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PACIFIC ISLANDS SUBREGIONAL WORKSHOP  
ON CAPACITY-BUILDING FOR THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF  
WORK ON PROTECTED AREAS UNDER THE  
CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY  
Nadi, Fiji, 9-12 February 2009

**REPORT OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS SUBREGIONAL WORKSHOP ON  
CAPACITY-BUILDING FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK  
ON PROTECTED AREAS UNDER THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY**

**INTRODUCTION**

1. At its eighth meeting, held in Curitiba, Brazil, from 20 to 31 March 2006, the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) reviewed progress made in the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas (PoWPA) since its adoption in 2004. In paragraph 10 of decision VIII/24, the Conference of the Parties recognized the lack of implementation and capacity-building constraints for developing countries, especially, *inter alia*, in the areas of conducting gap analysis, country-level sustainable financing strategies, and protected area management effectiveness.
2. In the same paragraph, the Conference of the Parties urged Parties to address these constraints as a priority and requested the Executive Secretary to organize regional workshops to review the implementation of the programme of work and to build capacity, and encouraged Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to support and implement capacity-building activities. In pursuance of these requests, the Executive Secretary in collaboration with The Nature Conservancy, WWF, Conservation International, BirdLife International, the Wildlife Conservation Society, IUCN–World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA), the European Commission, the German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation, the Governments of Germany, Canada, France, India, South Africa, Gabon and Ecuador, collectively known as the PoWPA Friends Consortium, organized a series of regional workshops.
3. At its ninth meeting, held in Bonn in May 2008, the Conference of the Parties, in its decision IX/18 A, welcomed with appreciation the organization of regional workshops in some regions and noted that such workshops needed to be held in all the regions and that they provided an important platform for the participating countries to exchange information on the status of implementation of the programme of work on protected areas, to discuss challenges and constraints to implementation and

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practical ways and means to address these challenges for enhancing the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas.

4. Accordingly, the Executive Secretary, with the generous financial support of the European Commission and the Government of Spain jointly organized with the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), the Government of Fiji and PoWPA Friends Consortium, the Pacific Islands Subregional Workshop on Capacity-building for the Implementation of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas under the Convention on Biological Diversity, which was held in Nadi, Fiji, from 9 to 12 February 2009.

5. The objectives of the workshop were:

(a) To strengthen the skills and knowledge of protected area functionaries and others who implement the programme of work through an exchange of experiences, sharing of tools, available resources and capacity-building in the three important aspects for implementing the programme of work on protected areas:

- (i) Undertaking ecological gap analysis with special emphasis on marine protected areas;
- (ii) Developing sustainable financing for protected areas; and
- (iii) Assessing protected area management effectiveness.

These activities will facilitate the preparation of country-specific future work plans (next steps in-country and envisioning regional steps) in making the assessments and implementing the results of the analyses;

(b) To determine a way forward for implementing decisions IX/18 A-B and IX/20 of the Conference of the Parties, and next steps leading up to the review of the programme of work on protected areas by the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting.

6. The workshop was attended by government-nominated experts from the following countries in the Pacific: Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu. It was also attended by two representatives of indigenous and local communities and a representative of Foundation of the Peoples of the South Pacific International (FSPI).

7. The Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), The Nature Conservancy (TNC), the World Wide Fund for Nature, Conservation International, the IUCN-Oceania, the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (IUCN-WCPA), the Pacific Islands Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC), the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ), and the Micronesia Challenge Regional Office provided resource persons.

8. The full list of participants is attached to the present report as annex I.

#### **ITEM 1. OPENING OF THE MEETING AND ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS**

9. Mr. Kalemani Jo Mulongoy of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity opened the workshop and welcomed the participants on behalf of the Executive Secretary. Underscoring the importance of subregional workshops in enabling the capacity needed for closing the gaps in implementation of the programme of work identified by the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, he thanked the European Commission and the Government of Spain for providing financial assistance which made the workshop possible. He also thanked SPREP for jointly organizing the workshop and the PoWPA Friends for their support.

10. Mr Stuart Chape of SPREP also welcomed the participants. Highlighting the importance of nature conservation and protected area management for the sustainability and conservation of the fragile biological diversity of islands, he thanked the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity for taking initiative in organizing the workshop. He hoped that the workshop would provide the necessary impetus to forward the protected area agenda in the region.

11. Ms Eleni Tokaduadua also welcomed the participants on behalf of the Government of Fiji. While informing the workshop of the establishment of a National Protected Areas Committee under the Environment Management Act to oversee the implementation of the UNDP/GEF project on the programme of work on protected areas, she underscored the need for capacity-building in the region to enhance implementation of the PoWPA.

12. The participants elected Mr. Samuela Lagataki of Fiji as the Chair for the workshop and adopted the provisional agenda (UNEP/CBD/WS-PA/PAC/1/1) and the organization of work attached as annex II to the annotated provisional agenda (UNEP/CBD/WS-PA/PAC/1/1/Add.1).

13. As a complement to the consideration of the organization of the work and to set the tone of the workshop, Mr. Mulongoy presented key aspects of the programme of work on protected areas, its implementation, progress thus far, and the context, purpose and expected outputs of the workshop. Highlighting the Micronesian Challenge, the Coral Triangle Initiative and the importance of such political commitments in furthering the programme of work on protected areas, he invited participants to strengthen the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas and to contribute to making a difference in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and to increasing resilience and adaptation to climate change.

14. Mr. Chape made a presentation on protected area issues, opportunities and needs in the Pacific region, covering biodiversity values including ecosystem services, threats and mechanisms to address those threats. He emphasized the need to take landscape and ecosystem connectivity approaches to build on opportunities and address threats.

15. The presentations under this item can be found in PDF format at <http://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=WSPAPAC-01>.

**ITEM 2. STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES FOR: (i) ANALYSING ECOLOGICAL GAPS; (ii) DEVELOPING SUSTAINABLE FINANCING STRATEGIES; AND (iii) IMPROVING OR ASSESSING MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS**

16. Under each of these items, a resource person introduced the topic by reviewing the critical steps and associated tools. This presentation was followed by the presentation and discussion of country-specific case-studies by selected participants. The participants then organized themselves into four break-out groups consisting of country representatives and resource persons who served as facilitators. Group 1 consisted of the Marshall Islands, Kiribati and Tuvalu. Group 2 consisted of Fiji, Vanuatu and Solomon Islands. Group 3 consisted of Palau, Nauru, Niue and Samoa. Group 4 consisted of the Cook Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia and Tonga.

17. Each group was facilitated and assisted by two resource persons. In the break-out groups, participants were given key framing questions to guide their discussions on the state of each activity under consideration, i.e., opportunities and challenges and needs. Discussions in the break-out groups allowed the participants to enhance their knowledge and exchange their views and practical experiences. The break-out group sessions were also an opportunity for each country to prepare a report on the opportunities, challenges and needs for implementing their gap analysis, developing their national level

strategies for sustainable financing and improving or undertaking protected area management effectiveness (PAME).

18. Following the discussions, a representative from each country made a presentation to the plenary session on the outputs of the interactive session. The outputs of the country break-out groups are presented in annex III below.

#### **A. Ecological gap analysis**

19. Ms. Jamie Ervin of The Nature Conservancy provided an overview of the ecological gap analysis. She described in particular the major steps and the tools needed for the analysis and emphasized that protected areas gap analysis is a comparison between the status of biodiversity and the status of its protection.

20. An interactive session took place after Ms. Ervin's presentation during which each country assessed the state of its gap analysis on a scale of 1-10. The outcome of this interactive session on gap analysis is presented in annex IV.

21. Ms. Lilian Penaia of Samoa, Mr Tregar Albons Ishoda of the Marshall Islands and Mr Eugene Joseph of the Federated States of Micronesia presented their respective country experiences on protected areas gap analysis.

22. In addition, Ms Kate Brown–Vitolio and Ms. Ana Tiraa of SPREP made a presentation on how to incorporate climate change considerations into ecological gap analysis, based upon the outcomes of the workshop on national biodiversity strategies and action plans and climate change, held back to back with the workshop.

23. The presentations under this item can be found in PDF format at <http://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=WSPAPAC-01>.

24. The break-out groups on ecological gap analysis met on 9 February from 2.30 to 4.30 p.m.

#### **B. Sustainable financing**

25. Mr. Sarat Babu Gidda, Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, outlined the critical steps of a sustainable finance plan for national systems of protected areas including: (i) how to start financial analysis (needs/gaps); (ii) screening and selecting revenue mechanisms taking into account legal and institutional frameworks; and (iii) the formulation of financial and business plans.

26. An interactive session took place after Mr. Gidda's presentation during which each country assessed the suitability of different financial mechanisms. The outcome of this interactive session on sustainable finance is presented in annex V.

27. Mr. Sefanaia Nawadra of Conservation International made a presentation on the Sovi Basin Trust Fund and Fiji Water Partnership.

28. In a panel discussion session, Ms. Alissa Takesy of the Federated States of Micronesia, Mr Joe Aitaro of Palau and Albon Ishoda of the Marshall Islands presented their experiences in developing and implementing sustainable finance plans. They highlighted, *inter alia*, the most important factors that can lead to success from their own and others' experiences.

29. Ms. Elisabeth Mausolf from the Programme Office of the International Climate Initiative of the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, made a presentation on the International Climate Protection Initiative of the Government of Germany, launched in 2008, and described funding opportunities for protected areas under the initiative. Mr. Gidda

complemented this presentation with description of the LifeWeb initiative, another initiative launched at the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity.

30. The presentations under this item can be found in PDF format at <http://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=WSPAPAC-01>.

31. The break-out groups on sustainable financing met on 10 February, from 2.30 to 4.30 p.m.

### *C. Management effectiveness*

32. Ms. Jamie Ervin outlined the critical steps in management effectiveness assessment including steps in assessment of threats, management weaknesses, and policy constraints. She then explained three different approaches to assess management effectiveness and described the Rapid Assessment and Prioritization of Protected Area Management (RAPPAM) methodology. Mr. Bernard O'Callaghan of IUCN- Oceania Regional Office described two additional methodologies, "How is your MPA doing" and the World Bank Tracking Tool.

33. After this introduction, Ms. Mona Matepi of Cook Islands, Ms. Charlene Mersai of the Micronesia Challenge, and Mr. Govan of the Regional Coordination for the Marine Programme of the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA-Marine) presented case-studies. Ms. Matepi described the assessment of management effectiveness of protected areas in Ra'ui, Cook Islands. Ms. Mersai described management effectiveness measures undertaken in Micronesia Challenge. Mr. Govan focused on community or locally managed marine areas (LMMAs) in the South Pacific. He confirmed that previously documented marine protected areas in the region were indeed largely paper parks and did not have adequate management measures.

34. The presentations under this item can be found in PDF format at <http://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=WSPAPAC-01>.

35. The break-out groups on management effectiveness met on 11 February from 2.30 to 4.30 p.m.

### **ITEM 3. OVERVIEW OF PROGRESS ON COUNTRY-LEVEL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK ON PROTECTED AREAS, AND WAY FORWARD FOR IMPLEMENTING DECISIONS IX/18 A AND B AND RELATED DECISIONS OF THE NINTH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY**

36. Under this agenda item, Mr. Sarat Babu Gidda presented the elements of decisions IX/18 A and B on protected areas and IX/20 on marine and coastal biodiversity. Highlighting the requests to Parties and other organizations for enhancing the implementation of the programme of work and for mobilizing financial resources, he requested the participants to identify the next steps in implementing these decisions.

37. In an interactive session participants indicated the progress in implementing some elements of decisions IX/18 A and B, *viz.*, designating a national focal point for protected areas; establishing a multisectoral advisory committee; establishing fund raising and funding opportunities for protected areas under climate change; and recognition of community conserved areas and co-managed areas. The outcome of this interactive session is presented in annex VI.

38. Towards organizing and forming a regional technical support network, Ms. Kate Brown-Vitolio and Ms. Ana Tiraa of SPREP organized an interactive session, undertaking an inventory of current activities and possible activities of The Nature Conservancy, Conservation International, WWF, the

Wildlife Conservation Society, the IUCN Regional Office for Oceania (IUCN-ORO), SPREP, the Foundation of the Peoples of the South Pacific International (FPSI) and the Pacific Island Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC) in various Pacific island countries. In addition, existing networks focusing on capacity-building, information sharing, thematic specialists etc. were identified.

39. The workshop agreed on the following recommendations to the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties:

**(1) Regarding vulnerabilities of the islands to climate change, integrating biodiversity and climate change, and enhancing sustainable development:**

1.1 The Conference of the Parties *requests* Parties to:

- (a) Mainstream conservation and climate change adaptation measures into plans and actions to improve poverty alleviation, food security and human well-being;
- (b) Identify synergies between national biodiversity strategies and action plans and NAPA and develop adaptation strategies based on ecosystem goods and services;
- (c) Implement the programme of work on protected areas and the programme of work on island biological diversity in a synergistic manner.

1.2 The Conference of the Parties *requests* the Executive Secretary to facilitate technical assistance towards mainstreaming biodiversity and climate change at the national level.

**(2) Regarding funding,,including a clear message to the GEF, the COP:**

2.1 *Invites* the GEF to support country-driven PoWPA implementation projects from Pacific Islands by continuing to simplify its procedures, disbursing resources through expedited means, and facilitating effective coordination between the implementing agencies and national focal points;

2.2. *Requests* donor countries to enhance financial support and capacity building activities including organization of regional workshops to strengthen implementation of the programme of work on protected areas by the Pacific island countries;

2.3. *Requests* Parties to increase coordination between CBD focal points and GEF focal points and to develop effective interaction with GEF implementing agencies.

2.4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to contact possible donors and aid agencies in the region, *inter alia*, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the Australian Government's Overseas Aid Program (AUS AID), to encourage them to contribute to strengthening protected area management and capacity building and implementation of the Programme of work on protected areas in Pacific island countries.

**(3) Regarding capacity building and regional collaboration, the Conference of the Parties:**

3.1 *Requests* Parties to:

- (a) Promote learning exchanges among the Pacific island countries and continue supporting subregional capacity-building initiatives for Pacific island countries;
- (b) Organize preparatory meetings for Pacific islands prior to major inter-governmental meetings.

3.2. *Requests* donors and Parties to recognize and support subregional initiatives such as the Coral Triangle Initiative, the Micronesian Challenge, the *Fiji commitment* and others;

3.3 *Requests* donors, regional inter-governmental organizations and non-governmental organizations and Parties to establish regional technical support mechanisms to develop capacity and strengthen implementation of the programme of work on protected areas by Pacific island countries.

**(4) Regarding community participation, the Conference of the Parties:**4.1 *Requests Parties to:*

- a. Take note and respect the empowering process and existing traditional systems within the Pacific island countries region;
- b. Recognize pre-existing traditional tenure systems in the Pacific Islands;
- c. Take full account of the rights, interests and aspirations of indigenous and local communities (ILCs) in the Pacific, as well as of their social and cultural survival, and eliminate resettlement of ILCs without their prior and informed consent;
- d. Respect and recognize the rights of ILCs as recognized in the preamble, Article 8(j), 10(c), 15, 16, 17(2), and 18(4) of the Convention, in the implementation of decisions IX/18, IX/20 of the Conference of the Parties, and ILCs be fully involved as the integral partners in the implementation of activities that are responding to decision VIII/24 of the Conference of the Parties;
- e. Take note of the Action Strategy for Nature Conservation and Protected Areas in the Pacific island region 2008-2012 and continue to chart the course of conservation in the Pacific with the full involvement of indigenous and local communities.

**(5) Regarding other matters, the Conference of the Parties:**5.1 *Requests Parties to:*

- a. Recognize that the Pacific island countries have different subregional needs and issues that are not fully recognized in the current regional categorization under the Convention (i.e., Asia and the Pacific);
- b. Ensure that the Friends of the Chair meetings in forums convened under the Convention on Biological Diversity include representatives from Pacific island countries.

**ITEM 4. OTHER MATTERS**

40. Under this item on the evening of 10 February, Mr Taholo Kami, head of the IUCN Pacific Nature Conservation Round Table, made a presentation on “Implementing the Action Strategy for Nature Conservation 2008-2012”.

41. On Wednesday, 11 February, Ms. Netatua Pelesikoti of SOPAC made a presentation on “Tools that could used in Ecological Gap Analysis for Developing Sustainable Financing in Pacific Islands”.

42. On Thursday, 12 February, Ms. Charlene Mersai, of the Micronesia Challenge made a presentation on lessons learned in the implementation of the Micronesia Challenge and its implications to the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas. Mr. James Atherton of Conservation International made a presentation on the “Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund”. Ms. Penelope Figgis of IUCN-WCPA, Oceania, made a presentation on IUCN-WCPA.

The presentations under this item can be found in PDF format at <http://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=WSPAPAC-01>

**ITEM 5. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT AND CLOSURE OF THE MEETING**

43. Participants considered and adopted the report of the workshop on 12 February 2009, with the understanding that the Secretariat would finalize the report with the inclusion of final day proceedings.

44. On behalf of the country representatives, Mr. Joseph Aitaro of Palau proposed a vote of thanks. Thanking the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, SPREP and resource persons, he underscored the usefulness of such regional workshops in capacity-building as well as for understanding

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the status of implementation in various countries. On behalf of the host country, Ms. Elizabeth Erasito, thanked all resource persons, participants, SPREP and the Secretariat. She highlighted that the workshop inspired the participants by informing them of progress on the Micronesia Challenge; encouraged them by presenting opportunities, and by having the presence of intergovernmental organizations and partners within a technical support network; and finally motivated the participants by sharing experiences, progress and lessons learnt.

45. Following closing remarks from Mr. Jo Mulongoy of the Secretariat, the Chair expressed his gratitude and closed the workshop at 3.30 p.m. on Thursday, 12 February 2009.

*Annex I*

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*Annex II***REVISED ORGANIZATION OF WORK**

<b>MONDAY, 9 FEBRUARY</b>		
9 a.m. – 9.45 a.m.	Jo	<b>Agenda item 1.</b> Opening of the meeting and organizational matters Welcome by the representative of the Executive Secretary of the CBD, the representative of SPREP and the representative of the Government of Fiji
9.45 a.m. – 10.30 a.m.		Overview of implementation of CBD programme of work on protected areas in Pacific islands, and the purpose and expected outputs of the programme of work including COP 9 decisions (IX/18 A and B and IX/20)
10.30 a.m. – 11 a.m.		Protected areas in the Pacific islands – issues, opportunities and needs -
11 a.m. – 11.15 a.m.		<i>Coffee break</i>
		<b>Agenda item 2.</b> Strengthening of capacities for (i) analysing ecological gaps; (ii) developing sustainable financing; and (iii) using guidelines for improving/assessing management effectiveness  <b><i>Ecological gap analysis</i></b>
11.30 a.m. – 12.30 p.m.		Introduction, review of tools and critical steps to filling ecological gaps and review of status of conducting gap analysis (emphasizing marine) in the sub region
12.30 p.m. – 2.30 p.m.		<i>Lunch</i>
2.30 p.m. – 3.30 p.m.		Presentation of country-specific case-studies
3.30 p.m. – 5.30 p.m.		Break-out groups to exchange ideas and prepare country-specific future work plans regarding marine gap analysis (next steps in-country and envisioning regional steps).
5.30 p.m. – 5.45 p.m.		Wrap-up of the day's proceedings
7 p.m.		Welcome reception
<b>TUESDAY, 10 FEBRUARY</b>		
9 a.m. – 9.15 a.m.	Chair	Overview of previous day's proceedings
		<b>Agenda item 2.</b> Strengthening of capacities for (i) analysing ecological gaps; (ii) developing sustainable financing; and (iii) using guidelines for improving/assessing management effectiveness  <b><i>Financial sustainability</i></b>
9.15am – 10.45am	Sarat Babu Gidda  Chair-questions  Exercise-Jamie	Introduction, review of tools and critical steps for developing sustainable financing plans and review of status of financial sustainability in the subregion
10.15 a.m. – 10.45 a.m.	Sefa Nawadra, CI Fiji	Presentation on the Sovi Basin Trust Fund (Fiji)
10.45 a.m. – 11 a.m.		<i>Coffee break</i>

11 a.m. – 12.30 p.m.	Various Chair to take questions	Panel session to present country specific case studies – including the use of innovative means to leverage resources for Protected Areas.  PANEL: FSM: Alissa Takesy, Protected Areas Network Coordinator, Palau – Joe Aitaro, National Coordinator, Protected Areas Network, Eugene Joseph, Conservation Society of Pohnpei, Albon Ishoda, Protected Areas Network Coordinator, RMI, Jointly Sisiolo, Solomon Islands.
12.30 p.m. – 1.30 p.m.		<i>Lunch</i>
1.30 p.m. – 2.15 p.m.	Elizabeth Mausolf	Funding opportunities for protected areas under climate change including REDD funds
2.15 p.m. – 4.15 p.m.		Break-out groups to exchange ideas and prepare country-specific future work plans regarding financial sustainability (next steps in-country and envisioning regional steps).  Afternoon tea will be served at 3.30 pm
4.15 p.m. – 4.30 p.m.	Ana and Joe	Wrap up of the day's proceedings
6.30 p.m.		Roundtable for Nature Conservation Roundtable cocktail function (sponsored by IUCN and SPREP)
		<b>WEDNESDAY, 11 FEBRUARY</b>
9 a.m. – 9.15 a.m.	Chair and Jamie	Overview of previous day's proceedings  Including demonstration of a report back
		<b>Agenda item 2.</b> Strengthening of capacities for (i) analysing ecological gaps; (ii) developing sustainable financing; and (iii) using guidelines for improving/assessing management effectiveness  <i>Management effectiveness</i>
9.15 a.m. – 10.15 a.m.	Jamie and Bernie presentation and exercise	Introduction, review of tools and critical steps and review of status of conducting management effectiveness assessments at the regional level including management effectiveness of marine protected areas
10.15 a.m. – 10.30 a.m.		<i>Coffee Break</i>
10.30 a.m. – 11.30 a.m.	Chair to introduce	Presentation of country-specific case-studies  Charlene Mersai – Management effectiveness for MC <i>TBC: Mona Matepi, Cook Islands WWF</i> Hugh Govan – Managed marine area
11.30 a.m. – 12.30 p.m.	Jamie and Bernie	Break-out groups to exchange ideas and prepare country-specific future work plans regarding management effectiveness (next steps in-country and envisioning regional steps).
12.30 p.m. – 1.30 p.m.		<i>Lunch</i>
1.30 p.m. – 3.30 p.m.		Break-out groups ( <i>continued</i> )– and preparation for report back.  1 hour on finalizing management effectiveness break-out 1 hour on preparation for report back
3.30 p.m. – 3.45 p.m.		<i>Afternoon tea</i>
3.45 p.m. – 5 p.m.	Chair	Presentations by rapporteur of each country group on the outcomes of agenda item 2

<b>THURSDAY 12 FEBRUARY</b>		
9 a.m. – 9.15 a.m.	Chair	Overview of previous day's proceedings
9.15 a.m. – 9.45 a.m.	Charlene Mersai	Progress in implementation of the Micronesian Challenge and its implications to implementation of the programme of work on protected areas
9.45 a.m. – 10.45 a.m.	Sarat, Jo	COP 9 requirements
10.45 a.m. -11 a.m.		<i>Coffee break</i>
11 a.m.- 12.30 p.m.	Kate, Ana	Network discussion
12.30 p.m. – 1.30 p.m.		<i>Lunch</i>
1.30 p.m. – 2.30 p.m.	Drafting group	Recommendations to the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting
2.30 p.m. – 4 p.m.	Joe	Agenda item 4. Other matters Agenda item 5. Adoption of the report and closure of the meeting. Closing prayer

*Annex III*

**LIST OF COUNTRY STATUS, CHALLENGES, OPPORTUNITIES AND NEEDS IN IMPLEMENTING THE PROGRAMME OF WORK ON PROTECTED AREAS**

Country	Status	Challenges	Opportunities	Needs
<b>Cook Islands</b>  Gap Analysis	(Working group formed, funding secured, but no progress on content) Under the National Capacity Self Assessment (NCSA) project, there has been some progress on gap assessment but not comprehensive enough to include scientific and socio-economic values. Currently looking at SLM project to address these issues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insufficient human resources</li> <li>• Limited availability of expertise to develop and implement programmes related to threatened and endangered species</li> <li>• Limited scientific data</li> <li>• Scattered data &amp; info amongst stakeholders</li> <li>• Insufficient promotion of protected areas</li> <li>• Monitoring and enforcement of protected areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SLM</li> <li>• European Principles for the Environment (EPE) - WWF</li> <li>• University Researchers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build the capacity and strengthen the roles of NGOs and local communities to promote and implement ecosystem management activities.</li> <li>• Develop technical expertise in the identification of ecosystems and all their component processes, through training, short courses and practical application.</li> <li>• Develop technical capacity to create and analyze spatial information through data collection, analysis and GIS applications.</li> <li>• Develop management plans for identified ecosystems based on established criteria, and ongoing monitoring</li> <li>• Develop and implement management guidelines for all types of protected areas, important ecosystems, and sensitive areas, including ongoing monitoring and review.</li> <li>• Develop and utilize a legal requirement to undertake inventories, centralize information in a database, and update the information in a systematic way under a National Biodiversity Information System</li> <li>• Promote mechanisms such as the Environment Act 2003 to protect strategically important areas or ecosystems such as watersheds, areas designated as national parks and reserves and, areas prone-to erosion, drought and flood events</li> <li>• Conserve important ecosystems through a system of protected areas with regulated and monitored activities</li> <li>• Identify mechanisms to ensure research and technical assistance reports for ecosystems related work are readily available, such as incorporation into and enforcement of Research Approval Committee policy or MOUs</li> </ul>

Country	Status	Challenges	Opportunities	Needs
<b>Cook Islands</b>  Sustainable Financing	Planned activity in near future but no progress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of capacity</li> <li>• Uncertainty whether EPFund will be used for Environment activities.</li> <li>• Not yet accesses programme of work on protected areas funds</li> <li>• Don't yet know the cost of implementing PAs (no gap analysis)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GEF/PAS?</li> <li>• GEF/Pacific Alliance for Sustainability</li> <li>• International &amp; Bilateral Donors (ADB/AUSAID/NZAID)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage the involvement of conservation practitioners</li> <li>• Political will to focus tourism income on environment</li> <li>• Cabinet to enforce EPF regulation to be used for the purpose that is intended for.</li> <li>• Strengthen governance framework – and decision makers to adhere to it.</li> </ul>
<b>Cook Islands</b>  Management Effectiveness	Initial progress on gathering data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited technical capacity</li> <li>• Limited financial resources</li> <li>• Respect for the PA and displaced communities</li> <li>• Enforcement issues</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GEF/PAS?</li> <li>• SLM</li> <li>• Mainstreaming into NSDP</li> <li>• International &amp; Bilateral Donors (ADB/AUSAID/NZAID)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen &amp; increase technical capacity</li> <li>• Strengthen compliance</li> <li>• Increase consistent education &amp; awareness programs</li> <li>• EPF to be used for the purpose that is intended for.</li> <li>• Empowering communities to have effective management</li> </ul>
<b>Fiji</b>  Gap Analysis	PAC formed, funding secured, initial progress on gathering data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not ecologically representative</li> <li>• Missing consensus to look at terrestrial and marine networks simultaneously</li> <li>• Absence of linkages across sectors.</li> <li>• No unified database; May not have been collected with regard to ecosystem functions, services, cultural values and resilience capacity</li> <li>• Streamlining criterias that would best represent protected areas system in Fiji; Formalizing current IBAs, KBAs</li> <li>• No coordination system amongst NGOs at the national level.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Already have 217 recognized local indigenous managed marine areas sites.</li> <li>• Organizations have been scaling up protection from single habitat to multiple habitat sites</li> <li>• Lots of layer mapping available</li> <li>• Lots of high quality data on terrestrial habitat, biodiversity and threats; some data from freshwater and marine</li> <li>• Protected areas are already covered in various policies and legislations</li> <li>• Availability of technical expertise in NGOs and crop agencies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maps of reef habitats to help optimize design</li> <li>• Data for marine and terrestrial areas at national scale so PA systems can be considered together</li> <li>• PAC coordination of data towards gap analysis; protected areas to be integrated into Fijian Affairs Cultural mapping at provincial level;</li> <li>• Database with GIS hire at National Trust; Review national conservation targets beyond just protecting biodiversity</li> <li>• Common definition for protected areas; Clear defined institutional arrangements for protected areas.</li> <li>• Identification of a NGO liaison person to work with the focal point.</li> </ul>
<b>Fiji</b>  Sustainable Financing	Undertake a sustainable financing gap analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of gaps; Identification of priorities in Pas.</li> <li>• Allocation of funding against project timeframe; Comprehensiveness of funding proposal; Political support at national level.</li> <li>• Streamlining partners commitments into the national financial planning system; Recognition of co-financing in the government financing process.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gap analysis done in the NCSA project report (NBSAP), Austral report.</li> <li>• Possible funding mechanisms (GTZ, GEF/PAS project, climate change, Fijian Heritage Foundation Trust Fund)</li> <li>• Co-financing mechanisms available with partners</li> <li>• Diversity in financing mechanism (11 types identified)</li> <li>• Expertise in various</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider activities in addressing gap analysis under GEF PAS project</li> <li>• A person to specifically Strengthening capacity of DOE by clear delegation of coordination roles; SWOT analysis learned from lessons at Sovi.</li> <li>• National Protected Areas Committee to undertake the sustainable financial planning for focal point and for onward submission to National Planning</li> <li>• Adoption of workable, effective sustainable financing mechanism(s) for protected areas</li> </ul>

Country	Status	Challenges	Opportunities	Needs
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Effectiveness of financing mechanism on ground; No policy or legislative framework; Lack of commitment due to limited resources; amalgamate trust funds for protected areas.</li> <li>• Lack of capacity in financial planning within government</li> <li>• Planning process in other sectors that can impact on sustainable financial planning (SFP)</li> </ul>	<p>programs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People who have better understanding on issues to be involved in planning. Integrate Land use planning into sustainable financing</li> </ul>
<p><b>Fiji</b> Management Effectiveness</p>	<p>PA Committee formed, funding secured, initial progress on gathering data</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring Relevance of legislation to protected areas; empowering enforcement officers and communities</li> <li>• May cover only biodiversity.</li> <li>• Implementing strategy to reduce threats</li> <li>• Decentralized.</li> <li>• Plans are being implemented and relevance of reports to Pas management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing legislations is being reviewed; existence of an environment law association; environment auditing introduced</li> <li>• Gap analysis done in the NCSA project report (NBSAP), Austral report, etc.</li> <li>• Threats are well defined for protected areas</li> <li>• Existing methodologies/tools to assess management effectiveness</li> <li>• Existing management plans and reporting requirements but with different formats</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• strong legislation to address effective management; periodic review of legislation; community awareness, capacity building and awareness on soc/env. auditing</li> <li>• Identify actions to address the gaps;</li> <li>• Monitoring and periodic review.</li> <li>• Coordination and have a consensus on which tool is effective and best applicable on protected areas.</li> <li>• identify and adopt a generic guideline for protected areas operating on ecosystem principles; integrate guidelines into national policies; reporting template for Pas and CBD</li> </ul>
<p><b>Kiribati</b> Gap Analysis</p>	<p>Status 4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wavering political will, legal deficiency, regulations</li> <li>• Insufficient funding- Gap Analysis</li> <li>• Lack of human capacity, limited no. of staff</li> <li>• Lack of incentives- alternative income generation options</li> <li>• Lack of appreciation of value of ecosystem svcs</li> <li>• Lack of data literature</li> <li>• Spatial geographical configuration – remoteness of many island communities</li> <li>• Communication, transportation constraints</li> <li>• High dependency on natural resource for sustainable livelihoods</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Partners:</li> <li>• CI, CBD experts, Churches, women’s groups, men’s groups, youth groups, media/education sys, NBSAP planning team/Steering Committee</li> <li>• Phoenix Is</li> <li>• Linking POWPA to national dev. Plan</li> <li>• Existence of biodiversity projects/mainstreaming environment conservation in national dev. Plan</li> <li>• Utilizing best practices i.e. Micronesia Challenge and others</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funding- Finance development of SFP</li> <li>• Finance awareness activities across jurisdiction/communities</li> <li>• Human capacity training, stronger partnership with NGOs</li> <li>• Technical Assistance- development of SFP</li> <li>• Identification of incentives for conservation i.e. alternative income generating activities</li> <li>• Appropriate legal framework-enabling environment, i.e. regulations to guide enforcement</li> <li>• Strong link between environment conservation into national development plans</li> <li>• Gov’t recognition of role of community in enforcement, monitoring, etc</li> </ul>

Country	Status	Challenges	Opportunities	Needs
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No comprehensive gap analysis has been undertaken</li> <li>• Lack of coordination within/among government agencies, NGOs, IGOs</li> <li>• Fostering community involvement- Ownership</li> <li>• High dependency on very limited terrestrial resources for livelihoods</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable finance plans/business plan approach support decision making affecting protected areas</li> <li>• Harmonization of environment and climate, change adaptation into national/state development plans</li> <li>• Incorporating climate-change adaptation strategies into ecosystem svcs and community values</li> <li>• Identify synergies between NBSAP and NAPA and develop Adaptation strategy based on biodiversity consideration</li> <li>• Learning exchange- Is. countries</li> </ul>
<b>Kiribati</b> Sustainable Financing	Status 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creating revenue streams that ensure funding for conservation from activities that directly affect biodiversity i.e. tourism fee, diving fee, illegal fishing fines etc</li> <li>• Identification and consideration of economic benefits of ecosystems and biodiversity in national budget/accounts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Linking conservation and climate-change to poverty alleviation, food security, human wellbeing etc</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical assistance-development of sustainable financial planning</li> <li>• Identification of incentives for conservation i.e. alternative income generating activities</li> <li>• Funding – finance development of SFP finance awareness activities across jurisdiction/communities</li> <li>• Incorporating biodiversity conservation into relevant budgetary process/policies is fundamental to the long-term sustainability of those policies and support work to demonstrate practical ways to achieve this</li> <li>• CBD assistance in funding and conducting a country profile study to identify exactly where Kiribati is in terms of its compliance with CBD and how it should move forward</li> <li>• Training on integrating the economics of ecosystem goods and svcs into national budgets/plans</li> </ul>
<b>Kiribati</b> Management Effectiveness		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funding- to conduct independent management gap analysis</li> <li>• Wavering political will</li> <li>• Lack of capacity at local community level</li> <li>• Insufficient support of local community</li> <li>• Weak participation and input of key stakeholders</li> <li>• Absence of community based PA/absence of PA legislation</li> <li>• Promote clearer understanding of linkages between ecosystem services and human well-being including the economic</li> </ul>		

Country	Status	Challenges	Opportunities	Needs
		<p>benefits of ecosystems and biodiversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate access to biodiversity information for key government decisions</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Marshall Islands</b></p> <p>Gap Analysis</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Funding &amp; capacity needs</li> <li>National coordination</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MC Challenge</li> <li>CMAC partnership</li> <li>MIC Network</li> <li>PIMPAC</li> <li>LMMA</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Marshall Islands</b></p> <p>Sustainable Financing</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Funding &amp; capacity</li> <li>Political support</li> <li>National coordination</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MC Challenge</li> <li>PAN Network</li> <li>MIC Network</li> <li>PIMPAC</li> <li>USCRTF</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Marshall Islands</b></p> <p>Management Effectiveness</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National coordination</li> <li>Community support</li> <li>Traditional support</li> <li>Political support</li> <li>Climate change coordination!</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MC Challenge</li> <li>SEM Pacifika</li> <li>MIC Network</li> <li>LMMA Network</li> <li>PIMPAC</li> <li>Traditional Leadership</li> <li>CMAC</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Micronesia (Federated States of)</b></p> <p>Gap Analysis</p>	<p>Status 6</p> <p>Ongoing for FSM, outcomes of the UNDP-GEF PoWPA project-grant</p> <p>Completing a FSM-PAN comprehensive gap analysis (Phase I)</p> <p>A community engagement mechanism integrated into the results of the ecological gap assessment (Phase II)</p> <p>Linking to other relevant gap analysis exercises/indicatives and compatible projects/programs (e.g.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inconsistency State-by-State</li> <li>MC Subregional indicators</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Opportunity for lesson learning</li> <li>Cross-peer capacity building</li> <li>Learning exchanges</li> <li>Dedicated capacity building – e.g. NOAA course in resource management and monitoring</li> <li>MC Support Team &amp; Working Group</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More centralized data management framework (in discussion)</li> <li>Compile all state Gap analysis into a national comprehensive report</li> <li>Information and expertise on subregional indicators</li> </ul>

Country	Status	Challenges	Opportunities	Needs
	NCSA, Disaster Management rapid assessment, SLM, 2nd National Communication to climate-change, etc.)			
<b>Micronesia (Federated States of)</b> Sustainable Financing	Status 7  FSM-PAN SFP Strategies and Recommendations in final draft  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3rd iteration – National consultation</li> <li>• National and 4 States Executive &amp; Legislative Endorsement by 2010</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community communication and consultation complexities</li> <li>• Political buy-in</li> <li>• Other sectors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LMMA</li> <li>• National SD Council</li> <li>• 3 State Resource Management Committees</li> <li>• State BSAP Local Experts</li> <li>• Local champions</li> <li>• MC Young Champions</li> <li>• Coordinators learning exchanges</li> <li>• Private sector more engaged in sustainable development &amp; financing</li> <li>• Other funding mechanisms (e.g. LifeWeb Initiative)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social-marketing tools</li> <li>• Effective and expert facilitators training</li> <li>• Assistance with PAN national policy and state legislation drafting and ratification process</li> <li>• Continuous engagement; need for political or high level champions to take forward ( e.g. Palau President has left office); continuity</li> <li>• Leveraging effective public expenditure (e.g. Chile case-study)</li> <li>• Assistance and engaging fisheries sector</li> <li>• Assistance with engaging private sector in SFP</li> </ul>
<b>Micronesia (Federated States of)</b> Management Effectiveness	Status 3  The 4 States are at varying stages with management effectiveness due to respective governance/tenure system and management approach  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 Eastern States: co-managed and public trust</li> <li>• 2 Western States: land and aquatic areas are community owned</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subregional indicators (MC)</li> <li>• Have 4 states develop and adopt national standards and criteria for PA planning and management to achieve the goals of the MC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subregional meeting follow-ups</li> <li>• FSM-PAN Gap Analysis 2nd iteration (Mar. 2009)</li> <li>• FSM-PAN Gap Analysis 2nd iteration (Mar. 2009)</li> <li>• PIMPAC Strategic Action Plan</li> <li>• MC Support Team &amp; Working Groups</li> <li>• SEM-Pasifika Initiative</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Models on subregional indicators</li> <li>• Assistance on facilitating the MC subregional indicators process</li> <li>• Assistance with updating ecoregional and PA mapping (e.g. FSM Blueprint) and state BSAP reviews</li> <li>• Assistance with aligning outcomes/outputs to internal programs &amp; performance-based budgetary process and MC framework</li> <li>• Capacity building on management effectiveness which mirrors FSM's context &amp; MC targets</li> <li>• Expand FSM National Implementation Support Partnership agreement</li> </ul>
<b>Nauru</b>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance with aligning outcomes/outputs to internal</li> </ul>

Country	Status	Challenges	Opportunities	Needs
Gap Analysis				<p>programs &amp; performance-based budgetary process and MC framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity building on management effectiveness which mirrors FSM's context &amp; MC targets</li> <li>Expand FSM NISP agreement</li> </ul>
<b>Niue</b> Gap Analysis	1-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Challenge 1 – little in country support</li> <li>Challenge 2 – knowing who to contact, how to contact – what to ask</li> <li>Challenges 3 - near shore spatial data lacking</li> <li>There has been no studies</li> <li>Implement well</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Good regional examples</li> <li>Ecological gap analysis support from NGOs, IGOs SOPAC, SPREP</li> <li>Fish in caves – fresh water fish-new species??</li> <li>GEF pas forestry project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plan a way forward</li> <li>Listserve/mailling list, personal contacts</li> <li>Data acquisition, satellite imagery</li> <li>A research project to investigate the fish</li> <li>Guidance and ideas on how to implement it well</li> </ul>
<b>Niue</b> Sustainable Finance	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Challenge 1- Write the grant proposal and getting it funded</li> <li>Inter-departmental cooperation</li> <li>Finding a way to use the project and results in the most effective way – capacity (human)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Small grant from CI</li> <li>Identify crosscutting projects so not to duplicate efforts</li> <li>GEF pas forestry project – forest management, invasive and PA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>guidance and support on the grant proposal</li> <li>A person or mechanism to coordinate them different groups</li> <li>Human capacity – and a detailed plan</li> </ul>
<b>Niue</b> Management Effectiveness	Needs improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ill will due to lack of engagement in early stages of planning</li> <li>inconsistence or no enforcement</li> <li>No current engagement with international NGOs</li> <li>Not specific on particular actions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>engage the community</li> <li>change management to fit the traditional use</li> <li>Engage with NGOs</li> <li>NBSAP is written – good plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>need for dialogue between resource users , fisheries and the community (council)</li> <li>understand when closures should occur – decide what a sustainable catch is</li> <li>A proposal to CI to fund NBSAP conversion into actionable strategy</li> <li>Need to make the NBSAP into practical measures to take place on the ground</li> </ul>
<b>Palau (Republic of)</b> Gap Analysis	Status 9-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communication and identify data base depository</li> <li>Highly political</li> <li>Maintain Political buy-in</li> <li>5th year Review of the Gap Analysis Data</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local NGOs</li> <li>Relevant Government sectors, such as Bureau of Land Management etc.</li> <li>Small population</li> <li>accessibility</li> <li>Completed the first exercise</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain current involvement of the “Committee” and secure commitment to host and submit reports timely manner.</li> <li>Invest time with all stakeholders</li> <li>CROP and/or IGO to perform independent review</li> </ul>
<b>Palau (Republic of)</b> Sustainable Finance	Status 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation of “Green Fee”</li> <li>Raising Awareness of the “Green Fee”</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>April 2009</li> <li>IGO, CBD</li> <li>IGO, CBD</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation occurs</li> <li>Promote “Green Fee”</li> <li>Promotion of “Green Fee”</li> <li>Advise and direct jurisdiction to donors/sponsor fund raising events</li> </ul>

Country	Status	Challenges	Opportunities	Needs
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase efforts to identify private donors</li> </ul>		
<b>Palau (Republic of)</b> Management Effectiveness	Status 3-4	<p>Establish a nationwide standardize “effective management indicators”</p> <p>Sub regional “effective management” indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PIMPAC</li> <li>• LMMA</li> <li>• Local NGOs</li> <li>• PIMPAC</li> <li>• LMMA</li> <li>• IUCN-WCPA</li> <li>• CBD, LifeWeb?</li> </ul>	<p>Capacity to facilitate the process</p> <p>Same as above</p>
<b>Samoa</b> Gap Analysis	Status 5 data sets almost complete and preliminary analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Threatened Species Presence</li> <li>• Taxonomic gaps</li> <li>• Species distribution population size unidentified</li> <li>• Spatial Data Gaps</li> <li>• Lack of community awareness the Protected areas effectiveness</li> <li>• Lack of experience designing protected area networks</li> <li>• Government Of Samoa</li> <li>• Presence of fin fish</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funding (CEPF, JICA)</li> <li>• Awareness campaign on Protected Areas</li> <li>• To learn from other countries successes (Palau, Fiji)</li> <li>• Implementation of Work</li> <li>• Proc fish report should have these information</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rapid assessment of IUCN Red List Species and species of Local Concern</li> <li>• Nationwide assessments of coral, sea grass and algae population (plants, land snails, flying foxes)</li> <li>• Assess key species distribution population and threats</li> <li>• Research in data deficient area – especially Savaii, marine habitat mapping</li> <li>• Design an awareness campaign to promote the success of Protected Areas</li> <li>• Exchange personnel with other countries, learning network</li> <li>• Need to prioritize their concerns on the Environmental issues raised.</li> </ul>
<b>Samoa</b> Sustainable Finance	Status 4 initial progress on gathering data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• .Government of Samoa</li> <li>• Unresolved conflict between customary land ownership, government land ownership and conservation goals</li> <li>• Low capacity to non existent</li> <li>• Lack of awareness</li> <li>• Not valued</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funding (CEPF, JICA, GEF)</li> <li>• Two Samoans initiative</li> <li>• Awareness Campaign on Protected Areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use funds of wisely</li> <li>• Address the importance of Conservation Goals for the future, NOT just for today...”</li> <li>• Capacity-building</li> <li>• Design an awareness campaign</li> <li>• To value the in-kind contribution of communities</li> </ul>
<b>Samoa</b> Management Effectiveness	Status 4 initial progress on gathering data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not one PA area is formerly gazetted</li> <li>• Few Management Plans</li> <li>• Limited Resources</li> <li>• Lack of awareness and appreciation from the Government &amp; communities</li> <li>• Lack of information on the Values of the assets that are available (ecosystem services... etc)</li> <li>• Terrestrial protected areas on Govt Lands don't capture areas of highest biological values Key Bird</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To get legal advice from SPREP and IUCN on Legal instruments for PA management</li> <li>• JICA (National Park Capacity Building Project)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review new Legislation in relation to the Management Bill on protected areas</li> <li>• Develop Mgmt Plan for all protected areas</li> <li>• Provide enough resources for managing protected areas</li> <li>• Public Awareness Programmes for the country leaders, Communities and schools etc</li> <li>• Assessment by research economist</li> <li>• Community engagement on such Projects</li> <li>• To develop community</li> </ul>

Country	Status	Challenges	Opportunities	Needs
		<p>Areas and Important Bird Areas (KBA / IBA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of alternative income sources / generations</li> </ul>		<p>conservation areas that captures areas of highest biological values</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To develop alternative opportunities</li> </ul>
<p><b>Solomon Islands</b></p> <p>Gap Analysis</p>	<p><b>Vision:</b> People-centered program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vehicle to progress other national priorities including the improvement of people's livelihood and climate change impacts</li> <li>• Sustainable and workable (visible impacts to people's lives)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The time and personnel demands on stakeholders are heavy, and consistent engagement with them is a continuing challenge</li> <li>• Insufficient training and knowledge of existing staff involved with protected areas management</li> <li>• Limited scientific and technical information pertaining to individual Protected Areas, as well as a lack of knowledge among communities in and nearby Protected Areas as key challenges</li> <li>• No Infrastructure for data and information storage/management or analysis (E .g data base and GIS)</li> <li>• Most Protected Areas not mapped</li> <li>• Capacity for regular monitoring/evaluation</li> <li>• No effective coordination mechanism among national inter-government ministries/depts; NGOs and private sector</li> <li>• Legislation/Policy sometimes absent or vague; translation to practical actions unclear&gt; lack of tangible results; lack of enforcement</li> <li>• Ownership of Programmes/activities/projects</li> <li>• Programme sustainability (financing &amp; ability of Government to absorb assistance, capacity issues)</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review/develop legislation to accommodate conservation initiatives</li> <li>• Build Scientific Technical capacity as there is evidence of insufficient training and knowledge of existing staff, limited scientific and technical information on management and project planning pertaining to Protected Areas</li> </ul>
<p><b>Tonga</b></p> <p>Sustainable Finance</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government not committed to Protected Areas Mgt.</li> <li>• Need a senior Govt' official in responsible</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Include in gap analysis</li> <li>• Trainings on how to conduct Sus. Finance Plan</li> <li>• Skills at Regional bodies to assist Tonga in</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inventory of current conservation practitioners in-country</li> <li>• Consultation/training with in-country practitioners (PoWPA, needs and processes gap analysis, sus.</li> </ul>

Country	Status	Challenges	Opportunities	Needs
		agency to start process <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of clarity about who is mandated to do what</li> <li>• Economic situation</li> <li>• Downsizing of Government Agencies</li> <li>• National issues</li> <li>• Population Growth</li> <li>• Government priorities in other areas eg. Health, education etc</li> </ul>	conducting Sus. Finance Plan	Financial plan, identify potential areas to be protected) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financial</li> <li>• Technical assistance from relevant regional bodies to be resource people and facilitators</li> <li>• Develop policy paper for designation of new parks according to existing Parks &amp; Reserves Act</li> </ul> Monitor and assess the status of existing reserves and develop management plans
<b>Tonga</b>  Management Effectiveness		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak institutional setting eg. Limited staff, political support</li> <li>• Land tenure issues</li> <li>• Expectations of fast return of benefits from protected areas by everyone</li> <li>• Lack of awareness</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legal framework under parks &amp; reserves Act</li> <li>• Regional &amp; International organizations willing to give us money</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase budget allocation for protected areas (trained staff, finance)</li> <li>• Develop communication strategies for protected areas</li> <li>• Technical assistance to provide mentoring to national staff</li> <li>• To enhance mainstreaming of management of PA in school curriculum</li> </ul> Need a Tongan in the CBD Secretariat
<b>Vanuatu</b>  Gap Analysis	Status 3  working group formed, funding secured, initial progress on gathering data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Political will and commitment to speed up the process of approving the amendment of the Act in Parliament</li> <li>• Availability of time</li> <li>• Availability of local expertise to be involved in the ecological gap assessment</li> <li>• Availability of time and funds to complete the task</li> <li>• Find the right expertise/consultants locally and regionally</li> <li>• Availability of funds, time and consultant/expertise</li> <li>• No staff trained in using the GIS software, and consultant may also not know how to use the GIS software</li> <li>• Availability of funds, time and consultant/expertise</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Environment Department to coordinate the process of Amending the Environmental Management and Conservation Act to provide a special section on Protected Areas Establishment and Management and to give more power to Department of Environment in dealing with Protected Areas Management in the country</li> <li>• The Environment Department to identify key organizations/individuals/consultants to form a 'Working Group' or liaise with the Biodiversity Advisory Council (BAC) to coordinate and facilitate the process of undertaking the ecological gap assessment</li> <li>• Getting a local or international consultant to undertake a literature review of the past biodiversity research reports done by different government departments (Environment, Forestry, Fisheries,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct special awareness of the need/matter to the Minister of Environment in order to help speed up the process</li> <li>• State law advice for guidance (for free)</li> <li>• Create a 'working group' or Biodiversity Advisory Council members to work together</li> <li>• Need to secure more funds (if necessary) to contract a consultant or organization</li> <li>• Build a good team work</li> <li>• if necessary, Increase capacity and skills to consultant and staff of line ministries through specific trainings on data/information collection and collation or other biodiversity assessment techniques such as GIS mapping</li> <li>• Advertise in the country/region</li> <li>• Secure more funding through writing and submitting proposals to donors</li> <li>• Build local staff/consultant through specific trainings on biodiversity assessment techniques, marine ecosystem/habitat surveys</li> <li>• Build local staff/consultant by providing trainings on mapping of important ecosystems and habitats</li> </ul>

Country	Status	Challenges	Opportunities	Needs
			<p>Agriculture, Water Resources, etc.) and NGOs including the priority habitats and species identified in the NBSAP report (1997-1999) for biodiversity protection). From the above activity, state clearly those KBA that have enough work done on them, and those KBA that needs further study/ecological gap assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Working group or BAC to identify experts/consultants/organizations to do further biodiversity field assessments on key marine and terrestrial ecosystems and species as highlighted in the literature review</li> <li>• Consultants to undertake and complete the biodiversity field assessment on key marine and terrestrial ecosystems/species ; threats includes roads, development, agriculture, hotels, marinas, ports, population density, fishing and other extractive industries, pollution and invasive species</li> <li>• Use of GIS to assess and map distribution of Protected Areas in the country including the 'Threats' identified.</li> <li>• Consultants to complete ecological gap assessment/study and submit report to SPREP/CBD</li> </ul>	<p>including mapping of the Protected Areas and the 'threats' using GIS techniques</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build local staff/consultant by providing training on the collation of information and writing it in report format accepted by SPREP/CBD</li> </ul>
<p><b>Vanuatu</b> Sustainable Financing</p>	<p>Working group formed, funding secured, with initial progress on gathering data</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual budget normally allocated by the Government to the Department covers all other department programs, and not just towards Protected Areas activities</li> <li>• Gaining the full support of other government agencies, BAC and National Budget Committee to</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environment Department should provide a proposed annual budget that should be allocated towards all Protected Area activities in the country and demonstrate where this is linked to national environment policies and programme of work (business plan) of the Department</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to stress the importance of increasing the annual budget provided to the Department</li> <li>• Need to do more awareness of CBD requirements and stress the importance of increase in the budget to gather for Protected Areas activities (as required by CBD)</li> <li>• negotiation skills to gain support of other organizations</li> <li>• awareness and cooperation among</li> </ul>

Country	Status	Challenges	Opportunities	Needs
		<p>endorse the proposed Department's annual budget</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Getting the organizations to agree in co-financing Protected Areas activities due to very limited NGOs available in Vanuatu</li> <li>• Getting the organizations to agree in sharing the responsibility and costs</li> <li>• Accessing funds (e.g by NGOs) from donors within a limited time period</li> <li>• Difficulty of finding the right person or organization to do the Gap Assessment</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• -Availability of time</li> <li>• - Cooperation of other stakeholders in supplying the right information</li> <li>• -Availability of time</li> <li>• -Availability of funds</li> <li>• -Availability of experts to undertake the work</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environment Department has to discuss its annual budget further with National Planning Department, Ministry of Finance and BAC (Biodiversity Advisory Council) to gain their support and endorsement before submitting final budget proposal to the National Budget Committee</li> <li>• Once budget is approved by the National Budget Committee, Environment Department and BAC will contact NGOs and other relevant organizations and discuss around Protected Areas activities which they can co-finance (for instance Ecological Gap Assessment)</li> <li>• Ecological Gap Assessment for Vanuatu has not started yet, but through consultation with NGOs and other relevant stakeholders, the responsibilities and costs involved can be shared amongst these organizations</li> <li>• Once funds are made available, the activities of Ecological Gap Assessment should be on-going: Environment Department and BAC to contract a consultant/organization to do the Gap Assessment</li> <li>• Consultant/organization must collect information and data on past biodiversity assessment (eg NBSAP and forest inventory reports) from various stakeholders, and compile together</li> <li>• In reviewing the reports and literature, the consultant/organization must quickly identify those areas that need urgent action, such as, assessing other marine and terrestrial ecosystems, assessing boundaries or buffer zones, threat assessment and mapping of protected areas</li> <li>• Depending on the</li> </ul>	<p>other organization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Other organizations need to submit proposals to donor (if necessary) in order to co-finance the activities of the Ecological Gap Assessment project</li> <li>• Need to advertise nationally in the local newspaper</li> <li>• Need to contact SPREP or other regional organization to provide assistance in finding the right person or organization</li> <li>• Awareness amongst the stakeholders on the importance of the Gap Assessment study</li> <li>• Cooperation, including financial and technical support from other stakeholders to do the work</li> <li>• Build staff and consultant to use GIS software</li> <li>• Cooperation, including financial and technical support from other stakeholders to do the work</li> <li>• Build staff and consultant to use GIS software</li> <li>• Cooperation, including financial and technical support from other stakeholders to do the work</li> <li>• Build staff and consultant to use GIS software</li> </ul>

Country	Status	Challenges	Opportunities	Needs
			<p>availability of time and budget, most of other activities identified by consultant/organizations can also be undertaken, such as assessing PA Management effectiveness, review and improve existing laws, management plans of certain protected areas, etc..</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The activities of Ecological Gap Assessment should be on-going and by end of 2009, the report should be ready.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Vanuatu</b> Management Effectiveness</p>	<p>Status 3</p> <p>Working group formed, funding secured, and initial progress on gathering data</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most LMA are not properly assessed</li> <li>• -Getting the Government and NGOs to link and work together</li> <li>• Data collected at different times and with different objectives</li> <li>• Most legislations have been developed during colonial times that needs to be reviewed or changed</li> <li>• Limited capacity of government departments to undertake the biodiversity assessment (both terrestrial and marine)</li> <li>• Lack of trained technical expertise at community level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Already Vanuatu has over 50 LMA (taboo areas) and about 10 nationally recognized or registered Protected Areas</li> <li>• Government and NGOs do not always consult each other or share information especially when working with community protected areas</li> <li>• Lots of data and information collected from previous biodiversity assessment are available: forest inventory data, fauna data, freshwater data and some marine data</li> <li>• Some aspect of Protected Areas (or Conservation) are covered in several national legislations</li> <li>• Availability of technical expertise both at government and community level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mapping of the LMAs particularly the reef habitats, boundary and stock assessment</li> <li>• Information and data for marine and terrestrial species and habitat needs to be put together into a national database</li> <li>• Need to unify collection of data with clear objectives</li> <li>• Need to build staff skill in the use of GIS mapping and other modern data collection techniques</li> <li>• Needs a specific Protected Areas legislation</li> <li>• Needs a clear definition of Protected Area</li> <li>• Institutional arrangements for protected areas need to be defined</li> <li>• Need to build staff skill and capacity especially in using modern equipments and survey techniques</li> <li>• Need to train protected areas communities to undertake biodiversity assessment or monitoring techniques</li> </ul>

*Annex IV*

**OUTCOMES OF THE SESSION ON THE STATUS OF GAP ANALYSIS**

**Ecological Gap Analysis**

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Tuvalu</b>		X	X							
<b>Cook Islands</b>		X	X	X			X	X		
<b>Palau</b>								X	X	
<b>Marshall Islands</b>							X			
<b>Niue</b>		X	X							
<b>Nauru</b>		X								
<b>Vanuatu</b>						X	X			
<b>Solomon Islands</b>				X						
<b>Kiritbati</b>				X	X	X	X	X		
<b>Tonga</b>				X	X					
<b>Samoa</b>					X					
<b>Fiji</b>				X	X					
<b>FSM</b>							X	X		

- 1.No progress and no plans;
- 2.Planned activity in near future but no progress;
- 3.Working group formed, funding secured, but no progress on content;
- 4.Initial progress on gathering data;
- 5.Data sets mostly complete, preliminary analysis;
- 6.Comprehensive analysis completed;
- 7.Strategy to implement results completed;
- 8.Some actions taken;
- 9.Most actions taken;
- 10.All actions completed

Annex V

OUTCOMES OF THE SESSION ON THE STATUS OF SUSTAINABLE FINANCING

Sustainable  
Financing

	Government allocation	Bilateral/Multilateral	NGOs and Donors	Trust Funds	Volunteers	Debt for Nature Swaps	Payment for Ecosystem Services	Tourism concessions	Conservation taxes/fees	Royalty payments	Corporate sponsorship	Biodiversity offsets	Reducing costs	Environmental fines	Labelling	Commercial investments	Lotteries	Voluntary surcharges	Biodiversity prospecting	Tax incentives	carbon offset	Airport exit donations	Exchange of services/needs	Traditional fundraising mechanism
Tuvalu	?	?	?	?	X									X										
Cook Islands	X	X	X		X	X		X	X		X			X	X					X				
Palau	X	X	X	X	X		X						X											
Marshall Islands	X	X	X	X	?																			
Niue	?	X	?	?			?	?	?					?	?								?	
Nauru		X			X																			
Vanuatu	X	X			X	?	X	?	?			?		?		?			?	?	?	?	?	
Solomon Islands	X	X	X				?	?	?					?				?	?	?	?	?		
Kiribati	X	X	X	X	X			X			X			X						X				
Tonga	X	X	X	?	X						?													
Samoa	X	X	X		X					?	X			?		X				?				
Fiji	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X		?				?	?	?	?	?		X
FSM	X	X	X	X	X	?	?	?	?		X		X	X	X							?	X	

## Annex VI

**RESULTS OF INTERACTIVE SESSION ON IMPLEMENTING SOME ELEMENTS OF THE  
DECISIONS OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Designation of a focal point for the programme of work on protected areas</b>	<b>Establishing multi-sectoral advisory committees</b>	<b>National fund raising target</b>	<b>Explore funding opportunities for protected areas under climate change</b>	<b>Undertake review of implementation through effective consultation</b>	<b>Recognition of community conserved areas, co-managed protected areas, LMMAs</b>
<b>Cook Islands</b>	Yes	BD committee will be expanded to function as multisectoral committee	Not yet	Under consideration	Exploring options	Done
<b>Fiji</b>	To be designated	Yes	Will be undertaken by PAC	In progress	In progress	In progress
<b>FSM</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	In progress	In progress	To formalize legally
<b>Marshall Isl.</b>						
<b>Kiribati</b>	To be designated	Yes	Yes with PIPA	Yes under Kiribati adaptation programme	In progress	No need
<b>Niue</b>	Yes	Yet to be formalized	Will be done soon	In progress	Just started	Yes
<b>Nauru</b>						
<b>Samoa</b>	To be designated soon	To be done	Working towards it	In progress	In progress	In progress
<b>Solomon Islands</b>	Will be finalized soon	Yes	Will be done soon	Will be done soon	Not yet started	Yes
<b>Tonga</b>	To be done soon	Yes		Being done		Under consideration
<b>Tuvalu</b>						
<b>Vanuatu</b>	Yes	Yes	Will be done	In progress	Just started	In progress