack of species migration ● Site endemic species risk 	<p>OPPORTUNITIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increase level of political recognition that climate change is an issue, especially by our neighbours ● Ensure effective implementation of open "loss and damage" cause of Paris agreement ● Convene and also seek a position and climate refugee especially to acknowledge it as a human rights/sovereign rights issue ● Promote protection and value of blue carbon and other carbon sinks

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Precipitation patterns ● erosion/impact on track knowledge (loss of indicators) ● Political power of fossil fuels ● Extreme weather (drought, floods, cyclones, tidal events) ● Carbon dioxide emissions ● Some countries do not want to review NDCs ● Lack of linkages/synergies multi-national agreements, lateral agreements ● Unclear definition of climate change ● Loss in variety of crops ● Lack of baseline knowledge on species ecology and distribution (don't know how to design measures) ● Air pollution/degradation of air quality ● Increasing population pressure ● Baseline measurements ● Greenhouse gases ● rivers/streams/water lenses drying up ● Climate change related diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Opportunity for IUCN union as a whole to lead by example ● Enabling connection and engagement with culture and spirituality ● Education for behavioural change ● Applying legal and policy instruments ● Revival of traditional crops ● Seed banks ● Conservation efforts ● child/women's health linked to reproduction ● Carbon taxes/fines ● Surveillance on cars, etc ● Non carbon energy as potential (hydro-nuclear, renewable etc) ● Renewable energy vs. biodiversity ● New business model ● Neutral economies, environment law and enforcement ● Report and record Co2 emissions (air pollution) ● More specific definition of climate change, including air pollution ● Review NDCs for all sectors of economy
<p>SOLUTIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensure motion of OA is amongst impacts identified -> coral bleaching that affect livelihood ● Identify and address individual decisions/actions which causes climate change ● Foster individual responsibilities for corporate climate change impacts ● Influence positive change ● Remove the subsidies (eg. fossil fuels companies that increase climate change effects) ● Promote sustainable transport, eg. shipping, aviation (carbon neutral) ● Remove subsidiaries that encourage overfishing ● Promote clean shipping ● Under 2.1 IUCN will "use" SC knowledge about all Greenhouse gas emissions ● Identify key steps to take, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Knowledge - impact of climate change on biodiversity ○ Programs ○ Advocate - transformational change, collaboration, commitment ○ Educate for behavioural change ● Underground water storage ● Soil production and water storage systems 	<p>IUCN'S ROLE AND ADDITIONALITY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Foster better coordination across union in general including with regards to climate change ● Apply IUCN business biodiversity program ● Ensure urgent action by IUCN, leading by example, walking the talk ● Ensure no undue influence on IUCN to carry out member interest ● Advocate for and recognise the contributions of indigenous and local communities ● Show leadership on tools/strategies/programs, awareness, education, tools. Knowledge exchange of climate change impact on biodiversity and wellbeing/livelihoods ● strengthen/explicitly incorporate climate change impacts into the explicit review IUCN's social/environmental projects ● Enabling connection and engagement with culture and ● Move to higher altitudes ● Strengthening one voice pacific context to advocate at international level ● Political will ● Ecosystem based solution community ● Tree planting, including mangroves, etc ● Energy efficiency

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Recovery of lost species ● Land rehabilitation/restoration ● restoration/maintenance of ecosystem health ● Effective environmental health and sanitation management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Conserve enrichment forest and/or arboreal resources and seagrass/algae beds ● Trees in urban areas ● 2020-2030 opportunities for ocean science preparation ecosystem restoration/agro forestry ● IUCN convening power promotion of polyculture, rural and urban agroforestry ● Take a united Pacific voice into 2020 policy discussions ● Messaging - increase urgency of the message: climate crisis vs/ climate change ● Promote protection and value of blue carbon/carbon sinks ● Incorporate climate crisis impacts into IUCN social and environmental project reviews ● Develop IUCN standards/guidelines on how to effectively transition to a blue green economy
<p>STAKEHOLDERS TO ENGAGE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Partnering/facilitating members to work with established orgs in the CC space ● Care around IUCN role vs. other organizations, focus on our point of difference, which is biodiversity. Beyond this, we partner and promote 	<p>KEY OBJECTIVES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Restore a resilient Micronesian island community ● Convene and seek a position on climate refugees ● Generate urgency - takes time, but we do not have much time
<p>OTHER/GENERAL POINTS/ISSUES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Members expressed emphasis on addressing climate change as climate crisis ● Members expressed that claims made are beyond IUCN capabilities ● 3.1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It is about knowledge, misleading heading is about understanding and communicating risks, providing tools, etc) ○ Lacks connection with biodiversity crisis - suggest bring into Ob. 3.1 ○ Lacks focus on climate change impact on human health - suggest bring into Ob. 3.1 ● 3.2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Minimise risk to human health and disease spread ● 3.3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Managing more than just risks - positive element. ○ Ex. oceania energy efficiency program - partnering/facilitating members to work with established orgs. ○ Knowledge, NbS, Non-nature-based solutions - partnering with others doing these 	

Appendix 4: Feedback Summary – Equitable Governance of Natural Resources

Equitable Governance of Natural Resources	
<p>THREATS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Corruption - both overt and covert (hard/soft) undermines good environmental governance ● Lack of legislation, enforcement of national EIAs, building codes, zoning, IUU, etc. ● Pressure from foreign investors/investments ● Lack of core or recurring funding for environmental governance ● Lack of genuine consultation ● Lack of awareness and local voices - environmental laws/rules and governance policies (including central laws, local laws and traditional laws) ● Silos - working in isolation: trying to ensure compliance with their respective individual regulations/rules/policies as they pertain to environmental protection/sustainable use requirements, etc. ● Governments are being driven by monetary economic gains or political gains vs good governance ● Lack of human capacity (skills and number of people) and commitment to environmental compliance ● Over-emphasis on top-down/central governance rather than community-based governance ● Lack of core recurring funding for environmental governance in governments ● No space/room made at the table for independent voices to ensure transparency ● Lack of genuine consultation in the development of laws, policies, etc ● Unplanned development (ex. Our states don't have land-use plans so they are vulnerable to foreign investors) ● No support or advice given to landowners, hence susceptible to unreasonable deals ● Climate change policy has not been mainstreamed into design and engineering public works and capital infrastructure projects ● Continuity of program of work - frequent changes in government and government policies. Need to support sustainable management of resources. ● Enforcement: challenges due to vast geography, limited resources, including legal, limited access to technology ● Gov't is not as accountable by voters for its decisions ● Need to empower local communities to be part of decision-making before decisions are made - usually consulted post decision 	<p>OPPORTUNITIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promote environmentally-based career and training paths in law. This can include supporting the development of appropriate curriculum in environmental law (relevant to islands and indigenous resource management systems) ● Ensure international and regional obligations are complied with by governments including by making reference to these when implementing on-the-ground, in-country programs. ● Support cross-sectoral, cross-ministerial compliance and enforcement efforts in regard to implementing the environmental parts of the various of different pieces of legislation ● Support cross-sectoral private sector training in the environmental requirements of industry and other stakeholders ● Support and/or initiate the enactment and enforcement of environmental law that is recognised and reinforces customary law ● Developing appropriate curriculum into environmental law (include indigenous resource management systems) ● Include all nationals in community consultations: Foreigners residing in country are not involved or included in public planning. Hence missing out on opportunities where they could contribute positively. ● Significant lack of inclusiveness of young people in decision making communities. This is due to land decisions which rest on those with chief title.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Contradicting policies/legislations between different government departments ● Outdated law and policy: has impacts on development processes, consultations process (usually happens) ● Negative impacts of infrastructure - roads, eg. in PNG, people think the roads are the answer ● Local community awareness of/capacity to act ● Lack of communication between different levels of government ● non-CITES/listed species ● Decision making processes (biased) ● Poor representation of women in parliament (5-12% in Melanesia) ● inappropriate/irrelevant packaging and communications ● Definition of youth in Melanesia is different there and not recognised as per IUCN/global definition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reach out to foreign investors re: conservation investment - more sustainable and effective ● IUCN can get all levels of government talking to each other ● Use existing mechanisms to hold parliament accountable ● IUCN declaration on world law ● Land use planning that considers the ecosystem, local community and biodiversity. Integrated approach at natural level (eg. post cyclone processes really works (brings everyone together). Core Management Models, incorporate TEK.
<p>SOLUTIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Effective, equitable governance that enables good conservation - ie. Ensuring that people do not operate in silos and collaborate across agencies. A disciplinary and collaborative approach is required. ● Developing and implementing good environmental law ● There is local capacity to develop land use plans with appropriate policies and legislation to protect land-owners and government in development negotiations with developers ● This is a sustainable financing mechanism for conservation and can be replicated by other sister countries ● Better access to capacity building ● Outreach to foreign investors (Japanese) specifically for conservation collaboration (happening in Palau), this can be shared to other sister islands state ● Lack of capacity in climate change adaptation engineering into existing system ● Awareness and education targeted to young people and kids, as well as elders, on long term impact of decisions on the type of development that they will accept ● Empower the youth generation in practicing good governance and the core traditional values ● More emphasis on REDD+ ● Gender equity - more women in parliament at all levels - currently very low. Empower women to be champions for the environment. Gender responsive actions at multiple levels. Increase participation to >50%, eg. Education systems, decision making, consultations, communications, project design 	<p>IUCN'S ROLES AND ADDITIONALITY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● IUCN should promote/advocate to give rights to nature by recognising nature as a legal entity. There is a growing global movement around this concept. ● IUCN has an important role to play in inspiring people to value nature. To care for nature for nature's sake. ● In terms of governance - we have a role to play in advocating for best practice governance, providing clarity and process around it and demonstrating what good governance is. ● In terms of environmental law, we have a role to play in developing, sharing and highlighting internationally accepted rules of best legal practice and advancing legal concepts ● Capitalise on IUCN's unique convening power ● IUCN has a vital role to play in taking a hard-line position on non-regression such as degazetting national parks. We should be championing the whole principle against non-regression and actively calling attention to/making representation to it. This need for IUCN to have a strong voice during this critical period applies to the entire

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Improving education - more funding for internships at preferred universities in the region ● Use and improve existing comms platforms: develop sectoral/targeted communication strategy, USP course - PPC/Heritage site managers, online courses networks ● IUCN to recognise the culture and customs of Melanesia ● Involve faith based youth groups as part of the forum because they use the global definition ● Improve enforcement: improve access to sites/resources/communities/wardens/ranges. Build police/judiciary capacity for successful environment prosecution. Empower the local communities and government regarding the consequences of development, infrastructure, globalisation, relevant legislations ● Empower communities to make decision and influence leaders ● Strengthen legal frameworks: use existing mechanisms to hold parliament accountable (regional + international), collaborate with Human Rights bodies, refer IUCN 2016 World Declaration on environment Rule of Law especially EIA monitoring, Strengthen & Expand - environmental law association in Vanuatu/PNG/Fiji ● List of species of national importance 	<p>document, particularly around the climate and biodiversity crises.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Advocate for best practice governance at all levels of decision making ● Inspire people to value nature
<p>STAKEHOLDERS TO ENGAGE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cast the net wider eg. faith based, IPO's ● Community organisations and traditional resource owners and users. ● All levels of decision making ● Cross-sectoral private sector training in the environmental requirements of industry 	<p>KEY OBJECTIVES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● IUCN should promote/advocate to give rights to nature by recognising nature as a legal entity. There is a growing global movement around this concept. ● Promote environmentally-based career and training paths in law. This can include supporting the development of appropriate curriculum in environmental law (relevant to islands and indigenous resource management systems) ● Ensure international and regional obligations are complied with by governments including by making reference to these when implementing on-the-ground, in-country programs ● Support cross-sectoral, cross-Ministerial compliance and enforcement efforts in regard to implementing the environmental parts of the various of different pieces of legislation ● Support cross-sectoral private sector training in the environmental

	<p>requirements of industry and other stakeholders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Help develop the environmental training programs to implement the above ● Support and/or initiate the enactment and enforcement of environmental law that is recognised and reinforces customary law. ● Intra and inter-generational equity of benefits from the conservation and sustainable management of resources ● Foster good governance at all levels of decision making
<p>OTHER/GENERAL POINTS/ISSUES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislation should ideally include aims/references that enhance gender equality ● The term “natural resources”, particularly when used to describe the key focus area which forms the central component of the entire programme, is problematic due to what can be inferred from this - namely, that nature is something that we only use to produce commodities and services. It could also be inferred from this that IUCN endorses the use of natural resources everywhere. ● The document is very ‘people focused’. There is very little reference to the intrinsic value of nature/intrinsic rights of nature and conservation for nature’s sake. People are obviously a vital component of the program and should remain so, but there should be more of a balance between nature and people. ● Simplify the language and avoid jargon (ex. Use of term “rule of law”) ● Objectives should be stated in terms of what we can actually achieve in the next four years - realistic commitments that are clearly defined rather than things such as: “we will work relentlessly to” ● The document misses the “how” in many cases. The document needs a lot more clarity on exactly how the objectives will be implemented and supported, and how these will be prioritised. ● Adding motions at the beginning detracts from the content and would be better placed elsewhere in the document, such as at the end of each focus area section or as an annex right at the end of the document. ● The vital ‘enablers’ section is buried quite deeply in the document and may be better incorporated into each programme focus section. ● Suggestions regarding restructuring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Point 4.2 covers two distinct points - divide into 2 ○ 4.5 and 4.4 lack the precision of language of 4.3 in terms of governance role of these players ○ 4.5 - it is not just about engaging and educating youth, but empowering and supporting youth to take action ○ It was felt that the term ‘mobilise’ youth is quite patriarchal - they are mobilised already, we need to empower and support them in taking action 	