PIRT Implementation and Monitoring Plan for the *Pacific Islands Framework for Nature Conservation and Protected Areas 2021-2025*

Pacific Islands Roundtable for Nature Conservation (PIRT)

November 2021

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Executive summary

This Implementation and Monitoring Plan presents the priority collective actions of the Pacific Islands Roundtable for Nature Conservation (PIRT) towards realising the ambition of the *Pacific Islands Framework for Nature Conservation and Protected Areas 2021-2025*, the principal regional strategy document for environmental conservation.

The Plan identifies three key strands of work for the Roundtable:

1. Collaboration to influence the conservation-development agenda
2. Collaboration to guide and influence conservation action
3. Collaboration to secure sustainable funding for conservation

Each strand of work is accompanied by details of planned initial activities for the period 2021-2025. These activities have been identified by PIRT Members and Working Groups as priorities for consolidating and strengthening the work of the Roundtable. An annual Work Plan is presented in Annex 1, and details the constituent tasks of each activity alongside designated responsibility and timeframes for completion.

This Plan also provides detail on the monitoring of this implementation. Monitoring will focus on the work of Members and Working Groups, alongside other collective outputs of the Roundtable. Proposed annual reporting templates for Members and Working Groups are included in Annexes 2 and 3, to be collated and presented to each PIRT Annual Meeting. This monitoring will allow PIRT to track our work to implement the Framework, and will demonstrate the value and importance of our collective work to our regional and international partners and stakeholders. Table 1 below summarises the reporting requested of Members and Working Groups.

Table 1: Summary of key reporting requirements from PIRT Members and Working Groups.

	PIRT Members	PIRT Working Groups
Reporting elements	Organisational alignment with Framework Principles	Membership and engagement
	Programme alignment with Framework Strategic Objectives	Activities and outputs
	Relationship with PIRT	Relationship with PIRT
Reporting frequency	Annual	Annual

Purpose and scope

This document is a plan of action towards the implementation and monitoring of the *Pacific Islands Framework for Nature Conservation and Protected Areas 2021-2025* by the Members and Working Groups of PIRT. Its purpose is to identify key strands of collective work towards this implementation, and to detail priority activities and tasks to be carried out by PIRT.

The scope of this Implementation and Monitoring Plan is limited to the collective work of PIRT Members and Working Groups. It does not provide guidance on the implementation of the Framework by parties external to the Roundtable[1].

This Implementation and Monitoring Plan will be reviewed in 2025, to align with the next iteration of the regional Framework. PIRT's work plan (Annex 1) will be reviewed annually.

[1] Note that several of the planned activities do involve provision of such guidance to key stakeholders across the region, and advocacy for strengthen implementation by these stakeholders.

Our stakeholders and partners

This Implementation and Monitoring Plan takes a strategic, targeted approach to engaging with PIRT's external stakeholders and partners, using the strengths of our various internal groups. Our various stakeholders and partners are briefly introduced below. Annex 4 also presents an analysis of these stakeholder groups.

Primary responsibility

Our primary responsibility within our work, collectively and within our own organisations, is to Pacific environments and the communities that depend on them.

External partners and stakeholders

These are a range of agencies, organisations, and other groups with influence over conservation outcomes in the Pacific. Mapping these external groups allows us to focus our collective work programme and identify potential future partners to build working relationships with. Our external partners and stakeholders include:

- Pacific communities
- Donor organisations
- Pacific governments
- Pacific public sector
- Private sector(s)
- International multilateral agencies
- Regional multilateral agencies
- Research & education institutions
- Non-PIRT NGOs/CSOs
- Cultural and religious organisations

PIRT internal groups

PIRT also has several internal groups:

- Members
- Working groups
- The 'coordination team' consisting of the PIRT Chair, Secretariat, Coordinator, Young Professional (to be recruited in 2022), and communications support.

Annex 4 also presents a brief analysis of the opportunities and challenges experienced by PIRT's internal groups. This analysis has informed the development of our work plan.

Implementing the Framework: Initial PIRT activities 2021-2025

PIRT's collective implementation of the Framework will focus on three 'strands of work' as depicted in Figure 1 below.[2] This section presents the aims of each strand of work, and initial activities for the period 2021-2025.

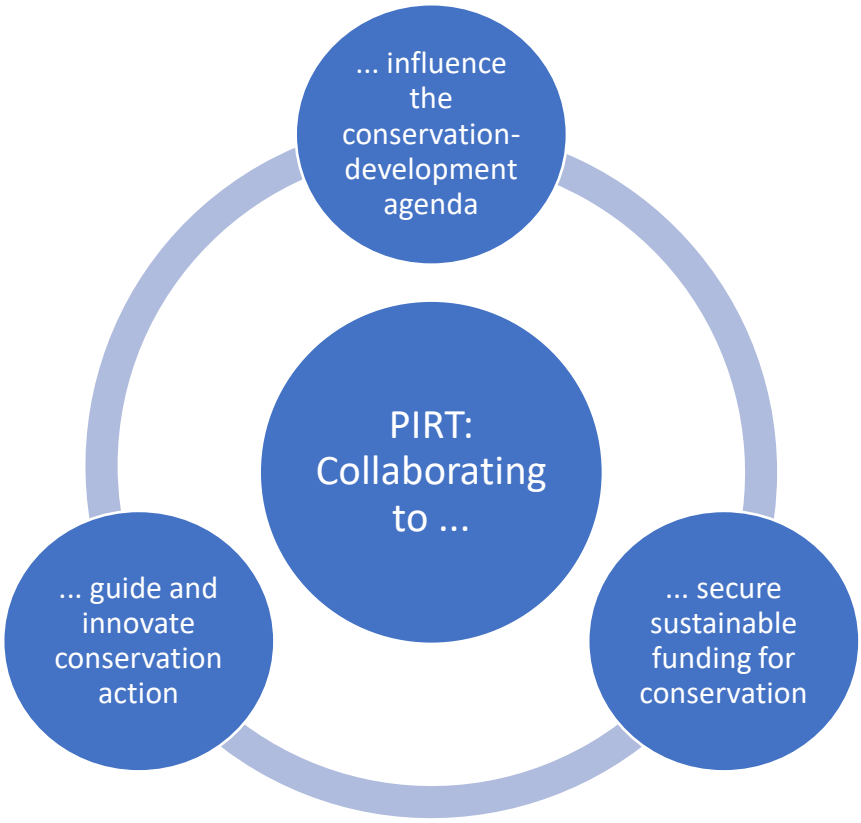


Figure 1: The three strands of work for PIRT's implementation of the regional conservation Framework 2021-2025.

The activities listed should be considered initial outputs only, with potential for expansion of the collective PIRT work programme as opportunity and capacity allows. Members and Working Groups may propose, scope, and initiate additional activities at any time, with an annual opportunity to integrate these into the PIRT Work Plan. A new annual Work Plan will be presented for endorsement by Members at each Annual Meeting.

Please see Annex 1 for the 2022-2023 Work Plan, including tasks and designated responsibilities for the activities included in this section.

[2] These three strands, and their constituent outcomes and activities, were identified during discussions with PIRT Members in late 2020.

Strand 1: Collaboration to influence the conservation-development agenda

Our collective work within this strand aims to:

- Ensure conservation is prioritised as a foundation of sustainable economic development in the Pacific.
- Increase the visibility of the Pacific in global conservation and development agenda-setting.
- Strengthen PIRT's collective voice.
- Increase uptake of the regional Framework between the five-yearly Pacific Island Conferences for Nature Conservation and Protected Areas.

Initial activities 2021-2025

1.1 Produce regular, coordinated joint policy briefs/position papers corresponding to elements of the Framework.

These policy briefs will present a collective position from PIRT on key issues for nature conservation in the Pacific. They will draw on the power of PIRT's collective voice to elevate the importance of Pacific conservation and to present practical guidance for action. These will be short, accessible documents targeted for use by practitioners and decision-makers in external stakeholder organisations (i.e., outside of PIRT) and in international negotiations. As a collective we will promote these to appropriate focal points in governments, regional organisations, NGOs and the private sector. These may also be targeted towards articulating collective positions and Pacific perspectives in international negotiations.

1.2 Strategically engage as a collective in discussions at regional fora with governments and regional bodies.

Increasing our collective strategic engagement with governments and regional bodies has been identified as a priority action by PIRT Members. This activity will entail scoping important regional fora ahead of time, and planning and coordination among Members and Working Groups regarding the nature and objectives of our collective engagement. Members or their staff may volunteer to present statements on behalf of the entire Roundtable as appropriate (with the agreement of all other Members). This may include, for instance, active engagement of PIRT Members within the meetings of the Pacific Resilience Partnership in support of advancing the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP).

1.3 Facilitate targeted dialogues with 'non-conservation' organisations and sectors.

PIRT will organise and deliver dialogues on priority issues for Pacific conservation with organisations and sectors which have the ability to influence those issues. There is also a significant opportunity for mutual learning with non-conservation IGOs and NGOs whose work

impacts conservation outcomes in the Pacific (for instance, development and humanitarian organisations).

1.4 Strategically widen PIRT membership.

PIRT will continue to open its membership to organisations working towards nature conservation, broadly considered, across two or more Pacific Island countries or territories. We will aim for greater representation of parts of the Pacific that are not currently active in the Roundtable. We will also strategically open PIRT discussions to supportive organisations which may not be able to become formal Members (for instance, UN agencies and other IGOs).

1.5 Build capacity within PIRT for coordination and longevity.

The PIRT coordination team will ensure there is adequate funding for long-term coordination across the Roundtable, including the Coordinator and Young Professional roles. The coordination team will also strengthen mechanisms for more efficient retention of institutional knowledge during future personnel changes.

Strand 2: Collaboration to guide and influence conservation action

Our collective work within this strand aims to:

- Increase access to, and uptake of, locally appropriate best practice in Pacific conservation.
- Increase collaborative conservation action by PIRT Members.
- Increase the capacity of PIRT Members and regional partners to work within the Framework Principles and towards the Framework Strategic Objectives.

Initial activities 2021-2025

2.1 Strengthen the role of PIRT Working Groups in knowledge exchange and providing guidance to the wider Pacific conservation community.

The Working Groups are PIRT's key mechanism for guiding and influencing conservation action in the Pacific. Where requested by the Chairs of the Working Groups, the PIRT coordination team will provide support to strengthen internal communication, administration, planning, and updating guidance documents to reflect the 2021-2025 Framework. All Working Groups will ensure that they have effective procedures for sharing their outputs with PIRT Members and other Pacific conservation practitioners.

Strand 3: Collaboration to secure sustainable funding for conservation

Our collective work within this strand aims to:

- Increase coordination between PIRT Members in accessing funding.
- Diversify the models of sustainable fundraising and financing utilised in Pacific conservation.
- Increase the resourcing available for Pacific Island environmental ministries/departments.
- Increase the visibility of the Pacific in global conservation resourcing.

Initial activities 2021-2025

3.1 Facilitate regular updates from donor organisations about upcoming funding opportunities.

Donor organisations (including PIRT Members) will be invited on a regular basis to share information about their upcoming funding opportunities with PIRT. These updates will be compiled by the coordination team and disseminated to PIRT Members and Working Groups. Where appropriate, opportunities will be shared directly to other external partners, including Pacific government agencies.

3.2 Effectively monitor the work of the Roundtable towards the implementation of the 2021-2025 Framework.

Monitoring the implementation of the Framework by PIRT Members and Working Groups is an important step in attracting more sustainable long-term funding for conservation in the Pacific. Our monitoring programme will clearly demonstrate the value of the Roundtable and our collective work to collaborate for nature conservation action, without adding an undue reporting burden to Members or Working Groups.

Monitoring our implementation

Our mandate

PIRT has a key role in the monitoring of the Framework. This stems from the mandate given in 2002 regarding the regional Action Strategy for Nature Conservation, a predecessor of our current Framework:

> 'The Pacific Islands Roundtable for Nature Conservation is maintained as a mechanism for **promoting**, **facilitating** and **monitoring the implementation** of the Action Strategy.'
>
> *(Resolution 7, 7th Pacific Islands Conference on Nature Conservation and Protected Areas, Rarotonga, 2002)*

However, we no longer have an Action Strategy: we have a strategic Framework. This is a very different kind of document. The primary difference is that it is designed to be less prescriptive, without nested targets and indicators within each objective.

The 2021-2025 Framework is **not directly measurable** in the same sense as an Action Strategy might be (noting that even monitoring the past Action Strategies was beyond the capacity of the Roundtable, or indeed the CROP agencies). This is a deliberate feature of its design, and a strength that respects the autonomy of countries and territories to establish their own targets and indicators.

What PIRT can measure

This Implementation and Monitoring Plan proposes to monitor **what PIRT is doing** to implement the Framework as a collective. Monitoring should focus on the work of Members, Working Groups, and PIRT's common work programme.

This monitoring will require a new reporting mechanism, designed to place as little as possible additional workload on any party. Reporting will be annual, in the lead up to Annual Meetings where a summary of our collective implementation will be presented.

The proposed approach relies heavily on self-reporting by representatives of Member organisations and by Working Group Chairs. Collectively this will provide a highly useful overall picture of what PIRT has achieved in the last 12 months. Over time these annual measurements will constitute a powerful portrayal of the work and value of the Roundtable.

It is proposed that **PIRT Members** will report on their alignment to each of the eight Framework Principles through a self-assessment of performance per principle, with qualitative detail on lessons learnt or plans for improvement. Members will also report on how their programmes correspond to each of the six Framework Strategic Objectives, and on their engagement with the rest of the Roundtable. A proposed reporting template for Members is presented in Annex 2.

It is proposed that **PIRT Working Groups** will report on their membership and engagement; their activities and outputs over the previous 12 months; and their engagement with the rest of the Roundtable. A proposed reporting template for Working Groups is presented in Annex 3.

As PIRT we will also measure our common work programme as presented in the annual Work Plan. Most of the proposed joint outputs are easily measurable; a summary of work achieved in the previous 12 months will be presented to each Annual Meeting.

Please also refer to Table 1 in the Executive Summary for an outline of the reporting requirements from Members and Working Groups.

Annex 1: PIRT work plan and budget 2022-2023

This work plan covers a two-year period to allow longer term planning, but will be revised annually at the PIRT Annual Meeting to reflect tasks achieved and changing collective priorities.

Please note that 'coordination team' refers to the PIRT Chair, Secretariat, Coordinator and Young Professional (YP).

ACTIVITY	TASKS	RESPONSIBILITY	2022				2023			
Strand 1: Collaboration to influence the conservation-development agenda			**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**
1.1 Produce regular, coordinated joint policy briefs/position papers corresponding to elements of the Framework.	Scope priority issues for initial policy brief; formation of co-authorship group.	Coordinator								
	Drafting of initial brief.	Co-authors								
	Publication and promotion through collective networks.	All PIRT								
	Regular publication following established process (at least biannual, or more frequently for negotiations or urgent issues).	Coordinator + YP								
1.2 Engage as a collective in discussions at regional fora with countries and regional bodies.	Identification of priority regional fora for PIRT engagement.	Coordination team								
	Ongoing engagement as appropriate, led by delegated person/organisation with agreement of other Members.	All PIRT								
1.3 Facilitate targeted dialogues with 'non-conservation' organisations and sectors.	Scope priority sectors and stakeholders for dialogues.	Coordinator								
	Initial dialogue event, facilitated online between PIRT and relevant sectoral organisations.	All PIRT, facilitated by coordination team								
	Regular dialogues following established process (~biannual).	Coordinator + YP								
1.4 Strategically widen PIRT membership.	Scope potential new members and priority organisations to develop closer working relationships with.	Coordination team								
	Invite relevant organisations to join as members or take part in activities as appropriate (ongoing activity).	All PIRT								
1.5 Build capacity within PIRT for coordination and longevity.	Secure funding for Coordinator and YP roles; TORs co-developed within PIRT.	Coordination team								
	Recruit for Coordinator and YP roles.									
	Streamline PIRT administration and consolidate key documents.	Coordinator								
	Ongoing capacity building within coordination team, according to evolving needs and priorities.	Coordination team								

Strand 2: Collaboration to guide and influence conservation action			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2.1 Strengthen the role of PIRT Working Groups in knowledge exchange and providing guidance to the wider Pacific conservation community.	Scope support requested by each WG and schedule delivery.	Coordination team, WG Chairs								
	Strengthen essential WG admin systems where requested by WG Chairs.	Coordinator + YP								
	Update guidance documents to reflect 2021-2025 Framework where requested by WG Chairs.	Coordinator + YP, WG Chairs								
	Ongoing support to WGs as requested.	Coordination team								
Strand 3: Collaboration to secure sustainable funding for conservation			**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**
3.1 Facilitate regular updates from donor organisations about upcoming funding opportunities.	Scope priority donor organisations with WGs and Members.	Coordinator								
	Compile initial update of funding opportunities for the following 12-month period, to be shared with PIRT.	Coordinator								
	Annual update following established process.	Coordinator + YP								
3.2 Effectively monitor the work of the Roundtable towards the implementation of the 2021-2025 Framework.	Establish initial baseline using reporting approach endorsed at 2021 Annual Meeting.	Coordinator								
	Annual reporting by Members and WGs to present at Annual Meeting.	Coordinator + YP								

PIRT Budget 2022-2023

Funding source	Amount USD	Status	Designation
ACP SIDs 'Pacific Bioscapes Project' (grant to SPREP)	$260,000	Confirmed	• PIRT Implementation Coordinator – 2 year contract • Youth Coordinator (Young Professional) – 2 year contract • Workshops • Travel as necessary
SPREP funds managed for PIRT activities	$50,000	Confirmed	• Translation • Consultancies • Communications material to support Framework implementation
SPREP personnel	In kind	Confirmed	• Secretariat (Biodiversity Adviser, Ecosystem and Biodiversity Officer) • Director of Island and Ocean Ecosystems Programme as required • Director-General as required • Chairs or members of multiple PIRT Working Groups (various SPREP staff)
BirdLife International	In kind	Confirmed	• PIRT Chair • Co-Chair of Species Working Group • Communications support

Annex 2: Proposed reporting template for PIRT Members

Monitoring the implementation of the Pacific Islands Framework for Nature Conservation and Protected Areas 2021-2025:

Reporting template for PIRT Member Organisations

About this reporting template

PIRT is mandated to monitor our collective implementation of the regional conservation Framework. This reporting template is a central element of this monitoring. It requests that PIRT's Members self-report on their alignment to each of the Framework's Principles (Part I), the correspondence of their programmes to the Framework's Strategic Objectives (Part II), and their relationship to the rest of the Roundtable (Part III). A similar reporting template will be completed by PIRT Working Groups.

Members and Working Groups will be asked to undertake this reporting on an annual basis, in the leadup prior to the PIRT Annual Meeting. A summary of key trends from this reporting will be provided to each PIRT Annual Meeting, and will be useful as we seek further collective funding for PIRT in the coming years. It may also be useful for your own reporting!

Responses submitted to Part II of this reporting template (Programmes aligning to Framework Strategic Objectives) will be included in the PIRT Annual Meeting Report and published on the PIRT website, in line with previous years. All other information will be treated confidentially and no organisation or individual contributing to this survey will be identified in any publication or presentation without first obtaining agreement.

Member Organisation:

Contact person:

Contact email:

Part I: Framework Principles

About the Principles: A code of conduct for implementation of conservation programmes

The eight Framework Principles articulate the critical components for implementing conservation projects in Pacific contexts. They are designed as a guide for designing, establishing, delivering and sustaining conservation programmes in the Pacific. They apply to all conservation initiatives undertaken in the Pacific region, not only those specifically linked to the Framework.

The eight Principles are mutually supporting, indivisible amongst themselves and are applicable across all six Strategic Objectives of the Framework. Their application will lead to enriched, more respectful relationships between conservation agencies and Pacific communities, and to a significant improvement in the conservation capacity of the region with corresponding progress towards the Vision and Goals of the Framework.

Please answer the below questions associated with each Principle.

Principle 1: Community rights

Pacific indigenous and local communities have the right to own, use, manage, and conserve their natural resources and wider environment.

National, regional and international partners will actively recognise, respect and support:

- Community property rights, including traditional rights over natural resources, and indigenous intellectual property relating to natural resources and cultural knowledge.
- Community decision-making practices.
- Community rights to design, prioritise, conduct, and publish research.
- Community rights to access information available on their resources, natural cultural heritage, and society in appropriate forms of language.
- Community rights to develop opportunities that support and sustain local livelihoods and wellbeing.

In your estimation, how well does your organisation align with this Principle (across all programmes)?

Please highlight or circle one option below:

Does not align (Programmes do not reflect this Principle)	**Low** (Significant room to improve)	**Moderate** (Some room to improve)	**Good** (A little room to improve)	**Excellent** (No improvements needed)

What is your organisation currently doing to align with this Principle?

How could your organisation improve its alignment with this Principle? Please include specific plans and timeframes if applicable.

Principle 2: Conservation from Pacific perspectives

Natural environments are central to the cultures, identities, livelihoods, and development opportunities of Pacific communities. Nature conservation affects all aspects of social, cultural, and economic life and must therefore align with the values, priorities, and aspirations of these communities.

National, regional and international partners will actively recognise, respect and support:

- Community aspirations for development and wellbeing.
- Pacific approaches to conservation based on sustainable resource use, cultural heritage and expressions, and traditional, indigenous, and local knowledge.
- The need of some communities to use their own languages and protocols when engaging with or undertaking conservation initiatives.
- The importance of establishing and maintaining lasting individual and organisational relationships with Pacific communities.

In your estimation, how well does your organisation align with this Principle (across all programmes)?

Please highlight or circle one option below:

Does not align (Programmes do not reflect this Principle)	**Low** (Significant room to improve)	**Moderate** (Some room to improve)	**Good** (A little room to improve)	**Excellent** (No improvements needed)

What is your organisation currently doing to align with this Principle?

How could your organisation improve its alignment with this Principle? Please include specific plans and timeframes if applicable.

Principle 3: Ownership of conservation programmes

Lasting conservation in the Pacific can only be achieved if national partners and local communities lead the design, implementation, and evaluation of conservation initiatives.

National and community partners will commit to:

- Exercising and building their capacity for leadership of conservation programmes.
- Greater engagement and ownership of conservation within the private sector and local organisations, including cultural, spiritual, business, sporting, youth, and women's organisations.

Regional and international partners will commit to:

- Respecting, encouraging, and helping to build capacity for national and community partner leadership of all conservation programmes.
- Aligning all conservation programmes, including regional and international initiatives, with national programmes, priorities, and aspirations.
- Strengthening and resourcing national and local partners as an alternative to establishing independent institutions or infrastructure.
- Ensuring all key programme decision-making takes place in-country alongside national and community partners, and is led by local conservation priorities.

In your estimation, how well does your organisation align with this Principle (across all programmes)?

Please highlight or circle one option below:

Does not align (Programmes do not reflect this Principle)	**Low** (Significant room to improve)	**Moderate** (Some room to improve)	**Good** (A little room to improve)	**Excellent** (No improvements needed)

What is your organisation currently doing to align with this Principle?

How could your organisation improve its alignment with this Principle? Please include specific plans and timeframes if applicable.

Principle 4: Resourcing for longevity

Conservation initiatives must be adequately and appropriately resourced over time, by planning for the financial, social, organisational and cultural components of project longevity.

National, regional and international partners will commit to:

- Ensuring their conservation programmes are of scale and budget appropriate to the local context.
- Long-term strategic planning and resource mobilisation that sustains conservation over time.
- Adhering to best practices for supporting livelihoods and community wellbeing, including poverty reduction and enhancing community financial sustainability based on local biocultural resources.
- Developing appropriate new and improving existing methods and partnerships to sustain financial investment and resources for conservation.
- Ensuring that locally specific social, cultural, and equity factors are considered when decisions are made about conservation financing.

In your estimation, how well does your organisation align with this Principle (across all programmes)?

Please highlight or circle one option below:

Does not align (Programmes do not reflect this Principle)	**Low** (Significant room to improve)	**Moderate** (Some room to improve)	**Good** (A little room to improve)	**Excellent** (No improvements needed)

What is your organisation currently doing to align with this Principle?

How could your organisation improve its alignment with this Principle? Please include specific plans and timeframes if applicable.

Principle 5: Good governance and accountability

Conservation is inclusive, participatory, accountable, transparent, equitable, and open to stakeholder scrutiny.

National, regional and international partners will commit to:

- Reinforcing inclusive and participatory approaches by involving all stakeholders, particularly community representatives, when designing, implementing, communicating, assessing, and reporting on conservation programmes.
- Ensuring systems are in place to enable full transparency and accountability to the people affected by conservation programme implementation and environmental regulatory services.
- Recognising and applying inter-generational equity and gender equality principles in all activities.
- Promoting and supporting cost-effective scaling up and adoption of best-practice conservation models.
- Developing and implementing durable, effective policies which are integrated across government agencies and governance levels.

National partners will commit to:

- Setting clear and standard processes for the establishment, operation, and accountability of international partners through formal agreements. These agreements should include a Code of Conduct with defined consequences for breaches and mechanisms to ensure transparency of operations.
- Establishing systems to register the conservation activities of all partners against national and local priorities, such as NBSAPs.
- Setting easily measured benchmarks to ensure progress against defined conservation objectives, with each partner held accountable for its commitments and progress.

Regional and international partners will commit to:

- Adopting systems that ensure transparency and accountability of their programmes at a national level.
- Providing timely, transparent, and comprehensive reporting on conservation programmes to national partners, including reporting on implementation of NBSAP priorities. Appropriate reporting must also be provided to community partners.

In your estimation, how well does your organisation align with this Principle (across all programmes)?

Please highlight or circle one option below:

Does not align (Programmes do not reflect this Principle)	**Low** (Significant room to improve)	**Moderate** (Some room to improve)	**Good** (A little room to improve)	**Excellent** (No improvements needed)

What is your organisation currently doing to align with this Principle?

How could your organisation improve its alignment with this Principle? Please include specific plans and timeframes if applicable.

Principle 6: Coordination and collaboration

Conservation is more effective when partners coordinate, collaborate and work within a strategic framework.

National partners will commit to:

- Ensuring NBSAPs and locally devised conservation programmes are strategic, focused, and set clear local priorities for action.
- Taking a leadership role in coordinating all partners, including by providing national and local focal points for coordinating NBSAP and other programme implementation.

Regional and international partners will commit to:

- Working within the legislation, policies, strategies, programmes, and priorities established by national partners.
- Working with each other to ensure collaborative analysis, strategies, agreed priorities, and coordination of political engagement to avoid duplication or inconsistencies.
- Avoiding programming that competes with national partners for projects and funding.
- Strengthening existing and cultivating new partnerships that are culturally oriented, innovative, and results driven.
- Working to integrate environmental datasets and other forms of relevant information, and making this available in accessible formats to national and community partners.

In your estimation, how well does your organisation align with this Principle (across all programmes)?

Please highlight or circle one option below:

Does not align (Programmes do not reflect this Principle)	**Low** (Significant room to improve)	**Moderate** (Some room to improve)	**Good** (A little room to improve)	**Excellent** (No improvements needed)

What is your organisation currently doing to align with this Principle?

How could your organisation improve its alignment with this Principle? Please include specific plans and timeframes if applicable.

Principle 7: Growing Pacific capacity

Increasing national, sub-national and community capacity to design, prioritise, direct, manage, implement, monitor and evaluate conservation programmes.

National partners and communities will commit to:

- Building effective and sustainable conservation capability and organisations through ongoing capacity development.
- Ensuring conservation is continuously improved by recording, disseminating, and incorporating lessons learned and best practices.
- Building capacity with and within local organisations, such as cultural, faith-based, sporting, youth, and women's organisations, as well as the private sector.
- Enhancing the capacity of conservation practitioners to use appropriate concepts and tools, including those of the private sector.

Regional and international partners will commit to:

- Supporting national partners in their efforts to build effective and sustainable institutions.
- Supporting national partners and communities in their efforts to develop core competencies such as leadership, project management, scientific monitoring, and financing.
- Ensuring their presence in-country does not undermine national and local institution-building or capacity development.
- Contributing to national and community partners' best practice by recording, disseminating, and implementing lessons learned.

In your estimation, how well does your organisation align with this Principle (across all programmes)?

Please highlight or circle one option below:

Does not align (Programmes do not reflect this Principle)	**Low** (Significant room to improve)	**Moderate** (Some room to improve)	**Good** (A little room to improve)	**Excellent** (No improvements needed)

What is your organisation currently doing to align with this Principle?

How could your organisation improve its alignment with this Principle? Please include specific plans and timeframes if applicable.

Principle 8: Reinforcing resilience

Implementing nature conservation that supports the resilience and wellbeing of Pacific communities in the face of sudden or long-term disruption.

National, regional and international partners will commit to:

- Programmes and projects which focus on building resilience and adaptive capacity in Pacific communities, cultures and environments.
- Promoting innovative, community-based, and culturally grounded natural solutions, drawing on appropriate learning networks and the best available knowledge.
- Supporting communities to implement conservation activities by applying approaches and principles of ecosystem-based management and adaptation to their local context.
- Safeguarding traditional, indigenous and local knowledge, and supporting communities to utilise this knowledge for resilience and adaptation.

In your estimation, how well does your organisation align with this Principle (across all programmes)?

Please highlight or circle one option below:

Does not align (Programmes do not reflect this Principle)	**Low** (Significant room to improve)	**Moderate** (Some room to improve)	**Good** (A little room to improve)	**Excellent** (No improvements needed)

What is your organisation currently doing to align with this Principle?

How could your organisation improve its alignment with this Principle? Please include specific plans and timeframes if applicable.

Part II: Framework Strategic Objectives

About the Strategic Objectives

The Strategic Objectives are broad priorities for nature conservation action in the Pacific. Work done within the areas of the Strategic Objectives, in a manner reflecting the Principles for Conservation Implementation, will contribute to progress towards the 30-year Vision and Goals of the Framework.

The purpose of the Strategic Objectives is to provide a coordinated strategic approach to conservation across jurisdictions in the Pacific region. Decisions around national goals, targets and indicators for their implementation are the responsibility of Pacific governments, supported by their partners.

The table below presents the six Strategic Objectives 2021-2025, their constituent Action Tracks, and alignment with the post-2020 GBF and the SDGs.

Strategic Objective 2021-2025	Priority Action Tracks	Related post-2020 GBF targets	Related SDGs
Strategic Objective 1: Empower people to take action for nature conservation, based on their understanding of its importance for Pacific cultures, economies, and communities.	1. Our people at the centre of conservation action 2. Behaviour change for nature conservation through identity, traditional knowledge, education, heritage, and cultural expressions	12, 15, 19, 20	4.7, 5.5, 5.A, 6.B, 12.8, 13.3, 15.6, 16.7, 16.10
Strategic Objective 2: Integrate environmental and cultural considerations into the goals, processes, and trajectories of economic development in the Pacific.	3. Sustainable and resilient ocean economies 4. Sustainable and resilient island economies 5. Nature-based Solutions (NbS) to sustain our social-ecological systems 6. Environmentally and culturally sensitive tourism	8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 17	1.4, 1.5, 2.4, 5.A, 6.4, 7.2, 7.3, 7.B, 8.4, 8.9, 9.4, 10.5, 10.6, 11.7, 11.C, 12.2, 12.4, 12.5, 12.6, 12.7, 12.B, 12.C, 13.2, 14.6, 14.7, 14.B, 15.9
Strategic Objective 3: Identify, conserve, sustainably manage, and restore ecosystems, habitats, and priority natural and cultural sites.	7. Effective marine protected areas 8. Marine ecological integrity 9. Effective terrestrial protected areas 10. Terrestrial ecological integrity	1, 2, 9	6.5, 6.6, 11.4, 12.2, 14.2, 14.5, 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5

Strategic Objective 4: Protect and recover threatened species and preserve genetic diversity, focusing on those of particular ecological, cultural and economic significance.	11. Reducing threats to threatened and migratory marine species 12. Reducing threats to threatened and migratory terrestrial species	3, 4, 8, 12	2.5, 15.5, 15.6, 15.7
Strategic Objective 5: Manage and reduce threats to Pacific environments and drivers of biodiversity loss.	13. Ending unsustainable fishing 14. Ecosystem-based approaches to climate change, pandemic and disaster response 15. Deep-sea mining (DSM) 16. Battling invasive species 17. Preventing plastics pollution 18. Preventing terrestrial, freshwater and marine pollution (non-plastic)	5, 6, 7, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17	2.4, 3.9, 6.3, 11.6, 11.B, 12.4, 12.5, 13.1, 14.1, 14.3, 14.4, 15.2, 15.3, 15.5, 15.7, 15.8
Strategic Objective 6: Grow capacity and partnerships to effectively monitor, govern and finance nature conservation action.	19. Science and traditional knowledge for target-setting and monitoring 20. Governance that works for nature conservation 21. Sustainable financing for nature conservation	18, 19	4.B, 6.A, 7.A, 9.A, 10.A, 10.B, 12.A, 12.B, 13.A, 13.B, 14.A, 15.A, 15.B, 15.C, 16.6, 16.8, 17.1, 17.3, 17.5, 17.6, 17.7, 17.9, 17.14, 17.15, 17.16, 17.17, 17.18, 17.19

Please complete the table below with details of your organisation's programmes in the Pacific Islands region, including alignments with the Strategic Objectives (table above). Although most conservation programmes will have elements related to all the Strategic Objectives, please use this table to indicate those objectives with the most direct relevance to the programme in question.

Key activities or programmes including brief description of outcomes	Relevant Strategic Objectives (1-6)	Ongoing or completed	Pacific Island countries or territories where activities are being implemented	Partner organisations (PIRT or external)
[Activity 1]				
[Activity 2]				
[Please add additional rows as necessary]				

Part III: Relationship with PIRT

How could the PIRT coordination team and Working Groups better support your organisation to collaborate with other PIRT members?

Please be as specific as possible!

Is there anything else you would like to contribute to PIRT in the coming 12 months?

Annex 3: Proposed reporting template for PIRT Working Groups

Monitoring the implementation of the Pacific Islands Framework for Nature Conservation and Protected Areas 2021-2025:

Reporting template for PIRT Working Groups

About this reporting template

PIRT is mandated to monitor our collective implementation of the regional conservation Framework. This reporting template is a central element of this monitoring. It requests that PIRT's Working Groups self-report on their membership and engagement (Part I), their activities and outputs (Part II), and their relationship to the rest of the Roundtable (Part III). A similar reporting template will be completed by PIRT Members.

Members and Working Groups will be asked to undertake this reporting on an annual basis, in the leadup prior to the PIRT Annual Meeting. A summary of key trends from this reporting will be provided to each PIRT Annual Meeting, and will be useful as we seek further collective funding for PIRT in the coming years. It may also be useful for your own reporting!

All information will be treated confidentially and no organisation or individual contributing to this survey will be identified in any publication or presentation without first obtaining agreement. A summary of responses submitted in Part II of this form (Activities & Outputs) will be presented in the PIRT Annual Meeting Report.

Working group:

Chair(s):

Contact email(s):

Part I: Membership & engagement

1a. How many members does your Working Group have?

1b. How frequent are communications to your members? (Weekly, monthly, every three months etc.)

1c. Do you have a database of members? If so, what system do you use for this?

1d. In the last year, how many meetings has your Working Group held?

1e. How would you rate the engagement of your members in the activities of the Working Group?

Please highlight or circle one option below:

No engagement	**Low** (Significant room to improve)	**Moderate** (Some room to improve)	**Good** (A little room to improve)	**Excellent** (No improvements needed)

1f. Do you have specific plans to increase engagement of members? If so, please provide details of these.

Part II: Activities & outputs

Please provide details of collaborative activities and other outputs your Working Group has undertaken in the last year.

This may include workshops, monitoring initiatives, joint position papers, advocacy work, etc.

Name of activity/output	Description of activity	Ongoing or completed	Other partners involved (if any)

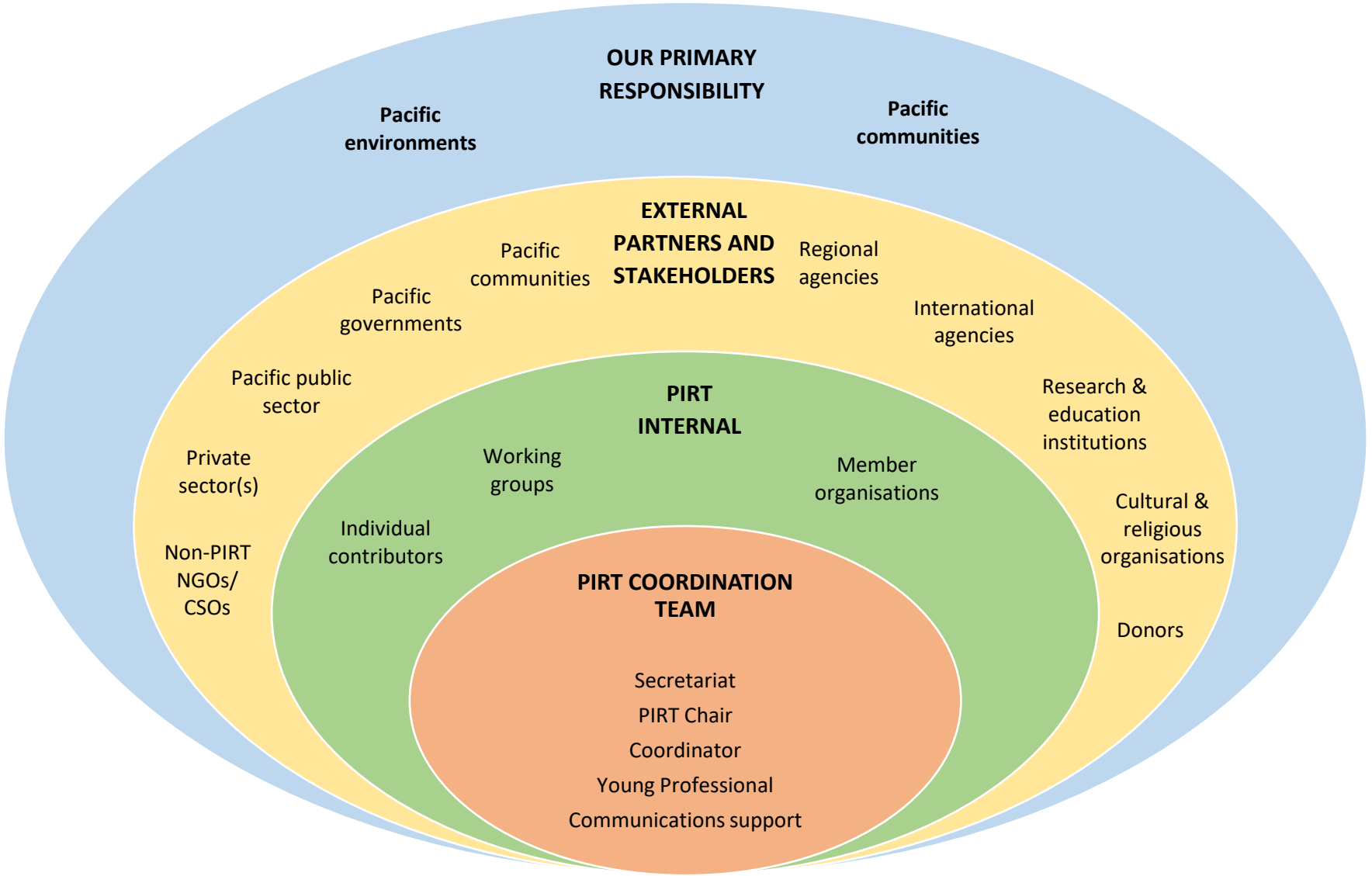
Part III: Relationship with PIRT

How could the PIRT coordination team and Member organisations better support your Working Group?

Please be as specific as possible!

Is there anything else you would like to contribute to PIRT in the coming 12 months?

Annex 4: PIRT partners and stakeholders



PIRT internal: Members

PIRT currently has 14 members: BirdLife International, cChange Pacific, Conservation International (CI), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), International Union for Conservation of Nature Oceania Regional Office (IUCN-ORO), The Nature Conservancy (TNC), Pacific Community (SPC), Pacific Islands Development Forum (PIDF), Protected Areas Collaboration for Learning and Research (PAC), Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), Society of Conservation Biology Oceania (SCBO), University of the South Pacific (USP), Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), and World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) Pacific.

The table below presents the internal strengths and challenges, and the external opportunities and challenges, facing PIRT's Members in their work as a collective. Based on responses received from a survey of the heads of member organisations in late 2020.

Internal strengths	Internal challenges	External opportunities	External challenges
▪ A wide array of organisations involved in a diversity of work across the region. ▪ A strong history of collective work to build upon. ▪ Members and their staff are highly committed to Pacific conservation, with a wealth of knowledge, experience, and relationships in the region. ▪ The strong desire of many Members to extend the collective work of the Roundtable (for instance, strong support for developing an actionable work plan with designated responsibility).	▪ Aligning internal work plans and strategies for Pacific conservation. ▪ Finding ways to finance more collaborative actions by multiple Members. ▪ Overcoming the competitive aspects of the NGO sector and regional organisations to focus on more collaborative approaches to our common objectives. ▪ Continuing to break down silos between Members and partners. ▪ Amplifying the collective voice of PIRT Members as advocates for Pacific conservation, within the region and internationally. ▪ Increasing the frequency of Members' engagement with the collective work of the Roundtable. ▪ Managing our reliance on the sometimes overstretched staff and budgets of member organisations to	▪ Engaging with governments non-conservation sectors and other sectors in a more targeted way (more frequently than the 5-yearly conferences). ▪ Producing regular collective position papers (or similar) as an advocacy tool that utilises the power of PIRT's collective voice. ▪ Engaging as a collective with donor organisations to expand the resourcing available to Members and our partners. ▪ Forging closer relationships with external agencies who wish to support the work of PIRT (e.g., UN agencies). ▪ Strengthening outreach and engagement to local CSOs and NGOs in the Pacific. ▪ Leveraging existing regional and global platforms to collate and share the collective positions of	▪ Communicating the importance of Pacific conservation to governments, non-conservation sectors and other stakeholders, including links to other regional issues such as climate change and human health. ▪ Countering the perspective (common in some sectors) that conservation is oppositional to economic development. ▪ Scarcity of funding for nature conservation relative to climate change and economic development.

	dedicate time and resources to PIRT initiatives. ▪ Managing our sometimes different fundamental views and approaches to conservation, including potential conflicts of interest. ▪ Reporting on Members' collective implementation of the Framework.	PIRT members, and raise profile of the Pacific.	

PIRT internal: Working Groups

PIRT currently has four active working groups: the Protected Area Working Group (PAWG), the Pacific Invasives Partnership (PIP), the Species Working Group (SWG), and the Pacific Network on Environmental Law (PaNEL). A fifth working group, the Nature Culture Working Group, is being established in 2021.

The table below presents the internal strengths and challenges, and the external opportunities and challenges, facing PIRT's working groups; this is a generalised situation analysis and not all strengths and challenges apply to all working groups. Based on conversations with working group chairs in mid-2021.

Internal strengths	Internal challenges	External opportunities	External challenges
▪ Good established working relationships with regional agencies. ▪ Proactive leadership by WG Chairs. ▪ Active and committed members from a diversity of regional institutions. ▪ When functioning well, WGs are a good forum for regional knowledge exchange and training: sharing best practice and 'what works.' ▪ Well-considered guidance documents and work plans.	▪ Improving internal communication and coordination amongst WG members (with appropriate PIRT support if requested). ▪ Holding more regular and focused meetings, with mechanisms to increase member participation in meetings. ▪ Developing mechanisms for monitoring and reporting on the work of WGs, without overly increasing workload. ▪ Updating guidance documents or work plans with reference to the 2021-2025 Framework. ▪ Finding mechanisms to balance or include members working at regional, national, and local levels. ▪ Expanding Pacific Islander presence within WG membership. ▪ Integrating traditional and indigenous knowledge into conservation solutions and outcomes proposed by WGs.	▪ Connecting people doing related work across the region to help break down sectoral silos. ▪ Expanding the advocacy role of PIRT WGs in the region. ▪ Assisting or advising WG members (and PIRT member organisations) to coordinate access to finance. ▪ Sharing effective tools (for administration, advocacy, communication, etc.) among different WGs. ▪ Providing technical assistance to local organizations and CSOs on critical issues.	▪ Communicating the importance of Pacific conservation to governments, non-conservation sectors and other stakeholders, including links to other regional issues such as climate change and human health. ▪ Connecting to and involving hard-to-reach parts of the region, across language and geographic barriers.

PIRT external partners and stakeholders

The table below presents a generalised overview of PIRT's external partners and stakeholders, describing the influence each stakeholder group exercises over nature conservation action in the Pacific, and the degree to which the stakeholder group is impacted upon by this conservation action. This analysis may be useful in making decisions about where to focus PIRT's work programme for maximum conservation impact. It is also presented visually on the following page.

External partner/ stakeholder	Influence over nature conservation action	Impacted upon by nature conservation action
Pacific communities	**Moderate.** Pacific communities may have direct influence over the state of their land and sea territories through local management measures, harvesting practices, etc. However, communities can only rarely influence national or regional conservation policies or initiatives.	**High.** Conservation initiatives have a direct and substantive (sometimes existential) impact on Pacific communities.
Donors	**High.** Through their funding criteria and decision-making processes, donor organisations have significant influence over which conservation actions are taken, by whom, and where.	**Low.** Although donor organisations want demonstrated success as a result of their investment, they are typically based outside the region and are not directly impacted on by the success or failure of conservation action in the Pacific.
Pacific governments	**High.** Pacific governments have the authority (if not always the resources) to make direct decisions around conservation and environmental management in their jurisdictions.	**Moderate-High.** The ability of governments to balance competing interests and needs, including environmental ones, directly influences their re-election. Making more explicit links between environmental and economic wellbeing in therefore important in influencing governments for conservation.
Pacific public sector	**Moderate-High.** The public sector helps shape government policy and is a key intermediary in implementation. However, environmental concerns often have lower prominence within the public sector than economic ones.	**Moderate-High.** The success of the public sector in a time of escalating environmental crisis will increasingly rely on integrating environmental provisions into economic and social work programmes.
Private sector(s)	**High.** Commercial and industrial activity is a major driver of environmental change in the Pacific, and the decisions made by the private sector about their own practices have direct influence on Pacific environments and communities.	**Moderate.** Although all economic activity has an ultimate environmental base, a degraded environment may not immediately impact the industry or sector involved.
International agencies	**Moderate-High.** International agencies exercise influence by mediating global conservation agenda-setting, and through their support for government and NGO conservation initiatives. Many are also donor organisations.	**Moderate-Low.** Although invested in the region with a genuine desire to see improved conservation practice, most international agencies are not directly impacted on by the success or failure of conservation action in the Pacific.

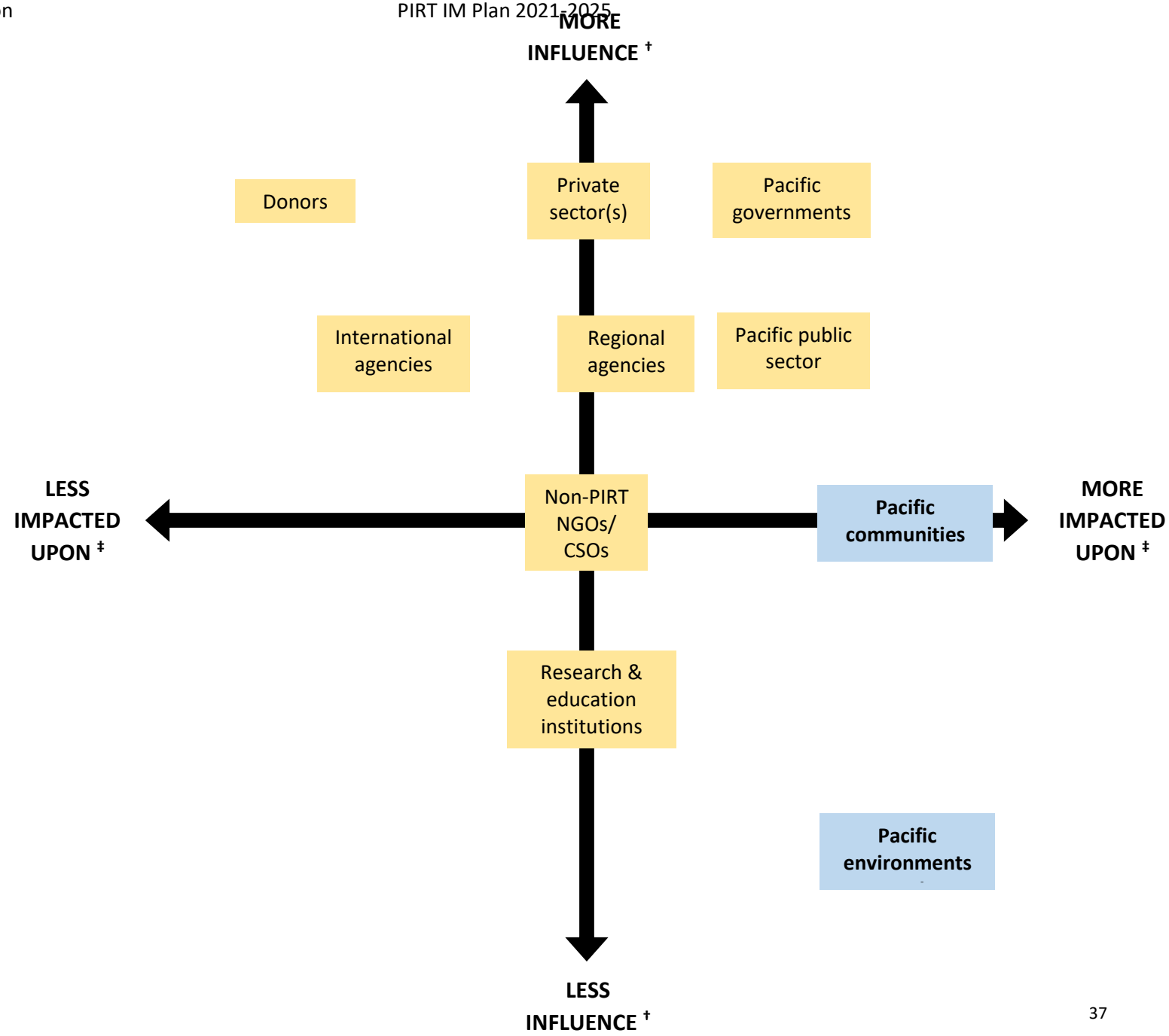
Regional agencies	**Moderate-High.** Regional agencies exercise influence over national, regional and international policy-making for conservation and environmental management, although this does not necessarily translate into implementation.	**Moderate.** Environmental stewardship is a central part of many regional agencies' reason for existence, and agencies generally have excellent awareness of the centrality of environmental health for the economies and societies of the Pacific.
Research & education institutions	**Low-Moderate.** Although these institutions hold extensive knowledge about Pacific environments and the best practice for conservation action, they do not exercise significant influence over the nature, scope, or scale of this action.	**Moderate.** The conservation-related work of research and education institutions is at least partly shaped by environmental change and by Pacific responses to this change, alongside many other factors.
Non-PIRT NGOs/CSOs	**Moderate.** Due to the nature of their work many NGOs and CSOs have a degree of influence over nature conservation at the regional, national, and local levels, even if they do not consider themselves conservation organisations (e.g., international development NGOs).	**Moderate.** NGOs and CSOs that implement programmes in the Pacific will find their work significantly impacted by escalating environmental crises in the region.

Elements of PIRT's primary responsibility:	**Influence over nature conservation action**	**Impacted upon by nature conservation action**
Pacific communities ***(also considered partners above)***	**Moderate.** Pacific communities may have direct influence over the state of their land and sea territories through local management measures, harvesting practices, etc. However, communities can only rarely influence national or regional conservation policies or initiatives.	**High.** Conservation initiatives have a direct and substantive (sometimes existential) impact on Pacific communities.
Pacific environments	**Low.** The islands, ocean, sky, and other natural entities of the Pacific have little influence on conservation action by people. Although the voice of these entities may be articulated by their indigenous people, this currently exercises little influence over conservation policy or action at a regional scale.	**High.** Conservation initiatives have a direct and substantive (sometimes existential) impact on Pacific environments.

PIRT external stakeholder* map:

Influence on, and impact by, nature conservation action in the Pacific

* Note that each stakeholder group is diverse and will include actors with a range of influence and impact. This map represents an overall estimation for each stakeholder group.



KEY

† 'More/less influence' *over* nature conservation action in the Pacific

‡ 'More/less impacted upon' *by* nature conservation action in the Pacific