IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK 2010 - 2014
for the
NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN 2007

FIJI ISLANDS

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

BI	Birdlife International
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CITES	Convention on International Trade on Endangered Species
CDU	Curriculum Development Unit
COP10	10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties
DCH	Department of Culture and Heritage
DFO	Department of Forestry
DOA	Department of Agriculture
DOE	Department of Environment
DOF	Department of Fisheries
DOLS	Department of Lands and Survey
DOT	Department of Tourism
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ELA	Environmental Law Association
EMA	Environmental Management Act
EMU	Environmental Management Unit
EPS	Endangered and Protected Species Act
EWG	Enforcement Working Group
FAB	Fijian Affairs Board
FAF	Fire Authority of Fiji
FIMSA	Fiji Islands Maritime Safety Administration
FLIS	Fiji Lands Information System
FLMMA	Fiji Islands Locally Marine Managed Areas
FNU	Fiji National University
FPF	Fiji Police Force
FPL	Fiji Pines Limited
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GIS	Geographical Information System
GTZ	German Agency for Technical Cooperation
ICMC	Integrated Coastal Zone Management Committee
IFLC	Institute of Fijian Language and Culture
iTAB	iTaukei Affairs Board
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LLEE	Live and Learn Environmental Education
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forests
MESCAL	Mangrove Ecosystem for Climate Change Adaptation and Livelihood

MIA	Ministry of Indigenous Affairs
MIL	Mahogany Industries (Fiji) Limited
MMA(s)	Marine Managed Area(s)
MoT	Ministry of Tourism
MPA(s)	Marine Protected Area(s)
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPDIMEA	Ministry of Provincial Development, Indigenous and Multi-Ethnic Affairs
MRD	Mineral Resources Department
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan
NCSMED	National Centre for Small and Micro Enterprise Development
NEC	National Environment Council
NFA	National Fire Authority
NFMV	Nature Fiji/Mareqeti Viti
NGOs	Non-government Organizations
NLTB	Native Lands Trust Board
NTF	National Trust of Fiji
NWM	National Waste Management Policy
NMMP	National Mangrove Management Plan
PAs	Protected Area(s)
PAC	Protected Areas Committee
PCDF	Partners in Community Development Fund
PEO	Principal Environmental Officer
PII	Pacific Invasive Initiative
PILN	Partnership in Invasive Learning Network
POs	Provincial Offices
PREEN	Pacific Resource and Environmental Economics Network
RFMF	Royal Fiji Military Force
RMU	Resource Management Unit
SDB	Sustainable Development Bill
SMC	Species Management Committee
SoE	State of the Environment Report
SOPAC	South Pacific Geo-science Commission
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
TFM	the Fiji Museum
TFRO	Traditional Fishing Rights Owners
UNDP	United Nations Developmental Program
USP	University of the South Pacific
WASH	Water Supply Sanitation and Hygiene
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WIO	Wetlands International-Oceania
WSC	Wetlands Steering Committee
WWF	Worldwide Fund for Nature
YWCA	Young Women's Christian Association

INTRODUCTION

Fiji signed the International ***Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)*** at the UN Conference on Environment and Development on June 5, 1992, joining other 150 countries. The Fiji Government's obligations under the Convention include – (i) developing and implementing national strategies to conserve and use the components of biological diversity sustainably, (ii) integrating biodiversity policy into relevant sectoral or cross sectoral plans, programs and plans, and (iii) monitoring and periodically reporting on the status of biodiversity in the environment

The ***Fiji National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (FNBSAP)*** was developed by the Department of Environment (DoE), endorsed by Cabinet in 2003 and formally published in September 2007.

For the FNBSAP to be ***implemented effectively***, it was clear that three preliminary steps were necessary. These were as follows:

1. ***All key stakeholders*** needed to understand, accept and commit themselves to the implementation of the FNBSAP. These stakeholders include various government departments and agencies (e.g. the Departments of Fisheries, Forestry, Lands etc), national and international NGOs operating in Fiji, and local communities.

2. It was essential that the ***leadership of DoE*** in the coordination of the FNBSAP implementation was recognized and established. The FNBSAP covers numerous sectors and numerous implementing partners, both government and non government agencies. Thus, effective coordination needed clarity of leadership.

3. The FNBSAP itself a broad policy and strategy document. It needed to be translated into a ***practical management document*** and implementation plan or roadmap. This roadmap would set out the ***concrete and priority actions*** to be achieved on an annualized basis. These could then be meaningfully assigned to various implementation partners and stakeholders taking account of their respective capacities and resource availability.

To achieve the above, over the period April to December 2009, all key stakeholders[1] met periodically under the leadership of DoE (and supported by the Pacific Roundtable) to develop an implementation roadmap for the FNBSAP.

[1] Key stakeholders include – Departments of Environment, Forestry, Education, Culture, Lands, Fisheries, Agriculture & Land-Use, Indigenous Affairs, Quarantine, Mineral Resources, National Planning, Tourism, FAB and NLTB.
And the following NGOs – CI, NTF, IUCN, FELA, WCS, USP, WWF, FSPI, Birdlife, Nature Fiji, IAS-USP, WIO, SPREP, GTZ, UNDP, Live & Learn

As a first step to preparing the roadmap, ***five key thematic areas*** were identified for the implementation process. These were:

1. Forest conversion management
2. Invasive alien species
3. Inshore fisheries
4. Coastal development
5. Species conservation: Threatened and endangered species (trade and domestic consumption)

During further consultations and discussions, two other focus areas were identified and included in this Framework due to the synergies they provided across each of the five thematic areas. These thematic areas were:

6. Protected areas
7. Inland waters

Secondly, the ***implementation strategies and actions*** for each thematic area were identified and collated. These strategies and actions provide a comprehensive reference guide on the focus of government and partner efforts for implementing the FNBSAP in each thematic area. They also provide the basis for the development of annual priorities and outputs over the period 2010 – 2014.

Next, stakeholders involved in each thematic area met to identify a shortlist of between ***5 and 10 priority actions for each thematic area*** which will be addressed in the first year for implementation (see Attachment I). This process of annual priority setting will be repeated for subsequent years as well.

The roadmap then assigns clear ***responsibilities to concerned stakeholders*** for implementing these actions - clarifying who will ***lead***, who will ***support*** and what are the ***resources*** that will be necessary for implementation (see Attachment II).

The stakeholders have also agreed to a ***quarterly reporting and monitoring process*** to be led by DoE. DoE will consolidate stakeholder reports on progress of every quarter and then circulate the consolidated progress statements to all concerned including the overall government and the public.

From recent CBD-COP10 meeting in Nagoya, Japan 2010, Parties endorsed the updated and revised strategic plan and 20 targets for the post 2010 period (see Attachment III). This Strategic Plan and targets would guide Parties to align their NBSAP with the mission and goals of the CBD in harmonizing with nature.

Lastly this Framework will create a database incorporated with GIS to project the strategies, objectives, actions and responsible implementing stakeholders.

THEMATIC AREA 1: FOREST CONVERSION MANAGEMENT

1.1 Background

The Fiji Islands contain almost 40% of intact forest with some of the richest natural communities of all the Oceanic Islands of the Pacific[2]. The opportunity to conserve large areas of forest provides significant conservation potential for the South Pacific. The island of Kadavu has the highest number of endemic birds per land area in the world. The island of Taveuni has large expanses of forest running from ridge to reef.

Many species and higher taxa of flora and fauna are endemic to Fiji. These include an endemic family of plants (Degeneriaceae), 26 palms, three unique iguanids, and a diverse range of other endemic plants and invertebrates, mostly restricted to single islands, mountaintops, or watersheds. The forests and their watersheds of Fiji support rural livelihoods that are important sources of renewable energy, protect a significant amount of Fiji's water resources, and provide a range of other important ecosystem services.

The major threats to the forest ecosystems are through habitat loss and degradation, including wide-spread of invasive alien species. This is exacerbated by island ecosystem vulnerability and unsuccessful conservation management.

1.2 Identification of Management Targets and Threats

The Department of Environment ran a series of workshops in 2009 to evaluate progress of the NBSAP. New objectives, strategies and a roadmap of actions were identified for the period 2010 to 2014. Nine key action areas for Forest Conversion Management were prioritized under the following key areas: EIA mainstreaming; permits, regulation and enforcement; information, research and databases; management and recovery plans.

1.3 Implementing agencies

The Department of Environment will assign priority actions for implementation of these objectives for each year from 2010 to 2014. The Department of Forestry, in conjunction with the Department of Environment, will take the lead to ensure implementation of identified strategies and actions within this plan. Other government stakeholders engaged in implementation include: MoA, FLIS, DCH, MRD, NTF and Lands Department. NGOs engaged in the implementation include IUCN, SOPAC, GTZ, SPC and USP. The working groups involved within this theme of the NBSAP include: Tourism, Mangroves, Coastal Development, NEC Sub-committee on Reports and Plans and Protected Areas committee.

[2] Watling, D. (2008) Initial PoWPA Assessment for Fiji. National Trust of Fiji Islands.

THEMATIC AREA 1: FOREST CONVERSION (LOGGING, AGRICULTURE, MINING, ETC)

STRATEGIES	OBJECTIVES	No.	ACTIONS	LEAD ORGANISATIONS
Strategy 1: Improve coordination of Government policies, legislations and management guidelines to ensure protection of Fiji's biodiversity.	Objective 1.1: By 2012, 3 cross-sectoral forums have been established to discuss and facilitate biodiversity work.	1.1a	To establish economic values of the resources used by the business community in collaboration with government, resource owners and researchers.	DoE
		1.1b	Strengthen the legislative framework for sustainable forestry management through enactment of the revised SDB specifically Part II Section 12.	DoE
		1.1c	Establish a consensus on the administrative and institutional framework on the sites of national significance program.	DoE
	Objective 1.2: By 2014, all review process for Government Policies and Plans takes into consideration Biodiversity and Climate Change	1.2a	Revive DoE spatially referenced PA database as a working system with appropriate procedural protocols and with wide public and institutional access.	DOLS, DFO, DoA, DoE, SOPAC
		1.2b	Review and strengthen existing or planned fire control legislation.	FPL, MIL, DoE
		1.2c	Review and align policies to address any gaps or overlaps.	DoE
		1.2d	Establish forest plantations only in areas of low biodiversity value as determined by appropriate forest survey and mapping, which specifically integrates biodiversity values with other plantation criteria.	DFO

STRATEGIES	OBJECTIVES	No.	ACTIONS	LEAD ORGANISATIONS
<u>Strategy 2:</u> Promote research and awareness on forests and terrestrial resources.	<u>Objective 2.1:</u> By 2012, at least 3 Forest areas are well surveyed with recommended findings.	2.1a	Undertake a comprehensive terrestrial, freshwater and marine biodiversity resources inventory for Fiji and Rotuma.	USP, DoE, NEC Sub Committee
		2.1b	Establish arrangements for securing areas of high biodiversity conservation value outside the core protected areas system.	DFO, DoA
		2.1c	Identify important forest corridors and/to develop mechanisms and implement forest conservation or restoration activities in these locations.	DFO
		2.1d	Promote linkages between sustainable natural resources use and establish conservation areas.	DFO
	<u>Objective 2.2:</u> By 2012, promote at least 2 case studies on the relationship between forests cover and ecosystem services.	2.2a	Review Governments, USP and Partners role in biodiversity research.	DOF, DoE
		2.2b	Encourage collaborative research and exploration of economic uses of genetic material and products.	USP
		2.2c	Establish a well-managed facility to maintain the existing biodiversity collection.	USP, TFM
		2.2d	Identify priority research requirements to maintain biodiversity and opportunities for developing national expertise.	DoE, USP, DOF
		2.2e	Develop and adopt guidelines for all research activities which, amongst other requirements ensure that the resource owners have an understanding and approve the research.	FAB

STRATEGIES	OBJECTIVES	No.	ACTIONS	LEAD ORGANISATIONS
		2.2f	In collaboration with selected communities, research on traditional conservation practices, with a view to clarifying their applicability and/or evolutionary potential in the modern context.	Research Institutes, NGO's, FAB
		2.2g	Establish a mechanism (clearing house) to rectify, prior to updating, the information on biodiversity resources.	DoE
		2.2h	Undertake a survey on current status of biological resources, specifically those of subsistence and economic importance and those that are threatened or need attention for protection.	DoE
	Objective 2.3: By 2014, all education institutions (primary, secondary, and tertiary) have easy access to biodiversity information.	2.3a	Adopt a national protocol, based on the current USP guidelines for biodiversity research and bio-prospecting, regarding conduct and publication of research and the export, buying and selling of biodiversity materials and findings.	DoE MoE
		2.3b	Ensure that adequate scientific knowledge is incorporated into strategies and plans.	DoE
		2.3c	Encourage any productive low-fire risk land uses in degraded grass-reed land and high fire risk locations.	DoE
		2.3d	Review the secondary school curriculum and if necessary modify relevant learning areas and incorporate current knowledge of Fijian biodiversity and the value of traditional ethno-biological knowledge.	MoE, LLEE

STRATEGIES	OBJECTIVES	No.	ACTIONS	LEAD ORGANISATIONS
		2.3e	Document and publish ethno-biological knowledge in the vernacular and in a form(s) appropriate for formal educational curriculum.	MoE, LLEE
		2.3f	Produce simple but comprehensive biodiversity manuals for use in primary and secondary schools.	CDU, DoE
		2.3g	Ensure tertiary scholarships are awarded by Government, with attachments and collaborations, to develop national expertise in Biodiversity and Bioresearch in resource use and management.	MoE, FAB, Multi-ethnic Affairs, PSC
		2.3h	Undertake a national needs assessment for biodiversity and bio-resource management in conjunction with a review of courses at tertiary institutions and implement the findings.	MOE
		2.3i	Provide further professional development courses in biodiversity, ethno-biological knowledge and conservation for in-service teachers.	DoE
		2.3j	Produce an 'Ecology of Fiji' handbook for use at the secondary and tertiary education level.	SoE
	Objective 2.4: All communities with PAs are aware of PA benefits.	2.4a	Strengthen education and awareness programs on biodiversity and protected areas.	DoE

STRATEGIES	OBJECTIVES	No.	ACTIONS	LEAD ORGANISATIONS
		2.4b	Prepare Management Plans for existing biodiversity PAs, Nature reserves and community-based ecotourism sites.	PAC
		2.4c	Produce biodiversity and resource use guides with vernacular translation for the rural communities.	MoE, DoE, MIA
Strategy 3: Improve land-use practices through enforcement with well monitored land-use policy and logging codes.	Objective 3.1: By 2014, 50% compliance with the Environmental Assessment Regulatory requirements is achieved.	3.1a	Advocate the valuation and accounting of direct and indirect goods from biodiversity and bio-resources.	DoE
		3.1b	Integrate appropriate traditional knowledge and skills into training courses.	MoE
		3.1c	Through appropriate training, enhance the resource management capacities of land-owning and TFRO communities.	MAFF, NGOs
		3.1d	Promote community awareness on destructive influences of land-based activities and unsustainable harvesting practices on aquatic biodiversity.	MAFF
		3.1e	Improve access and wider distribution of land-use capability maps for communities and provincial offices.	MAFF
		3.1f	Train the communities and landowners on best land use practices.	MAFF

STRATEGIES	OBJECTIVES	No.	ACTIONS	LEAD ORGANISATIONS
	Objective 3.2: By 2011, riparian vegetation rehabilitation is underway in 10% of major areas.	3.2a	Establish forest plantations in areas of low biodiversity value as determined by appropriate forest survey and mapping which specifically integrates biodiversity values with other plantation criteria.	DFO, DoE, PAC
		3.2b	Encourage and support community-based natural forest restoration initiatives.	DFO
		3.2c	Enable communities to take the lead role on the conservation activities.	FAB, MIA, DoE
		3.2d	Review and implement appropriate partnerships with communities to enable them to attain sustainable community level resource management.	FAB, DoE, DoF
		3.2e	Identify important forest corridors and develop mechanisms and implement forest conservation or forest restoration activities in these locations.	DFO, PAC
		3.2f	Institute a system of community-based control on wildfire activity.	DoE, NFA, NGOs Provincial Council
		3.2g	Secure the priority/core sites through appropriate arrangements with the current landowners or TFRO.	DoF, DoE
		3.2h	Identify, select and restore degraded habitat with community engagement in restoring the riparian zones.	DFO, NGO's Research Institutions

STRATEGIES	OBJECTIVES	No.	ACTIONS	LEAD ORGANISATIONS
		3.2i	Establish the institutional and legislative framework for a core PAs system in both terrestrial and marine environments.	DoE
		3.2j	Establish the institutional and enact the legislative requirements of the program and registration of the sites.	DoE
		3.2k	Enact regulations or code of practice which ensure environmental impact assessments of new logging areas and plantation establishment sites.	DFO
		3.2l	Increased community empowerment program to manage their resources.	DoE
		3.2m	Encourage and assist landowning and TFRO communities to document their traditional knowledge of biodiversity and its uses and develop their own local strategies.	DNHCA, FAB
		3.2n	Undertake a multicultural collaborative awareness campaign on the consequences of wildfire amongst farmers and land-owning communities.	MAFF
	Objective 4.2: By 2014, sustainable funding mechanisms for PAs are in place.	4.2a	Locate and access adequate financial and technical resources for management of PAs.	PAC, DoE
		4.2b	Encourage international and private sector collaborative research on Fiji's biodiversity.	DoE

STRATEGIES	OBJECTIVES	No.	ACTIONS	LEAD ORGANISATIONS
		4.2c	Ensure meaningful participation and provide equitable incentives and remuneration to resource owners for PA establishment and management.	NLTB
		4.2d	Undertake financial literacy, education and training in selected upland communities.	NCSMED, PCDF
		4.2e	Map out with trained communities saving plans for households.	NCSMED, PCDF
		4.2f	Review and establish an appropriate funding mechanism(s) for the management of priority biodiversity PAs.	DoE, PAC

THEMATIC AREA 2: INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES

2.1 Background

The Pacific regional countries, including Fiji, are facing a serious threat from invasive alien species, according to the Global Invasive alien species Program (GISP). Invasive alien species are plants and animals not native to any ecosystem but have been introduced either through trade, or through 'misguided' attempts to protect local flora and fauna.[3] Invasive alien species are responsible for more species extinction than habitat destruction or modifications.[4]

According to IUCN an invasive alien species is defined as: "A species which becomes established in natural or semi-natural ecosystems or habitat, is an agent of change, and threatens native biological diversity."

Invasive alien species threaten developments in developing countries by impacting agriculture, forestry, fisheries and natural systems. They impact adversely upon biodiversity, including decline or elimination of native species - through competition, predation, or transmission of pathogens - and the disruption of local ecosystems and ecosystem functions.[5]

The impacts of invasive alien species are increasing rapidly and effective management is essential to prevent further extinctions and changes in the livelihoods and lifestyles of island people.

2.2 Identification of Management Targets and Threats

The Species Management Committee with other stakeholders (Government, NGO's, and academia) met in 2009 in Suva to identify the major threats concerning the invasive alien species on the biodiversity of Fiji Islands. The threats included: targeted research to support improved knowledge on invasive alien species in Fiji, strengthen national legislation, policies and strategies to support improved control of invasive alien species; strengthen the capacity and resources of key stakeholders to address invasive alien species in Fiji, improve monitoring and surveillance of invasive in Fiji and raise awareness with Fiji public and tourists to reduce invasive alien species introductions

[3] Source: English.news.cn, 19 February 2010

[4] Sherley G, Timmins S, and Lowe S (2000). Invasive alien species in the Pacific: a technical review and draft regional strategy. Apia Samoa. SPREP.

[5] Convention on Biological Diversity 2009.

The objectives of this theme are[6]:

1. Identify and document those invasive species, that constitute major threats to Fiji's main natural and cultural ecosystems and biodiversity and
2. To use this information to develop a draft National Invasive Species plan (ASAP) to prohibit the introduction of new invasive alien species and to eradicate or control existing species identified during the planning of the project.

The committee with respective working groups identified key strategies, objectives and action to implement these threats which are described in detail below.

2.3 Implementing Agencies

The lead organization in assigning priority actions for implementation of this framework 2010-2014 will be Department of Environment. The proposed working groups are: Quarantine Committee, Coastal Development, Protected Areas, CITES Scientific Council, Pacific Invasive Initiative, Partnership in Invasive Learning Network and SPREP.

The implementing agencies are: Depart of Environment (DoE), Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forests (MAFF) and Fiji Islands Marine Safety Authority (FIMSA).

[6] National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2007.

THEMATIC AREA 2: INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES

STRATEGIES	OBJECTIVES	No.	ACTIONS	LEAD ORGANISATIONS
Strategy 1: Target research to support improved knowledge on invasive alien species in Fiji.	Objective 1.1: By 2011, identification of potential pathways of accidental introductions.	1.1a	Research into pathways of accidental introduction of invasive alien species into Fiji.	MAFF
	Objective 1.2: By 2014, a national invasive alien species database is established.	1.2a	Relevant government agencies agree to participate in national invasive alien species stock-take survey.	MAFF
		1.2b	Develop a work plan for a National Invasive stock-take survey.	
		1.2c	Undertake a comprehensive terrestrial, freshwater and marine invasive alien species survey of Fiji and Rotuma.	MAFF
		1.2d	Develop a comprehensive national invasive alien species database.	MAFF
	Objective 1.3: By 2012, research conducted on the integration of impacts of invasive alien species on biodiversity and commercial values.	1.3	Conduct research on the integration of impacts of invasive alien species on biodiversity and commercial values.	DOE

STRATEGIES	OBJECTIVES	No.	ACTIONS	LEAD ORGANISATIONS
Strategy 2: Strengthen national legislation, policies and strategies to support improved control of invasive alien species.	Objective 2.1: By 2011, complete a legislative gap analysis for invasive alien species.	2.1	To conduct a legislative gap analysis.	MAFF, DOE
	Objective 2.2: By 2014, develop a draft over-arching national invasive alien species management strategy.	2.2a	Review inter-island distributional differences of concerned invasive alien species and prioritize species for management.	MAFF
		2.2b	Review the biological effects of known invasive alien species, and prioritize species for control.	MAFF
		2.2c	Make contingency plans for the containment and eradication of invasive alien species not yet present in Fiji that poses significant threats.	MAFF
		2.2d	Study the possibility for the utilization of invasive alien species.	MAFF
		2.2e	Ensure that adequate scientific knowledge is entered into strategies and plans.	MAFF, DOE
		2.2f	Identify and develop acceptable means of control of invasive alien species for short, medium and long-term biological control.	MAFF

STRATEGIES	OBJECTIVES	No.	ACTIONS	LEAD ORGANISATIONS
	Objective 2.3: By 2014, four national control programs for priority species are in place.	2.3a	Develop control programs for four priority invasive alien species.	MAFF
		2.3b	Locate adequate financial and technical resources for management of invasive alien species.	MAFF, DoE
	Objective 2.4: By 2012, Quarantine committee strengthened to include broader stakeholder input into the decision making processes.	2.4a	Adopt relevant quarantine regulations standards and tools developed to ensure biodiversity considerations in the decision making processes involved in the importation of exotic species.	MAFF
		2.4b	Develop protocols which require an EIA by an independent body before the introduction of exotic species, in line with the EMA.	MAFF
	Objective 2.5: By 2010, the Bio-security Bill implementation is initiated.	2.5a	Develop procedures or legislation to minimize the establishment of invasive alien species through ballast water exchange.	FIMSA
		2.5b	Ensure, through legislation, that biodiversity values and considerations are strongly integrated into current biological control decision making and practices.	MAFF

STRATEGIES	OBJECTIVES	No.	ACTIONS	LEAD ORGANISATIONS
	Objective 2.6: By 2010, Fiji is actively involved in regional and international bio-safety debates.	2.6a	Appointed focal point coordinates advice to government on bio-safety issues and ensures Fiji's participation in the current regional and international bio-safety debates.	DoE
	Objective 2.7: By 2010, increased coordination between key Government departments.	2.7a	MoU developed between DoE and MAFF through a consultative process.	DoE
Strategy 3: Strengthen the capacity and resources of key stakeholders to address invasive alien species in Fiji	Objective 3.1: By 2014, effective implementation of national invasive alien species policies, strategies, programs and initiatives	3.1a	Establish administrative responsibilities for national invasive alien species management.	DoE
		3.1b	Establish formal committee for invasive alien species under the NEC.	DoE
		3.1c	Increase funding for Invasive Programs.	DoE
		3.1d	Enable communities to take the lead role in local management of invasive alien species.	DoE

STRATEGIES	OBJECTIVES	No.	ACTIONS	LEAD ORGANISATIONS
Strategy 4: Improve monitoring and surveillance of invasive alien species in Fiji.	Objective 4.1: By 2014, the existing national quarantine surveillance program is implemented to international standards.	4.1a	Implement the national quarantine surveillance program.	MAFF
		4.1b	Improve regional collaboration between quarantine services and relevant regional institutions / organizations to develop regional action plans and strategies for the prevention of introduction and spread of invasive alien species.	MAFF
		4.1c	Develop an invasive alien species alert system for Fiji.	MAFF
Strategy 5: Raise awareness with Fiji public and tourists to reduce invasive alien species introductions.	Objective 5.1: By 2015, invasive alien species awareness programs are in place at all ports of entry into Fiji, as well as at major inter-island transport locations.	5.1a	Strengthen educational awareness programs in relation to invasive alien species.	MAFF
		5.1b	Develop awareness materials for local communities on invasive alien species.	MAFF
		5.1c	Increased public awareness on the risks and importance of invasive alien species on native ecosystems and its biodiversity.	MAFF
		5.1d	Provide public, especially community, awareness on the threat posed by inter-island traffic in the spread of invasive alien species, giving priority to the islands of Taveuni, Lau, Lomaiviti and Kadavu.	MAFF

THEMATIC AREA 3: INSHORE FISHERIES

3.1 Background

Recent and historical overfishing, in conjunction with rapid land cover change, has led to a collapse of coastal fisheries, biodiversity and supporting ecosystem services around the globe. Increases in fishing pressure may result in declines of biomass of targeted, largely carnivorous species; declines in species richness; and potential shifts in benthic habitat condition as grazing herbivores and predators of crown-of-thorns starfish are removed. There is great concern to manage inshore fisheries both to preserve food security, protect biodiversity and because ecosystem shifts can occur even under modest levels of artisanal fishing.

In the Fiji Islands, although fisheries data is often uncertain, there has been a high level of pressure on coastal fisheries in the past few decades[7]. Of the 400 traditionally managed fishing grounds (*qoliqoli*), at least 70 are considered over-exploited while a further 250 are fully developed.[8] Rising prices for fish and fishery products have contributed to declines in artisanal catches from 1996 to 2002.[9] Meanwhile percentages of catches sold are increasing: catch per unit effort (CPUE) from recent surveys by USP of village catch from locations across Fiji suggest that >70% of catch is being sold. Over a century of beche-de-mer harvesting has resulted in notable depletion of stocks on reefs in southern Viti Levu and Bua Province of Vanua Levu, with unknown consequences on reef ecosystems.[7]

3.2 Identification of Management Targets and Threats

In June 2009, a workshop was held in Suva led by a sub-group of the national Protected Area Committee to identify marine management targets for Fiji under the Program of Work on Protected Areas to enable a gap analysis of Fiji's marine systems. Participants were invited with expertise on marine species and habitats from government, NGOs, academia and the private sector. The participants collectively identified 8 key habitats that require protection in order to preserve biodiversity and food security within Fiji's inshore fishing grounds, defined as areas within traditional fisheries management areas (*qoliqolis*). These habitats include: coastal littoral forests, sandy beaches and cays; estuaries and mangroves; intertidal mud flats; seagrass; coral reef; soft bottomed lagoons; and reef channels.

18-19th of August 2009, a workshop was held in Suva with cross-sectoral representation of stakeholders to identify the main threats to these habitats (and marine species

[7] Teh LCL, Teh LSL, Starkhouse B, Sumaila UR (2009) An overview of socio-economic and ecological perspectives of Fiji's inshore reef fisheries. Marine Policy 33:807-817

[8] Hand T, Davis D, Gillett R (2005) Fisheries sector review: Republic of the Fiji Islands. Asian Development Bank

[9] Raj J, Evans N (2004) The role of trade in fisheries production and consumption in Fiji. Background paper. Pacific Islands Regional Ocean Forum, 15 pp

therein). These threats included: unsustainable harvesting, land-based runoff and inappropriate coastal development. The Inshore Fisheries working group focused on developing actions to mitigate unsustainable harvesting. These actions were grouped within seven broad strategies to support Outcome A: Biodiversity Protected and 2 broad strategies to support Outcome B: Sustainable Harvests which are described in detail below. The Coastal Development working group addressed strategies, objectives and actions to mitigate land-based threats to the marine environment and inappropriate coastal development, all of which are detailed in theme 4 of this plan.

3.3 Implementing agencies

The Department of Environment will assign priority actions for implementation for each year 2010-2014. The Department of Fisheries, in conjunction with the Department of Environment, will take the lead to ensure implementation of identified strategies and actions within this plan. An Inshore Fisheries Consultative Group comprised of representatives from government, NGOs and industry will meet quarterly to assess progress against priority actions for each year. Additional agencies who will be called upon to help implement actions herein include: FLMMA, DoT, DCH; MoE, MoH, DoA, Provincial Offices; Microfinance Pasifika; PAC, USP, iTAB, FPF, SPC, FFA and NGOs (e.g. PCDF, WCS, WWF, CI, LLEE, ECREA). The working groups that would assist in implementing these actions include: Tourism, Mangroves, Coastal Development working groups, Protected Areas Committee, Species Management Committee and FLMMA network.

THEMATIC AREA 3: INSHORE FISHERIES (MARINE AREAS)

Outcome A: Biodiversity Protection

STRATEGIES	OBJECTIVES	No.	ACTIONS	LEAD ORGANISATIONS
Strategy 1: Promote sustainable aquaculture for restocking.	Objective 1.1: By 2014, marine inshore biodiversity will be maintained at 2010 levels by increased active management of key species and habitats.	1.1a	Maintain facilities for culturing threatened species (e.g. giant clams) and distribute stock on request by communities within MMAs.	DoF, FLMMA
Strategy 2: Promote biodiversity tourism.	Objective 2.1: By 2014, all sites with biodiversity tourism have transparent accounting.	2.1a	At sites with existing biodiversity tourism, ensure that management systems have transparent accounting through management training for park staff and/or community-based management committees.	NCSMED, PCDF, FLMMA
	Objective 2.2: By 2014, 20% increase in funds from biodiversity tourism coming into accounts for management and there is a 20% increase in funds (that are directly derived from biodiversity tourism activities) spent on management activities.	2.2a	Develop national campaign targeting biodiversity tourism.	MoT, DoE, POs, Management Committees

STRATEGIES	OBJECTIVES	No.	ACTIONS	LEAD ORGANISATIONS
Strategy 3: Maintain existing protected areas.	Objective 3.1: 80% of MMAs that existed in 2010 still in existence in 2014	3.1a	Provide resources, technical assistance and annual training to existing LMMA sites.	FLMMA, DoF
	Objective 3.2: By 2014, biodiversity surveys show no decline in numbers related to 2010 levels and there is a 15% increase (which must be a significant difference) in biomass of targeted species inside MPA compared with outside.	3.2ab	Monitor core set of existing MPAs for biodiversity and fisheries resources compared with unmanaged sites.	FLMMA, DoF
Strategy 4: Design new ecologically relevant inshore MPAs.	Objective 4.1: By 2014, biodiversity surveys show no decline in numbers related to 2010 levels.	4.1a	Collate existing data on priority taxa and habitats at a national scale into a spatial database.	PAC, NGOs

STRATEGIES	OBJECTIVES	No.	ACTIONS	LEAD ORGANISATIONS
	Objective 4.2: By end of 2011, collect new biodiversity and range information at a national scale for all species cited as important by PAC and SMC.	4.2a	Fill in biodiversity gaps for data deficient taxa.	USP, NGOs, DoF, PAC, SMC
	Objective 4.3: By end of 2011, marine ecological gap analysis completed.	4.3a	Complete marine ecological gap analysis for inshore areas to prioritize habitats and species for protection.	PAC, FLMMA, NGOs
	Objective 4.4: By mid-2012, options for MPA networks are produced and consulted on by all external stakeholders.	4.4a	Use spatial modeling tools to identify optimum areas for a representative, resilient network of inshore MPAs.	PAC, FLMMA, DoE, NGOs

STRATEGIES	OBJECTIVES	No.	ACTIONS	LEAD ORGANISATIONS
	Objective 4.5: By mid-2014, 20% of communities with existing MMAs will have agreed to add additional MPAs.	4.5a	Consult with communities at existing MMA sites to determine willingness to add MPA sites to their MMA.	PAC, FLMMA, DoF, DoE
	Objective 4.6: By mid-2014, 25% of the communities will have established new management structures for new MPAs.	4.6a	Consult with communities at priority regions outside of existing MMAs to establish new MPA management structures.	PAC, FLMMA
	Objective 4.7: By 2014, 100% of all known endemic species from 2010 will be represented within at least one MMA.	4.7a	Ensure that localities known to support populations of marine inshore endemic species are included within protected areas network.	PAC

STRATEGIES	OBJECTIVES	No.	ACTIONS	LEAD ORGANISATIONS
Strategy 5: Strengthen natural resource leadership, management and governance.	Objective 5.1: By 2014, 50% increase in number of villages and management units that have undergone leadership training.	5.1a	Provide leadership training to managers of marine biodiversity and fisheries resources.	FAB
	Objective 5.2: By 2014, all inshore MMAs will have been trained in financial literacy and have access to financial mechanisms.	5.2a	Train all inshore marine management structures in financial literacy.	NCSMED, PCDF
	Objective 5.3: By 2014, all inshore MMAs will have a management plan that is adaptively managed.	5.3a	Provide all MMA sites with a management plan template and assistance developing management actions.	DoE, FLMMA, PAC, DoF

STRATEGIES	OBJECTIVES	No.	ACTIONS	LEAD ORGANISATIONS
	Objective 5.4: By 2010, resource managers at 50 selected sites are recording incidents of destructive fishing and by 2014, multi-sectoral enforcement plans developed for all MMA sites.	5.4a	Develop strategic, multi-sectoral enforcement plans.	DoF, FLMMA, FPF
	Objective 5.5: By 2014, report will be made of best available knowledge for dissemination to management units.	5.5a	Produce a synthesis report on best available, peer-reviewed knowledge for biodiversity conservation and fisheries management.	DoF, FLMMA, SPC, FFA

STRATEGIES	OBJECTIVES	No.	ACTIONS	LEAD ORGANISATIONS
<u>Strategy 6:</u> Promote education and awareness in environmental science.	<u>Objective 6.1:</u> By 2014, traditional and local knowledge will be collated by cultural sector and made available upon request to traditional owners and Education Department under the conditions of the new legislation for intellectual property rights; indicator and there will be 50 documented examples of traditional and local knowledge being used to support best management practices.	6.1a	Collate marine traditional and local knowledge and make available upon request to traditional owners for management and educators to aid in curriculum development.	DNHCA, DoF, FLMMA, USP
	<u>Objective 6.2:</u> By 2014, cabinet paper submitted.	6.2a	Submit cabinet paper for tertiary scholarships in marine resource and biodiversity management.	DoE, MoE

STRATEGIES	OBJECTIVES	No.	ACTIONS	LEAD ORGANISATIONS
	Objective 6.3: By 2014, 50 scholarships per year awarded for marine resource and biodiversity management.	6.3a	Award tertiary scholarships for marine resource and biodiversity management.	DoE, MPDIMEA, PSC
	Objective 6.4: By 2014, all primary and secondary schools' curriculum will include marine resource and biodiversity management.	6.4a	Develop curriculum for primary and secondary schools in marine resource and biodiversity management.	MoE, DoE, LLEE
	Objective 6.5: By 2014, conservation messages delivered in religious sermon curriculum.	6.5a	Engage with churches and religious groups to include marine resource and biodiversity information in sermons.	DoE, DoF , Religious agencies, ECREA
Strategy 7: Improve communication between DoE & DoF on relevant biodiversity and food security issues.	Objective 7.1: By 2010, there will be a clear statement of objectives and agreement on definition of terms.	7.1a	Agree on a clear statement of objectives and definition of key terms (including: ecological representation, effectively managed, inshore/offshore, categories of protection).	DoE, DoF, PAC, FLMMA

<u>Outcome B</u>: Sustainable Harvests (and consequent indirect biodiversity benefits)
By 2014, reform of legal and management institutions and reductions in demand for inshore fisheries products will increase sustainability of harvests with indirect positive benefits to marine, inshore biodiversity.

STRATEGIES	OBJECTIVES	No.	ACTIONS	LEAD ORGANISATIONS
<u>Strategy 8:</u> Reform fisheries legislation and management institutions.	<u>Objective 8.1:</u> By 2014, legally gazette 100% of all no-take areas nominated by communities depending on legislation changes on gazettal of no-take PAs.	8.1a	Reform legislation and creation of legal no-take MPAs without loopholes.	DoF, PAC, FLMMA
	<u>Objective 8.2</u>: By 2014, size limit table will be updated with ecologically relevant minimum and maximum sizes for all target species	8.2a	Perform stock assessment of inshore marine resources.	FLMMA, DoF, FFA, SPC
	<u>Objective 8.3:</u> By 2014, all licensed commercial fishing boats provide catch information on inshore fisheries to DoF.	8.3a	Require commercial fishing boats to provide catch information to DoF.	DoF

STRATEGIES	OBJECTIVES	No.	ACTIONS	LEAD ORGANISATIONS
	Objective 8.4: By 2014, licensing guidelines are based on stock assessments.	8.4a	Base licensing guidelines on outcomes of stock assessments with better conditions.	DoF, FLMMA
	Objective 8.5: By 2014, penalties under the Fisheries Act will be comparable to the Environmental Management Act and there will be 50% decrease in noted destructive fishing events by internal and external fishers compared with 2011 levels.	8.5a	Fisheries Act amended with higher penalties for infringements, particularly for destructive fishing.	DoF, FPF, MoJ
	Objective 8.6: By 2014, 50 successful prosecutions are conducted under the Fisheries Act.	8.6a	Coordinate enforcement bodies to ease prosecution.	MoJ, DoF, NPF

STRATEGIES	OBJECTIVES	No.	ACTIONS	LEAD ORGANISATIONS
Strategy 9: Reduce demand for marine natural resources and biodiversity products.	Objective 9.1: By 2014, family planning guides will incorporate how overpopulation threatens biodiversity and marine resources.	9.1a	Link with health sector to include natural resources management concerns in family planning programs.	MoH, DoE
	Objective 9.2: By 2014, 50% of MMA site communities will be engaging in best practices for sustainable agriculture, including practicing sustainable animal husbandry.	9.2a	Promote sustainable agriculture and animal husbandry.	MAFF
	Objective 9.3: By 2014, 20% increase in sale of sustainable aquaculture products.	9.3a	Promote sustainable aquaculture for food and sale.	DoF, FLMMA

STRATEGIES	OBJECTIVES	No.	ACTIONS	LEAD ORGANISATIONS
	Objective 9.4: By 2014, tourists will be educated about what fish to avoid consuming because their stocks are in jeopardy; indicator 2: tourist operators will not sell or provide fisheries products whose stocks are in jeopardy.	9.4a	Hold educational briefings with tourists and tourist operators on sustainable fisheries practices.	DoF, FLMMA, MoT, MEC

THEMATIC AREA 4: COASTAL DEVELOPMENT

(Unsustainable Tourism, Port Development, Urbanization etc)

4.1 Background

Work and activities on Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) have been ongoing for the past 15 years with the different government sectors and partners despite its recently introduction as a legal requirement under the Environment Management Act (EMA) 2005. Section 8(3) of the EMA also stipulates the establishment of a committee that will be responsible for the development of an ICM Plan. Hence the committee serves as a technical advisory committee to the National Environment Council. The committee hopes to improve coordination, management and monitoring of developments that may have adverse effects on Fiji's coastal resources.

Fiji's coastal environment is susceptible to heavy developments specifically on tourism and public amenity infrastructure. The National Tourism Development Plan, the Land Use Policy, the Code of Logging, are some mechanisms in place to assist the ICMC undertake its functions under the EMA.

4.2 Identification of Management Targets and Threats

A two day workshop in August 2009 got together stakeholders to form a working group to identify key threats to Fiji's coastal ecosystems and biodiversity and the results framework for the next 5 year period (2010-2014). The working group consists of key stakeholders from the private sectors, government ministries, Ministry of Tourism, Public Utilities, Fisheries and Forests, Institute of Applied Science, and non government organizations with an interest on coastal resources.

Amongst the major threats identified on the Fiji's coastal resources are the increasing rates of mangrove reclamation, coral extraction, river dredging, unregulated developments, tourism developments, and the absence of updated information. An integrated approach to sectoral and partnership planning and monitoring is central to the Coastal Development thematic area to ensure proper management and utilization of Fiji's coastal resources.

4.3 Implementing Agencies

The working group further identified an action plan to add value to the 5-year Results Framework and to ensure accountabilities and clear objectives to addressing Coast Development thematic area. In implementing the Action Plan, the working group in consultation with all stakeholders has identified the following partners: Department of

Tourism, Department of Lands, Fiji Land Information System, Department of Forestry and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Environment, Environment Impact Assessment Unit, Research Institutions, Non-government organizations and the National Integrated Coastal Management Committee. The proposed lead committee is the Integrated Coastal Management Committee, who will get input from Ministry of Tourism (MoT), Mangrove Working Group and MESCAL Advisory Group, FLMMA and Protected Areas Working Group under the PAC.

THEMATIC AREA 4: COASTAL DEVELOPMENT

STRATEGIES	OBJECTIVES	No.	ACTIONS	LEAD ORGANISATIONS
Strategy 1: Strengthen national guidelines for inter-sectoral coastal development.	Objective 1.1: By 2014, 100 ecotourism agencies to be aware of the guidelines for the inter-sectoral coastal development.	1.1a	Develop a sustainable tourism guideline incorporating strict EIA procedures.	DoT, DoE, NGOs, Research Institutions (USP, etc).
		1.1b	Raise awareness on all tourism development activities both in existence and planned.	
		1.1c	Establish an effective collaboration between relevant stakeholders and government departments.	
		1.1d	Identify agencies that will adopt the best practices guidelines.	
		1.1e	Develop mechanisms for regulating sustainable tourism development in terms of economic incentives and licensing.	
	Objective 1.2: By 2014, 50% reductions in effluents discharged by industries.	1.2a	Monitor effluents in coastal area for all industry.	EMU's, DoE, NGO
		1.2b	Raise awareness on the impacts of industries effluent into rivers and ocean incorporating National Waste Management policy.	

STRATEGIES	OBJECTIVES	No.	ACTIONS	LEAD ORGANISATIONS
	Objective 1.3: By 2014, a national coastal development plan to be developed to regulate/monitor coastal development activities.	1.3a	Present NBSAP implementation plan to NEC.	DoE ICMC
		1.3b	ICMC will collate and develop the coastal development plan with relevant stakeholders targeted to mainstream all current and planned development activities.	
Strategy 2: Develop & promote partnership between Government agencies and stakeholders towards sustainable tourism development.	Objective 2.1: By 2012, new partnerships are established between Government and communities for sustainable tourism development.	2.1a	Document current activities and initiatives for best practices as means of promoting sustainable practice for tourism development.	MoT ICMC
		2.1b	Review and implement appropriate partnerships with communities to enable them to attain sustainable community level resource management.	MoT FLMMA DoE NGO's
Strategy 3: Regional tourism planning unit to consider other non-tourism development activities e.g. agriculture, aquaculture etc.	Objective 3.1: By 2014, a regional tourism sustainable task force is in place and chaired by four commissioners.	3.1a	Promote linkages with the tourism sector in the establishment and marketing of PAs.	MoT PAC FLMMA
		4.1b	Strengthen education and awareness programs.	DoE

STRATEGIES	OBJECTIVES	No.	ACTIONS	LEAD ORGANISATIONS
		4.1c	Establish administrative responsibilities and strengthen capacity of Government agencies.	DoE
		4.1d	Undertake a publicity campaign following enactment of the 99 or equivalent biodiversity protection and management legislation.	
<u>Strategy 5:</u> Strengthening National Mangrove Management Plan, through multi stakeholder collaborations.	<u>Objective 5.1:</u> By end of 2010, the existing Mangrove Management Plan is reviewed.	5.1a	Establish Terms of Reference for a National Mangrove working group linked into ICMC.	DoE DFO MESCAL
		5.1b	Develop a National Mangrove Management plan.	DFO DoE NGOs MESCAL

THEMATIC AREA 5: SPECIES CONSERVATION: THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES (Trade and Domestic Consumption)

5.1 Background

The Pacific Island nations are diverse with numerous ecosystems and habitats that support many species of ecological, cultural and economic importance. The islands of Fiji have been recognized by Conservation International (CI) as one of the 25 key locations for conserving the world's biodiversity.[10] However, the forests, freshwater and coral reefs around Fiji and their biodiversity are in danger due to land-based activities such as improper agricultural land use (fires, land-clearing), unsustainable logging, coastal developments and unsustainable harvesting. In addition to invasive species, these destructive activities have led to the extinction of some of Fiji's unique species and the threatened status of most extant native species due to habitat destruction. An endangered/threatened species is a plant or animal those are at risk of being wiped out forever from this world[11]. In Fiji, the documented marine endemic species is less than 20 compared to over 946 in terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems.[12] To protect Fiji's biodiversity, the IUCN RedList, CITES, Fiji's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2007) and Endangered Species Act (2002) are some of the initiatives taken to ensure that species and their habitats are protected or used wisely to prevent them from becoming endangered.

The IUCN Redlist is widely recognized as the most reliable evaluation of the world's species which classifies endangered species according to their extinction risk. The categories are: extinct, extinct in wild, critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable, least risk, data deficient and not evaluated.[13]

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) is an international treaty that was drawn up in 1973 and enforced in 1975 to protect wildlife through controlling international trade. Species covered by CITES are listed in three appendices: Appendix I, Appendix II and Appendix III, according to the degree of protection required for their survival.

The Endangered and Protected Species (EPS) Act regulates and control the international trade, domestic trade and transportation of species protected under CITES. The list of non-CITES listed species that also require protection under the Act are found in Schedule 1 and Schedule 2.

[10] Brodie B, Barker G, Haynes A, and Singh R (2010). Land Snails of the Fiji Islands: A Summary of their biodiversity, Quarantine and Agricultural Status and Human Health Relationships. (unpublished report)
[11] www.naturefiji.org
[12] Department of Environment
[13] http://www.iucnredlist.org/documents/RedListGuidelines.pdf

Schedule 1 lists species that are indigenous to the Fiji Islands, and are believed to be threatened with extinction, but are not listed in Appendix I of the CITES.
Schedule 2 lists species that are indigenous to the Fiji Islands but are not listed in the CITES Appendix I, II, or II or Schedule1 of this Act. Under this the EPS Act, no species in Schedule 1 or 2 can be traded without an export or import or re-export permit, whilst CITES listed species are bound by the CITES regulations[14].

Fiji has listed plants and animals under 'Endangered Species of Fiji' and has grouped as: plants, birds, reptiles (lizards, iguanas, snakes, and turtles), amphibians (frogs), fish (freshwater and marine fin fishes), mammals (bats) and invertebrates (terrestrial arthropods and gastropods).

5.2 Identification of Management Targets and Threats

The Species Management Committee, CITES Enforcement, Invasive Species, Terrestrial and Marine working groups, NEC Sub committee on Reports and Plans, NGOs and stakeholders met and developed the implementation framework for species conservation in 2009 in Suva. This committee identified the threats and its management suggestions to protect species that maybe under threat or endangered. The threats identified by the above group were: need for increased research, decrease illegal trade of threatened and endangered species, increase financial assistance and increase communication to communities and stakeholders.

The Committee developed objectives and actions to mitigate conservation of threatened and endangered species. These included currently known 305 terrestrial and 60 marine species from Fiji[15]. However further research is needed to conform these numbers and other species that are threatened or endangered.

5.3 Implementing Agencies

The Department of Environment will assign priority actions of this implementation under the NBSAP between2010-2014. The lead implementing agency will be Department of Environment (DoE) including NGO's(IUCN, WWF, MES, BI, CI, WCS NFMV), research institutions (USP, FNU) other government agencies (DoF, DFO), and Fiji CITES council. Working groups will also be assigned for specific needs identified in the strategy.

[14] www.naturefiji.org
[15] Department of Environment

THEMATIC AREA 5 THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

(TRADE AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION)

STRATEGIES	OBJECTIVES	No.	ACTIONS	LEAD ORGANISATIONS
Strategy 1: Increase access to expertise/increased efforts made in the fields of quality research.	Objective 1.1: By 2012, resource inventories are compiled for at least 10 target species.	1.1a	Review the status of threatened species and prepare management plans to guide targeted conservation initiatives.	DoE Relevant working groups
		1.1b	Undertake a comprehensive terrestrial (including insects) and freshwater / marine biodiversity resource inventory.	DoE, IUCN, (NEC subcommittee on reports & plans)
		1.1c	Identify, through comprehensive surveys, biological resources being exploited for subsistence/economic purposes and cultural significance.	DoE, WWF, USP NEC Subcommitte DOF, MES
		1.1d	Prioritize species that are threatened or exploited for subsistence/economic purposes for targeted conservation/ management effort.	Relevant working groups
		1.1e	Prioritize culturally significant species whose status is declining for targeted conservation/management efforts.	Relevant working groups

STRATEGIES	OBJECTIVES	No.	ACTIONS	LEAD ORGANISATIONS
		1.1f	Undertake conservation management – oriented research on prioritized species as identified in 1.1d & 1.1e.	USP, NFMV, DOF DoE
		1.1g	Ensure that adequate scientific knowledge is entered into management strategies and plans.	DoE, DFO, Other Government Agencies
	Objective 1.2: By 2014, resource inventories are systematically stored in databases.	1.2a	Update and activate DoE's spatially referenced biodiversity database (including insects).	DoE
		1.2b	Develop appropriate procedural protocols for public and institutional access to biodiversity database.	DoE Relevant working groups
		1.2c	Develop a database of culturally significant species.	MIA, FAB, USP
		1.2d	Develop a threatened species database.	IUCN, DoE
		1.2e	Draw up an appropriate framework and mechanism for identifying and monitoring the status of rare and endangered species.	Relevant working groups

STRATEGIES	OBJECTIVES	No.	ACTIONS	LEAD ORGANISATIONS
Strategy 2: Decrease in illegal trade of endangered & threatened species.	Objective 2.1: By 2012, 50% decrease in illegal trade confiscations recorded by border/enforcement agencies from 2009 levels.	2.1a	Formalize relationships/collaborations with border control and enforcement authorities through MoU.	CITES , EWG
		2.1b	Gazettal of enforcement officers under EPS Act.	DoE, EWG
		2.1c	Quarterly surveillance of markets, traders etc. by trained and gazetted officers under the EPS Act.	DoE, DOF, NPF RFMF Fiji (Navy)
		2.1d	Review all native species and other related provisions in the EPS Act and Regulations.	DoE
		2.1e	Empower authorized officers in all relevant line ministries to enforce EPS Act effectively.	CITES, EWG
	Objective 2.2: By 2012, increase capacity for enforcement and monitoring of EPS Regulations.	2.2a	Establish administrative responsibilities and strengthen capacity within relevant line ministries and authorities.	DoE, EWG
		2.2b	Gazette and train authorized officers under the EPS Act.	DoE, CITES, EWG

STRATEGIES	OBJECTIVES	No.	ACTIONS	LEAD ORGANISATIONS
Strategy 3: Increase Governments contribution to conservation budgets.	Objective 3.1: By October (2010-2014) ensure the budget allocation for species conservation is increased by 20% annually over the next 5 years.	3.1a	Monitor GEF funded species conservation initiatives by stakeholders.	DoE
		3.1b	Conduct annual stakeholders meeting to discuss budget and report on NBSAP – Species conservation implementation progress.	DoE
Strategy 4: Increase collaboration between relevant line ministries.	Objective 4.1: By 2010, improved collaboration between the DoE and other line ministries including MAFF.	4.1a	Consultation between relevant departments and stakeholders is significantly improved through regular meetings.	DoE Relevant working groups
		4.1b	Produce information papers on NEC decisions for Cabinet on a bi-annual basis.	DoE, DoF, MAFF
Strategy 5: Improved communication amongst stakeholders (including communities) on threatened & endangered species.	Objective 5.1: By 2014, the Clearing House Mechanism for threatened and endangered species is implemented.	5.1a	Initiate implementation of 'Clearing House Mechanism' project.	DoE Consultant

STRATEGIES	OBJECTIVES	No.	ACTIONS	LEAD ORGANISATIONS
		5.1b	Produce, in all languages, guides on at least 10 endangered and threatened species of Fiji.	Relevant working groups (USP, IFLC)
		5.1c	Produce simple but comprehensive manuals for at least 10 species to use in the primary and secondary school system.	MoE, DoE, WWF LLEE, EWG
	Objective 5.2: By 2014, a communications strategy for culturally and subsistence priority species is developed.	5.2a	Consult with relevant stakeholders, including communities, on the identified priority species (cultural & subsistence).	MIA Relevant working groups
		5.2b	Gather information on existing traditional and scientific knowledge on prioritized species.	MIA
		5.2c	Develop and implement communication strategy for cultural and subsistence priority species.	MIA Relevant working groups

STRATEGIES	OBJECTIVES	No.	ACTIONS	LEAD ORGANISATIONS
	Objective 5.3: By 2014, empower communities through knowledge to protect and conserve endangered and threatened species.	5.3a	Communities identify and nominate their species of special significance.	Relevant working groups
		5.3b	Consider the adoption of species into existing and new conservation initiatives.	Relevant working groups
	Objective 5.4: By 2012, mechanisms are developed for facilitating community feedback to DoE.	5.4a	Increase DoE representation/participation/presentation at *Tikina*/Provincial meetings.	DoE
		5.4b	Reporting mechanism is developed in collaboration with Provincial Councils.	DoE

THEMATIC AREA 6: PROTECTED AREAS

6.1 Background

Fiji currently has 48 terrestrial protected areas covering 488 km^2 or 2.7% of the nation's land area[16]. Eight Nature Reserves were established under Forestry legislation in the 1950-60s – all of these remain but they have never received any formal conservation management. Only three of these have ecological significance – Ravilevu, Tomanivi and Savura. The Ravilevu Nature Reserve and the Tomanivi Nature Reserve are currently under advanced plans for de-reservation and a return to native land tenure.

In 1972, a UNDP/World Bank Tourism study recommended eight protected forest areas. Eight years later the National Trust of Fiji and WWF produced a landmark report detailing a proposed system of national parks and reserves along with information on

[16]Chape S, Spalding MD, Jenkins MD (2008). The World's Protected Areas: Status, Values and Prospects in the 21st Century. Prepared by the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Center. University of California Press, Berkeley, USA.

how to establish, develop and manage them.[17] A total of 88 terrestrial and marine sites were identified in seven planning regions. The report promoted 'ecodevelopment' for Fiji and provided a Draft Act for the establishment of national parks and reserves. None of the recommendations have ever been fully implemented.

In the mid 1970s the Namenalala island reserve was established – a landmark Native Land Trust Board-brokered lease for a combination of resort development (restricted to 6 acres) and conservation (the remaining 50 acres of the island). This was followed in 1980 by an informal agreement with the landowners for sanctuary status for Yadua Taba island. The J H Garrick Memorial Park, comprising of 426 ha of lowland forest on freehold land in the Deuba-Namosi area, was donated to the State in 1983 and is now managed by the National Trust.

In 1988, the Native Lands Trust Board (NLTB) supported the first serious ecosystem-based study for forest conservation areas, nominating 15 sites for protection.[18] Three of these sites have been set aside from logging, including Sovi Basin, but management of the other sites is unchanged. Four years after this study, the 1992 State of Environment Report noted that although neighbouring Pacific nations had internationally recognised protected areas, Fiji had none. The associated National Environment Strategy (NES) drew up a list of 140 Sites of National Significance, proposing that a formal legislative process be enacted to give them greater protection from destructive development. In the 15 years since the NES, several forest areas have been reserved either through formal leasing arrangements with landowners or through informal agreements. Notable among these are Waisali, established through a formal lease in 1996; and the 'Heritage Parks' of Bouma and Abaca, the former established as a result of an MoU between the landowners, NLTB, DoF and the New Zealand Government.

Significantly, the 20,000-hectare Sovi Basin is now well on the way to reserve status with an associated trust fund for landowners. Equally significant has been the establishment of over 200 locally managed marine areas. The Navua Gorge Conservation Area is a privately managed protected area of a Site of National Significance, leased by the NLTB on behalf of the landowners. It was subsequently nominated and listed as Fiji's first Ramsar site, as a wetland of international significance.

[17] Dunlap R, Singh (1980) A National Parks and Reserves System for Fiji' National Trust for Fiji.

[18] Maruia Society and Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society, (1989). A Representative National Parks and Reserves System for Fiji's Tropical Forests. Maruia Society Policy Reports Series No 9. Nelson, New Zealand.

6.2 Identification of Management Targets and Threats

A terrestrial working group within the national Protected Area Committee met in 2009 to agree on terrestrial habitat targets for Fiji. They resolved to follow Fosberg (1998)[19] terrestrial ecosystem classification to designate habitat targets at coarse level. Fine-scale targets are being assessed by identifying sites where endemic species are found.

To begin the process of identifying focal marine biodiversity targets, a questionnaire was distributed to marine experts within Fiji in May 2009. The questions engaged respondents to identify species with priority for conservation due to their ecological roles, cultural significance, uniqueness (e.g. endemics) and rarity (e.g. threat status on IUCN red-list) and across which marine habitats were these species likely to be found. The target focal species and habitats were determined at a workshop with marine experts and stakeholders in June 2009 and refined at a later workshop in March 2010.[20]

6.3 Implementing agencies

In 2008, the Fiji national Protected Area Committee (PAC) was formally established under the *Environment Management Act 2005* as a technical advisory arm to the National Environment Council with the mandate to carry out the Ecological Gap Analysis under Fiji's Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA), with seed funding from the Global Environment Facility. Overall work is led by the National Trust of Fiji, who host Fiji's focal point on PoWPA activities. There is a terrestrial and marine working group who are working on the technical aspects of the gap analyses which are reviewed by the entire PAC and submitted to the NEC. The PAC is engaging the Fiji Environmental Law Association for assistance with drafting protected area legislation.

[19] Mueller-Dombois D, Fosberg FR (1998). Vegetation of the tropical Pacific Islands. Springer Verlag, New York.

[20] Jupiter S, Mills M, Comley J, Batibasaga A, Jenkins A (2010) Fiji marine ecological gap assessment: interim progress report. Wildlife Conservation Society, Suva, Fiji 26 pp.

THEMATIC AREA 6: PROTECTED AREAS

Outcome I. Expanded national protected area network, accounting for community engagement, sustainably managed under good governance systems

STRATEGIES	OBJECTIVES	No.	ACTIONS	LEAD ORGANISATIONS
Strategy 1: Identify gaps in biodiversity protection against national targets.	Objective 1.1: By end 2010, initial iteration of terrestrial and marine gap analyses complete.	1.1a	Identify focal biodiversity and set key targets. Use the existing list of potential sites as a basis.	PAC
		1.1b	Evaluate and map the occurrence and status of critical biodiversity using GIS.	PAC
		1.1c	Analyze and map the occurrence and status of protected areas. Document, for each existing site the PA governance regime, in order not to undermine the good existing practices by over-ruling them with new ones.	PAC
		1.1d	Compare maps of biodiversity with maps of existing protected areas to identify gaps.	PAC
Strategy 2: Expand protected area network in priority sites at the national level and provincial level to achieve national targets.	Objective 2.1: By end 2011, complete list of priority terrestrial and marine sites developed.	2.1a	Collate species and habitat distribution information.	PAC

STRATEGIES	OBJECTIVES	No.	ACTIONS	LEAD ORGANISATIONS
Strategy 2: Expand protected area network in priority sites at the national level and provincial level to achieve national targets.	Objective 2.1: By end 2011, complete list of priority terrestrial and marine sites developed.	2.1b	Prioritize key biodiversity areas for focal species, species/groups, habitats and important ecological process.	PAC, USP, NGOs, MAFF
		2.1c	Create a national register of protected area sites, with priorities identified for immediate attention.	PAC, DoE
	Objective 2.2: By 2014, develop management structures and implement paths to gazettal at highest priority sites	2.2a	For each high priority protected area site, develop a tentative map for gazetting and a proposed legal flexible method of governance which takes into account the existing good governance practice (if such exists).	PAC
		2.2b	Organize in each high priority protected area sites site wide participatory discussions with local communities to discuss joint management plan development, measures to be undertaken to maintain the biodiversity values at those sites, and gazetting of those areas.	PAC
		2.2c	For each site, develop a management plan and timeline for completion of management actions.	PAC
Strategy 2: Expand protected area network in priority sites at the national level and provincial level to achieve national targets.	Objective 2.2: By 2014, develop management structures and implement paths to gazettal at highest priority sites.	2.2d	For each site, develop agreements about conservation and management priorities and conservation activities at those sites and roles of partners.	PAC, MAFF, NGOs, USP
		2.2e	Provide initial capacity building for governance, conservation planning, building management structures and assigning responsibility for management actions to local communities and government at those sites.	PAC, MAFF, NGOs, USP

STRATEGIES	OBJECTIVES	No.	ACTIONS	LEAD ORGANISATIONS
	Objective 2.3: By 2014, mechanisms for selecting high priority protected area sites take into account cultural as well as natural heritage.	2.2f	Coordinate with Department of Culture and Heritage in development of national register of priority sites and select overlapping sites as high priority for management capacity development.	DoE, DCH, PAC
Strategy 3: Develop sustainable finance mechanisms for new and existing protected areas.	Objective 3.1: By 2014, sustainable funding mechanisms are in place to continue PA work.	3.1a	Locate and access adequate funding to continue PoWPA.	DoE, PAC
		3.1b	Locate and access adequate financial and technical resources for management of priority biodiversity PAs.	Implementing agency, DoE, PAC
		3.1c	Encourage international and private sector collaborative research on and investment in Fiji's biodiversity.	Academic institutions, USP, NGOs, private sector
Strategy 3: Develop sustainable finance mechanisms for new and existing protected areas.	Objective 3.1: By 2014, sustainable funding mechanisms are in place to continue PA work.	3.1d	Ensure meaningful participation and provide equitable incentives and remuneration to resource owners for PA establishment and management.	NLTB, DoE
		3.1e	Undertake financial literacy, education and training in selected communities involved in PA management.	NCSMED, FAB, FLMMA

STRATEGIES	OBJECTIVES	No.	ACTIONS	LEAD ORGANISATIONS
Strategy 4: Share best practices and lessons learned to improve management effectiveness and governance.	Objective 4.1: By 2014, best practice guidelines will be collated from and distributed among national protected area sites.	4.1a	Collate best practices for management, governance and sustainable financing from existing protected area sites.	DoE, PAC
		4.1b	Identify key lessons learned for distribution to management authorities across national protected area sites.	DoE, PAC
		4.1c	Promote Fiji's best practices for protected area management, governance and sustainable financing in regional and international flora.	DoE, NGOs

Outcome II. Legal basis improved for protected areas in Fiji

STRATEGIES	OBJECTIVES	No.	ACTIONS	LEAD ORGANISATIONS
Strategy 5: Identify legislative and institutional gaps.	Objective 5.1: By 2011, areas will be identified where existing legislation should be strengthened or new legislation drafted to improve enabling environmental for PA gazettal.	5.1a	Review existing legislation and legislative reviews to identify legislative, institutional and administrative challenges in current legal and policy framework.	PAC, DoE, ELA
		5.1b	Draft instructions for amending existing legislation and/or drafting new legislation.	DoE, PAC, ELA
Strategy 6: Improve legislative, governance and administrative frameworks for PAs.	Objective 6.1: By 2014, there will be clear mechanisms to provide for legal recognition of multiple types of PAs and legislative frameworks to enable good governance and management.	6.1a	Drafting of the necessary legislation and/or regulations by consultants, based on the local experience together with those from neighboring countries with similar land tenure. The regulations will each clearly describe roles of agents involved in law implementation and enforcement mechanisms at all levels of governance.	DoE, PAC, ELA, Consultants
		6.1b	Workshops to present and discuss draft regulations before submitting them for adoption to Government.	DoE, PAC
		6.1c	Submit the draft legislation/regulations to adoption by Government.	DoE

THEMATIC AREA 7: INLAND WATERS

7.1 Background[21]

In a country particularly prone to natural disasters, such as cyclones, storm surges, and tidal waves, coastal wetlands provide the first line of defense against coastal devastation. Less recognized are the critical values of wetlands in flood control, water purification, replenishment of groundwater, and the retention and export of sediments and nutrients. Several major wetlands in the country, including coastal wetlands and those found in tropical forests are the most vulnerable to climate change. The wetlands of Fiji can be broadly divided into five main categories: mangrove forests, peat bogs, rivers, lakes and reservoirs.

7.1.1 Mangroves

It has been estimated that from the original 41,000 ha of mangrove forest, 38,543 ha remain intact. The majority of the mangrove forests are located on the mouths of the larger rivers, the Ba, Rewa and Nadi Rivers on Viti Levu and the Labasa River on Vanua Levu. All but about 2,000 ha of the remaining mangrove are on the two large islands of Viti Levu and Vanua Levu, with the Rewa, Ba and Labasa deltas alone supporting a combined total of 10,683 ha, or 28% of the national resource.

Fiji's mangrove flora is composed of eight mangrove species and a unique hybrid. It is dominated by *Bruguiera gymnorrhiza* ("dogo"), *Rhizophora stylosa* and *Rhizophora samoensis* (both "tiri") and a sterile hybrid *R. x selala* ("selala") which is a cross between *Rhizophora stylosa* and *Rhizophora samoensis*. The naturally occurring hybrid *Rhizophora x selala* is of great scientific interest because it is only found in Fiji, Tonga and New Caledonia with Fiji having the greatest area of the hybrid (Watling 1985).[22]

7.1.2 Peat swamps

Freshwater swamplands occupy only 0.3% of Fiji's land area. Much the most extensive freshwater wetlands are peat swamps which occur widely on the two main islands. The largest peat swamp is Bonatoa (870 ha) on Viti Levu, which provides a good example of zoned vegetation. Reclamation of swamp land has taken place on a large scale, and few freshwater wetlands now survive undisturbed. Tonuve Swamp (the only site in Fiji with Navosa reed peat) has been totally reclaimed for agriculture, while many others have suffered a smaller percentage loss to development.

7.1.3 Rivers

The larger islands are well-watered, with many permanent rivers and streams. However, only Viti Levu has rivers of any considerable size. Over 70% of this island is drained by three large river systems, the Rewa, Navua and Sigatoka, which enter the sea along the south coast. The

[21] SPREP (2010) Regional Wetlands Action Plan for the Pacific Islands, 2011-2013, SPREP, Apia, Samoa and the revised Fiji Country Chapter from Scott D. (ed.) (1993) Directory of Wetlands in Oceania, International Waterfowl and Wetlands Research Bureau/Asian Water Bureau/SPREP/RAMSAR Bureau.

[22] Watling D (1985) A Mangrove Management Plan for Fiji. Fiji Government and SPC, Suva, Fiji.

catchment area of the largest of these, the Rewa, covers nearly one third of the island. Fiji's two most economically important rivers, the Ba and the Nadi, have a combined catchment of only 15% of Viti Levu, all of which is in the dry zone. The rivers of Vanua Levu are short with only the Dreketi River being of any considerable size (55 km long). Riverine forest occurs along the lower reaches of some of the larger rivers, and is sometimes characterized by distinctive species such as the endemic palm *Neoveitchia storckii*.

7.1.4 Lakes

There are few freshwater lakes in Fiji, and those that do exist are small and generally limited to mountainous regions. The largest, Lake Tagimaucia on Taveuni Island, is only 2 3 ha in area. The only significant brackish and saline lakes are Ngalongalo Lake, Ngasauva Salt Lagoon and Lake Ndrano on Vanua Levu, and a small marine lake on Uaqava (Vuanggava) Island in the Lau Group.

7.1.5 Reservoirs

Two major dams have been constructed in Fiji, both on Viti Levu. The smaller Vaturu Dam (160 ha) provides water to the dry western division of Viti Levu, and the larger Monosavu Dam (670 ha) provides hydro-electricity. A smaller dam (80 ha) has been built at the Wainikavika Creek near Navua to provide water for rice irrigation.

7.2 Identification of Management Targets and Threats

The Government of Fiji, as part of its Ramsar Convention accession process, endorsed the Upper Navua Conservation Area as its first wetland of international importance in 2003. Fiji has further established a Fiji Wetlands Working Group (now the Wetlands Steering Committee) that since 1999 have been working in identifying and documenting the 42 wetlands sites of national and international significance into the Fiji Wetlands Information Database. In addition, an independent mangrove database was created which includes information from all Fiji mangrove projects (to ~2000). Both databases are housed with the Department of Environment.

There are numerous and widespread threats to Fiji's wetland estate. These include: land conversion (e.g. for logging, mining, agriculture); siltation; gravel extraction; aquaculture (particularly of non-native species); and reclamation for urbanization, tourism and industrial development. There is also some over-exploitation of mangroves to satisfy the demands for fuelwood, which account for approximately 1000-2000 m^3 per year.

7.3 Implementing agencies

The Department of Environment through its Environment Management Act has now been charged with the main coordinating body for wetland protection or management in Fiji. DOE further coordinates the Fiji Wetlands Steering Committee that was established in 1999 which includes representatives of the following: Wetlands International-Oceania, Nature Fiji/Maraqeti Viti; The University of the South Pacific, Conservation International, Wildlife Conservation Society, Rivers Fiji, National Trust of Fiji, IUCN, WWF, Ministry of Health, Department of Forestry, NLTB, Department of Lands, Live and Learn, BirdLife International, Department of Culture and Heritage, and the iTaukei Affairs Board.

THEMATIC AREA 7: INLAND WATERS

Outcome I. Increased protection, preservation and restoration of important wetland resources and ecosystem services to conserve biodiversity and maintain livelihoods

STRATEGIES	OBJECTIVES	No.	ACTIONS	LEAD ORGANISATIONS
Strategy 1: Improve and update information on status of wetlands and wetland biodiversity.	Objective 1.1: By end 2011, national wetland inventory of habitats (as well as their flora and fauna) produced as baseline for national planning.	1.1a	Source funding for more targeted surveys of un-surveyed areas.	WSC, PAC, NGOs, USP
		1.1b	Collate and update information into spatially registered database.	PAC
Strategy 2: Conduct gap analysis to identify gaps in protection and management of wetlands and wetland services.	Objective 2.1: By end 2012, complete list of priority inland waters sites developed.	2.1a	Analyze and map the occurrence and status of protected areas.	PAC, WSC
		2.1b	Compare maps of biodiversity with maps of existing protected areas to identify gaps.	PAC, WSC
		2.1c	Prioritise areas for protection and management based on biodiversity, food security, water security and importance for climate change adaptation.	WSC

STRATEGIES	OBJECTIVES	No.	ACTIONS	LEAD ORGANISATIONS
Strategy 3: Integrate national priorities into development sectors plans.	Objective 3.1: By end 2013, all development sectors are aware of national priority wetland sites.	3.1a	Distribute maps of wetland sites of national significance to all key commercial developers of wetland areas.	WSC, PAC
		3.1b	Distribute maps of wetland sites of national significance to all government departments involved in granting permits and licenses for development activities.	WSC, PAC
	Objective 2.2: By end 2013, no new development is occurring in national wetland sites of significance and there have been 10 successful prosecutions of offenders.	3.2a	EIA process is strengthened such that applications for development in national priority wetland sites are heavily scrutinized for potential negative impact on ecosystems and ecosystem services.	DoE
		3.2b	Government institutions charged with monitoring EMA regularly inspect national wetlands sites of significance for encroaching development.	DoE, DoF
		3.2c	Offenders are prosecuted to the full extent of the law under EMA.	DoE
Strategy 4: Conduct valuation of wetland services so that they are properly accounted for in decision-making.	Objective 4.1: By 2013, economic valuations are performed for important wetland ecosystems, species and functions and the value of wetland conservation.	4.1a	Investigate impact of wetland degradation to public health, food security and poverty prevention.	USP, NGOs, MoH, WASH, SPC
		4.1b	Quantify economic value of wetland ecosystems and species in contributing to the above services.	PREEN

STRATEGIES	OBJECTIVES	No.	ACTIONS	LEAD ORGANISATIONS
Strategy 5: Improve public awareness of the threats to wetland species and ecosystems and options for management.	Objective 5.1: By 2012, the Fiji public will have a broader understanding of the specific threats to wetlands and the values of wetland services to public health, livelihoods and climate change adaptation.	5.1a	Improve capacity of CEPA focal point and WSC to disseminate information for broader reach and impact, particularly to communities within and around wetland sites of national significance.	DoE, NGOs, Academic Institutions
		5.1b	Launch social marketing campaign to raise awareness of threats to species and ecosystem services.	NGOs, DoE
		5.1c	Produce glossy publication on important wetlands of Fiji.	WSC
Strategy 6: Share best practices and lessons learned to improve management effectiveness and governance of wetland sites of national significance.	Objective 6.1: By 2014, all wetland sites of national significance are managed effectively with full stakeholder participation.	6.1a	Strengthen collaboration between government sectors and relevant stakeholders to recognize wetland ecosystem and landscape connectivity	WSC, DoE, DoF, MoH, NLTB, NGOs, iTAB, Academic Institutions, Private Sector
	Objective 6.1: By 2014, all wetland sites of national significance are managed effectively with full stakeholder participation.	6.1b	Identify key lessons learned for distribution to management authorities across wetland sites of national significance.	WSC

STRATEGIES	OBJECTIVES	No.	ACTIONS	LEAD ORGANISATIONS
Strategy 7: Prevent and control the spread of invasive species in Fiji's wetlands.	Objective 7.1: By 2014, there are no new intentional or unintentional releases of non-native species into wetlands sites of national significance.	7.1a	Produce and disseminate educational and awareness material on wetland invasive species in collaboration with organizations who may be responsible for intentional or unintentional introductions.	WSC
		7.1b	Strengthening in-country bio-security measures for wetland invasives.	DoE
		7.1c	Prioritize wetland invasive species for control and/or eradication.	WSC, Academic Institutions, MAFF

ATTACHMENT 1

2010 IMPLEMENTATION PRIORITIES

2010 Implementation Priorities for Forest Conversion Management

Quarter	EIA mainstreamed into all major initiatives	Consolidation of databases	Enforcement and Monitoring	Regulating Forest and Biodiversity Research	Evaluation/Reporting Framework for Forest & Biodiversity Management
1	EIA Unit improved or motivated **PEO (RM) Feb**	Identify current databases – what, who **FLIS (Feb)** Assessment to identify key partner with appropriate databases **FLIS (Feb)**			
2	Desktop assessment – assess capacity & gaps of EIAs and guidelines for all sectors related to forestry **PEO (EIA)** **(April)**	Formalize engagement of key partner as focal point **PEO(RMU) May**	Identify all forestry conversion activities since 2008 (create baseline) **PEO (EIA) May**	Research existing protocols for biodiversity and forestry research **Dept of Culture (April)** Develop framework for general principles for research including priority setting, benefits, protocols etc. **Dept of Culture (June)**	Inventory of good practices for Forest & Biodiversity Management **DOE / Forestry** **(June)**
3		Proceed with consolidation **Lead Agency (July)**	Categorize according to EIA status / compliance **PEO (EIA) July**		Develop good reporting government criteria / guidelines for forest / biodiversity management, using consultative process **DOE / Forestry** **(August)** Promotion and government recognition of best practice criteria/ guidelines through NEC **DOE / Forestry(Sept)**
4	Develop a workplan to address these gaps including their capacity to implement and enforce **PEO (EIA)** **(October)**		decide on opportunities for EIA intervention **PEO (EIA) October**		Implementers report back against government criteria (accountability) **DOE / Forestry (Dec)**

2010 Implementation Priorities for Invasive Alien Species

Quarter	Establish a coordinating committee and a focal point for Invasive Species (IS)	Identify at least 6 priority IS (3 terrestrial, 3 – marine) of which 2 should relate to prevention. Take account of economic, social, environmental, trade effects and threats	Develop and implement management programs for the above 6 IS. The programs should include policy frame work, coordinated action plans, capacity and skills	Develop and implement public awareness program for the 6 Invasive species	Develop regional, national and inter-island initial response guidelines/system for accidental introduction of invasive species	Sensitize and involve biosecurity/ quarantine- Staff on IS and biodiversity concerns. Implement related capacity building program, for border control.
1		TOR for technical committee **DOE/PIP (Feb)** Establish technical committee **DOE/PIP(March)**				
2	Engage with quarantine staff / Explore opportunities for Quarantine staff to work with relevant NGO's **DOE/ Dept. Of Agriculture (DOA) (May)** MOU to form committee between DOE and Quarantine focused on NBSAP support **DOE/ DOA (June)** Establish committee and focal point via NEC **DOE/ DOA (June)** Formulate committee's work programme **DOE/ DOA (June)**	Identify the 6 Priority IS (3 terrestrial 3 marine) **Technical committee (June)**				Initiate discussions with Quarantine **DOE (June)**

Quarter	Establish a coordinating committee and a focal point for Invasive Species (IS)	Identify at least 6 priority IS (3 terrestrial, 3 – marine) of which 2 should relate to prevention. Take account of economic, social, environmental, trade effects and threats	Develop and implement management programs for the above 6 IS. The programs should include policy frame work, coordinated action plans, capacity and skills	Develop and implement public awareness program for the 6 IS	Develop regional, national and inter-island initial response guidelines/system for accidental introduction of invasive species	Sensitise and involve biosecurity/ quarantine- Staff on IS and biodiversity concerns. Implement related capacity building program, for border control.
3	Implement work programme **New focal point? (September)**	Develop broad plan to address the 6 Priority IS **Technical committee (August)**	Develop broad framework for management programme **Technical committee (September)**	Develop awareness program **Technical committee (September)**	Determine what is the existing response guidelines are for I.S. **Quarantine (Sept)** Ensure biodiversity guidelines are included **Doe (Sept)**	
4			Develop implementation plans for 2011 **Technical committee (October)** Govt/sectoral/ management awareness of the main decisions of the formal committee to generate support **DOE (October)**	Prepare implementation plans for 2011 **Technical committee (October)**	Develop management plan for ballast water **Quarantine (December)**	Develop awareness and capacity building for Quarantine staff **Technical committee (Nov)**

2010 Implementation Priorities for Inshore Fisheries

Quarter	Formalise & co-ordinate committee and focal point	Develop Framework for FLMMA to Address Biodiversity	Develop and implement strategy to address unsustainable fishing practices	Identify and promote alternative sources of Income linked to Healthy Marine Ecosystem	Identify Community Capacity Needs to Manage Inshore Fisheries Biodiversity and support CD	TEK Survey by DOC Includes Practices Related to Fisheries Act	Update Green book of Fiji	Awareness Program on 2010 year of Biodiversity	Collate decentralised biodiversity info into a natural resource inventory
1	TOR for committee **DOE (March)** Discuss with fisheries **DOE(March)** ID coordinating committee- new or existing **DOE (March)**		Identify gaps and linkages in Knowledge **WCS(A letter from DoE needed to begin step) (March)** Provide input into draft Fisheries Act **DOE (March)**		Discussions are ongoing with communities **FLMMA (Jan)**	Letter/meeting between DOE and Department of Culture (DOC) **DOC and DOE (March)** Fisheries to compile their reports on TEK **DOF (March)**		Develop Campaign strategy **DOE FLMMA SEAWEB (Jan)**	
2	Formalise co-ordinating committee **DOE/DOF (April)** Develop work programme **DOE/DOF (May)**			Collate outcomes of FSPI study and other studies/Develop community tool for alternative income generation **FSPI /SPREP(June)**	Booklet is being prepared **FLMMA**	GEF workshop on TEK **DOE (June)**			

Quarter	Formalise & co-ordinate committee and focal point	Develop Framework for FLMMA to Address Biodiversity	Develop and implement strategy to address unsustainable fishing practices	Identify and promote alternative sources of Income linked to Healthy Marine Ecosystem	Identify Community Capacity Needs to Manage Inshore Fisheries Biodiversity and support CD	TEK Survey by DOC Includes Practices Related to Fisheries Act	Update Green book of Fiji	Awareness Program on 2010 year of Biodiversity	Collate decentralised biodiversity info into a natural resource inventory
3		Define protection targets **PAC (July)** Feasibility study for scaling up biodiversity protection through FLMMA/marine areas **PAC/WCS(September)**		Sector analysis on aquaculture options in Fiji **WWF? (Bill) (July)**					Collate National Resource Inventory **USP/DOE (September**)
4		Collate information on protection for biodiversity on national priorities from PA's **PAC/WCS (December)**		Fisheries study on value of Marine resources **Dept of Fisheries(December)**	Training course e.g. leadership based on FLMMA's strategies **FLMMA**				

2010 Implementation Priorities for Coastal Development

Quarter	EIA integration into sectoral policy, regulation, guidelines	Setting up EMU's in Coastal Development Authorities	Establish effective monitoring and enforcement system for coastal development	Establish an Information hub and awareness strategy on coastal development related to information/data.	Establish a Framework for Integrated Coastal Management plan (ICMP) which includes mangrove management plan	. Evaluate Upstream Impacts on Coastal/ Marine Environment
1	In-house discussion between EIA Unit and EMU's of key sectoral agencies on options for integration. **EIA unit DOE(March)**		Discussion between EIA unit(DOE)& IUCN on processes for writing conditions and monitoring -Training -Streamline processes **DOE (March)**	MESCAL pre-inception meeting. / Paper Written for NEC on Mescal coastal development officer Position. **DOE/IUCN(February)** Discuss project with other agencies **DOE/IUCN(February)** Inception workshop **DOE/IUCN (March)**	Discussions with key agencies and national Committees **ICMC (February)** Inception workshop **ICMC (March)**	Collate existing knowledge and define a process/ guidelines for future approach **ICMC(March)** Studies undertaken of watershed environments Nadi, Ba?, Ra, USP **WCS, USP, ICMC (During 2010)**
2	Develop strategy on approach **EIA unit DOE (June)**	Consult and stock take for each agency on EMU progress **EIA Unit DOE (June)**	ID training needs for DOE and other key agencies **DOE (June)**			
3		Consult with partners on TOR of EMU's **EIA Unit DOE (September)** Clarify EIA process to be undertaken by EMU's		Analysis on justifying DOE being the hub. Assessment on -Information hold -Structures -Capacity (linked to NBSAP ad-on) **DOE hires consultant (July)**	Post-Workshop paper on framework **ICMC (September)**	
4	Consult each agency for feedback **EIA unit DOE (December)**	Provide ID support to institutionalize EMU's in key partner agencies **EIA Unit DOE (December)**	Undertake Training for all relevant agencies **DOE, IUCN, FELA (December)**	Work Plan formulated& appointment of a Coastal Development Officer. **IUCN, DOE (December)**	Implement framework **ICMC (October onwards)**	

2010 Implementation Priorities for Species Conservation

Quarter	Establish a Coordinating Committee &focal point- to streamline work by partner	Develop a national species red list with IUCN support	Stream line approval process of research work on species	Develop framework and guidelines for management policy, recovery, monitoring, awareness raising	Update species list under EPS act (CITES)	Establish Guidelines for effective monitoring of traded species.
1						
2	Discussion with partners **DOE (April)** TOR and working plan for group **DOE and Partners (May)** Establish focal point **DOE and Partners(May)**	Discussions and agreements with the key agencies in -Terrestrial -Marine -Fresh water **NFMV ,USP and DOE<core group> FMV Fisheries, WWF, WCS Wetlands Int.(WI) (June)**	Employ a consultant/TOR **DOE (June)**	Establish coordinating committee and TOR **DOE (May)** ID all agencies involved **DOE (May)** ID current practice and guidelines **DOE (June – September**) ID issues and problems **DOE(June – September)** Develop framework and guidelines **DOE (June – September)**		Discussions with department of Fisheries **DOE and Fisheries June**
3		Develop criteria for establishing national species red list **(September)**	ID stakeholders/agencies with role in decision-making for research approval Inception workshop **DOE with consultant (July)** Discussion document developed for research approval process **DOE (August)**		Discussions with forestry, fisheries and relevant partners incl. Scientific council on current species list **DOE, Department of Forestry, Department of fisheries(September)**	

Quarter	Establish a Coordinating Committee &focal point- to streamline work by partner	Develop a national species red list with IUCN support	Stream line approval process of research work on species	Develop framework and guidelines for management policy, recovery, monitoring, awareness raising	Update species list under EPS act (CITES)	Establish Guidelines for effective monitoring of traded species.
4		Draft lists prepared and 6 target species (3 terrestrial and 3 Marine) for national focus**(December)**	Recommendations made for research approval process **DOE (December)**	Establish program for awareness raising **DOE (November)**	Forestry and fisheries undertake internal review process**(October)** Submission is made from forestry and fisheries to scientific council **(November)**	develop draft guidelines for sustainable harvest for Tabua/ Aquarium **DOE and Fisheries October** Forestry to develop other guidelines for forest commodities being traded (preliminary assessment and monitoring) **DOE and Forestry (October)**

ATTACHMENT II

2010 QUARTERLY WORKPLAN

Forest Conversion	Invasive Species	Inshore fisheries	Coastal Development	Endangered Species
EIA mainstreamed into all major initiatives (Q1&2) Desktop assessment – assess capacity and gaps of EIA's and guidelines for all sectors related to forestry **PEO (EIA)April**	**Establish a coordinating committee and a focal point for Invasive Species (IS) (Q1&2)** Engage with quarantine staff / Explore opportunities for Quarantine staff to work with relevant NGO's **DOE/ Dept. Of Agriculture (DOA)** **(May)** MOU to form committee between DOE and Quarantine focused on NBSAP support **DOE/ DOA** **(June)** Establish committee and focal point via NEC **DOE/ DOA** **(June)** Formulate committee's work programme **DOE/ DOA** **(June)**	**Formalize & co-ordinate committee and focal point(Q1&2)** Formalise co-ordinating committee **DOE/DOF (April)** Develop work programme **DOE/DOF (May)**	**EIA integration into sectoral policy, regulation, guidelines. (Q1&2)** Develop strategy on approach **EIA unit DOE (June)**	**Establish a Coordinating Committee &focal point- to streamline work by partner (Q1&2)** Discussion with partners **DOE (April)** TOR and working plan for group **DOE and Partners (May)** Establish focal point **DOE and Partners(May)**

Forest Conversion	Invasive Species	Inshore fisheries	Coastal Development	Endangered Species
Consolidation of databases(Q1&2) Formalise engagement of key partners as focal points **PEO (RMU)May**	**Identify at least 6 priority IS (3 terrestrial, 3 – marine) of which 2 should relate to prevention. (Q1&2)** **Take account of economic, social, environmental, trade effects and threats** Identify the 6 Priority IS (3 terrestrial 3 marine) **Technical committee (June)**	**Identify and promote alternative sources of Income linked to Healthy Marine Ecosystem (Q1&2)** Collate outcomes of FSPI study and other studies/Develop community tool for alternative income generation **FSPI /SPREP(June)**	**Setting up EMU's in Coastal Development Authorities (Q1&2&3)** Consult and stock take for each agency on EMU progress **EIA Unit DOE (June)**	**Develop a national species red list with IUCN support (Q1&2)** Discussions and agreements with the key agencies in -Terrestrial -Marine -Fresh water **NFMV ,USP and DOE<core group>** **NFMV** **Fisheries, WWF, WCS Wetlands Int.(WI-O) (June)**
Enforcement and Monitoring (Q1&2&3) Identify all forestry conversion activities since 2008 (create baseline) **PEO (EIA)May**	**Sensitise and involve bio security/ quarantine- Staff on IS and biodiversity concerns. Implement related capacity building program, for border control (Q1&2)** Initiate discussions with Quarantine **DOE (June)**	**Identify Community Capacity Needs to Manage Inshore Fisheries Biodiversity, and support CD (Q1&2)** Booklet is being prepared **FLMMA**	**Establish effective monitoring and enforcement system for coastal development (Q1&2)** ID training needs for DOE and other key agencies **DOE (June)**	**Stream line approval process of research work on species (Q1&2)** Employ a consultant/TOR **DOE (June)**

Forest Conversion	Invasive Species	Inshore fisheries	Coastal Development	Endangered Species
Regulating Forest and Biodiversity Research (Q1&2) Research existing protocols for biodiversity and forestry research **Department of Agriculture (April)** Develop framework for general principles for research including priority setting, benefits, protocols, etc. **Dept of Culture (June)**	**Establish a coordinating committee and a focal point for Invasive Species (IS) (Q3&4)** **Identify at least 6 priority IS (3 terrestrial, 3 – marine) of which 2 should relate to prevention. Take account of economic, social, environmental, trade effects and threats (Q3&4)**	**TEK Survey by DOC Includes Practices Related to Fisheries Act (Q1&2)** GEF workshop on TEK **DOE (June)** **Collate decentralized biodiversity info into a natural resource inventory (Q3&4)**	**Establish a Framework for Integrated Coastal Management plan (ICMP) which includes mangrove management plan (Q1&2)**	**Develop framework and guidelines for management policy, recovery, monitoring, awareness raising (Q1&2)** Establish coordinating committee and TOR **DOE (May)** ID all agencies involved **DOE (May)** ID current practice and guidelines **DOE (June –September**) ID issues and problems **DOE(June –September)** Develop framework and guidelines **DOE (June –September)**
Evaluation/Reporting Framework for Forest & Biodiversity Management (Q1&2&3) Inventory of good practices for Forest & Biodiversity Management **DOE / Forestry(June)**	**Develop and implement management programs for the above 6 IS. The programs should include policy frame work, coordinated action plans, capacity and skills (Q3&4)**	**Develop Framework for FLMMA to Address Biodiversity (Q3&4)**	**Establish an Information hub and awareness strategy on coastal development related to information/data (Q3&4)**	**Establish Guidelines for effective monitoring of traded species (Q1&2)** Discussions with department of Fisheries **DOE and Fisheries** **June**

Forest Conversion	Invasive Species	Inshore fisheries	Coastal Development	Endangered Species
	Develop and implement public awareness program for the 6 IS (Q3&4)	**Collate decentralized biodiversity info into a natural resource inventory (Q3&4)**		**Update species list under EPS act (CITES) (Q3&4)**
	Develop regional, national and inter-island initial response guidelines/system for accidental introduction of invasive species (Q3&4)			

Attachment III

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ADVANCE UNEDITED TEXT

2 November 2010

Updating and revision of the Strategic Plan for the post-2010 period

Agenda Item 42.
(10th Conference of the Parties, Convention on Biological Diversity meeting, Nagoya, Japan)

The Conference of the Parties

Recalling its decision IX/9, in which it requested the Working Group on Review of Implementation, at its third meeting, to prepare, for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting, a revised and updated Strategic Plan including a revised biodiversity target,

Welcoming the submissions by Parties and observers providing views on the updating and revision of the Strategic Plan and the various consultations that have been convened by Parties, the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Environment Programme, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Countdown 2010, and other partners, including regional consultations, the Informal Expert Workshop on the Updating of the Strategic Plan of the Convention for the Post-2010 Period held in London from 18 to 20 January 2010 and the sixth United Nations/Norway Trondheim Conference on Biodiversity, held in Trondheim, Norway, from 1 to 5 February 2010,

Expressing its gratitude to the Governments of Belgium, Brazil, Egypt, Ethiopia, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Japan, Kenya, Norway, Panama, Peru, Sweden, and the United Kingdom for hosting these consultations, as well as for their financial contributions,

Welcoming also the participation of various bodies of the United Nations system, convened through the Environmental Management Group, and of the scientific community, convened through DIVERSITAS, the Inter-Academy Panel of the National Academies of Science and other channels,

Recognizing that the Strategic Plan for the period 2011-2020 of the Convention on Biological Diversity represents a useful flexible framework that is relevant to all biodiversity-related conventions,

Noting with concern the conclusions of the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook, which confirm that the 2010 biodiversity target has not been met in full, assesses the obstacles that have prevented the target from being met, analyses future scenarios for biodiversity and reviews possible actions that might be taken to reduce future loss,

Welcoming also the reports of the study on The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity,

1. *Adopts* the Strategic Plan of the Convention for the period 2011-2020, annexed to the present decision;

2. *Takes note* of the provisional technical rationale, possible indicators and suggested milestones for each target of the Strategic Plan contained in the note by the Executive Secretary on the revised and updated Strategic Plan: technical and suggested milestones and indicators (UNEP/CBD/COP/10/9);

3. *Urges* Parties and other Governments, with the support of intergovernmental and other organizations, as appropriate, to implement the Strategic Plan and in particular to:

(a) Enable participation at all levels to foster the full and effective contributions of women, indigenous and local communities, civil-society organizations, the private sector and stakeholders from all other sectors in the full implementation of the objectives of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for the period 2011-2020;

(b) Develop national and regional targets, using the Strategic Plan as a flexible framework, in accordance with national priorities and capacities and taking into account both the global targets and the status and trends of biological diversity in the country, and the resources provided through the resource

mobilization strategy, with a view to contributing to collective global efforts to reach the global targets, and report thereon to the Conference of the Parties at its eleventh meeting;

(c) Review, and as appropriate update and revise, their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, in line with the Strategic Plan and the guidance adopted in decision IX/9, including by integrating their national targets into their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, adopted as a policy instrument, and report thereon to the Conference of the Parties at its eleventh or twelfth meeting;

(d) Use the revised and updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans as effective instruments for the integration of biodiversity targets into national development and poverty reduction policies and strategies, national accounting, as appropriate, economic sectors and spatial planning processes, by Government and the private sector at all levels;

(e) Monitor and review the implementation of their national biodiversity strategies and action plans in accordance with the Strategic Plan and their national targets making use of the set of indicators developed for the Strategic Plan as a flexible framework and to report to the Conference of the Parties through their fifth and sixth national reports and any other means to be decided by the Conference of the Parties;

(f) Support the updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans as effective instruments to promote the implementation of the Strategic Plan and mainstreaming of biodiversity at the national level, taking into account synergies among the biodiversity-related conventions in a manner consistent with their respective mandates;

4. *Promote* the generation and use of scientific information, develop methodologies and initiatives to monitor status and trends of biodiversity and ecosystem services, share data, develop indicators and measures, undertake regular and timely assessments, to underpin the proposed new IPBES and an effective Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice in order to strengthen the science policy interface and in so doing enhance the implementation of the Strategic Plan;

5. *Invites* Parties to take note of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in the implementation of the Strategic Plan, as appropriate, and in accordance with national legislation;

6. *Urges* regional organizations to consider the development or updating of regional biodiversity strategies, as appropriate, including agreeing on regional targets, as a means of complementing and supporting national actions and of contributing to the implementation of the Strategic Plan;

7. *Emphasizes* the need for capacity-building activities and the effective sharing of knowledge, consistent with decisions VIII/8, IX/8 and other relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties, in order to support all countries, especially developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States, and the most environmentally vulnerable countries, as well as countries with economies in transition, and indigenous and local communities, in the implementation of the Strategic Plan;

8. *Emphasizing* that increased knowledge on biodiversity and ecosystem services and its application is an important tool for communicating and mainstreaming biodiversity, *invites* Parties and other Governments to make use of the findings of the study on The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity and other relevant studies, to make the case for investment for biodiversity and ecosystem services and to strengthen policy commitment to biodiversity at the highest level;

9. *Recalls* decision IX/8, which called for gender mainstreaming in national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and decision IX/24, in which the Conference of the Parties approved the gender plan of action for the Convention, which among other things, *requests* Parties to mainstream a gender perspective into the implementation of the Convention and promote gender equality in achieving its three objectives, and requests Parties to mainstream gender considerations, where appropriate, in the implementation of the Strategic Plan and its associated goals, targets and indicators.

10. *Recalling* its "Four-year framework of programme priorities related to utilization of GEF resources for biodiversity for the period from 2010 to 2014" proposed in decision IX/31 and *noting* that objective 5 of the GEF-5 Biodiversity Focal Area Strategy is to "Integrate CBD obligations into national planning processes through enabling activities", *requests* the Global Environment Facility to provide support to eligible Parties in a expeditious manner, for revising their national biodiversity strategies and action plans in line with the Strategic Plan;

11. *Urges* Parties, in particular developed country Parties, and invites other Governments and international financial institutions, regional development banks, and other multilateral financial institutions to provide adequate, predictable and timely financial support to developing country Parties, in particular the least developing countries and small island developing States, and the most environmentally vulnerable countries, as well as countries with economies in transition, to enable the full implementation of the updated Strategic Plan and reiterate that the extent to which developing country Parties will effectively implement their commitments under this Convention will depend on the effective implementation by developed country Parties of their commitments under this Convention related to financial resources and transfer of technology;

12. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility, to provide adequate, timely and predictable financial support to eligible countries to enable the implementation of the updated Strategic Plan;

13. *Recalling* its strategy for resource mobilization in support of the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention (decision IX/11 B, annex), invites Parties and relevant organizations, including members of the United Nations Development Group, the World Bank, regional development banks and other relevant international and regional bodies, together with non-governmental organizations and business sector entities to make available the necessary resources for the implementation of the Strategic Plan, especially by developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, and countries with economies in transition;

14. *Decides* that the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook shall be prepared to provide a mid-term review of progress towards the 2020 targets, including an analysis of how the implementation of the Convention and its Strategic Plan has contributed to the 2015 targets of the Millennium Development Goals;

15. *Recalling* that the role of the Conference of the Parties is to keep the implementation of the Convention under review, *decides* that future meetings of the Conference of the Parties shall review progress in the implementation of the Strategic Plan, share experiences relevant for implementation and provide guidance on means to address obstacles encountered;

16. *Decides* to consider at its eleventh meeting the need for and possible development of additional mechanisms or enhancements to existing mechanisms such as the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention to enable Parties to meet their commitments under the Convention and the implementation of the Strategic Plan;

17. *Invites*:

(a) Parties and other Governments at the forthcoming meetings of the decision-making bodies of biodiversity-related conventions[23] and other relevant agreements to consider appropriate contributions to the collaborative implementation of the Strategic Plan for the period 2011-2020;

(b) The United Nations Environment Programme, in particular its regional offices, and the United Nations Development Programme and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United

[23] Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, the World Heritage Convention, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources.

Nations, working at the country level, to facilitate activities to support the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan, in cooperation with other relevant implementation agencies;

(c) The United Nations Environment Programme, the International Union for Conservation of Nature, as well as other relevant organizations to further develop, maintain and actively make use of the TEMATEA issue-based modules to enhance coherent implementation of biodiversity-related conventions and agreements;

(d) The Environment Management Group, in building on its report to the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, to identify measures for effective and efficient implementation the Strategic Plan across the United Nations system and provide a report on its work to the Conference of the Parties at its eleventh meeting through the Working Group on Reviw of Implementation and the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice;

(e) The United Nations General Assembly to consider for adoption relevant elements of the CBD Strategic Plan for the period 2011-2020 as integral elements in the Millennium Development Goals, in particular Millennium Development Goal 7 on ensuring environmental sustainability;

18. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

(a) To promote and facilitate in partnership with relevant international organizations, including indigenous and local community organizations, activities to strengthen capacity for the implementation of the Strategic Plan, including through regional and/or subregional workshops on updating and revising national biodiversity strategies and action plans, the mainstreaming of biodiversity and the enhancement of the clearing-house mechanism and the mobilization of resources;

(b) To prepare an analysis/synthesis of national regional and other actions, including targets as appropriate, established in accordance with the Strategic Plan to enable the Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention at its fourth meeting, and the Conference of Parties at its eleventh and subsequent session of the meetings to assess the contribution of such national and regional targets towards the global targets;

(c) To develop options for the further enhancement of implementation of the Convention, including through the further development of capacity-building programmes, partnerships and the strengthening of synergies among Conventions and other international processes, for consideration by the Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention at its fourth meeting;

(d) To prepare a plan, to be considered by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties, for the preparation of the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook on the basis of the fifth national reports, use of headline global biodiversity indicators and other relevant information;

(e) Building on the results of The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) study and other processes, to cooperate with relevant organizations such as the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank, and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, with the aim of: (i) further developing the economic aspects related to ecosystem services and biodiversity; (ii) developing implementation tools for the integration of economic aspects of biodiversity and ecosystem services; and (iii) facilitating implementation and capacity-building for such tools;

(f) Through capacity-building workshops, to support countries in making use of the findings of the TEEB study and in integrating the values of biodiversity into relevant national and local policies, programmes and planning processes;

(g) To further develop, in preparation for the consideration of this issue by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its fifteenth meeting, and the fourth meeting of the Working Group on Review of Implementation, the technical rationales and suggested milestones for the targets in the note by the Executive Secretary on revised and updated strategic plan: technical

rationale and suggested milestones and indicators (UNEP/CBD/COP/10/9) and taking into account comments made at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. [24]

[24] These include the following:

- A reference to Article 16 of the Convention will be added to the technical rationale of target 19.
- The paramount importance of water should be highlighted in the technical rationale of target 14
- The need for baselines needs to be reflected in the technical rationales of several targets.
- The definition of "other means" in the technical rationale of target 11 should be replaced with a definition of "other conservation measures".

Annex

STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY FOR THE PERIOD 2011-2020 [25]

"Living in harmony with nature"

1. The purpose of the Strategic Plan for the period 2011-2020 is to promote effective implementation of the Convention through a strategic approach comprising a shared vision, a mission, strategic goals and targets that will inspire broad-based action by all Parties and stakeholders. It will also provide a flexible framework for the establishment of national and regional targets and for enhancing coherence in the implementation of the provisions of the Convention and the decisions of the Conference of the Parties, including the programmes of work and the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation as well as international regime on access and benefit-sharing.[26] It will also serve as the basis for the development of communication tools capable of attracting the attention of and engaging stakeholders, thereby facilitating the mainstreaming of biodiversity into broader national and global agendas. A separate Strategic Plan has been adopted for the Biosafety Protocol that will complement the present one for the Convention.

The text of the Convention, and in particular its three objectives, provide the fundamental basis for the Strategic Plan.

I. THE RATIONALE FOR THE PLAN[27]

Biological diversity underpins ecosystem functioning and the provision of ecosystem services essential for human well-being. It provides for food security, human health, the provision of clean air and water; it contributes to local livelihoods, and economic development, and is essential for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, including poverty reduction.

The Convention on Biological Diversity has three objectives: the conservation of biological diversity; the sustainable use of its components; and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources. In the Convention's first Strategic Plan, adopted in 2002, the Parties committed themselves "to a more effective and coherent implementation of the three objectives of the Convention, to achieve by 2010 a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national level as a contribution to poverty alleviation and to the benefit of all life on Earth." The third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO-3), drawing upon national reports, indicators and research studies, assesses progress towards the 2010 target, and provides scenarios for the future of biodiversity.

The 2010 biodiversity target has inspired action at many levels. However, such actions have not been on a scale sufficient to address the pressures on biodiversity. Moreover there has been insufficient integration of biodiversity issues into broader policies, strategies, programmes and actions, and therefore the underlying drivers of biodiversity loss have not been significantly reduced. While there is now some understanding of the linkages between biodiversity, ecosystem services and human well-being, the value of biodiversity is still not reflected in broader policies and incentive structures.

Most Parties identify a lack of financial, human and technical resources as limiting their implementation of the Convention. Technology transfer under the Convention has been very limited. Insufficient

[25] Following adoption of the text, it was agreed that the name "Aichi Target" would be used.

[26] This sentence will be reviewed in the light of the decision on the international regime at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

[27] This section of the Strategic Plan sets out the context for the new Strategic Plan, including issues related to the status, trends and scenarios for biodiversity and the consequences for human well-being, experience with implementing the Convention, and present challenges and opportunities.

scientific information for policy and decision making is a further obstacle for the implementation of the Convention. However, scientific uncertainty should not be used as an excuse for inaction.

The 2010 biodiversity target has not been achieved, at least not at the global level. The diversity of genes, species and ecosystems continues to decline, as the pressures on biodiversity remain constant or increase in intensity mainly as a result of human actions.

Scientific consensus projects a continuing loss of habitats and high rates of extinctions throughout this century if current trends persist, with the risk of drastic consequences to human societies as several thresholds or "tipping points" are crossed. Unless urgent action is taken to reverse current trends, a wide range of services derived from ecosystems, underpinned by biodiversity, could rapidly be lost. While the harshest impacts will fall on the poor, thereby undermining efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, no-one will be immune from the impacts of the loss of biodiversity.

On the other hand, scenario analysis reveals a wide range of options for addressing the crisis. Determined action to value and protect biodiversity diversity will benefit people in many ways, including through better health, greater food security and less poverty. It will also help to slow climate change by enabling ecosystems to store and absorb more carbon; and it will help people adapt to climate change by adding resilience to ecosystems and making them less vulnerable. Better protection of biodiversity is therefore a prudent and cost-effective investment in risk reduction for the global community.

Achieving this positive outcome requires actions at multiple entry points, which are reflected in the goals of this Strategic Plan. These include:

(a) *Initiating action to address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss*, including production and consumption patterns, by ensuring that biodiversity concerns are mainstreamed throughout government and society, through communication, education and awareness, appropriate incentive measures, and institutional change;

(b) *Taking action now to decrease the direct pressures on biodiversity*. Engagement of the agricultural, forest, fisheries, tourism, energy and other sectors will be essential to success. Where trade-offs between biodiversity protection and other social objectives exist, they can often be minimized by using approaches such as spatial planning and efficiency measures. Where multiple pressures are threatening vital ecosystems and their services, urgent action is needed to decrease those pressures most amenable to short-term relief, such as over-exploitation or pollution, so as to prevent more intractable pressures, in particular climate change, from pushing the system "over the edge" to a degraded state;

(c) *Continuing direct action to safeguard and, where necessary, restore biodiversity and ecosystem services*. While longer-term actions to reduce the underlying causes of biodiversity are taking effect, immediate action can help conserve biodiversity, including in critical ecosystems, by means of protected areas, habitat restoration, species-recovery programmes and other targeted conservation interventions;

(d) *Efforts to ensure the continued provision of ecosystem services and to ensure access to these services, especially for the poor who most directly depend on them*. Maintenance and restoration of ecosystems generally provide cost-effective ways to address climate change. Therefore, although climate change is an additional major threat to biodiversity, addressing this threat opens up a number of opportunities for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use;

(e) *Enhanced support mechanisms for: capacity-building; the generation, use and sharing of knowledge; and access to the necessary financial and other resources*. National planning processes need to become more effective in mainstreaming biodiversity and in highlighting its relevance for social and economic agendas. Convention bodies need to become more effective in reviewing implementation and providing support and guidance to Parties.

II. VISION

The vision of this Strategic Plan is a world of "***Living in harmony with nature"*** where ***"By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people."***

III. THE MISSION OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN

Take effective and urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity in order to ensure that by 2020 ecosystems are resilient and continue to provide essential services, thereby securing the planet's variety of life, and contributing to human well-being, and poverty eradication;
To ensure this, pressures on biodiversity are reduced, ecosystems are restored, biological resources are sustainably used and benefits arising out of utilization of genetic resources are shared in a fair and equitable manner; adequate financial resources are provided, capacities are enhanced, biodiversity issues and values mainstreamed, appropriate policies are effectively implemented, and decision-making is based on sound science and the precautionary approach.

IV. STRATEGIC GOALS AND THE 2020 HEADLINE TARGETS

The Strategic Plan includes 20 headline targets for 2020, organized under five strategic goals. The goals and targets comprise both: (i) aspirations for achievement at the global level; and (ii) a flexible framework for the establishment of national or regional targets. Parties are invited to set their own targets within this flexible framework, taking into account national needs and priorities, while also bearing in mind national contributions to the achievement of the global targets. Not all countries necessarily need to develop a national target for each and every global target. For some countries, the global threshold set through certain targets may already have been achieved. Others targets may not be relevant in the country context.

Strategic goal A. Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society

***Target 1*:** By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.

***Target 2*:** By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.

***Target 3*:** By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio-economic conditions.

***Target 4*:** By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.

Strategic goal B. Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use

***Target 5*:** By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.

***Target 6*:** By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant

adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.

Target 7**:** By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.

Target 8**:** By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.

Target 9**:** By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.

Target 10**:** By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.

Strategic goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

Target 11**:** By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscape and seascapes.

Target 12**:** By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.

Target 13**:** By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.

Strategic goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Target 14**:** By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.

Target 15**:** By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.

Target 16**:** By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.

Strategic goal E. Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building

Target 17**:** By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.

***Target 18*:** By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels

***Target 19*:** By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred,[28] and applied.

***Target 20*:** By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan 2011-2020 from all sources and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resources needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.

V. IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING, REVIEW AND EVALUATION

Means for implementation. The Strategic Plan will be implemented primarily through activities at the national or subnational level, with supporting action at the regional and global levels. The means of implementation for this Strategic Plan will include provision of financial resources in accordance with respective obligations under the Convention taking into account Article 20 of the Convention. The Strategic Plan provides a flexible framework for the establishment of national and regional targets. national biodiversity strategies and action plans are key instruments for translating the Strategic Plan to national circumstances, including through the national targets, and for integrating biodiversity across all sectors of government and society. The participation of all relevant stakeholders should be promoted and facilitated at all levels of implementation. Initiatives and activities of indigenous and local communities, contributing the implementation of the Strategic Plan at the local level should be supported and encouraged. The means for implementation may vary from country to country, according to national needs and circumstances. Nonetheless, countries should learn from each other when determining appropriate means for implementation. It is in this spirit that examples of the possible means for implementation are provided in the note by the Executive Secretary on the revised and updated Strategic Plan: technical rationale and suggestion for milestones and indicators.[29] It is envisaged that implementation will be further supported by the international regime on access and benefit sharing which will facilitate the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources.[30]

The programmes of work. The thematic programmes of work of the Convention include: biodiversity of inland waters, marine and coastal biodiversity, agricultural biodiversity, forest biodiversity, biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands, mountain biodiversity, and island biodiversity. Together with the various cross-cutting issues,[31] they provide detailed guidance, on implementation of the Strategic Plan, and could also contribute to development and poverty reduction. They are key tools to be considered in the updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

Broadening political support for this Strategic Plan and the objectives of the Convention is necessary, for example, by working to ensure that Heads of State and Government and the parliamentarians of all Parties understand the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services. Parties to the Convention should be

[28] A reference to Article 16 of the Convention will be added to the technical rationale.

[29] This annex is derived from UNEP/CBD/COP/10/9.

[30] This sentence will be reviewed in the light of the decision at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties on the international regime on access and benefit-sharing.

[31] A full list of programmes and initiatives is available at: http://www.cbd.int/programmes/

encouraged to establish national biodiversity targets that support the achievement of the Strategic Plan and its global targets and outline the measures and activities that will achieve this, such as the development of comprehensive national accounting, as appropriate, that integrates the values of biodiversity and ecosystem services into government decision-making with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities and other stakeholders.

Partnerships at all levels are required for effective implementation of the Strategic Plan, to leverage actions at the scale necessary, to garner the ownership necessary to ensure mainstreaming of biodiversity across sectors of government, society and the economy and to find synergies with national implementation of multilateral environmental agreements. Partnerships with the programmes, funds and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, as well as other conventions and multilateral and bilateral agencies, foundations, women, indigenous and local communities, and non-governmental organizations, will be essential to support implementation of the Strategic Plan at the national level. At the international level, this requires partnerships between the Convention and other conventions, international organizations and processes, civil society and the private sector. In particular, efforts will be needed to:

(a) Ensure that the Convention, through its new Strategic Plan, contributes to sustainable development and the elimination of poverty, and the other Millennium Development Goals;

(b) Ensure cooperation to achieve implementation of the Plan in different sectors;

(c) Promote biodiversity-friendly practice by business; and

(d) Promote synergy and coherence in the implementation of the multilateral environmental agreements.[32]

Reporting by Parties. Parties will inform the Conference of the Parties of the national targets or commitments and policy instruments they adopt to implement the Strategic Plan, as well as any milestones towards these targets, and report on progress towards these targets and milestones, including through their fifth and sixth national reports. Suggested milestones, as well as suggested indicators, are are to be developed in accordance with the processes laid out in paragraphs 3(b) and 3(e) and 14 (g) above, and decision X/xx .[33] Parliamentarians by responding to the needs and expectations of citizens on a regular basis should play a role in reviewing the implementation of the Convention at the national and subnational levels, as appropriate, to help governments produce a more comprehensive review.

Review by the Conference of the Parties. The Conference of the Parties, with the support of other Convention bodies, in particular the Working Group on Review of Implementation, will keep under review implementation of this Strategic Plan, and support effective implementation by Parties ensuring that new guidance is informed by the experience of Parties in implementing the Convention, in line with the principle of adaptive management through active learning. The Conference of the Parties will review the progress towards, the global targets as set out in the Strategic Plan and make recommendations to overcome any obstacles encountered in meeting those targets, including revising the annex of decision X/--[34] and measures contained therein, and, as appropriate, to strengthen the mechanisms to support implementation, monitoring and review. To facilitate this work, SBSTTA should develop a common set of biodiversity metrics to be used to assess the status of biodiversity and its values.

[32] The TEMETEA modules for the coherence implementation of multilateral environmental agreements and related instruments may be a useful tool to support this.

[33] Examination of the outcome-oriented goals and targets (and associated indicators and consideration of their possible adjustmment for the period beyond 2010 (UNEP/CBD/COP/10/WG.2/CRP.15).

[34] This annex is derived from UNEP/CBD/COP/10/9.

VI. SUPPORT MECHANISMS

Capacity-building for effective national action: Many Parties, especially the developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and countries with economies in transition, and the most environmentally vulnerable countries, may require support for the development of national targets and their integration into national biodiversity strategies and action plans, revised and updated in line with this Strategic Plan and guidance from the Conference of the Parties (decision IX/8). Global and regional capacity-building programmes could provide technical support and facilitate peer-to-peer exchange, complementing national activities supported by the financial mechanism in line with the four-year framework of programme priorities related to utilization of GEF resources for biodiversity for the period from 2010 to 2014 (decision IX/31). Capacity-building on gender mainstreaming, in accordance with the Convention's gender plan of action and for indigenous and local communities concerning the implementation at the national and subnational levels should be supported.

The Strategic Plan will be implemented through the programmes of work of the Convention on Biological Diversity, implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and other national, regional and international activities.

Clearing-house mechanism and technology transfer: Collectively those involved in implementing the Convention have a wealth of experience and have developed many useful good practice cases, tools and guidance. There is additional useful information beyond this community. A biodiversity knowledge network will be developed including a database and network of practitioners, to bring together this knowledge and experience and to make it available through the clearing-house mechanism to facilitate and support enhanced implementation of the Convention.[35] National clearing-house mechanism nodes comprising networks of experts with effective websites should be developed and sustained so that in each Party, all have access to the information, expertise and experience required to implement the Convention. National clearing house mechanism nodes should also be linked to the central clearing-house mechanism managed by the Convention Secretariat, and information exchange between these should be facilitated.

Financial resources: The resource mobilization strategy including the proposed concrete initiatives, targets/indicators to be developed, and processes for developing innovative mechanisms, provides a roadmap for achieving the effective implementation of Article 20, paragraphs 2 and 4, of the Convention, in order to provide adequate, predictable and timely new and additional financial resources, in support of the implementation of this Strategic Plan.[36]

Partnerships and initiatives to enhance cooperation. Cooperation will be enhanced with the programmes, funds and specialized agencies of the United Nations system as well as conventions and other multilateral and bilateral agencies, foundations and non-governmental organizations[37] and indigenous and local communities, to support implementation of the Strategic Plan at the national level. Cooperation will also be enhanced with relevant regional bodies to promote regional biodiversity strategies and the integration of biodiversity into broader initiatives. Initiatives of the Convention such as South-South Cooperation,[38] promoting engagement of subnational governments, cities and local authorities,[39] and business and biodiversity[40] and promoting the engagement of parliamentarians,

[35] The prospective Biodiversity Technology Initiative is relevant (UNEP/CBD/COP/10/L.3).

[36] See also UNEP/CBD/WGRI/3/7 and 8.

[37] Including UNEP, UNDP, the World Bank, FAO, IUCN, etc.

[38] In line with decision IX/25 of the Conference of the Parties, a multi-year plan of action for South-South cooperation on biodiversity for development for the period 2011-2020 is being developed, with a view to its adoption by the G-77 and presentation to the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

[39] In line with decision IX/28, a plan of action on cities and biodiversity is being developed, as well as an urban biodiversity index, for consideration at the Nagoya Summit on Cities and Biodiversity (25-26 October 2010) and the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

[40] In line with decisions VIII/17 and IX/26.

including through inter-parliamentary dialogues will contribute to the implementation of the Strategic Plan.

Support mechanisms for research, monitoring and assessment. The following are key elements to ensure effective implementation of the Strategic Plan:

(a) Global monitoring of biodiversity: work is needed to monitor the status and trends of biodiversity, maintain and share data, and develop and use indicators and agreed measures of biodiversity and ecosystem change;[41]

(b) Regular assessment of the state of biodiversity and ecosystem services, future scenarios and effectiveness of responses: this could be provided through an enhanced role for the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice as well as the proposed intergovernmental platform on biodiversity and ecosystem services;

(c) Ongoing research on biodiversity and ecosystem function and services and their relationship to human well-being;[42]

(d) The contributions of knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity to all the above;

(e) Capacity building and timely, adequate, predictable and sustainable financial and technical resources.

[41] The GEO-Biodiversity Observation Network, with further development and adequate resourcing, could facilitate this, together with Global Biodiversity Information Facility and the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership.

[42] This is facilitated by, *inter alia,* DIVERSITAS, the Programme on Ecosystem Change and Society and other global change research programmes of the International Council for Science (ICSU).

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LANT'S
AND
IMALS

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