NAURU – TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC NEEDS

BACKGROUND

- Nauru is a Small Island Located south of the Equator

- Population of around12,000

- Area of 21sq KM

NAURU BIO-DIVERSITY

- Nauru ratified the UNCBD in 1992

- Nauru NBSAP Developed and endorsed in 2010

- To date, there is no effective implementation due to capacity limitations

- Nauru's focus is mainly on rehabilitation of the mined out lands
  - 3 phase approach (physical, biological and cultural)

- 70 percent of the land is utilized for phosphate mining

STATE OF BIODIVERSITY – BIORAP SURVEY (JUNE 2013)

- Nauru's flora comprises about 56 native species (no endemics)

- Only 42 were located during the survey, most of the other 14 species are likely to be extinct, or on the verge of extinction.

- The remaining native species are considered of critical importance ecologically and culturally

- There are about 125 introduced species the are known

REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LINKAGES

- In recognising the need to work with Pacific neighbours and the international community to advance the conservation and sustainable use of biological and genetic resources, strong linkages must be made with regional and international organisations and expert groups, which can provide useful expertise and advice when not available locally. To assist with the implementation of the NBSAP, Nauru must therefore identify all regional and international groupings which can provide advice or assistance in the implementation of national actions.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC NEEDS

- Biosecurity – Building capacity of border control officers in preventing invasive species

- Policy and legislation development – assistance through lessons learnt from the region and good practices

- Capacity building – through south south cooperations, regional training programs

- Information sharing/technology and scientific platforms – sharing of Conservation experiences within the region, Clearing House Mechanism, BBI, etc

THE END
TUBWA!
THANK YOU

ANY QUESTIONS?