



**Convention on  
Biological Diversity**

Distr.  
GENERAL

UNEP/CBD/RW/5NR-PAC/1/2  
28 July 2013

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REGIONAL WORKSHOP FOR THE PACIFIC  
COUNTRIES ON THE PREPARATION OF THE  
FIFTH NATIONAL  
Nadi, Fiji, 22-26 July 2013

**REPORT OF THE REGIONAL WORKSHOP FOR PACIFIC COUNTRIES ON THE  
PREPARATION OF THE FIFTH NATIONAL REPORTS**

**INTRODUCTION**

1. The workshop for Pacific countries on the preparation of the Fifth National Report and Global Biodiversity Outlook was held from 22 to 26 July 2013 in Nadi, Fiji with the generous financial support of the Government of Japan. The workshop was organized in collaboration with the Government of Fiji and the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) and was held in response to decision X/10 requesting the Executive Secretary to continue to provide support to countries for the preparation of the fifth national reports. The workshop was the fourth of a series of workshops being convened to strengthen the capacities of countries to prepare their fifth national reports and to facilitate the submission of the reports by the deadline of 31 March 2014.

2. The workshop was attended by government-nominated representatives from the following countries: Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu. Participants were comprised of government officials and experts involved in the preparation of their country's fifth national report and/or the development and implementation of relevant biodiversity policies and programmes. Representatives from the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), UNDP Fiji Multi-Country Office, GIZ, Whales and Dolphin Conservation, and WWF South Pacific Programme also participated in the workshop. The list of participants is contained in annex I to this report.

**ITEM 1. OPENING OF THE WORKSHOP AND ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS**

3. The workshop was opened by Mr. Jope Rina Babo Davetanivalu, Director for Environment in the Ministry of Local Government, Urban Development, Housing and Environment, Fiji. In his remarks he welcomed participants to Nadi, Fiji and thanked the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) and the Parties of the Pacific Region for giving Fiji the honour of hosting the workshop. He also thanked the Government of Japan for their financial support to the workshop. He began by noting that biological resources are vital to the societies of the Pacific and for the region's economic development. However he also noted that the threats to biodiversity have never been as great as they currently are. To address these he urged that issues on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity need to be better reflected in development frameworks. In concluding he noted that the workshop was very timely as most Parties were in the process of preparing their fifth national reports and updating their national biodiversity strategies and action plans and he urged Parties to utilize the workshop and the fifth national reports to lift the profile of the region within the Convention on Biological Diversity.

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4. Mr. Robert Höft delivered an opening statement on behalf of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Mr. Braulio Ferreira de Souza Dias. In his remarks, he noted that the workshop on national reporting compliments and builds on the series of capacity-building workshops on national biodiversity strategies and actions plans, on indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and on synergies between conventions. He noted that the Pacific is an area rich in biodiversity and that this biodiversity is essential for the wellbeing of the region. He highlighted that many Parties in the region have limited resources with which to address the biodiversity challenges they are facing and encouraged participants to seek ways of learning from each other, to share experiences and to collaborate to tackle joint challenges. He also noted the many tools and initiatives which are available to Parties to assist them in fulfilling the objectives of the Convention and to implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. He stressed that having a meaningful number of the fifth national reports by the submission deadline would be important for the success of the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in October 2014, in Pyeongchang, Republic of Korea.

5. Following the introductory remarks and a quick round of introductions, participants were asked to consider three questions:

- (a) How directly involved are you in the preparation of your country's fifth national report?
- (b) At what stage is your county in the NBSAP revision/development process?
- (c) How useful would you rate the advice provided by SBSTTA to the work you do in your country?

During the subsequent discussion it was observed that most participants were directly involved in the preparation of their countries fifth national report, though some participants were relatively new to the process. With regards to NBSAPs most countries had processes underway to revise and/or update their NBSAPS but Parties were at different stages. With regards to the Subsidiary Body for Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA), it emerged that a number of participants were not familiar with SBSTTA while others had heard of it but were not aware of its relevance. It was noted by some participants that SBSTTA meetings provided a venue to voice concerns from the Pacific region and provide an opportunity to place scientific and technical issues relevant to the region on the Convention's agenda.

## **ITEM 2. OVERVIEW OF THE OBJECTIVES AND PROGRAMME FOR THE WORKSHOP**

6. Mr. Robert Höft provided an overview of the workshop, the anticipated outcomes and the working methods that were going to be used. He indicated that the workshop would use a mix of presentations with question-and-answer sessions, discussions and exercises in small working groups, as well as individual exercises. In his remarks he emphasized that the national reporting process was closely linked to the process of NBSAP revision and development and that it was also important for the mid-term review of progress towards the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the preparation of the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO-4).

## **ITEMS 3 AND 4. EXPERIENCES AND LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE PREPARATION OF THE FOURTH NATIONAL REPORTS AND PROGRESS IN THE UPDATING OF NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLANS**

7. Mr. Robert Höft provided an overview of the experiences and lessons learned from the fourth round of national reporting under the Convention, focusing on the factors that contributed to the high rate of submissions. Among the factors that contributed to the high rate of submission were changes in the format of the national reports, the development of supporting materials and tools, capacity development workshops, greater communication with Parties and the greater availability of biodiversity monitoring programmes and assessments among other things. However, it was also noted that challenges still remained particularly related to the timely submission of the reports. By the submission deadline of the fourth national reports, only 26

reports had been received. If a similar situation was to occur with the fifth national reports, this would create challenges for the preparation of the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook as well as the mid-term assessment of progress towards the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 to be undertaken by the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting in October 2014. Lessons learned from the previous round of reporting were also discussed, including the need to start the preparation of the national reports well before the deadline, and the need for more stakeholder involvement in the preparation of the report. A number of tools and resources to help Parties prepare their national reports and to revise their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, such as the NBSAP Forum, a joint initiative of UNEP, UNDP and the CBD Secretariat, with potentially additional partners, were highlighted. During the opening presentation, an update of the status of revision and development of NBSAPs was also presented.

8. Following the presentation and the subsequent question and answer sessions several participants gave presentations on their countries' experiences in preparing their fourth national reports:

- (a) Ms Tilia Tima from Tuvalu noted that the preparation of the fourth national report was a milestone for the country as it was the first time that a national report to the Convention was prepared by the country. An overview of the issues identified in the fourth national report was provided.
- (b) Ms. Juney Ward from Samoa noted that a consultant was used to prepare the report. The consultant undertook consultations with different ministries. One of the challenges encountered in preparing the report was the limited access to up to date information. Further as there was no monitoring plan for the NBSAP it was difficult to identify areas of progress. For the fifth national report the recently undertaken State of the Environment Assessment will be a major source of information.
- (c) Ms. Nenenteiti Teriki-Ruatu and Mr. Kiritian Bwatoromwaio from Kiribati noted that multiple stakeholders were involved in the preparation of the country's fourth national report. Further the preparation process involved several different steering committees which were multidisciplinary in nature. It was also noted that the report was ready prior to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity but that delays in the official endorsement meant that it could only be submitted to the Secretariat of the CBD until recently. For the fifth national report a more proactive approach to reach out to the different stakeholders in the country is planned.
- (d) Ms. Sarah Tawaka from Fiji noted that the fourth national report was prepared by a consultant as there were limited resources within the country to prepare the report. In preparing the report consultations were undertaken with different stakeholders and a literature review was undertaken. One of the main challenges encountered in preparing the report was the limited coordination between the different ministries involved. Some of the key lessons learnt were the need for well defined targets and indicators, the need to define the roles of the different partners involved in the preparation of the report early on and the need for a formalized reporting structure.
- (e) Mr. Joseph Lawrence Brider from the Cook Islands noted that the country's fourth national report marked the first time that the Cook Islands had submitted a national report to the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity. He noted that the national report was primarily a desk review and that its structure followed the guidelines for the fourth national report but that it was written with national usefulness in mind. The report was prepared to be accessible to the general public and so that it could be used in schools. The report contained a number of case studies as well as graphs and charts. Among the lessons learnt in preparing the report was the importance of planning, of working with good consultants and having well defined terms of reference. He also noted that information from different sectors can often be used to develop the report and that consultations with different ministries and stakeholders can help to fill information gaps. Lastly he noted that while quantitative information is ideal, qualitative information is better than no information.

9. Following the country presentations several presentations were made by organizations:
- (a) Mr. Vainuupo Jungblut from the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme spoke of the need for collaboration between the different MEAs. In his presentation he noted that, as biodiversity conservation is a large topic, many people need to be involved. He also provided examples of different decisions where collaboration has been called for.
  - (b) Dr. Cara Miller from Whales and Dolphin Conservation provided background information on the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and its links to the Convention on Biological Diversity. She noted that CMS has information that is potentially relevant to the preparation of the fifth national reports and provide some ideas on how issues related to migratory species could be include in national biodiversity strategies and action plans.
  - (c) Ms. Easter Galuvao from the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme provided a presentation on those areas were SPREP could provide support to Parties and noted the links between the fifth national reports and a number of other international processes. She noted that much of the information required for the fifth national report may already be available in reports of other international processes and that the fifth national reports should be seen as an opportunity to bring issues to the attention of decision makers. She also noted the upcoming Ninth Pacific Islands Conference on Nature Conservation and Protected areas and the opportunities this provides to the region.
  - (d) Dr. Jan H. Steffen from Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) provided an overview of the Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Management in Pacific Island Countries and Atolls (MACBIO) project. The objectives of the project are to strengthen management capacity to conserve marine and costal biodiversity in five pacific countries and to use these countries as examples of the types of actions that can be taken in the region. The project aims to integrate economic assessments of marine and coastal biodiversity, to develop conservation plans, seascape planning and adaptation networks.

#### **ITEM 5. PREPARATION OF THE PARTS AND APPENDICES OF THE FIFTH NATIONAL REPORT**

*(a) Assessing the status and trends of, and threats to, biodiversity and implications for human well-being (Part I of the fifth national report)*

10. Mr. Robert Höft (CBD) provided suggestions for the preparation of the first part of the fifth national report. It was suggested that in Part I of the national reports, Parties should focus on providing information on why biodiversity was important for their country, what major changes to the status and trends of biodiversity have taken place since the last national report, the main threats to biodiversity, the impacts of any changes to human wellbeing and any information on possible future changes. Participants were encouraged to use a variety of information sources in this section of the report, including indicators, expert assessments, graphs and maps. It was also emphasized that this part of the report should provide an analysis of the changing conditions of biodiversity and the implications for human wellbeing rather than only describing its status.

11. Following a question and answer session on the first part of the fifth national reports, Mr. Kieran Mooney (CBD) introduced a group exercise designed to help participants identify the type of information they might wish to include in their national reports (see annex II). The exercise consisted of a table based on the 20 Aichi Targets. It was suggested that participants initially focussed on Aichi Targets 5 to 15 and to identify, for each target, the status and trends of the relevant components of biodiversity (ecosystems, species, genes, pressures, threats, etc.) and to assess the implications of these trends for human wellbeing. Participants worked on completing the table in groups.

12. Following the group work several participants gave presentations in relation to part I of the national report:

- (a) Ms. Eileem Fonus from Tonga provided an overview of the geographic conditions of Tonga and the different threats to its biodiversity. Among the threats identified were climate change, deforestation, overexploitation destructive fishing methods, pollution, urbanisation as well as natural hazards. Among the lessons learnt in preparing Tonga's national report was the need to consult with local communities and villages, and the need to work cooperatively with local experts and regional organisations such as SPREP.
- (b) Ms. Alissa Takesy from the Federated States of Micronesia noted the importance of biodiversity for local livelihoods and cultural identify and noted the role of different development frameworks. She also noted that the need for high level political commitment to address biodiversity challenges as well as the need to work with local partners and other countries in addressing joint problems.
- (c) Mr. Logopati Seumanu from Niue provided an overview of his country's plans for preparing the fifth national report and identified the main questions that will be addressed. He noted that the report will focus on changes since the last national report was prepared as well as on the main threats to biodiversity. In particular he noted that declining population in the country lessened some pressures on biodiversity in country but also created new challenges.

**(b) *Implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and mainstreaming of biodiversity (Part II of the fifth national report)***

13. Mr. Robert Höft (CBD) provided suggestions on the preparation of the second part of the fifth national report which focused on the implementation of a country's national biodiversity strategy and action plan and the mainstreaming of biodiversity. It was suggested that in this Part, Parties should report on all the actions taken to implement the Strategic Plan instead of focusing only on the implementation of the NBSAP. It was also suggested that Parties should consider reporting on the implementation of their old NBSAP as well as the progress which had been made in developing their new NBSAP. As with the first part of the report, Parties were encouraged to include more analysis than description, particularly on the effectiveness of the actions which had been taken. Where possible, Parties were also encouraged to incorporate case-studies into their national reports. It was also suggested that Parties should consider including information on any national biodiversity targets which had been set, and the effectiveness of biodiversity mainstreaming in this section of the report.

14. Following the presentation on Part II of the national report and the subsequent discussion, workshop participants again divided into groups and continued to work on the exercise they had started in the previous session. This time they were asked to consider all of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and to identify any related actions which had been taken to implement their country's NBSAP or the Convention. They were also asked to indicate the level of effectiveness of these actions. The information identified through this exercise was the type of information which should be included in Part II of the fifth national reports.

**(c) *Assessing progress towards the 2020 biodiversity targets and relevant targets of MDGs (Part III of the fifth national report)***

15. Mr. Robert Höft (CBD) provided suggestions on the preparation of the third part of the fifth national report which focused on assessing progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the relevant Millennium Development Goals. He informed the participants that the overall purpose of this part of the report was to provide an assessment of progress towards any national targets which had been set and towards the global Aichi Biodiversity Targets. He pointed out that the assessment contained in this section of the report should draw on, and build from, the information contained in the previous two parts of the report.

16. Following these presentations participants continued to work in groups on the exercise they had started the previous sessions. Participants were asked, for each of the Aichi Targets, to assess the level of progress that had been made towards their attainment, progress towards any associated Millennium Development Goals, to

provide possible suggestions on any national targets which could be set, to identify any relevant indicators or sources of information and the possible stakeholders that should be consulted in setting national targets or who may have information to help assess the progress which had been made.

(e) ***Preparation of the executive summary and reviewing the implementation of thematic programmes of work and the cross-cutting issues under the Convention (Appendix III of the fifth national report)***

17. Mr. Kieran Mooney provided suggestions on the preparation of the executive summary of the fifth national report and emphasized that it was often the most read section of the report and that as such it should contain the main messages of the entire report and present important facts, necessary background information and the major conclusions from the report. While the executive summary should be concise it should provide the reader with an overall sense of the complete report. As such the executive summary should draw from all sections of the report. It was also suggested that the executive summary could serve as a basis for additional communication or outreach materials.

18. With regard to the appendices it was noted that these offer Parties the opportunity to provide detailed information on topics which are nationally important without increasing the length of the main body of the report. It was suggested that appendix one could be used to provide information on the process followed for the preparation of the national report while appendix two could be used to include additional references or links to relevant reports. Lastly, the third appendix could be used to report on the implementation of any thematic programmes of work and cross-cutting issues under the Convention. It was noted that there were a number of COP decisions which required that such information be included in the national reports. Much of this information was likely to be reflected in the three main parts of the report given the broad scope of the national report and of the Strategic Plan. However, if there were specific issues which were particularly important, given national circumstances and which warranted more detailed and in-depth discussion, this information could be included in Appendix III. In concluding, it was noted that there was no obligation to include appendices in the national report and that Parties should only do so if it suited their needs.

19. Following the presentation on the preparation of the executive summary and appendices, participants continued their work on the table of exercises and a draft plan for the preparation of the fifth national report.

## **ITEM 6. USE OF INDICATORS FOR ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING**

20. Mr. Robert Höft (CBD) provided an overview of indicators as they related to monitoring changes in biodiversity, assessments and reporting. He noted that indicators were useful for tracking and monitoring progress, guiding policy development, highlighting those areas where action was needed and communicating with stakeholders. He however pointed out that while an indicator may provide information on a number of issues, a single indicator would never provide a complete picture and additional explanations and interpretation of the information were important to avoid misconceptions. He also pointed out that indicators could be divided into two categories: quantitative (numerical) indicators and qualitative indicators based on expert opinion, and that both types of indicators could be used in the national reports. Following this overview, the relevant COP decisions on indicators were presented. In particular, the indicator framework contained in decision XI/3, and the indicators database developed by the Secretariat were highlighted. In concluding his presentation Mr. Höft provided information on the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership and noted that the Partnership had developed a range of tools and information related to indicators and national indicator development and that it had been running a series of indicators workshops in support of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity. He also reported that the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership had organized a workshop for Biodiversity Indicator Development Facilitators (Cambridge, UK, 22-26 April 2013) and that the list of trained facilitators was available.<sup>1</sup> Ms. Umai Basilius, Palau, is the trained facilitator from the region.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.bipnational.net/LinkClick.aspx?link=176&tabid=38&language=en-US>.

## **ITEM 7. INFORMATION NEEDED FOR THE FOURTH EDITION OF THE GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY OUTLOOK**

21. Mr. Kieran Mooney (CBD) provided an overview of the production plan for the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO-4). It was noted that the GBO was the flagship publication of the Convention and that the fourth edition of the report would provide a mid-term assessment of progress towards the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The main source of information for GBO-4 would be the fifth national reports and as such it would be important that the reports were submitted by the deadline, particularly as one of the main weaknesses of GBO-3 was the limited amount of national information that was included. It was also emphasized that there were a number of ways for Parties to participate in the preparation of GBO-4, including by providing advance drafts of their fifth national reports and other assessments, providing case-studies, and participating in the peer-review process of the Outlook drafts. As such, he urged participants to provide advance drafts, case-studies and other related information as early as possible.

## **ITEM 8. PREPARATIONS FOR THE SEVENTEENTH MEETING OF THE SUBSIDIARY BODY ON SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE**

22. Under this agenda item Mr. Kieran Mooney (CBD) provide an overview of the preparations for the seventeenth meeting of the subsidiary body on scientific, technical and technological advice. As part of his presentation he explained the context of the meeting as well as provided information on the agenda for the meeting and its structure.

23. Mr. Robert Höft (CBD) provided a presentation on the draft documents that had been prepared for the meeting. In particular he noted the main elements of the documents, their rationale and their purpose. He explained the different sections of the documents and noted relevant COP decisions. He also noted that the documents had been made available for peer review and encouraged the workshops participants to look at the documents and to provide any comments they may have as soon as possible so that they could be considered as the documents were revised.

24. Ms. Eleni Marama Rova from Fiji and current member of the COP Bureau and Ms. Nenenteiti Teriki-Ruatu from Kiribati and current member of the SBSTTA Bureau provide further context on the seventeenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA). In particularly they noted that the upcoming SBSTTA meeting would provide an important opportunity for Parties from the Pacific region to identify their scientific and technical needs related to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity.

25. Following these presentations, the workshop participants divided into groups to consider the SBSTTA documents that had been made available for peer review. It was agreed that the meeting would provide comments on the peer review documents to the Secretariat. The submission would be made jointly by all government-nominated experts in their individual capacity and would be sent at the end of the workshop.

## **ITEM 9. NEXT STEPS: PLAN FOR PREPARING THE FIFTH NATIONAL REPORT AND EARLY SUBMSSIONS FOR GBO-4**

26. Under this agenda item, participants from each country developed their plans for the preparation of the fifth national report, providing a likely calendar or the preparation process, completion and submission of the national report. The Secretariat and resource persons had one-on-one discussions with each country about their draft plans as well as possible challenges ahead.

## **ITEM 10. CLOSURE OF THE WORKSHOP**

27. Mr. Robert Höft, on behalf of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, thanked the Governments of Fiji and Japan and SPREP for their support to the workshop. He also thanked the participants for their hard work throughout the workshop and expressed the hope that the workshop had been useful to assist countries in preparing their fifth national reports as well as in preparing positions for SBSTTA-17. He

also acknowledged the contributions made and support provided by the representatives from participating organizations.

28. Ms. Eleni Marama Rova delivered closing remarks on the behalf of the Department of the Environment of Fiji. In her remarks she thanked all of the participants for their active participation as well as to the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and SPREP for their support. She also thanked the Government of Japan for the financial support it provided to the workshop. She concluded by noting the importance of the national reports to the Convention process, to the next edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook and to the region. In this context she also emphasized the need for the timely submissions of the fifth national reports. Following these final remarks, the workshop closed at 14:00 on 26 July 2013.



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Annex II

**WORKSHEET FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE FIFTH NATIONAL REPORT**

The following worksheet was compiled from work provided by some participants, with some adjustments by the Secretariat. The information presented in the table is for illustration purposes only as it reflects only some of the issues discussed during the course of the workshop.

Aichi Biodiversity Target	Part 1 Biodiversity status, trends, and threats and implications for human well-being		Part 2 The NBSAP, its implementation, and the mainstreaming of biodiversity		Part 3 Progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and contributions to the relevant Millennium Development Goals.			
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Target 1- Awareness increased	Moderate efforts in integrating biodiversity (e.g. mangrove) value in formal awareness level: (communication plans, strategies, curriculums)  Overfishing	Investing in future citizens (leaders) to have a positive perspective on their biodiversity  attitudes (mind-set) of the people, changes in the environment, management of resources  Only means of livelihood and money is from marine resources	Workshop with curriculum division, usage of Factsheets  Establishment of local MPAs	Moderate (still need to enhance and update the coverage)  Empowers local communities the importance of an MPA and its benefits, which at the end of the day only benefits themselves	National Training on Reimaanlok  National Framework on conservation	Need to upgrade the coverage to Senior schools, practical aspect should be exercised and demonstrated.	Increase in mangrove forestry, atoll forestry, agriculture along with restored marine and related terrestrial ecosystem – enhance ecosystem services.	MPAU (ECD), ALD, MoE, MFMRD, MISA & Rural Islands (local communities)
	Modernization of the community.  Poverty	People increasingly live in a more modern lifestyle therefore practice less methods of	Establishment of local MPAs  Mobile team conducting	Empowers local communities  Traditional knowledge,	Water and Sanitation Training (CMI Land Grant & EPA)	Under Strategic Plan B-Protection of Marine Biodiversity.		Ministry of R&D  Ministry of IA  Ministry of Health

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	<p>Overfishing</p> <p>Importation of goods which means more pollution.</p> <p>Over populated</p> <p>Lack of capacity building</p>	<p>traditional knowledge.</p> <p>Poverty, no funds for education and food. As a result they may pollute not knowing the impact of pollution to biodiversity.</p>	<p>awareness programs in the outer islands</p> <p>NGOs/YTYIH raising awareness throughout the communities.</p> <p>NTC, <i>National Training Counsel</i>, provides youths with vocational skills or training in the workforce.</p>	<p>practices, methods are being conserved, passed on, &amp; preserved</p> <p>Identifies what to conserve and how much.</p> <p>Types of species in the area</p>	<p>Conservation and Certificate Courses offered.</p> <p>Shark Enforcement Training</p> <p>National Training on Reimaanlok</p> <p>Turtle Act.</p> <p>Sea Grant (Hawaii) has prepared an outreach to a landowner’s Guide to Coastal Protection.</p> <p>R&amp;D – Agriculture training/Island resilience.</p> <p>CMI – Marine surve , offering CC programs/ certificate course.</p>			<p>WUTMI</p> <p>OEPPC</p> <p>EPA</p> <p>MIVA</p> <p>MIWC</p> <p>HPO(Historical preservation Office)</p> <p>USP</p> <p>Mobile Team</p> <p>CMAC</p> <p>MICS</p>
Target 2 - Biodiversity values integrated	Biodiversity integrated into	Potential for increased	National Environment	LOW/MED – There is need to	LOW	100%	NSDP/MDG Review	

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	National Sustainable Development Strategies and Plans	coordination across government, private and civil society.	Sector Strategy developed to reinforce roles, responsibilities, targets and goals	ensure that integration is more than just words in a report, stakeholder buy-in after the endorsement of the Sector Plan has been limited				
			Cross government environmental monitoring programmes established e.g. water quality, coral and lagoon health	MED – this has resulted in resource sharing which has expanded the scope of the monitoring	LOW		Environmental Monitoring Reports Ministerial Corporate Plans	
			Large Scale Marine Protected Area established	LOW/MED – stakeholder buy-in from government ministries has been limited especially those related to national economic development	LOW	Management Plan in Place by 2014	CIMP Management Plan	
			Government/Community implementation of invasive species eradication and management	MED/HIGH – the impacts of Alien Invasive Species has a direct impact on communities on small isolated	MED		IAS Survey Reports	

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			programmes occurring on remote islands	islands, integration has been well received and implemented. There is a need to develop island capacity to implement in the absence of government personnel				
		Private sector direction in the commodities market has been shifted towards Environmental Sustainability	The largest national commodity importer has developed a corporate plan based on environmental sustainability targets from the NSDP which are applied to all their subsidiaries	MED – this in of itself has produced good results for pollution related activities. There is potential for this to become a model for other private businesses. The biodiversity components of the plan need to be further supported	LOW		Corporate Plan review	
Target 3 – Incentives reformed	Subsidies exist for Renewable Energy, Water and Waste Management, but needs to be	Reduced costs and improved environment management	Rebate provided for the purchase of Solar Panels	HIGH – most home have solar hot water heating, with many homes starting to install	MED	50% RE by 2015, 100% by 2020	Finance reports	

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	expanded			solar panels for electricity generation				
		Water Tank Subsidy	LOW/MED – subsidy is relatively new and only applied to one island	LOW	100% water tank coverage by XYZ	Finance reports		
		Septic Tank Retrofit Subsidy	HIGH – applied to one community with 98% engagement, potential model for other communities	LOW		Finance reports		
Target 4 – Sustainable consumption and production	Unsustainable consumption on the capital island  Over-exploitation of natural resources that have important economic values on small scale basis  Indiscriminate use of destructive fishing methods, land clearance and	Negatively impacted biodiversity based resources, reduce services and health of biodiversity with sequent impact on the health of people	Environment inspection and enforcement of the Act (amended 2007) and to issue compliance and infringement notice where necessary.	Low (division capacity is limited and there are gaps to ponder in order to minimize any existing unsustainable and over-consumption of concern biodiversity		Improve monitoring activities, work mutually with local communities in terms of consultation emphasizing why sustainable practical are vital for biodiversity	Imported food supplies are no longer a concern when in short supplies, less external funding proposal for addressing the issue.  Cleanliness and recovery observed in terms of ecosystem status and services.	MELAD, MFMRD, private sectors, community members



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	slash and burn to satisfy high infrastructure demand.							
Target 5 – Habitat loss halved or reduced	Cloud forest impacted by invasive plant species	Impacts on endemic species, tourism, water supply	Quantitative surveys undertaken for rare Cloud Forest plant species, which have also contributed to IUCN consideration	<p>Provided new biodiversity information and baselines but needs to expanded to cover the entire cloud forest area</p> <p>No assessment for impacts on tourism and water supply undertaken to date</p>	Low, emphasis has been placed on marine ecosystems with only a few examples of terrestrial protected managed areas	100% of county’s Cloud Forest protected through management plans	<p>Baselines established or added</p> <p>Survey Reports</p> <p>Threat Analysis Reports</p>	Traditional Leaders/Private Landowners NES, NHT, Tourism, MOIP, Research Organizations
	<p><i>Marine</i> Deep Lagoon Pinnacles Ocean Reef Ocean leeward reef Reef flat Reef pass and channel</p> <p><i>Terrestrial</i> Agro forests Indigenous broadleaf forest</p>	<p><i>Marine</i> As a result of overpopulation, overfishing is one of the key contributing factors.</p> <p><i>Terrestrial</i> Invasive species by both plants and animals.</p>	<p>Amendment to the fisheries Act 2011, Shark Sanctuary</p> <p>Turtle curriculum MPAs</p> <p>Wetlands</p> <p>PAN</p> <p>Traditional Fishing</p>	<p>Banning on all commercial sharking in all RMI waters making it the largest shark sanctuary in the world.</p> <p>“Turtle Law” making consumption of turtles will result in penalties and fines.</p>	<p>Increase number of protected areas.</p> <p>Move towards protecting to local bird “Mule”</p> <p>Activation of traditional taboo sites “Mo”</p> <p>Creation of PAN.</p>	<p>Under the Micronesian challenge, to conserve 30% marine and 20% terrestrial.</p> <p>Conservation of Mule birds from extinction.</p>	<p>MIMRA</p> <p>OEPPC</p> <p>MICS</p> <p>CMAC</p> <p>R&amp;D</p>	

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	Wetlands  <i>Direct</i> Overfishing Illegal fishing Destructive fishing Unregulated and unreported fishing. Invasive species  <i>Indirect</i> Over populated Food prices Activities		Methods	Implementation of MPAs to conserve or improve marine ecosystem for either conservative approach or NO TAKE ZONE.  Wetland in some areas recognized in a global platform in Rio Meeting of 2012.  In using traditional fishing methods, local MPAs “Mo” are established around atolls as jurisdiction for chiefs.	Invasive Alien Species			
Target 6 – Sustainable management	Traditional management systems promoted and accepted as a form of resources management	Culturally familiar although penalties are difficult to implement						
Target 7 – Sustainable	Seek advice from	Over harvesting	A lot of species	According to case		Wildlife		fisheries

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agriculture, aquaculture and forestry	agri dept. Few legalized conservation areaa leading to misuse and over harvesting of resources.	and thus leading to impacts to livelihood of those who depend mostly on marine resources	like milkfish are endangered therefore Fisheries department has sustainably conserve milkfish.  Assessment of aggregate supply, pond and lagoon water.	study, the milkfish species has being sustained.		conservation act. Environment act NBSAP POWPA		environment kaupule agriculture
Target 8 – Pollution reduced	Use of fertilizers and pesticides to improve soil productivity Untreated sewage contaminating waterways	Runoff of minerals to sea causes pollution and poisoning of marine life, resulting in implications for livelihoods of fishermen, food security and food diversity.	There is no proper place to treat sewage (dumping sewage waste into marine side) causing a lot of implications.  There has been an assessment on the characterization of solid waste management.	Low ( sewage waste is not properly disposed).  Medium (agriculture has promoted the use of homemade compost instead of using nitrogen for fertilizers).	Sewage waste (target has not been achieve therefore looking into possible ways to address the issue)  Fertilizers ( hope to be achieve Aichi target (1,3 ,8)	Waste operations and services act Environment act Marine pollution act.		agriculture environment marine fisheries local communities (public works department).
	Use of fertilizers and pesticides to improve soil productivity	Runoff of minerals to sea causes pollution and poisoning of marine life,	There is no proper place to treat sewage (dumping sewage waste into marine side)	Low (sewage waste is not properly disposed).  Medium	Sewage waste (target has not been achieve therefore looking into possible ways to	Waste operations and services act Environment act Marine pollution act.		

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		Untreated sewage contaminating waterways	resulting in implications for livelihoods of fishermen, food security and food diversity.	causing a lot of implications.  There has been as assessment on the characterization of solid waste management.	(agriculture has promoted the use of homemade compost instead of using nitrogen for fertilizers).	address the issue) Fertilizers (hope to be achieve Aichi target( 1,3 ,8)		
Target 9 – Invasive alien species	OEPPC, Invasive Alien Spices Report. BioSaftey Report.							
Target 10 – Pressures on vulnerable ecosystems reduced	Contribution factors Agriculture Deforestation Infrastructures development. Urbanization Reduction of lagoon flush from road construction  Pollution increase which causes land based waste.							
Target 11 – Protected areas	There is a need to increase protected areas esp. marine	Urban drift affects the livelihood of people.	Assessment of aggregate supply, pond and lagoon	Medium (protected areas which are govern by kaupule				

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	<p>areas and effectively managed those protected areas.</p> <p>Terrestrial areas-a need to increase especially in the capital to ensure sustainability.</p> <p>Coastal- a need to increase green planting (coastal protection plans)</p>	<p>Mangrove forestry has been degraded causing erosion and marine life degraded as well.</p>	<p>water.</p>	<p>are effectively managed).</p> <p>Medium (mangrove restoration however, due to cc new plants just wither and die-looking into possible ways to address the issue.</p>				
Target 12 – Extinction prevented								
Target 13 – Genetic diversity maintained								
Target 14 – Ecosystems and essential services safeguarded	<p>Taros are still being produced, but are being impacted by sea water intrusion</p>	<p>Salt water has led to loss of taro patches impacting food security and diversity</p>	<p>Production of saltwater tolerant taro</p>	<p>Medium (able to withstand periodic flooding of salt water, but not able to withstand longer periods of salt water)</p>	<p>Moderate (still needs improvement and to expand the ability to tolerate salt water to other types of taros)</p>	<p>At least 75% of the different types of taros are salt tolerant</p>	<p>Various types of taros are saltwater tolerant, taro patches near known saltwater inundations are still producing community approved-quality taro</p>	<p>National, State, Communities, NGOs</p>

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	CC one of the most factor contributing to water related problems ,health and the livelihoods,  Job opportunities (urban drift), causing deforestation, and pollution.	Water has becoming a major problem and also due to recent droughts in all the atolls.	IWRM project(focus on compost toilets ) while PACC project focus on resilience to water related issues.	Enhancing water capacity (Dept of environment) carried out an assessment of the 2 department and found out that datas from project does not correlate with data from the treasury department.	Capacity Aichi target 8,14 Mdg-goal 7,8	National Water policy  Water supply act.	No of households, capacity enhance, statistical data collected	Depart of environment Infrastructure (PWD) Home affairs TNCW
Target 15 – Ecosystems restored and enhanced	Climate variability impacts on coral reefs	Coral habitats are essential for the several species of fish and loss would impact marine diversity	Several marine areas noted as relatively resilient to climate change and therefore can assist with restoring damaged areas.  Anthropogenic pressures on those sites are being reduced	Medium (anthropogenic pressures have been identified and have started work on implementing programs to reduce pressures, but have not shown results as of this time)	Moderate (still need further studies and actions to maintain the resilient areas and to monitor the trends)	Inclusion of marine resilient sites into the protected areas network	Membership of resilient areas into PAN	National, State, Communities, NGOs
	Mangrove(target 5,7,10,15)	Degradation of mangroves, 1 <sup>st</sup> line	Traditional way of getting firewood's	Medium (Forest Stewardship	Target 5, 7, 10, 15			AGRI ENVIRONMENT

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		of defence to cc is degraded as well	to minimize the deforestation on land.	program				NGOs TNCW
Target 16 – Nagoya Protocol								
Target 17 – NBSAPs adopted								
Target 18 – Traditional knowledge respected	Constitutions/ Legislations recognizes and values TK	Loss of traditional practices and knowledge, and Implications on human wellbeing.	Interventions in appropriate legislations and project activities. Participation of local communities in implementation of activities.					
Target 19 – Knowledge improved, shared and applied	Lack of updated data/information not readily available	Lack of data/information would lead to uninformed policy decision making	Documentation and sharing of information/data	Medium to High. Updating of the information and data in the NBSAP and 5NR.	Participation at other regional meetings	Updated information/data uploaded in to the biodiversity database	Readily and accessibility of information/data	Environment, fisheries, agriculture/tourism /NGOs/donors/com munities
Target 20 – Financial resources increased								

*Annex III***LIST OF DOCUMENTS**

<b>Document symbol</b>	<b>Document title</b>
UNEP/CBD/RW/5NR-PAC/1/1	Provisional agenda
UNEP/CBD/RW/5NR-PAC/1/1/Add.1	Annotations to the provisional agenda
<b>Relevant COP decisions, supporting tools and background documents</b>	
Decision XI/3	Monitoring Progress in implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets
Decision X/10	National reporting: review of experience and proposals for the fifth national report
Decision X/2	The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets
UNEP/CBD/COP/11/27	Monitoring Implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, Including Progress in the Preparation of the Fourth Edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook
UNEP/CBD/COP/10/8	Implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan and Progress Towards the 2010 Biodiversity Target
UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/15/2	Suggested Indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets
UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/15/3	Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020: Provisional Technical Rationale, Possible Indicators and Suggested Milestones for the Aichi Biodiversity Targets
UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/3	Global Biodiversity Outlook: Considerations for the preparation of the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook
	Guidelines and a resource manual for the fifth national report available at the CBD website at <a href="http://www.cbd.int/nr5/">http://www.cbd.int/nr5/</a>
	Reports of Workshops on the Preparation of the Fourth National Reports available at <a href="http://www.cbd.int/reports/nr4/workshops/">http://www.cbd.int/reports/nr4/workshops/</a>
	Report of the first meeting of the Advisory Group for GBO-4 <a href="http://www.cbd.int/gbo/gbo4/UNEP-CBD-GBO-4AG-2.pdf">http://www.cbd.int/gbo/gbo4/UNEP-CBD-GBO-4AG-2.pdf</a>
	Technical report: Current and future status of biodiversity in Central America: <a href="http://www.sica.int/ccad/temporal/NAGOYA/INFORMEGLOBIO.pdf">http://www.sica.int/ccad/temporal/NAGOYA/INFORMEGLOBIO.pdf</a>
	GBO3: BIODIVERSITY SCENARIOS: PROJECTIONS OF 21st CENTURY CHANGE IN BIODIVERSITY AND ASSOCIATED ECOSYSTEM SERVICES <a href="http://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-50-en.pdf">http://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-50-en.pdf</a>
	GBO2: Cross -Roads of Life on Earth Exploring means to meet the 2010 Biodiversity Target <a href="http://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-31.pdf">http://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-31.pdf</a>
UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/4/INF/11 (2012),	Proceedings from the expert group meeting on biodiversity for poverty eradication and development and the expert group analysis of the root causes of, and inter-linkages between, biodiversity loss and poverty
UNEP/CBD/RW/5NR-AFR-LDC/1/2 UNEP/CBD/RW/5NR-AFR-LDC/2/2 UNEP/CBD/RW/5NR-ASIA/1/2	Reports of the first and second Regional Workshops for African Least Developed Countries on the Preparation of the Fifth National Report and regional scenario analysis and the report of the Regional Workshop for South, East and Southeast Asia on the Preparation of the Fifth National Report and regional scenario analysis

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