

SECTORAL AND CROSS- SECTORAL INTEGRATION OF BIODIVERSITY CONSIDERATIONS

TONGA SITUATION

How we reached deciding the Integration and Mainstreaming of Biodiversity Issues

- ▣ Contract of Consultant
- ▣ Subcontract of TWG of local experts in different sectors of Biodiversity
 - Forestry
 - Agriculture
 - Fisheries
 - Geology
 - Legal

The first 2 chapters covered?

1. Understanding the status and threats facing our biodiversity is crucial first step and this was discussed in Chapter I.
2. The issues and status of the implementation of the objectives were presented in Chapter II.
3. Chapter 3 discussed the works of government's sectors are reviewed in view of improving the implementation of the NBSAP objectives by encouraging cross sectoral partnership amongst all sectors.

Sectoral Responsibilities

- ▣ Government strongly sectoral
- ▣ Legislations and policies has been designed for each sector to focus on its own function
- ▣ Principal sectoral responsibility taken under conservation of biodiversity means each sector has a responsibility to reduce harmful impacts on the natural environment
- ▣ Doesn't help that objectives of biodiversity is not included in National Strategic Plan
- ▣ Work of each sector of Government relies on National Strategic Plan

The Players

- ▣ Most of work done on biodiversity objectives especially on species carried out by different sectors eg. Dept of Forestry, Dept. Of Agriculture and Division of Fisheries.
- ▣ As of 2009, these have merged into 1 super Ministry

1	2	3	4		
SECTORS	MAIN IMPLEMENTERS	MAIN IMPLEMENTERS	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATIONS		
	NBSAP-2006	NBSAP-2009			
1 Forest Ecosystem	MoFo/ MAFF/ DO.GR/MOPO/ DOE/ MLSNR, MAF, TWB	MAFFF	RED	YELLOW	GREEN
2 Marine Ecosystem	MOFi,DOE/MLSNR/CPD/MCC/MOF/MOW/MAF /MMP	MAFFF			
3 Agriculture	MAF/DOE/MOFI/MOFO/TUB	MAFFF			
4 Species Conservation	ALL SECTORS	MAFFF			
TOTAL NUMBER			6	12	3
TOTAL PERCENTAGE			27	59	14

Why Few Green Boxes?

- ❑ Lack of direction from the Nation Action Plan (SDP 8- Strategic Development Plan)
- ❑ Legislations and Policies are designed for each sector with mandate vested under different sectors
- ❑ Disruption from MAFFF continuous restructuring
- ❑ Lack of Government financial support
- ❑ Lack of Coordination

Cross Sectoral Responsibilities and Colloboration & Streamlining

- ▣ Cross sectoral performance works well in private sector (civil society, Tonga Trust , other NGO's) as compared to government sector
- ▣ Reason being private sector has not limit or defined boundary to restrict its adaptability except finance
- ▣ Closely working together with communities

SECTORS	MAIN IMPLEMENTERS NBSAP 2006	MAIN IMPLEMENTERS NBSAP 2009	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATIONS			
1. Local Community & Civil Society	DOE, NGOs, CIVIL SOCIETY. GOVT	SAME				
1. Access & Benefit Sharing from the Use of Genetic Resources and TEK	CL/DOE/MLC/MAF/MOFi/ MOFO /TVB/ MOE/NGOs	SAME				
1. Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation	DOE/All Govts/NGOs	SAME				
1. Financial Resources and Mechanisms	DOE/NGOs/All Govts	SAME				
TOTAL NUMBERS			5	4	7	
TOTAL PERCENTAGE			31	25	44	

Green Boxes Wins!

- ▣ Projects implemented as grass root level by members of communities
- ▣ GEF Small Grants is a opportunity for implementation





1. Legal and Policy Framework – no legislation or policy specific to biodiversity

- Management and protection of biodiversity is not under 1 institution but only various Ministries & Departments
- Related legislations found in 4 sectors of biodiversity; Forestry ecosystem, marine, agro-biodiversity and species conservation

2. Institutional Arrangement

- Constant restructuring of Ministry structures eg. MAFFF then MoForestry, Min of Agriculture and Food, Min. Of Fisheries
- Department of Environment, then under MLSNRE, then became MECC

And Why is that?

- ▣ There is a strong sectoral setting with Government Ministries
- ▣ As a result most of the performances, resources and energy of the sectors are directed toward their mandates and core tasks. Objectives that cross the border of their influence are usually have little priority and do not get implemented
- ▣ Mainstreaming is difficult in government because the approach towards policies and legislations is sectoral

Therefore...

- ▣ Coordination is very important
 - National Environment Coordination Committee (NECC) established in 2005
 - However, too high level and very hard to meet regularly
 - Some of responsibilities of NECC was to make policy direction and other issues related to biodiversity
 - Due to NECC not been active, coordination fall back on MECC