



IUCN MEMBERS IN OCEANIA

STATE MEMBERS

Australia
Fiji
New Zealand

GOVERNMENT AGENCY MEMBERS

Department of Conservation, New Zealand
South Australian Department for Environment and Heritage
Department of Environment and Conservation, WA
Department of Sustainability and Environment, Victoria
Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts
Department of Environment and Climate Change, NSW
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority
Landcare Research New Zealand Ltd
New Zealand Conservation Authority
Parks and Wildlife Commission, Northern Territory
Queensland Parks and Wildlife Services

NON-GOVERNMENT MEMBERS AND AFFILIATES

Australian Network of Environmental Defender's Offices Inc (ANEDO)
Association pour la Sauvegarde de la Nature Neo-Caledonienne
Australian Centre for Environmental law
Australian Conservation Foundation
Australian Marine Conservation Society
Australian Rainforest Conservation Society
Conservation Volunteers Australia
Environment and Conservation Organizations
Environment Institute of Australia and New Zealand
Institute of Foresters of Australia
International Federation of Landscape Architects
Lincoln University, Environmental Management Division
Macquarie University Centre for Environmental Law
National Environmental Law Association
National Trust of Fiji Islands
National Parks Association of New South Wales
National Parks Australia Council
Nature Conservation Council of NSW
New Zealand Ecological Society
Project Jonah, Australia
Queensland Conservation Council
Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society of New Zealand
The Environment Centre, Northern Territory
The Wilderness Society,
University of Canberra, Faculty of Applied Sciences
University of the South Pacific
World Wide Fund for Nature, Australia
World Wide Fund for Nature, New Zealand
Te Mana o te Moana
Tonga Community Development Trust
Direction de l'environnement de la province Sud

(2) The Pacific Mangrove and Climate Adaptation Initiative-

managing coastal ecosystems for sustainable livelihoods and resilience to disasters and climate change.

The Pacific Mangrove Initiative will promote sustainable management of mangroves and coastal ecosystems, raise awareness of the value of coastal ecosystem goods and services and build capacity at all levels to make informed decisions. Under this initiative, IUCN will work with other development partners to promote ecosystem based adaptation to climate change.

(3) The Pacific Ocean 2020 Challenge- mobilising global action to conserve the world's largest natural resource, the Pacific Ocean.

The Pacific Ocean 2020 Challenge seeks to focus global attention, build new partnerships, and generate the necessary commitments, to address threats to the world's largest natural resource – the Pacific Ocean – by 2020. It is a bold new initiative to engage government, scientific, NGOs and private sector leaders to collectively address the environmental threats to a healthy and productive Pacific Ocean and the resulting social and economic impacts on the countries and people that share the ocean.



OCEANS, ISLANDS & PEOPLE



OCEANIA

IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) is the world's oldest and largest global environmental network. IUCN is a democratic membership union with more than 1,000 government and NGO member organisations and some 10,000 volunteer scientists in more than 160 countries.

IUCN's work is supported by 1,100 professional staff in 62 offices and hundreds of partners in public, NGO and private sectors around the world. IUCN's headquarters are located in Gland, near Geneva, in Switzerland.

IUCN in the Pacific

IUCN's Oceania region incorporates Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific islands region. The Pacific islands comprise thousands of islands totalling approximately 550,000 sq km of land, roughly the size of France, in a vast 30 million sq km of the Pacific Ocean. The Pacific Ocean is our planet's largest body of ocean supporting a wide array of ecosystems, biodiversity, economies and peoples livelihoods. Over-harvesting of natural resources, rapid population growth, invasive species and climate change are posing huge environmental challenges to Pacific island countries, hampered by lack of funding and resources, gaps in legislation and limited access to knowledge and information.

IUCN has been active in the Oceania region for many years, through the work of volunteers from its six scientific Commissions in the Pacific islands, Australia and New Zealand.

With the establishment of its regional programme office in Suva, IUCN has become better placed to work more closely with Pacific island nations and ensure targeted actions in line with national and regional priorities. IUCN's vast network of governments, non-government organisations, scientists and other experts provides Pacific island countries with opportunities to identify and establish new partnerships and collaborative relationships to better manage the region's natural resources to secure a more sustainable livelihood for its people.

Membership

IUCN currently has 45 members in the Oceania region. Most members are based in Australia and New Zealand which are also State members. IUCN is actively recruiting state and NGO members in the Pacific Islands region.

Providing Strategic Input

The goal of IUCN is to provide scientific advice and support to efforts in conservation and development of sustainable livelihoods. Often this means supplementing ongoing efforts and/or providing input to development of policy at national and international level. The emphasis is on strategic planning and implementation of conservation and sustainable livelihood initiatives. IUCN recognises that in the Pacific islands there are many ongoing initiatives through the work of governments, inter-governmental organisations and national, regional and international NGOs. National and regional priorities have also been identified through various strategic documents, including the Pacific Plan; the Action Strategy for Nature Conservation in the Pacific Islands; the Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change; the Pacific Islands Regional Ocean Policy; the Invasive Species Strategy for the Pacific; and the Pacific Action Plan on Sustainable Water Management. The strategic priorities of the IUCN programme in Oceania have been developed to reflect and best serve these priorities.

IUCN's Programme of Work in the Pacific

IUCN has identified four key areas for its work in the region. These complement IUCN's Global Programme 2009 – 2012 and are aligned with regional priorities and initiatives.

Building resilience and adapting to climate change; improving livelihoods; and addressing economic and development policies will be key principles applied in all of these areas.

Species: IUCN is developing a regional partnership of key biodiversity-focused organisations to develop a regional Red List for Oceania and to support Pacific island countries and territories in using this information effectively.

Marine: IUCN is providing technical and policy support in the sustainable management of coastal and oceanic resources.

Water: The IUCN Regional Office for Oceania is working with the global IUCN Water Programme to implement the second phase of the IUCN Water and Nature Initiative (WANI) in the Pacific islands region.

Energy: IUCN's regional energy programme, entitled Managing the Ecosystem and Livelihood Implications of Energy Policies in the Pacific Island States, has established renewable energy and energy efficiency projects in six Pacific Island countries focusing on ecosystem conservation and livelihood enhancement. The programme will also provide support to Pacific Island countries in the development and implementation of environmentally sustainable energy policies.

Innovative Initiatives

In addition to its priority areas, IUCN is developing three cross-cutting initiatives that will facilitate new partnerships and help address important implementation gaps in current conservation work. The proposed initiatives are:

(1) The Pacific Centre for Environmental Governance—promoting and supporting effective environmental governance through technical assistance and capacity building.

The virtual Pacific Centre for Environmental Governance is playing a lead role in promoting and supporting effective environmental governance in the Pacific islands. The Centre provides cost effective access to expertise and assistance particularly in the areas of environmental law, economics and policy.

