



Convention on Biological Diversity

Distr.
GENERAL

UNEP/CBD/CBW-NBSAP/PA/2/2
6 February 2012

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REGIONAL WORKSHOP FOR THE PACIFIC ON
UPDATING NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY
STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLANS -
INCORPORATING WORK ON VALUATION AND
INCENTIVE MEASURES

Nadi, Fiji, from 3 to 7 October 2011

REPORT OF THE WORKSHOP

INTRODUCTION

1. In decision X/2, the Conference of the Parties adopted the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. In the same decision, the Conference of the Parties urged Parties and other Governments to develop national and regional targets, using the Strategic Plan as a flexible framework, and to review, update and revise, as appropriate, their national biodiversity strategies and action plans in line with the Strategic Plan and the guidance adopted in decision IX/9. The Conference of the Parties also urged Parties and other Governments to support the updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans as effective instruments to promote the implementation of the Strategic Plan and to use the revised and updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans as effective instruments for the integration of biodiversity targets into national development and poverty reduction policies and strategies, national accounting, economic sectors and spatial planning processes.
2. In the same decision, the Conference of the Parties also emphasized the need for capacity-building activities and the effective sharing of knowledge to support all countries, especially developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States, and the most environmentally vulnerable countries, as well as countries with economies in transition, and indigenous and local communities, in the implementation of the Strategic Plan.
3. In response, the Executive Secretary is organizing a series of regional or subregional workshops on updating national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) in 2011 and 2012. The workshop for the Pacific region was held in Nadi, Fiji from 3 to 7 October 2011 and was organized thanks to the generous financial support from the Government of Japan and in collaboration with the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) and the Government of Fiji.
4. This workshop had a specific focus on valuation and incentive measures to help to facilitate the implementation of targets 2 and 3 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 as well as other related targets and decisions, and their translation into national targets and commitments.
5. Pursuant to paragraph 7 (b) of decision X/31, which requests the Executive Secretary to provide additional technical support on themes of the programme of work on protected areas, and in collaboration with the SPREP, the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity also organized a subregional capacity-building workshop for implementing the programme of work on protected areas (PoWPA) in

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parallel to and integrated with this NBSAP workshop. Documents related to the PoWPA workshop are available at: <http://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=WSCBPA-PAC-01>. As such some sessions in the workshop were held as joint sessions between the NBSAP and PoWPA workshops.

6. The specific objectives of the workshop were to:

(a) Facilitate the national implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including by assisting Parties to develop national biodiversity targets in the framework of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;

(b) Assist Parties in reviewing, updating, revising and implementing their national biodiversity strategy and action plans, with consideration given to how they can serve as an effective tool for mainstreaming biodiversity into broader national policies and for implementing the programme of work on island biodiversity;

(c) Raise awareness to stimulate early actions to implement other Aichi-Nagoya outcomes, in particular, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity¹ and the Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety;²

(d) Support countries in making use of the findings of the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO-3)³ and The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB)⁴ study, and in considering how the findings could be integrated into updated and revised NBSAPs;

(e) Facilitate active learning opportunities and peer-to-peer exchanges for national focal points and persons in charge of implementing and revising NBSAPs;

(f) Provide for the integration of PoWPA into NBSAPs so as to ensure alignment with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

7. As the Conference of the Parties decided, through decisions IX/21 and X/9, to address, at the sixteenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) and the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the in-depth review of the programme of work on island biodiversity, participants were asked to provide updates on: (i) the extent of implementation; (ii) status and trends of island biodiversity and drivers of change; (iii) constraints to implementation; (iv) activities and views of relevant organizations; and (v) key responses and suggestions to maximize the contribution of the programme of work to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its goals and targets.

8. The workshop was attended by government-nominated officials responsible for the development and/or the implementation of NBSAPs, and representatives from the development planning and finance ministries from: Australia, the Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Papua New Guinea, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, and Vanuatu. Additionally, representatives from indigenous and local communities (ILCs) attended. Various resource persons from the region representing different organizations also attended the workshop. These included the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), The Pacific Islands Roundtable for Nature Conservation, ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), IUCN, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), RARE Conservation, Birdlife International, Island Conservation and they contributed their expertise in mainstreaming biodiversity, local implementation,

¹ Decision X/1, annex.

² Decision BS-V/11, annex.

³ Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Global Biodiversity Outlook 3, (Montreal, 2010).

⁴ See www.teebweb.org.

resource mobilization, as well as communication, education and public awareness (CEPA), and work with other Conventions. The list of participants for the workshop can be accessed at <http://www.cbd.int/nbsap/workshops2/pacific/>. The workshop was conducted in English.

9. This report provides an overview of the workshop sessions, discussions, the conclusions of the meeting, and the next steps going forward. Annexes to this report present more detailed information about the workshop. The programme is presented in appendix I-annex II.

II. SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

ITEM 1. OPENING OF THE WORKSHOP

10. The workshop started jointly with the PoWPA workshop at 8.30 a.m. on Monday, 3 October 2011.

11. A formal opening which included a celebration of the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity (UNDB) was held on Monday, 30 October in the evening. It was hosted by the Government of Fiji, SPREP and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity. The celebration was chaired by Ms. Taina Tagicakibau, Permanent Secretary for Local Government, Housing, Urban, Development and Environment of Fiji.

12. On behalf of the President of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, H.E. Mr. Yutaka Yoshizawa, Ambassador of Japan to Fiji, reiterated Japan's support to developing country Parties to the Convention, especially in implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. He also emphasized the importance of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.

13. Mr. Atsuhiko Yoshinaka, Global Coordinator at the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, delivered a statement on behalf of Mr. Ahmed Djoghlaif, Executive Secretary of the Convention, saying that the Secretariat was committed to continuous efforts to assist Parties to ensure the timely delivery of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 at the national and regional levels.

14. Mr. Stuart Chape, Programme Manager of SPREP, Mr. Bernard O'Callaghan, Regional Programme Coordinator of IUCN Regional Office for Oceania, and Mr. Joeli Cawaki, Commissioner of the Western Division of Fiji, delivered statements, all emphasizing the importance of biodiversity and public awareness-raising efforts through the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity.

ITEM 2. REVIEW OF FINDINGS OF THE THIRD EDITION OF THE GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY OUTLOOK AND OVERVIEW OF THE AICHI-NAGOYA OUTCOMES

15. Ms. Sakhile Koketso made a presentation on the workshop aims and objectives, covering the agenda day by day. Ms. Koketso facilitated self-introductions among the participants and asked them to discuss their expectations and commitments towards the workshop. The notes were then shared orally amongst all participants. The most common ones included:

- (a) Aligning existing NBSAPs with the new 2011-2020 Aichi Biodiversity Targets and outcomes from the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.
- (b) Acquiring the necessary skills and interactive ideas to develop and revise NBSAPs.
- (c) Developing NBSAPs as the basic instrument to protect biodiversity.
- (d) To exchange experiences and lessons learned on NBSAP preparation, implementation and review processes from the countries of the region, the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and multilateral agencies.
- (e) Understanding how to access the financial resources for the process.

- (f) Address the high importance of forest and wetland issues.
- (g) Understanding the system level climate change integration and adaptation.
- (h) Integrating NBSAPs into planning processes at international, regional and national levels.
- (i) Encouraging ownership of NBSAPs amongst all the different stakeholders.

16. Under this agenda item, Mr. Yoshinaka presented the findings of GBO-3 and provided an overview of the Aichi-Nagoya outcomes, outlining the decisions of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, including the Nagoya Protocol, the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity, the Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and Aichi Biodiversity Targets as well as the Strategy for Resource Mobilization.⁵

17. Mr. Sarat Babu Gidda of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, introduced decision X/31 on Protected Areas. Mr. Gidda outlined the next steps for strengthening national, regional and global implementation of the Action Plan of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA). Also, he highlighted the issues that need greater attention for this implementation such as climate change, strengthening sustainable financing, ecosystem services and protected areas management effectiveness.

ITEM 3. OVERVIEW OF ONGOING CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITIES (GAPS AND OPPORTUNITIES)

18. Ms. Easter Galuvao of the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) presented on the EU-ACP MEA Capacity-Building Project which is being implemented by SPREP in the Pacific region. She highlighted a suite of capacity-building activities which are being delivered under the EU-ACP-MEA Capacity-Building Project that are relevant to the Convention on Biological Diversity. Some of these include: (i) multilateral environmental agreements (MEA) training or negotiating which are being delivered at the national and regional levels, (ii) preparatory meetings for the Convention on Biological Diversity's tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties; (iii) support to the One Pacific Voice under the Pacific Voyage Campaign which was successfully delivered at the Convention on Biological Diversity's tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and will be replicated for other MEAs, (iv) training on Integrated Environmental Assessment (IEA) which have been implemented as part of national mainstreaming policy processes in a number of Pacific Island Countries and (v) SPREP's ongoing support to country NBSAPs.

ITEM 4. REVISION AND UPDATING OF NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLANS: ASSESSMENT AND GUIDANCE FROM THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

19. Under this item, Ms. Koketso delivered a five-part presentation on the revision and updating of NBSAPs. In the first part she presented an overview of NBSAPs, including a brief discussion of their legal basis under the Convention. In the next part, she presented an overview of the United Nations University – Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU-IAS) study on the implementation of NBSAPs, entitled *Biodiversity Planning: an assessment of national biodiversity strategies and action plans*.

20. In the third part of her presentation, Mrs. Koketso provided an overview of the Conference of the Parties guidance on updating and revising NBSAPs, the biodiversity planning process and the elements of a model NBSAP. The fourth part of the presentation touched upon the training modules that had been prepared by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity to support Parties in the preparation and revision of their NBSAPs and the GEF support available for revising and updating NBSAPs. The

⁵ The Strategy for Resource Mobilization was adopted in decision IX/11 B.

final part of the presentation provided an overview of the way forward for revising and updating NBSAPs including a timeline based on decisions from the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

21. In preparation for the workshop, participants were requested to complete a questionnaire about their plans for updating and revising their NBSAPs and for mainstreaming biodiversity into broader policy frameworks. Further group discussions, as well as one-on-one discussions with the staff of the Convention on Biological Diversity, were held on this matter during the course of the workshop. A summary of the results of this questionnaire are presented in annex I. Also, Ms. Koketso facilitated a panel discussion on the revision process for NBSAPs and the way forward. The country representatives were asked to complete a quick assessment of their past NBSAPs based on the five strategic goals. The results of this assessment are presented in annex II.

22. Ms. Angela Williamson from Australia presented Australia's experience in updating and revising their biodiversity strategy. She started by highlighting the country's current state of biodiversity and outlined the major elements of Australia's Biodiversity Conservation Strategy 2010 - 2030 which includes the following three priorities for action: (i) engaging all Australians, (ii) building ecosystem resilience in a changing climate and (iii) getting measurable results.

23. After these scene-setting presentations, Ms. Koketso explained the exercise on major threats to biodiversity. Participants were invited to list those threats in their countries and then identify the Ministry that was most concerned. The results of this exercise are provided in annex III.

ITEM 5. SETTING NATIONAL AND REGIONAL TARGETS IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS

24. This agenda item was spread over four days, and also drew upon presentations and discussions under agenda items 6 and 7.

25. Ms. Koketso introduced the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. The presentation provided an overview of the mission and strategic goals and the 20 targets, collectively known as the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The presentation highlighted how the Strategic Plan serves as a flexible framework for the establishment of national and regional targets and how it promotes the coherent and effective implementation of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

26. She then made a presentation on the theory and practice of setting national and regional targets, stressing that targets had to be nationally appropriate and achievable given the threats and opportunities for conservation and that they should relate to the biodiversity and socio-economic aspects of the country. Ms. Koketso emphasized that targets would assist countries to move from words to action and to obtain measurable results; targets should be integrated into revised and updated NBSAPs, which should then be adopted as a policy instrument at the highest level. She emphasized that the targets should be SMART (strategic, measurable, ambitious, realistic and time-bound). Ms. Koketso presented some examples of national targets that Parties have set.

27. Under Strategic Goal B Ms. Koketso delivered a presentation on main regional issues and pressures on biodiversity. She described the current trends in biodiversity for the Pacific, specifically terrestrial, inland water and marine ecosystems. She covered five main causes of biodiversity loss, including habitat loss, alteration and fragmentation, over-exploitation of wild species, pollution, climate change, and invasive alien species. She then stressed the importance of a global response to address the direct drivers of biodiversity loss and to promote sustainable use.

28. Ms. Souad Boudjelas, of Pacific Invasive Initiative (PII), and Mr. Ray Nias, of Island Conservation (IC), co-delivered a presentation entitled "Meeting the invasive species challenge in the Pacific Region". This presentation included the components of the Pacific Invasive Partnership (PIP) and the Pacific Invasive Initiative (PII).

29. Mr. Mark O'Brien, of Birdlife International, delivered the next presentation on habitat loss and the impact on species in the Pacific. Mr. O'Brien explained the major threats including invasive species and

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agricultural activities impacting deforestation and habitat loss, which contribute to bird extinctions in the Pacific.

30. Ms. Jamison Ervin, delivered a presentation entitled “Climate change adaptation and resilience through protected area integration and mainstreaming”. Ms. Ervin explained how climate resilience could be incorporated through spatial integration, such as the ridge-to-reef approach, transboundary areas, regional network and improved gap assessment. She also explained the climate change adaptation through protected area sectoral integration, such as mainstreaming, protected areas valuation and integration into national plans on protected areas (NAPAs).

31. After her presentation, Ms. Ervin facilitated an exercise on climate change resilience and adaptation through protected areas. Participants were asked to make a country assessment on issues related to climate resilience and adaptation. The results of this assessment are presented in annex V.

32. Under Strategic Goal C Mr. Gidda explained in detail the qualitative and quantitative elements of target 11, their relationship to the objectives and goals of the PoWPA, and the status of terrestrial and marine areas in the Pacific region. He said protected areas should be ecologically representative and effectively managed

33. For developing the action plan of the PoWPA, Ms. Ervin presented the elements of the national plans on protected areas (NAPAs). Ms. Ervin said that the PoWPA action plan is mandated for securing Global Environment Facility (GEF) funding.

34. After these presentations, participants engaged in country groups to identify realistic terrestrial and marine quantitative coverage pursuant to target 11 of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The results are presented in annex IV.

35. Mr. Bernard O’Callaghan, of IUCN, explained the red listing process in the Pacific as an important step to achieve target 12. Mr. O’Callaghan presented an analysis on the status of species listed on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

36. Under Strategic Goal D, Ms. Koketso made a presentation on target 14 and enhancing the benefits of biodiversity to all. She provided examples of how ecosystem services were linked to the Millennium Development Goals in providing human health, livelihoods and well-being. Ms. Alissa Takessy intervened during this presentation to highlight the case of Federated State of Micronesia (FSM).

37. Mr. Hugh Govan, of IUCN, spoke of the Community Based Approach to Natural Resource Management (CBNRM). Mr. Govan also presented the challenges to promote protected areas governance and the re-emergence of local management in the Pacific including Community Based Adaptive Management.

38. Ms. Koketso delivered a presentation on mainstreaming gender into NBSAPs. She explained the basis for gender considerations in the Convention on Biological Diversity for successful mainstreaming of gender, and how gender should be considered as an approach to development.

39. Following this presentation, participants were asked to formulate targets to address the conservation and sustainable use of the ecosystem services provided by protected areas as an example. Ms. Koketso emphasized, again, that the targets should be SMART (strategic, measurable, ambitious, realistic and time-bound). Some of the possible targets created were the following:

Target	Ecosystem services
Watershed areas conservation	Water security, livelihood, fresh water organisms; tourism, recreation, food security
Protected areas (forests)	Indigenous local communities (ILC) wellbeing;

Target	Ecosystem services
	social benefits
Mangrove, marine and estuaries protection	Social benefits, ILC protection, support for women

ITEM 6. INTEGRATING BIODIVERSITY INTO RELEVANT NATIONAL AND LOCAL PLANNING PROCESSES

40. Mr. Victorino Aquitania, of ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability, delivered a presentation on the crucial role of local authorities in implementing NBSAPs. Mr. Aquitania explained why it is necessary for local authorities to produce local biodiversity strategies and action plans (LBSAPs) to complement NBSAPs. At the local level, actions can be more specific and local people have special knowledge on local development opportunities. Therefore, LBSAPs can be used to integrate NBSAP goals into broader local planning.

41. Participants visited the Kuala Eco Park of the South Pacific and Fiji's centre for the captive breeding of endangered species and the environmental education of children.

ITEM 7. VALUATION AND INCENTIVE MEASURES AS A TOOL FOR MAINSTREAMING

42. Sessions under this item focused on Strategic Goal A, targets 2 and 3.

43. Mr. Andrew Seidl, Head of the IUCN Global Economics and the Environment Programme, presented on the valuation of biodiversity and associated ecosystems, focusing on Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. He reviewed key conceptual issues and approaches to valuation, with an emphasis on economic valuation, including the Total Economic Value (TEV) approach. He provided a brief overview of economic valuation tools, including their strengths and limitations, and concluded by presenting a pragmatic step-wise approach to valuation.

44. After this presentation, Mr. Seidl explained the exercise on implementing Aichi Biodiversity Target 2. Participants were invited to identify biodiversity and ecosystem services in their countries and how tradeoffs between these various ecosystem services might be addressed. The results of this exercise are provided in annex VI.

45. The UNDP representative, Ms. Ervin, introduced the topic of assessing and valuing protected areas benefits. Ms. Ervin developed the steps to be considered in assessing protected areas values. The steps were to: (i) clearly define the situation, audience and decision; (ii) choose which benefits and services are included; (iii) choose valuation method for each benefit; (iv) develop measurable indicators; (v) analyze the economic and social value of benefits; and (vi) communicate the results to key decision makers.

46. Ms. Ervin facilitated an exercise on protected area valuation. Participants were asked to identify a situation in their country where protected area valuation is needed. The results of this exercise are provided in annex VII.

47. Mr. Seidl made a presentation on addressing incentives that are harmful to biodiversity, focusing on Aichi Biodiversity Target 3. He explained that harmful incentives can result from environmentally harmful subsidies; from laws and regulations governing resource use; and from the non-internalization of externalities, and provided specific examples for each of these categories. Based on the TEEB studies as well as earlier work under the Convention, he presented key lessons learnt in identifying and removing, phasing out, or reforming harmful incentives.

48. An interactive exercise tasked participants to identify, in country or subregional groups programmes or policies that they thought generate harmful incentives for biodiversity and the environment. Participants reported the following examples:

Policies generating harmful incentives	Less effective/targeted programme
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsidising fertilizers and chemicals • Coconut rehabilitation bonus and reforestation • Catamaran (fisheries) programme assistant • Subsidising biofuel • Import levy • Shifting cultivars • Tourism • Scrap metal disposal • Coastal infrastructure management plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current protected areas establishment system • Environmental impact assessment process • Crocodile management programme • Septic tanks requirements and waste management policies • Hunting • Natural resources regulations • Code of lodging practice • Fishing licensing

49. In a separate presentation Mr. Seidl developed the application of positive incentive measures, again with a focus on Aichi Biodiversity Target 3. Economic growth, biodiversity and development alignment was the main focus of this presentation. Mr. Duthie showed how payments for ecosystem services (PES) could, through direct and indirect approaches, provide incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. Participants agreed that these incentives would be a cornerstone of poverty alleviation programmes.

50. Participants subsequently worked in break-out groups. Based on the presentations and a number of lead questions, participants reflected on how to translate Aichi Biodiversity Target 3 into national targets based on countries experiences with positive incentives. The results of this exercise are provided in annex VIII.

ITEM 8. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLANS

51. Mr. Gidda made a presentation on GEF funding for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR) and enabling activities. He explained how funding has been provided according to eligibility criteria for the biodiversity focal area under the GEF. Mr. Gidda integrated the application of GEF funds for the next steps to be done in the updating process of the NBSAPs and he explained that enabling activities could be provided for revision of NBSAPs in line with a new Strategic Plan 2011 - 2020, implementation of guidance to the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention, the second national report on the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, and the fifth national report to the Convention on Biological Diversity.

52. Mr. Seidl presented a global perspective on resource mobilization. He covered Aichi Biodiversity Target 20, presenting means, activities, and possible indicators. At the end of his presentation Mr. Seidl facilitated an exercise on resource mobilization.

53. Participants worked in groups to identify funding gaps against their tentative targets as well as potential ways and means to find additional resources. Participants reported that targets could not be achieved with the existing resources but there is a need for a sustainable finance plan where beneficiaries could contribute. Participants identified funding opportunities, including the GEF fund, innovative financial mechanisms, capacity-building initiatives, trust funds and public revenue.

ITEM 9. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION

54. Mr. Eric Coppenger, of RARE conservation, delivered a presentation on communication education and public awareness (CEPA) programmes. Mr. Coppenger explained how with a clear understanding of societal and conservation context, planners can develop a “theory of change”, a strategy for achieving specific conservation outcomes. A video was shown on the crawfish conservation campaign.

ITEM 10. SOUTH-SOUTH COLLABORATION AND STRENGTHENING SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION IN THE REGION

55. A number of presentations were made during the workshop by Parties’ representatives, which included lessons learned and their experiences with the previous NBSAP process and the road map for the future NBSAP implementation. The countries were: Australia, the Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Papua New Guinea, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, and Vanuatu.

56. In a separate presentation, Mr. Tanja Koch of the United Nations Environment Programme – Regional Office for Asia Pacific (UNEP – ROAP) highlighted the cooperation and synergies among biodiversity-related MEAs through Aichi Biodiversity Targets and NBSAPs. Ms. Koch developed the synergy support mechanism on both national and convention levels.

ITEM 12. IN-DEPTH REVIEW OF PROGRAMME OF WORK ON ISLANDS BIODIVERSITY

57. Ms. Anna Tiraa, facilitated an evening session regarding the in-depth review of the programme of work on islands biodiversity. Participants provided updates on: (i) the extent of implementation; (ii) the status and trends of island biodiversity and drivers of change; (iii) constraints to implementation; (iv) activities and views of relevant organizations; and (v) key responses and suggestions to maximize the contribution of the programme of work to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its goals and targets. Participants discussed the process for submitting recommendations to the fifteenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice.

ITEM 13. NAGOYA PROTOCOL ON ACCESS AND BENEFIT-SHARING (ABS)

58. Mr. Oliver Rukundo, of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, made a presentation on the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization, linking it to the third objective of the Convention. He mentioned the history of the negotiations, its objective and the advantages for users and providers of genetic resources as well as for indigenous and local communities. He explained that the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity is undertaking, through a GEF Medium Sized Project, awareness-raising and briefing sessions for parliamentarians and decision makers to promote the early entry into force of the Nagoya Protocol. He concluded the presentation by outlining some of the steps that a country might need for signing and ratifying the Protocol.

59. Mr. Andrea Drews and Mr. Suhel al Janabi, of the ABS Capacity Development Initiative, co-delivered a presentation on the work and activities carried out by the initiative to promote the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol. They presented the objectives of the initiative that include: (i) increased awareness of policy makers and legislators on ABS; (ii) participation of all relevant stakeholders; (iii) improved regional cooperation on ABS negotiation and implementation; and (iv) development of partnerships for business opportunities.

ITEM 14. SYNTHESIS AND CONCLUSIONS OF THE WORKSHOP

60. On the last day, Ms. Koketso facilitated a panel discussion on the process and revision of NBSAPs, which was formed by representatives from Fiji, Solomon Islands, Palau, Cook Islands and

Kiribati. Ms. Keketso asked the Government representatives to state their current plans for revising and updating the NBSAP. Some impressions shared by country representatives included:

- (a) NBSAPs revision should ensure synergies amongst all stakeholders;
- (b) Importance of integrating communication, education and public awareness (CEPA) into NBSAPs (speak the language of decision makers);
- (c) Aichi Biodiversity Targets are considered a good framework to guide the policies on biodiversity of the Pacific region.

61. Before the closing of the workshop, participants began to elaborate on their tentative roadmaps for NBSAP revision which would be finalized in consultation with national and local stakeholders at a later date. They established different activities in relation to forestry, mining and fisheries, among others, to be linked to their national targets. A part of the tentative roadmaps for the participating countries are presented in annex VIII.

62. The Pacific Islands Roundtable for Nature Conservation coordinator Mr. Etika Rupeni presented the rationale, goal, structure and action strategy and an overview of ongoing capacity-building activities which included: (i) developing road map; (ii) confirming commitments of stakeholder contributions to NBSAP; and (iii) developing a monitoring and evaluation framework for NBSAPs. They are currently supporting this process in Fiji, Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea. They will be supporting the NBSAP reviews through the SPREP process and this week they will confirm some specific country support. He introduced the different roundtable working groups such as: as invasive species, protected areas, environment law, monitoring and threatened species. Additional work on country roadmaps are presented in annex X.

ITEM 15. CLOSING OF THE WORKSHOP

63. Closing remarks were delivered first by Ms. Tania Tawaka of Department of Environment, Fiji, who thanked the government of Japan, the SPREP, the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and participants for their active participation and for the ideas shared throughout the past five days. On behalf of the SPREP, Mr. Stuart Chape, thanked the representatives of the Secretariat for their partnership with SPREP and thanked the Government of Fiji for hosting this capacity-building workshop in Nadi. On behalf of participants, Ms Tania Temeta of the Cook Islands expressed deep gratitude for the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, SPREP, resources persons and the Government of Fiji. Finally, Mr Atsuhiko Yoshinaka gave a closing statement, and thanked the Government of Fiji for hosting the workshop, SPREP and all countries for their contribution to the success of the workshop and wished for successful implementing of Nagoya outcomes. The workshop was officially closed on Friday, 7 October 2011.

Annex I

**PLANS FOR THE UPDATING AND REVISION OF NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY
STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLANS**

Status of NBSAP

When was your country's NBSAP last revised?

Are there any recent biodiversity-related policies, frameworks or laws?

Australia: The revision process for the original NBSAP (entitled “The National Strategy for the Conservation of Australia’s Biological Diversity”) was initiated in 2006 and the revised NBSAP (entitled “Australia’s Biodiversity Conservation Strategy 2010-2030”) was released 27 October 2010. Also, Australia has the Australia’s Strategy for the National Reserve System 2009-2030.

Cook Islands: The Cook Islands NBSAP hasn’t been revised since its development in 2002 however the actions were reproduced and integrated into the biodiversity component of the National Environment Strategy and Action Framework 2005-2009 (NESAF).

In 2010, the NESAF was revised and this is still under development.

The Cook Islands National Sustainable Development Plan (NSDP) and Millennium Development Goals also address environmental issues and have worked towards minimizing the adverse impact on biodiversity loss.

Kiribati: NBSAPs revised in August 2011. The biodiversity related policies are the following: (i) The Environment Act 1999 was amended in 2007 in which conservation was inserted as one provision of the revised Act. (ii) The Phoenix Islands Protected Areas Regulation 2008 as a legal instrument for Kiribati marine protected area and first World Heritage site. (iii) The Kiribati Development Plan of 2008-2011. (iv) The Protected Species and Protected Areas Regulation has been drafted to provide legal instruments for identified national endangered species. These regulations are awaiting cabinet endorsement. (v) Environment Integrated Policy is in its drafting and consultation process. This policy focuses on 3 thematic areas which are: Climate Change, Biodiversity and Land Degradation.

Nauru: The NBSAP has yet to be revised as Nauru is still finalizing its Final Draft. There are no other related policies and/or legislation in place; however the Environment Bill will make provisions for the above. It has still yet to be enacted and passed by Parliament but - once it is revised – it should be passed within a short period of time (12 months of so)

Papua New Guinea: NBSAP was developed earlier, however only the strategy was finalized in 2008 and proposed to be reviewed in 2010. PNG is working toward developing a protected area policy and review of protected areas legislation to accommodate options such as sustainable financing of PA’s and biodiversity conservation.

New Zealand: Revision to occur in 2012. Government agreed review recommendations on priorities for next phase.

Niue: The NBSAP has not been revised and the latest policy was the Environment act 2003.

Samoa: Samoa’s NBSAP was launched in 2001. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE) is primarily responsible for the sustainable development and management of Samoa’s natural resources and environment. Its work is mandated, among others, under the following legislations, regulations, policies: (i) Forest Regulation 1969, (ii) National Bio-Safety Policy 2004, (iii) National Policy on the Conservation of Biological Diversity 2007, (iv) National Policy on Forestry for Sustainable Development 2007, (v) National Policy on Combating Climate Change 2007, (vi) NISAP - National Invasive Species Action Plan 2008 – 2011, (vii) Awareness Strategy & Action Plan for National Parks & Reserves of Samoa 2008 – 2010.

Solomon Islands: The Solomon Islands National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan was developed and finalized in 2009. Relevant biodiversity policies are: National Government (NCRA) Policy on Biodiversity, Disaster Management & Meteorology Corporate Plan 2010-2012, NAPA2008, National Environment Capacity Development Action Plan 2008-2012, Coral Triangle National Plan of Action 2010, Inshore Fisheries Strategy 2010, Solomon Islands National Development Strategy 2011-2020.

Laws include Environment Act 1998, Wildlife Protection and Management Act 1998, Protected Areas Act 2010 Fisheries Act 1998, Forest Resources and Timber utilization Act [Cap 40], Agricultural Quarantine Act (1998 edition).

Tonga: (i) Biosafety Act 2009; (ii) Environment Impact Assessment Regulation 2010; (iii) Environment Management Act 2010; (iv) National Forest Policy 2009

Vanuatu: Vanuatu's NBSAP has never been revised since it was produced in 1999 and there are several separate documents highlighting the government policy framework in implementing the CBD provisions by sectoral agencies, and encourage participation and input by development partners, NGOs and communities. These documents are (i) the National Conservation Strategy (1993), (ii) the Comprehensive Reform Policy (1997), (iii) the Millennium Development Goals (2005), (iv) the Priorities and Action Plan for Vanuatu 2006-2015, (v) Environmental Protection and Conservation Act [CAP 283] of 2010, (vi) Forestry Policy June 2011, (vii) Community Conservation Areas Registration Regulation (viii)-Fisheries Act of 2005.

Current Plans

What are your current plans for revising/updating the NBSAP? How have these changed in light of COP 10?

Australia: The current NBSAP, including the 10 national targets, will be reviewed in 2015.

Cook Islands: The Cook Islands as part of the GEF-5 intend to revise and update its NBSAP in line with the CBD Strategic Plan. In addition the NESAF 2011-2016 will guide the way on how the NBSAP is to be revised in addressing national and local gaps.

The Cook Islands have also completed its first National Report to CBD this year which will also assist with the revision of the NBSAP.

During the development of the II NESAF the Aichi Biodiversity Targets were provided to the drafters to see how they can align them with some of the II NESAF strategies.

Kiribati: A preliminary review of the NBSAP was undertaken in August this year as part of the preparations towards the development of the Environment Policy. This review was undertaken between the Environment and Conservation Division, SPREP and some members of the National Biodiversity Planning Committee – a multi-disciplinary committee comprising of key sectors whose work supports the conservation of biodiversity both directly and indirectly. There is plan to undertake a wider and comprehensive review of the NBSAP at the national level engaging, where possible, all levels of society.

Nauru: As Nauru is still in the process of finalizing its First Draft – there have been no immediate plans to update and revise the NBSAP.

Papua New Guinea: Will update NBSAP during the development of the protected area policy and the review of the existing protected area legislation.

New Zealand: New COP 10 goals in addition to targets likely to be included in matters to be considered in NZ biodiversity strategy revision starting 2012.

Samoa: (i) Establish a review committee; (ii) Planning/scheduling meetings; (iii) Literature review; (iv) Drafting – stakeholder consultations; (v) Finalization and endorsement of new Revised NBSAP.

Solomon Islands: The next revision should be done by 2012 including (i) a brief review of the NBSAP and its implementation status, (ii) establishing linkages to the proposed State of Environment Report review and development 2011 to complimentary supply stock take on national biodiversity and environment status, (iii) setting national targets and (iv) updating the NBSAP through wider stakeholders' consultative processes.

Tonga: Tonga has not come up with any particular NBSAP plans yet, but they are looking towards the following: (i) Need to revise the previous NBSAP to see whether it achieved its aims and to report on progress & status of implementation of goals & objectives in the 8 thematic areas, (ii) analyze sectors & cross sectoral collaboration among sectors, followed by assessment of Tonga's contribution to global goals & objective of Strategic Plan and (iii) suggest plan for improved performance in implementing Tonga's national goals & objectives into the future and

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proposed review of the NBSAP after 2 years

Vanuatu: (i) To access the funds towards end of 2011 or early 2012; (ii) Start review of the NBSAP and project implementation starts early 2012.

National Targets

How will you address the issue of setting national targets in line with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets?

Australia: The national targets were developed in concert with the development and finalization of the biodiversity targets. This process has meant that the NBSAP targets were informed by the biodiversity targets, evident by the high degree of complementarities.

Cook Islands: The Cook Islands National Environment Strategy and Action Framework 2005-2009 (NESAF) is still under development and have provided the Aichi Biodiversity Targets to the drafters to see if they could align some of the national targets to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets however the NESAF is still under development.

Kiribati: Some of the national targets that were identified from recent island consultations through the GEF 5 prioritization exercise are in line with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets such as the need for increased awareness on biodiversity conservation and increase management and conservation measures, etc.

Nauru: Once Nauru has completed its Final NBSAP it will then need to integrate all national and overarching policies with those spelled out in the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. However, the National Sustainable Development Strategy for Nauru (NSDS) does provide a provision of mainstreaming the NBSAP goals and targets into national policies and action plans.

Papua New Guinea: Through developing resource management and conservation models for landholding communities that effectively incorporate community-managed conservation areas.

New Zealand: Will be determined through a strategy revision process.

Niue: Strengthen the new NBSAP to include the appropriate Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

Samoa: Current MNRE Corporate Plan (CP) 2008 -2011 incorporates the national vision of the Government for "Improved Quality of Life for All". This vision encapsulates the identification of national development Priority areas with the inclusion of Environment Sustainability.

Solomon Islands: (i) Establish baseline from State of Environment 2011 review report and other existing biodiversity reports and (ii) Set national targets in consultation with relevant sectors that will achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

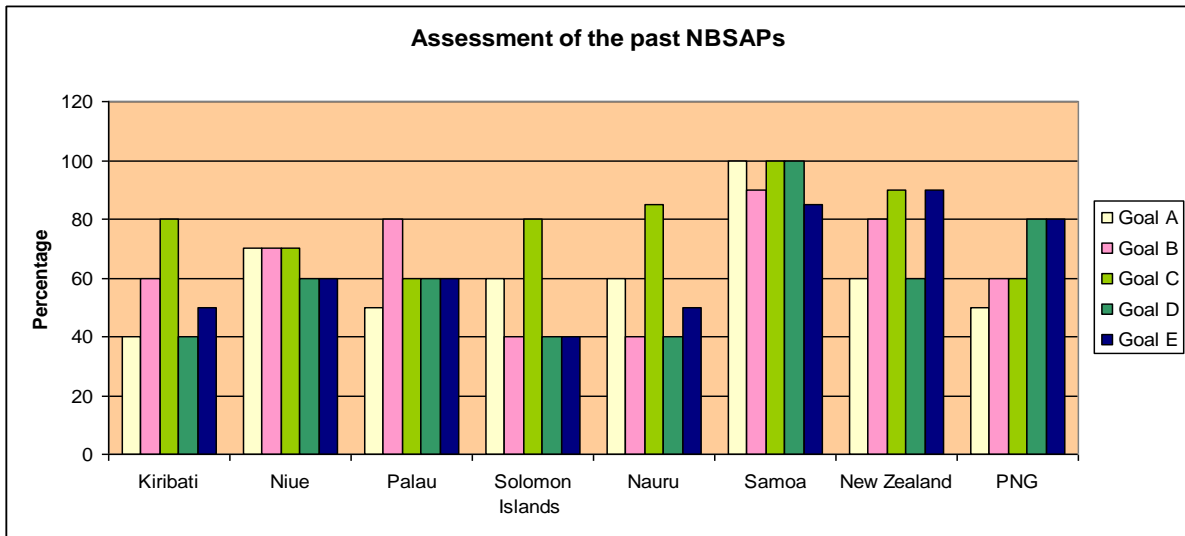
Tonga: (i) By addressing the 3 objectives of the Convention ; conservation, sustainable use, and benefit-sharing; (ii) By making sure that the target will be in line with Aichi Biodiversity Targets and to make sure it must be appropriate and address Tonga's unique circumstances and (iii) Target should adapt to global framework of goals and targets to the national level

Vanuatu: During the review we will set national targets to be in line with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets where they have not been covered in the current NBSAP.

Which of the potential components of the NBSAP process will be most important for your country?

Components	Australia	Cook Islands	Kiribati	Nauru	PNG	New Zealand	Nine	Samoa	Solomon Islands	Tonga	Vanuatu
1. Rapid stocktaking and review of relevant plans, policies and reports				✓					✓	✓	✓
2. Identifying stakeholders; consultations, and awareness										✓	✓
3. Supplementary studies (e.g., threats, economic value, etc)			✓							✓	✓
4. Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy (national consultations)			✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓
5. Developing the strategy and actions to implement the agreed targets through national consultations		✓	✓		✓					✓	✓
6. Application and implementation of the NBSAP at sub-national levels (consultations with sub-national authorities)		✓	✓				✓			✓	✓
7. Sectoral integration including mainstreaming into development, poverty reduction and climate change plans (sectoral consultations)		✓	✓				✓			✓	✓
8. Developing a plan for capacity development for NBSAP implementation		✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9. Conducting a technology needs assessment alternative: developing a plan for increasing technical capacity		✓					✓			✓	✓
10. Developing a communication and outreach strategy for the NBSAP		✓					✓	✓		✓	✓
11. Developing a plan for resource mobilization for NBSAP implementation		✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
12. Establishing/strengthening of national coordination structures		✓					✓	✓		✓	✓
13. Development of clearing-house mechanism	✓	✓					✓	✓		✓	✓
14. Development of indicators and monitoring approach	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓		✓	✓
15. Fifth national reports	✓	✓			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
16. Adoption	✓	✓				✓				✓	✓

Annex II



Annex III

RESULTS OF THE EXERCISE ON MAJOR THREATS TO BIODIVERSITY IN THE PACIFIC REGION CLASSIFIED BY THE CONCERNED MINISTRY

Ministries	Threats
Agriculture	(1) Inappropriate land-based activities; (2) Invasive species; (3) Land clearance for agriculture.
Fisheries	(1) Overfishing; (2) Ocean acidification; (3) Invasive species.
Forestry	(1) Deforestation; (2) Salt water intrusion; (3) Mangrove clearance for fire wood; (4) Urbanisation; (5) Invasive species.
Social Development/ Poverty Reduction	(1) Lack of infrastructure; (2) Traditional knowledge loss; (3) Natural disaster; (4) Coral bleaching from global warming; (5) Unsustainable use; (6) Water contamination; (7) Mining.
Health	(1) Pollution; (2) Population Increase; (3) Sea-water intrusion.
Finance	(1) Lack of financial resources; (2) Population growth and increasing consumption.
Justice	(1) Legislation.
International cooperation	(1) Sea level rise;
Industry and commerce	(1) Pollution; (2) Mining and industrialization; (3) Infrastructure development; (4) Low usage of renewable energy.

Annex IV

**WORKSHEET FOR PROGRAMME OF WORK ON PROTECTED AREAS (POWPA) ACTION
PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION**

For each element of the PoWPA, identify the status, the priority, timeline.

Be sure to include marine and terrestrial in your deliberations.

Status of key actions of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas	FSM			Cook Islands			Kiribati			Niue		
	Status	Priority	Timeline	Status	Priority	Timeline	Status	Priority	Timeline	Status	Priority	Timeline
Has a multi-stakeholder advisory committee been formed?	4	VH	--	3	H	2011	4	M		0	H	2012
What is the progress on assessing gaps in the protected area network? (1.1)	4	VH	--	0	H	2013	1	L	Dec 2011	0	H	2013
What is the progress in assessing protected area integration? (1.2)	4	VH	--	3	M	2012	1	H		0	L	2015
What is the progress in establishing transboundary protected areas and regional networks? (1.3)	4	VH	--	0	L		1	L		0	L	
What is the progress in developing site-level management plans? (1.4)	4	VH	--				4	VH	2010	1	M	2013
What is the progress in assessing threats and opportunities for restoration? (1.5)	4	VH	--	4	H		3	VH	Dec 2011	0	M	2013
What is the progress in assessing equitable sharing of benefits? (2.1) What is the progress in assessing protected area governance? (2.1)	4	H	--	0	H		2 2	H H	2012	0 2	M	2012-13
What is the progress in assessing the participation of indigenous and local communities in key protected area decisions? (2.2)	4	VH	--	4	L		3	VH		2	H	2012-13
What is the progress in assessing the policy environment for establishing and managing protected areas? (3.1) What is the progress in assessing the values of protected areas? (3.1)	3	H	2012-13	1 0	H H	2012 2012	2 2	H H	Dec 2011 Dec 2011	0	H H	2013
What is the progress in assessing protected area capacity needs? (3.2)	3	VH	2012	4	L		2	H	Dec 2011	1	H	2015
What is the progress in assessing the appropriate technology needs? (3.3)	3	VH	2012	0			3	M		0	M	
What is the progress in assessing protected area sustainable finance needs? (3.4)	4	VH	--	0	H		3	VH		0	H	Ongoing
What is the progress in conducting public awareness campaigns? (3.5)	4	H	--	2	H		3	H	Dec 2011	1	H	Ongoing
What is the progress in developing best practices and minimum standards? (4.1)	3	H	2012				2			0	M	
What is the progress in assessing management effectiveness? (4.2)	3	H	2012	0	M		2	VH	Dec 2011	0	H	
What is the progress in establishing an effective PA monitoring system? (4.3)	3	H	2012	2			1	H		0	H	
What is the status of developing a research program for protected areas? (4.4)	3	H	2011-13	0	L		2	VH		1	M	

/...

What is the status of assessing opportunities for marine protection?	4	H	--	2	H	2013 ?	2	H		1	M	
What is the status of incorporating climate change aspects into protected areas?	4	H	--				1	M		1	H	

Status: 0 = no work, 1 = just started, 2 = partially complete, 3 = nearly complete, 4 = complete

Priority: VH (very high); H (high); M (medium); L (low); Timeline: (e.g., 2012, 2013, 2014)

Status of key actions of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas	Palau			Samoa			Solomon Islands		
	Status	Priority	Timeline	Status	Priority	Timeline	Status	Priority	Timeline
Has a multi-stakeholder advisory committee been formed?	4			4	VH	Ongoing	0	VH	2013
What is the progress on assessing gaps in the protected area network? (1.1)	4			3	VH	2013	1	H	2015
What is the progress in assessing protected area integration? (1.2)	0	L	2014	3	VH	2013	3	VH	Ongoing
What is the progress in establishing transboundary protected areas and regional networks? (1.3)	4			1	M	2014	3	H	Ongoing
What is the progress in developing site-level management plans? (1.4)				2	H	2014	1	VH	2015
What is the progress in assessing threats and opportunities for restoration? (1.5)	3	H	2013	4	VH	Ongoing	2	H	2015
What is the progress in assessing equitable sharing of benefits? (2.1)				1	H	2014	0	VH	2013
What is the progress in assessing protected area governance? (2.1)				1	H				
What is the progress in assessing the participation of indigenous and local communities in key protected area decisions? (2.2)	4	VH		4	VH	Ongoing	4	VH	Ongoing
What is the progress in assessing the policy environment for establishing and managing protected areas? (3.1)	4	VH	Ongoing	3	H	2012	4	VH	2013
What is the progress in assessing the values of protected areas? (3.1)				2	H		0	VH	2014
What is the progress in assessing protected area capacity needs? (3.2)	3	VH	Addressed in PA management	2	H	2012	1	VH	2014
What is the progress in assessing the appropriate technology needs? (3.3)	0	VH		0	M	2012	0	VH	2014
What is the progress in assessing protected area sustainable finance needs? (3.4)	4			1	H	2012	0	VH	2012
What is the progress in conducting public awareness campaigns? (3.5)	4		Ongoing	3	H	2014	3	VH	Ongoing
What is the progress in developing best practices and minimum standards? (4.1)	0	VH	2014	3	H	2014	1	VH	2012
What is the progress in assessing management effectiveness? (4.2)	3	VH	2014	3	H	2013	2	VH	2015
What is the progress in establishing an effective PA monitoring system? (4.3)	3	VH	2014	1	L	2014	1	VH	2015
What is the status of developing a research program for protected areas? (4.4)	0	VH	2014	1	M	2014	2	VH	2015

What is the status of assessing opportunities for marine protection?	4			3	H	2013	1	VH	2015
What is the status of incorporating climate change aspects into protected areas?	0	VH	2014	3	VH	2013	2	VH	2015

Status: 0 = no work, 1 = just started, 2 = partially complete, 3 = nearly complete, 4 = complete

Priority: VH (very high); H (high); M (medium); L (low); Timeline: (e.g., 2012, 2013, 2014)

Status of key actions of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas	Tuvalu			Vanuatu			Tonga		
	Status	Priority	Timeline	Status	Priority	Timeline	Status	Priority	Timeline
Has a multi-stakeholder advisory committee been formed?	0	VH	2012	3	H	2010	4	L	
What is the progress on assessing gaps in the protected area network? (1.1)	2	H		1	VH	2015	3	H	
What is the progress in assessing protected area integration? (1.2)	2	H		0	H	2015	4	L	
What is the progress in establishing transboundary protected areas and regional networks? (1.3)	3	VH		0	H	2015	1	VH	
What is the progress in developing site-level management plans? (1.4)	2	VH		1	VH	2015	3	M	
What is the progress in assessing threats and opportunities for restoration? (1.5)	3	VH		1	VH	2015	3	M	
What is the progress in assessing equitable sharing of benefits? (2.1)	1	M		0	VH	2015	3	M	
What is the progress in assessing protected area governance? (2.1)				1	VH				
What is the progress in assessing the participation of indigenous and local communities in key protected area decisions? (2.2)	4	VH	Ongoing	1	VH	2015	3	M	
What is the progress in assessing the policy environment for establishing and managing protected areas? (3.1)	2	H		2	VH	2015	4	L	
What is the progress in assessing the values of protected areas? (3.1)				0	VH		2	VH	
What is the progress in assessing protected area capacity needs? (3.2)	3	VH	Ongoing	1	VH	2015	3	M	
What is the progress in assessing the appropriate technology needs? (3.3)	2	VH		0	VH	2015	3	M	
What is the progress in assessing protected area sustainable finance needs? (3.4)	2	VH	2010-2012	1	VH	2015	1	VH	
What is the progress in conducting public awareness campaigns? (3.5)	3	VH		2	VH	2015	3	M	
What is the progress in developing best practices and minimum standards? (4.1)	2	M	2012	1	VH	2015	3	M	
What is the progress in assessing management effectiveness? (4.2)	2	VH	2014	1	VH	2015	2	H	
What is the progress in establishing an effective PA monitoring system? (4.3)	0	VH		1	VH	2015	2	H	
What is the status of developing a research program for protected areas? (4.4)	0	L		1	VH	2015	2	H	
What is the status of assessing opportunities for marine protection?	2	H		1	VH	2015	3	M	

What is the status of incorporating climate change aspects into protected areas?	2	H		0	VH	2015	3	M	
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Status: 0 = no work, 1 = just started, 2 = partially complete, 3 = nearly complete, 4 = complete

Priority: VH (very high); H (high); M (medium); L (low); Timeline: (e.g., 2012, 2013, 2014)

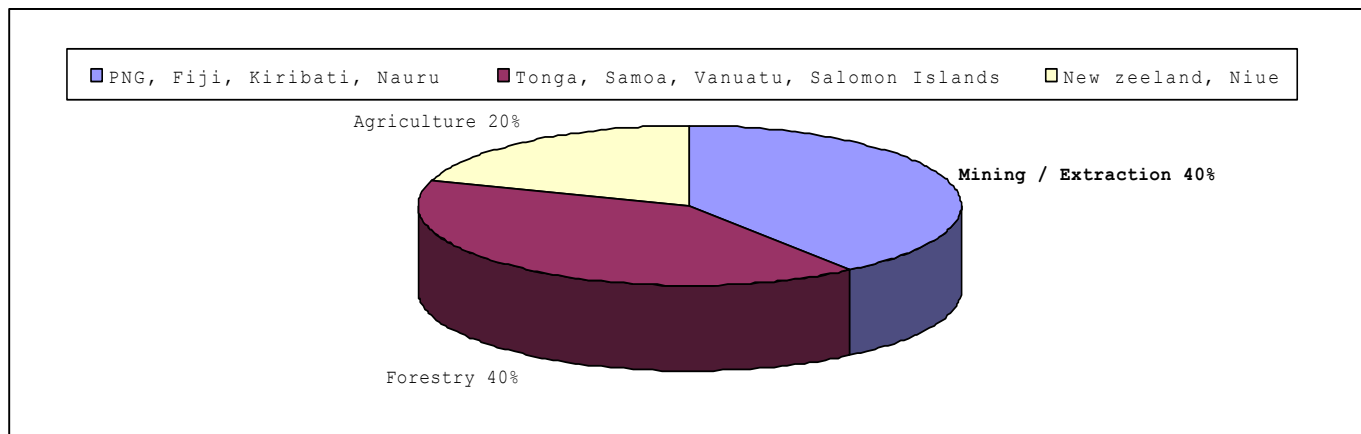
Annex V

CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND ADAPTATION

Spatial integration		Sectoral Integration	
<p><u>Ridge to Reef Approach</u></p> <p>The Ridge to Reef Approach is reported in Samoa, Cook Islands, Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Kiribati. This approach might be especially helpful in strengthening climate resilience (e.g., watershed and reef protection).</p>	<p><u>Trans boundary Marine PAs</u></p> <p>Exist within and outside the countries. Many opportunities increase trans boundary collaboration between countries such as Tonga corridor, Tri-Nation Agreements of wetlands.</p> <p>These areas are pathways for migratory species especially tuna, whales.</p>	<p><u>Incorporate Climate into PA valuation studies</u></p> <p>For most countries, climate change is not specifically considered in the existing PA valuations studies or national resource inventory.</p>	<p><u>Integrate and mainstream PAs into sectoral policies</u></p> <p>The sectors that have the greatest impact on protected areas are: forestry, agriculture, fisheries, mining, energy, tourism, health, and urbanisation. Some examples were provided by participants such as tourist user or green fees as opportunities for sectoral mainstreaming and integration.</p>
<p><u>Regional MPA Networks</u></p> <p>MPAs networks mostly exist at national levels and in some cases designed for climate resilience. The Protected Areas network buffers human communities from impacts of climate change, for example, through providing food security.</p>	<p><u>Climate- Ready Gap Assessment</u></p> <p>Gap assessments incorporate issues related to climate change resilience and adaptation. For example, keeping coral reefs and mangroves ecosystems intact.</p> <p>Further actions could be done such as incorporating most vulnerable ecosystems, environmental impact assessment (EIA) and developing corridors focusing on climate sensitive habitats.</p>	<p><u>Integrate PAs into NAPAs</u></p> <p>In some countries the NAPAs include protected areas and an ecosystem based approach. The GEF allocation for climate change will be used for strengthening some practical steps such as existing marine protected areas and media advocacy programmes.</p>	<p><u>Include climate threats in PA and biodiversity assessment</u></p> <p>Some practical steps could be taken to incorporate climate issues into national threat assessments such as the assessment of ecosystem services vulnerable to climate change and community based adaptation.</p>

Annex VI

A. IDENTIFY AN IMPORTANT BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICE-BASED INDUSTRY IN YOUR COUNTRY



B. IDENTIFY THE MOST IMPORTANT ECOSYSTEM SERVICES THAT ARE AFFECTED BY THIS INDUSTRY AND IDENTIFY APPROPRIATE MEASURES AND INDICATORS OF THE STATUS OF THESE ECOSYSTEM SERVICES.

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Ecosystem Services</i>	<i>Measures</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
Forestry	(1)Cultural values; (2)Carbon sequestration; (3)Watershed; (4)Habitat; (5)Wood production; (6)Genetic resources.	(1)Reforestation; (2) Local-community engagement; (3) Hydrology monitoring; (4) Assessment process; (5) Tax for forest activities	(1)Water (quality and quantity); (2)Increase of tourism; (3)Livelihood and health; (4) Climate change
Agriculture	(1)Water Resources; (2) Coastal fish production; (3)Recreation; (4)Habitat; (5)Vegetation	(1) Health measure; (2)Scientific research application (e.g., soil analysis); (3) Financial support	(1)Water (quality and quantity); (3)Food production; (4)Livelihood and health
Mining Extraction	(1)Water Resources; (2)Forest habitat; (3) Air; (4)Food security; (5)Traditional medicine; (6)Fauna & Flora.	(1)Assessment process; (2)Polluter pays principles	(1)Water (quality and quantity); (2)Area and habitat loss; (4)Livelihood and health; (5) Climate change

Annex VII

STEPS TOWARDS INTEGRATING PROTECTED AREA VALUATION INTO ECONOMY

STEP 1: Clarify the context	(1) weak law enforcement in protected areas and watershed forests
STEP 2: Identify the benefits and services	(2) Improve water quality; (2) Improve fisheries services; (3) Livelihoods; (4) Ensure habitats
STEP 3: Choose the methodology	(1) Market price; (2) Replacement cost; (3) Linking to community values; (4) Consultation with stakeholders
STEP 4: Identify indicators	(1) Declination of the site; (2) Number of clearings; (3) Sediment monitoring of riparian systems; (4) Invasive species monitoring results; (5) Water-quality testing; (6) Fish catch per year
STEP 5: Assess the PA values	(1) Policy objective; (2) Enforcement and compliance; (3) Co-management with communities; (4) Human resources; (5) Budget
STEP 6: Communicate the results	(1) Stakeholders; (2) Donors; (3) Government officials

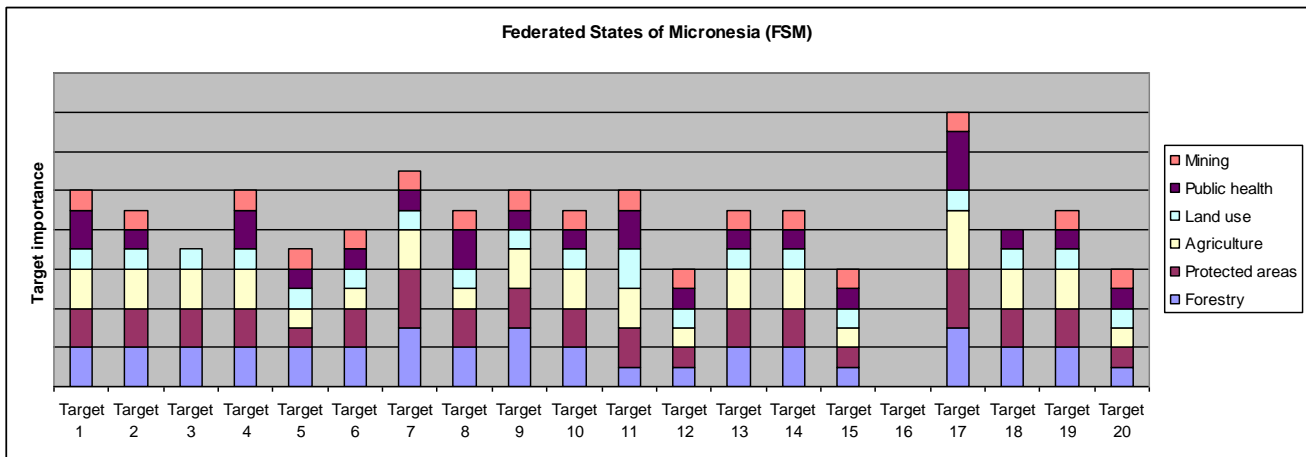
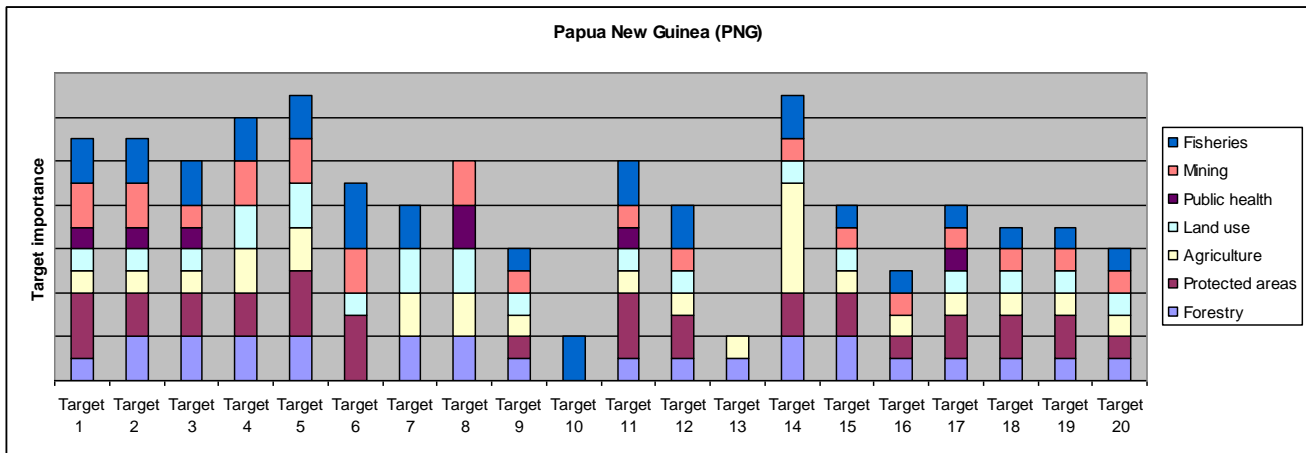
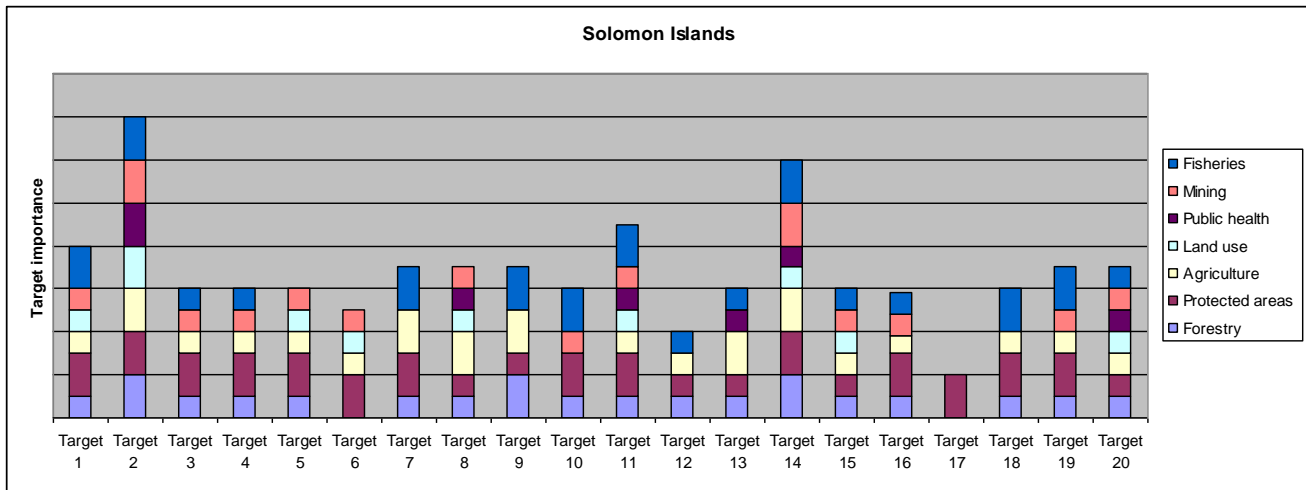
Annex VIII

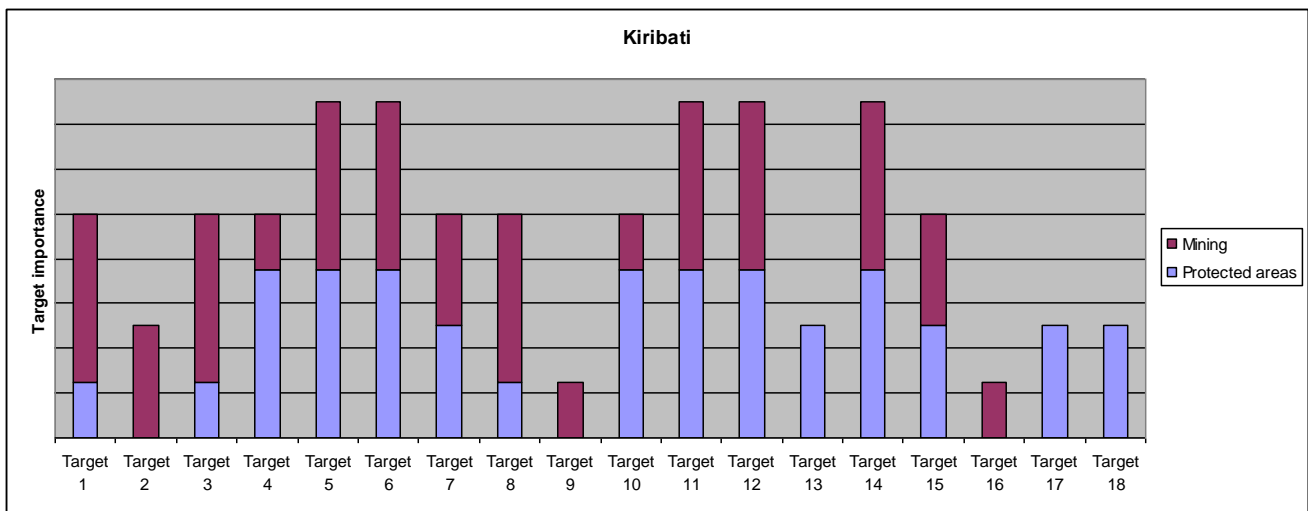
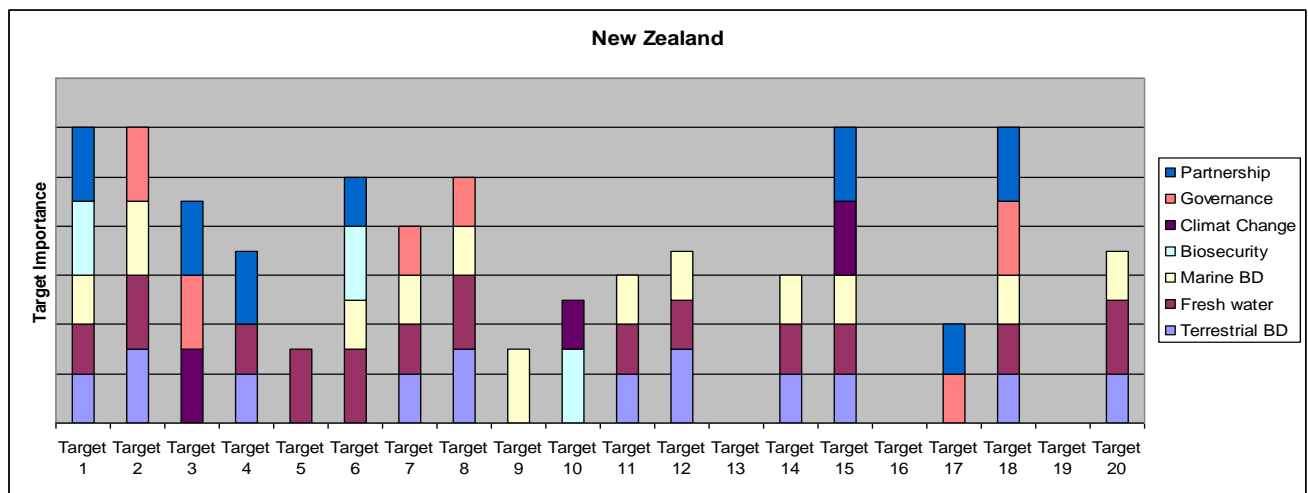
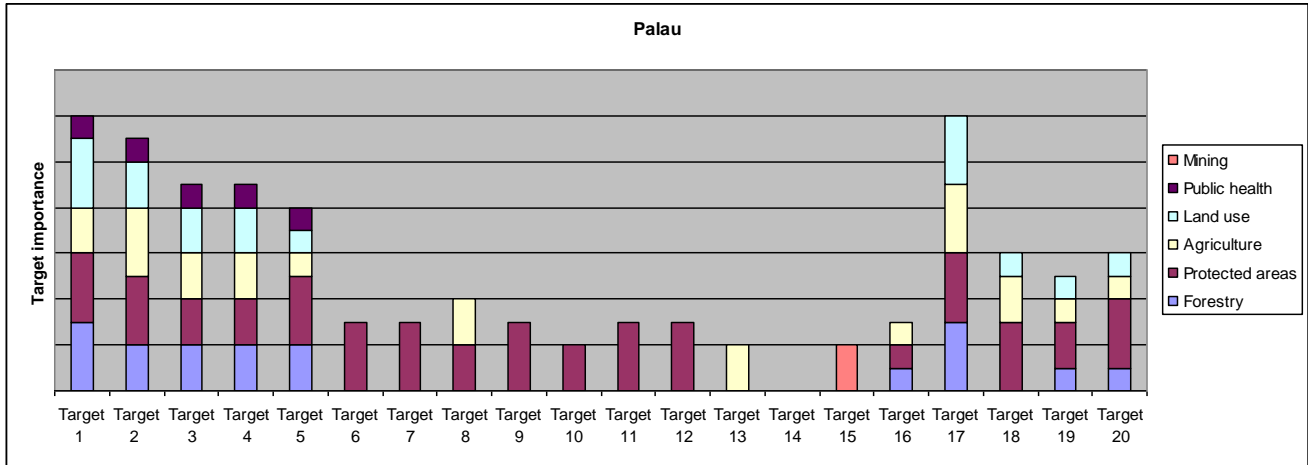
POSITIVE INCENTIVES FOR BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AND/OR SUSTAINABLE USE

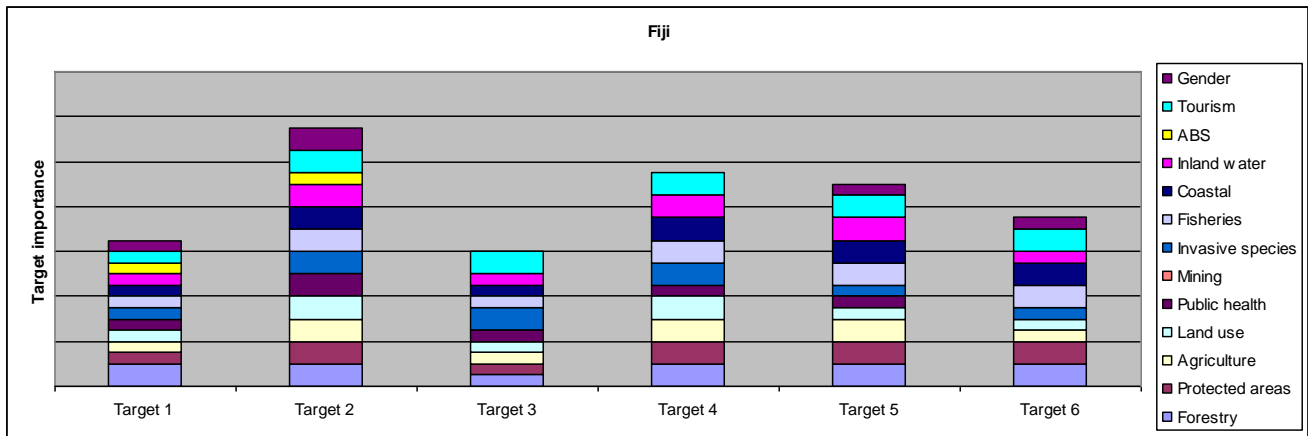
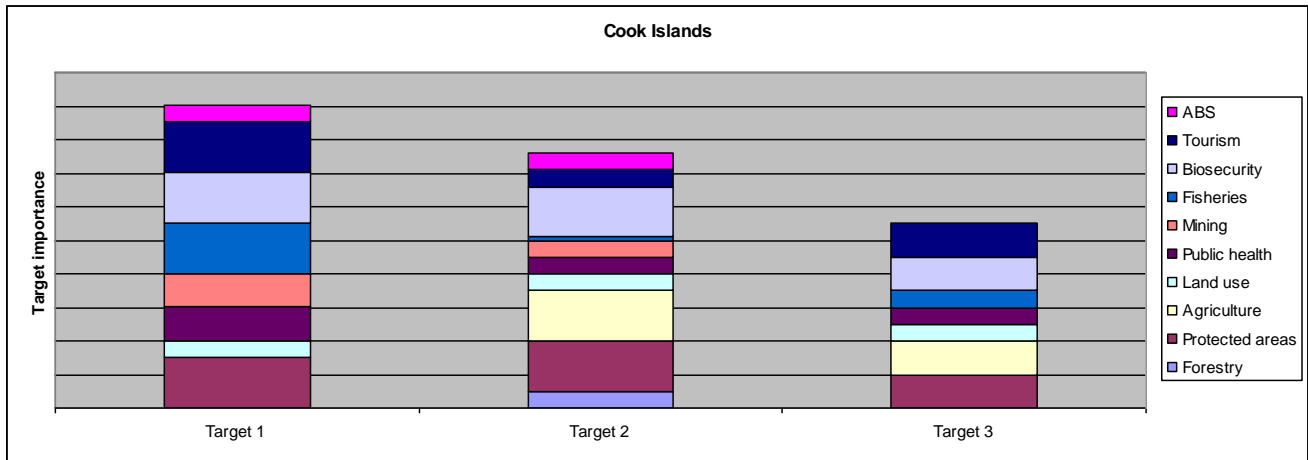
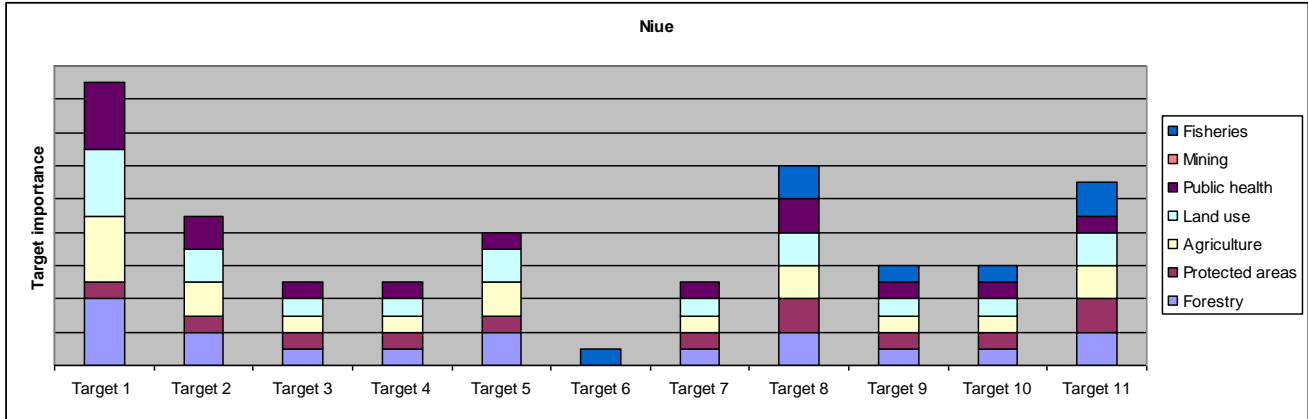
Positive incentives	Impacts
Sustainable management of terrestrial and marine areas. (target 7) - <i>Tonga</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects costs/benefits by discouraging inappropriate chemicals. • Increase the levels of biodiversity indicators. • Positive social equity impacts.
Biodiversity advice fund – <i>New Zealand</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved security of biodiversity on private lands.
Environmental stewardship programme (ESP gives landholders access to 15 years grants to take long-term actions on their land to protect key species)- <i>Australia</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30.000 ha of listed high value ecological assets have been protected.
Payment for harvesting crocodile eggs - <i>PNG</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase population of wild crocodiles.
Community support to stop the hunting of Dolphins – <i>Solomon Islands</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dolphin’s conservation.
Protected areas for tourist attraction – <i>Kiribati, Niue and Fiji</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect livelihood in the conservation area.
Land swap/purchase (Government land at less biodiversity vulnerability area are exchanged with church land at water catchment areas)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water settlement is protected from urbanization.
Trust fund – Community support for conservation knowledge’s - <i>Samoa</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive social equity impacts.

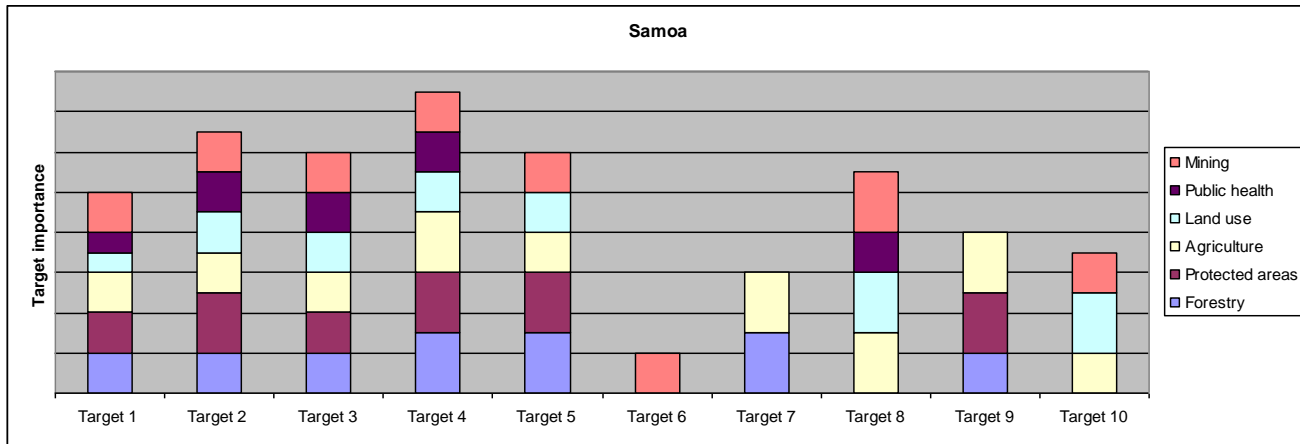
Annex IX

EXAMPLES OF TENTATIVE MAP FOR SETTING TARGETS









Annex X

OVERVIEW OF ONGOING CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES (GAPS AND OPPORTUNITIES)

1. Current capacity building and initiatives

Activities	Organisation
NBSAP Portal (materials, case-studies, etc.) at www.cbd.int/nbsap	SCBD
Individual Country Support at country support at nbsap.helpdesk@cbd.int	SCBD
Regional List serve	SCBD
Micronesia Challenge Support Partnership towards capacity-building	Micronesia Challenge
Masters degree in communications for local/national agency staff leading campaigns (Palau, FSM, CNMI, Guam)	RARE
Regional Wetlands Action Strategy	FSM
Support on RAMSAR convention	
Wetlands Management Training Support	
Mangrove monitoring training	
Joint National Action on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management	Tonga
Priority Site Selection (KBA/IBA) – regional	Birdlife International
Developing Species Action Plan – FP, Samoa, Cooks, Fiji, Palau, New Zealand and Australia	Birdlife International
Conservation Requirements of Globally Threatened Species - regional	Birdlife International
Bird Survey and Monitoring Techniques	Birdlife International
ABS Initiative: Region/Countries with ICCs, business, govt, research etc	ABS Initiative
Bilateral and regional support for the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI)	GIZ
Bilateral and regional support for climate change	GIZ
Promoting ratification & early entry into force of Nagoya Protocol	SCBD
Awareness raising & capacity-building	SCBD
Invasive species	Island Conservation
Invasive eradication	Kiribati
Law enforcement	Kiribati
Policy formulation	Kiribati
Protected Areas Network Support & Community support to undertake biodiversity conservation	
Review NBSAP	Niue
Biodiversity audit & governance	OLSSI Samoa - NGO
Ad-hoc bilateral support for MEAs (engagement, training and exchanges)	ABS
Reporting & coordination	Fiji
Forest Climate Programme	GIZ and SPC
Local Biodiversity training modules for Local Governments' to integrate to local processes in SEA	ICLEI
Legislation review	PNG
CB on sharing & exchange of genetic resources in the region	SPC
CB integration of REDD++ framework	SPC
CB on monitoring assessment and reporting of forest resources in the region	SPC
Support for existing regional forums	SCBD
Bilateral development partnership	SCBD
Invasive eradication on the outer islands	Cook Islands
MEA, EIA SOE training	Cook Islands
Bird Surveys in outer islands	Cook Islands
National IEA mainstreaming for SOE monitoring reviews incorporating MEA reporting requirements	SPREP
National EIA trainings and mainstreaming MEAS into EIA guideline 2007	SPREP
National Integrated Environment Planning/mainstreaming into countries national development planning process	SPREP

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Simple monitoring methods of priority sites to assess threats and responses	SPREP
Developing community groups in terrestrial sites	SPREP
Invasive Species control eradication	SPREP

2. Top 3 Capacity-building gaps to achieve NBSAPs in the next 2 years

Kiribati: Monitoring and evolution, scientific data, valuation

Solomon Islands: Guidelines standards, coordination mechanism, reporting capacity, information and data management

Fiji: Valuation of biodiversity ecosystems

PNG: Setting national priorities and targets, development of implementation plans, institutional monitoring, reporting and exchange

Tonga: Coordination among stakeholders - sectors and cross sectoral collaboration

Samoa: Poor coordination of key stakeholders, lack of indicators for monitoring, inconsistency of reporting in the absence of a proper reporting template

Niue: Lack of resourcing to review and mainstream

Island Conservation: Invasive species eradication

Cook Islands: Climate change integration, valuation, for example, socio-economic indicators for micro-challenge measures, climate change modelling scenarios in food and water security

FSM: Valuation, for example, socio-economic indicators for micro-challenge measures

Others: Updating, aligning NBSAP through coordination and ratification, awareness-building for communities and political support education - adequate staffing, resources.

3. Capacity-building support and roles of partner organisation (Support needed and roles of Partners)

Cook Islands: Ecosystem valuation, ABS and biosafety implementation, spatial analysis tools and training on biodiversity, climate change and land degradation and synergies

FSM: Spatial analysis tools and training on biodiversity, climate change and land degradation, synergies

Solomon Islands: Assessment processes, Coordination and reporting, monitoring, assessment and reporting forest resource.

PNG: Funding support required to revise NBSAP

Samoa: Assist in the review process, capacity building for stakeholders

OLSSI Samoa: As partner in more BD audit and environment accounts, partner in CC education at grass-root level in rural communities

Kiribati: Biodiversity valuation

Others: Resource mobilization and technical support, support for implementation, support for access of different sources of funds, M & E framework.

Annex XI

REGIONAL WORKSHOP FOR PACIFIC REGION ON UPDATING NBSAPS

NADI, FIJI 3 TO 7 OCTOBER 2011

Evaluation

Time	Session	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor	Comments
Monday 3 October						
8.30 a.m.	Ice-breaker session, expectations and self-introductions by participants	5 / 15	7/15	3/15		Always appreciated/a bit long though
9.15 a.m.	Overview of workshop aims and process	8 / 15	7 / 15			Provides an overview of built-up structure for all
9.30 a.m.	Overview of Nagoya Outcomes: Strategic Plan, Nagoya Protocol on ABS, Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Protocol on L&R, UN Decade for Biological Diversity, Strategy for Resource Mobilization, COP decisions on PoWPA and COP decisions on In-depth Review of the IBPoW	6 / 15	9 / 15			A lot of info; need more time; very useful
10.30 a.m.	Revision, updating and implementing NBSAPs: Introduction to the UNU-IAS Review, Introduction to COP-9 guidance and the NBSAP training modules, Introduction to the elements of a model NBSAP	6 / 15	9 / 15			Informative; Great job
11.45 a.m.	Overview of on-going capacity-building activities (gaps and opportunities) SPREP leads Presentation and break-out groups to exchange ideas and prepare country-specific capacity-building needs and next steps, and envisioning regional steps.	6 / 15	9 / 15			Great job
2.30 p.m.	The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity: the Goals and Aichi Biodiversity Targets Introduction to setting national targets in the framework of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets	7 / 15	8 / 15			Needed more time to digest information though; great job
3.15 p.m.	Australia's Biodiversity Targets					
3.30 p.m.	Cooperation and synergies among biodiversity-related MEAs through the national implementation of Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the NBSAP process	3 / 15	12 / 15			Learn good ideas for cooperation among MEAs
15.45 p.m.	Group exercise: Identification of threats to biodiversity nationally and regionally; Identification of the relevant Aichi Targets to deal with regional and national threats to, and pressures on biodiversity. Formulation of relevant national and regional targets.	8 / 15	6 / 15	1 / 15		This was the best part of the workshop; it will be useful to have handouts of the presentation to assist with group exercises

Time	Session	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor	Comments
6 p.m.	OFFICIAL OPENING AND CELEBRATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS DECADE ON BIODIVERSITY	8 / 15	7 / 15			Thanks to the organizers
Tuesday 4 October						
8.45 a.m.	Integrating biodiversity into local development planning processes	6 / 15	9 / 15			
9 a.m.	Valuation: Global perspectives and regional experiences	7 / 15	8 / 15			Important to be included; should be high priority issue; consultation should be made around the region
Noon	Valuation of the costs and benefits of PAs, including ecosystem services – review & exercise from module	8 / 15	7 / 15			Very useful
2 p.m.	Harmful incentives: Global perspectives and regional experiences	5 / 15	10 / 15			Very interesting
3.45 p.m.	Positive incentives: Global perspectives and regional experiences	6 / 15	9 / 15			Important issue for policy makers
Wednesday 5 October						
8.45 a.m.	Invasives in the Pacific	6 / 16	10 / 16			One of the biggest challenges and thus important where targeting the NBSAP workshops
9 a.m.	Habitat conversion and the loss of species in the Pacific	9 / 16	7 / 16			
10 a.m.	Reducing pressures on biodiversity and promoting sustainable use: addressing drivers of biodiversity loss	5 / 16	10 / 16	1 / 16		
10.45 a.m.	System level climate change integration and adaptation. Integrating Protected Areas into Wider Landscapes (IPAWLS) Regional and national examples Group exercise	5 / 16	10 / 16	1 / 16		
2 p.m.	FIELD STUDY VISIT - Kula Eco Park					Very bad weather / Thanks to Fiji Government
Thursday 6 October						
8.10 a.m.	Red listing process in the Pacific	6 / 16	9 / 16	1 / 16		Important to address to build protection of species
8.45 a.m.	Improving the status of biodiversity - Protected Areas and target 11. Setting national targets, preparing action plans, next steps for finalizing the plans and integrating them into NBSAPs, and using the reporting framework.	6 / 16	10 / 16			
2 p.m.	PA Governance, CBNRM and ecosystems safeguarding and restoration	4 / 15	11 / 15			
2.30 p.m.	Enhancing the benefits of biodiversity to all	4 / 15	11 / 15			
2.45 p.m.	Gender mainstreaming	4 / 15	10 / 15	1 / 15		Important topic to consider

Time	Session	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor	Comments
3 p.m.	Group exercise: ecosystem services provided by protected areas	5 / 15	9 / 15	1 / 15		Helps a lot
3.15 p.m.	FSM vulnerability and adaptive assessment	6 / 15	9 / 15			
3.45 p.m.	Strategic communications for NBSAPs: Developing and implementing effective CEPA programmes as an integral part of NBSAP	7 / 15	8 / 15			Great video
4 p.m.	Strengthening scientific and technical cooperation in the region; trans-boundary and regional approaches to biodiversity management	4 / 15	11 / 15			Good to know about effective public funding coordination; informative on enabling activities
Friday 7 October						
8.45 a.m.	Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising From their Utilization	6 / 15	9 / 15			Very important and useful
10.15 a.m.	The Roadmap for NBSAP revision: national level post-workshop activities to be undertaken in revising NBSAPs Group exercise: preparing NBSAP revision roadmaps	7 / 15	8 / 15			
2 p.m.	Resource Mobilization Innovative funding mechanisms for NBSAP and PoWPA implementation	4 / 15	11 / 15			
3 p.m.	Access to resources under GEF 5 for PoWPA implementation and NBSAP development Group exercise	7 / 15	8 / 15			Excellent

Questions	Yes	No	Comments
Overall, did the workshop overall meet your expectations?	16 / 16		Exceeds expectations / interactive
Was there enough time allowed for discussion and interaction?	15 / 16	1 / 16	Those sessions were very useful
Was the field trip a useful demonstration of mainstreaming biodiversity?	12 / 12		Would have been ideal if it was fine.
Were you satisfied with style and pace of presentations?	16 / 16		Everything was really tight

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Were you satisfied with the facilitation of the workshop?	14 / 16	2/16	Well facilitated
Were you satisfied with the daily time schedule?	11 / 16	5 / 16	Prefer to start at 9.00 am
Were you satisfied with the organization of the workshop?	14 / 14		
Were you satisfied with the venue, its facilities, service & food?	16 / 16		
Do you feel that this workshop will enhance your ability to prepare/update your NBSAP?	15 / 15		Definitely; enhance ability in mainstreaming in National Strategic Plan
Was there anything missing in terms of content or methods?	3 / 15	11/ 15	
Which one main thing you have experienced or learned here in the workshop will change the way you will be doing your work in future?			Economic values of biodiversity; get every one on board; Aichi targets
Any other comments or suggestions for improvement:			Early DSA, Next workshops out side Nadi; provide handouts on presentations

Annex XII

**REGIONAL WORKSHOP FOR THE PACIFIC ON UPDATING
NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLANS (NBSAPS)**

NADI, FIJI

3 TO 7 OCTOBER 2011

PROGRAMME

Time	Session <i>(joint sessions in GREY)</i>	Presenter/Facilitator
DAY 1 – Monday, 3 October		
8.30 a.m.	Ice-breaker session, expectations and self-introductions by participants	Ms. Sakhile Koketso - SCBD
9.15 a.m.	Overview of workshop aims and process	Ms. Sakhile Koketso - SCBD
9.30 a.m.	Overview of Nagoya Outcomes: Strategic Plan, Nagoya Protocol on ABS, Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Protocol on L&R, United Nations Decade for Biological Diversity, Strategy for Resource Mobilization, COP decisions on PoWPA and COP decisions on In-depth Review of the IBPoW	Mr. Atsuhiko Yoshinaka - SCBD
10 a.m.	TEA/COFFEE BREAK	
10.30 a.m.	Revision, updating and implementing NBSAPs: Introduction to the UNU-IAS review, introduction to COP-9 guidance and the NBSAP training modules, introduction to the elements of a model NBSAP	Ms. Sakhile Koketso - SCBD
11.45 a.m.	Overview of on-going capacity-building activities (gaps and opportunities) SPREP leads Presentation and break-out groups to exchange ideas and prepare country-specific capacity-building needs and next steps, and envisioning regional steps.	Ms. Easter Galuvao - SPREP Mr. Etika Rupeni - IUCN
1 p.m.	LUNCH	
2 p.m.	Experiences in NBSAP development and implementation (countries presentations)	Cook Islands Papua New Guinea Solomon Islands
2.30 p.m.	The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity: the Goals and Aichi Biodiversity Targets Introduction to setting national targets in the framework of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets	Ms. Sakhile Koketso - SCBD
3.15 p.m.	Australia's Biodiversity Targets	Ms. Angela Williamson - Australia
3.30 p.m.	Cooperation and synergies among biodiversity-related MEAs through the national implementation of Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the NBSAP process	Ms. Tanya Koch – UNEP ROAP

Time	Session <i>(joint sessions in GREY)</i>	Presenter/Facilitator
3.45 p.m.	TEA/COFFEE BREAK	
4 p.m.	Group exercise: Identification of threats to biodiversity nationally and regionally; Identification of the relevant Aichi Biodiversity Targets to deal with regional and national threats to and pressures on biodiversity. Formulation of relevant national and regional targets.	Ms. Sakhile Koketso - SCBD
5 p.m.	Presentation of group results	Participants
5.30 p.m.	EVENING BREAK	
6 p.m.	OFFICIAL OPENING AND CELEBRATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS DECADE FOR BIODIVERSITY Including statements by: Secretariat of the CBD South Pacific Regional Environment Programme Embassy of Japan Government of Fiji	Mr. Atsuhiko Yoshinaka - SCBD Mr. Stuart Chape - SPREP H.E. Mr. Yutaka Yoshizawa Ambassador of Japan Ms. Taina Tagicakibau – Permanent Secretary for Local Government, Housing, Urban, Development and Environment
DAY 2 – Tuesday, 4 October		
8 a.m.	Catch of the day: review of the previous day's main points	Participants
8.10 a.m.	Experiences in NBSAP development and implementation (countries presentations)	Vanuatu Samoa Federated States of Micronesia
8.45 a.m.	Integrating biodiversity into local development planning processes	Mr. Vic Aquitania - ICLEI
9 a.m.	Valuation: Global perspectives and regional experiences	Mr. Andrew Seidl - IUCN
10 a.m.	TEA/COFFEE BREAK	
10.30 a.m.	Valuation continued	Mr. Andrew Seidl - IUCN
Noon	Valuation of the costs and benefits of PAs, including ecosystem services – review & exercise from module	Ms. Jamison Ervin - UNDP
1 p.m.	LUNCH	
2 p.m.	Harmful incentives: Global perspectives and regional experiences	Mr. Andrew Seidl - IUCN
3.30 p.m.	TEA/COFFEE BREAK	

Time	Session <i>(joint sessions in GREY)</i>	Presenter/Facilitator
3.45 p.m.	Positive incentives: Global perspectives and regional experiences	Mr. Andrew Seidl - IUCN
5 p.m.	EVENING BREAK	
7 p.m.	SBSTTA 15 Preparatory Meeting	Ms. Easter Galuvao - SPREP Mr. S. Gidda - SCBD
DAY 3 – Wednesday, 5 October		
8 a.m.	Catch of the day: review of the previous day's main points	Participants
8.10 a.m.	Experiences in NBSAP development and implementation (countries presentations)	Fiji Kiribati Tonga
8.45 a.m.	Invasives in the Pacific	Mr. Ray Nias - IC Ms. Souad Boudjelas - PII
9 a.m.	Habitat conversion and the loss of species in the Pacific	Mark O'Brien -BirdLife International
9.15 a.m.	Reducing pressures on biodiversity and promoting sustainable use: addressing drivers of biodiversity loss	Ms. Sakhile Koketso - SCBD
9.30 a.m.	System level climate change integration and adaptation.	Ms. Jamison Ervin - UNDP
10.30 a.m.	TEA/COFFEE BREAK	
10.45 a.m.	System level climate change integration and adaptation. Integrating Protected Areas into Wider Landscapes (IPAWLS) Regional and national examples Group exercise	Ms. Jamison Ervin - UNDP Mr. Stuart Chape - SPREP
1 p.m.	LUNCH	
2 p.m.	FIELD STUDY VISIT - Kula Eco Park	Government of Fiji
5 p.m.	EVENING BREAK	
7 p.m.	Island Biodiversity Programme of Work In-depth Review	Ms. Ana Tiraa
DAY 4 – Thursday, 6 October		
8 a.m.	Catch of the day: review of the previous day's main points	Participants
8.10 a.m.	Experiences in NBSAP development and implementation (countries presentations)	Palau Nauru Niue
8.35 a.m.	Red-listing process in the Pacific	Bernard O'Callaghan - IUCN

Time	Session <i>(joint sessions in GREY)</i>	Presenter/Facilitator
8.45 a.m.	Improving the status of biodiversity - protected areas and target 11. Setting national targets, preparing action plans, next steps for finalizing the plans and integrating them into NBSAPs, and using the reporting framework.	Mr. Sarat Gidda - SCBD Ms. Jamison Ervin - UNDP
1 p.m.	LUNCH	
2 p.m.	PA Governance, CBNRM and ecosystems safeguarding and restoration	Mr. Hugh Govan
2.30 p.m.	Enhancing the benefits of biodiversity to all	Ms. Sakhile Koketso
2.40 p.m.	FSM vulnerability and adaptation assessment	Alissa Takesy
2.45 p.m.	Gender mainstreaming	Ms. Sakhile Koketso
3 p.m.	Group exercise: ecosystem services provided by protected areas	Ms. Sakhile Koketso
3.30 p.m.	TEA/COFFEE BREAK	
3.45 p.m.	Strategic communications for NBSAPs: Developing and implementing effective CEPA programmes as an integral part of NBSAP	Mr. Eric Coppenger - RARE
5 p.m.	EVENING BREAK	
7 p.m.	Evening reception	Island Conservation
DAY 5 – Friday, 7 October		
8 a.m.	Catch of the day: review of the previous day's main points	Participants
8.10 a.m.	Experiences in NBSAP development and implementation (countries presentations)	Marshall Islands Tuvalu New Zealand
8.45 a.m.	Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising From their Utilization	Mr. Olivier Rukundo - SCBD
10 a.m.	TEA/COFFEE BREAK	
10.15 a.m.	The Roadmap for NBSAP revision: national level post-workshop activities to be undertaken in revising NBSAPs group exercise: preparing NBSAP revision roadmaps	Mrs. Sakhile Koketso - SCBD
1 p.m.	LUNCH	
2 p.m.	Resource Mobilization Innovative funding mechanisms for NBSAP and PoWPA implementation	Mr. Andrew Seidl - IUCN

3 p.m.	Access to resources under GEF 5 for PoWPA implementation and NBSAP development Group exercise	Mr. Sarat Gidda - SCBD
4 p.m.	Conclusion of the workshop Closing	Government of Fiji SPREP Mr. Atsuhiko Yoshinaka - SCBD
