



Regional Inception Workshop for Oceania

Workshop Report

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

ABS	- Access and Benefit-sharing
ACP	- Africa, the Caribbean and Pacific countries
BIOPAMA	- Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management
BIP	- Biodiversity Indicators Partnership
CB	- Capacity Building
CBD	- Convention on Biological Diversity
CBNRM	- Community-based Natural Resource Management
CC	- Creative Commons Licences
CITES	- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
COP	- Conference of the Parties
CROP	- Council of the Regional Organizations in the Pacific
DOPA	- Digital Observatory for Protected Areas
ESRI	- Environmental Systems Research Institute
FAO	- Food Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FLMMA	- Fiji Locally Managed Marine Area Network
GBIF	- Global Biodiversity Facility
IBA	- Important Bird Areas
IBEX	- BirdLife Database for commercial EIA enquiries
IIED	- International Institute for Environment and Development
IUCN	- International Union for Conservation of Nature
JRC	- Joint Research Centre of the European Commission
LMA	- Locally Managed Area
LMMA	- Locally Managed Marine Area
MDG	- Millennium Development Goals
MEA	- Multilateral Environmental Agreements
NBSAP	- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NGO	- Non-governmental Organization
PA	- Protected Area
PES	- Payment for Ecosystem Services
PIFS	- Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
PoWPA	- Programme of Work on Protected Areas
RRIS	- Regional Reference Information System

RSPB	-	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
SPREP	-	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
SPC	-	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
SPC - SOPAC	-	Secretariat of the Pacific Community – Applied Geoscience and Technology Division
TEEB	-	The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity
TRAFFIC	-	The Wildlife Trade Monitoring Network
UNESCO	-	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
USP	-	University of the South Pacific
WCPA	-	World Commission on Protected Areas
WDPA	-	World Database on Protected Areas
WCS	-	Wildlife Conservation Society
WHC	-	World Heritage Convention
WWF	-	World Wildlife Fund

1. Executive summary

Oceania hosts a huge share of the planet's biodiversity. Armed with this knowledge, most Pacific Island countries adopted the 'Aichi' Biodiversity Targets in 2010 for conserving biodiversity and establishing and managing land and marine protected areas, under the Convention on Biological Diversity. The agreed percentage target of national territory to be protected within terrestrial areas by 2020 is 17% and for marine areas it is 10%. However, in spite of general high level support for better planning and management of protected areas and numerous energetic conservation initiatives, many signatory countries are grappling with fundamental challenges that seriously limit their ability to meet these targets. Sadly, the trend is often biodiversity decline rather than gain.

BIOPAMA (Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management) is a relatively new project in the Oceania region that will support countries in meeting their targets for biodiversity conservation and expanded and better managed networks of protected areas. A fundamental regional goal is that communities are better able to sustain local livelihoods that are economically and culturally dependent on healthy, resilient, biodiverse, natural resources.

There are four pressing reasons why biodiversity conservation and protected area planning and management are not being achieved with high success in the Pacific, or in other regions with similar characteristics such as the Caribbean and Africa. These are:

- lack of, and access to, necessary data and information
- limited human and institutional capacity
- uncoordinated systems and approaches
- actions don't directly address fundamental problems

In February 2013, the BIOPAMA regional inception workshop held in Lami, Fiji explored these issues and considered a range of responses that BIOPAMA could pursue. The global and regional context for the program was also explained and the workshop enabled participants to gain an understanding of the rationale behind BIOPAMA and its key task deliverables.

As a program conceived and designed at the global level, it is essential that regional governments, partners, institutions and stakeholders are engaged to contribute their local expertise in order to regionalise and direct delivery for maximum effect. These groups are well placed to suggest opportunities, help set outcomes and priorities, design activities, contribute resources, and in the longer term to review and comment on ways the program can be adjusted and improved to sustain its value to the region.

Participants acknowledged the role of BIOPAMA in contributing to improving information and building capacity for better biodiversity and protected area management and confirmed their support in developing working partnerships to further these goals.

In summary, the over-arching intentions for the program are:

- Develop a regional 'observatory' (centre) with the following functions:
 - a resource hub/portal for the capture, housing, exchange and use of data, information, analysis, knowledge, expertise, planning and decision making tools and best practice advice

- a platform for capacity building initiatives
- a locus point to facilitate reporting, cooperative relationships, technical dialogue, networking, and program communications
- a promotional forum for regional and national ideas, news, initiative and expertise
- Provide political institutions, national government agencies, regional networks and other organisations, with access to the best available and relevant scientific, technical, policy and legislative information to:
 - enhance their understanding of values, issues and solutions relating to biodiversity conservation and the governance and management of protected areas
 - promote better coordination, improved management systems and institutional approaches, and more effective decisions
 - strengthen program 'buy-in' and ongoing support
- In conjunction with national and regional institutions, develop tailored capacity building programs, including training, for decision makers, managers, custodians and other groups who have an influence in, or responsibility for, the establishment and management of protected areas
- Engage, support and add value to regional and national biodiversity conservation and protected area management projects and institutions and in particular, the national Programs of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPAs) required of signatory parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity

Input at the workshop provided valuable project direction and established a preliminary agenda on ways that BIOPAMA Pacific could respond to information and capacity challenges. Participants recognised that the workshop was a useful first step in discussions and established a base platform for more comprehensive work. Key 'high-order' conclusions from the workshop included:

- select and focus on a limited number of pilot topics, thematic issues, case studies and products in the early stages of the program - using workshop background documents and participant input as the initial reference points
- work alongside solid existing regional initiatives - find synergies, complement, add value, reinforce, build on existing successes
- identify the best points of effort for funds and resources available and that are likely to have the best effect in the Pacific regional context
- partnerships and specific working groups must be established for information improvement and capacity building activities in order to optimize experience, knowledge and resources, to improve collaboration and to guide program delivery
- work closely with the EC-JRC to specify and refine regional user needs
- establish a biodiversity and protected area information directory and 'clearing-house'
- create 'base layer' mapping and datasets that are consistent across the region and that enable information to be viewed, analysed and compared in a user friendly format at national resolution scale, and that are accessible from one location
- improve biodiversity conservation and protected area awareness within leadership, build professionalism in institutions, and strengthen community based conservation capacity
- be strategic, but also adaptable to capitalize on emerging opportunities

see the Annexes to report for the full record of workshop input

2. BIOPAMA – Components and Objectives

The workshop was opened with introductory remarks by Annick Villarosa, Representative of the Regional European Delegation, Stuart Chape, Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), Stephen Peedell, Joint Research Centre of the European Commission and Taholo Kami, Director of IUCN's Oceania Regional Office. The introductory session provided participants with a broad overview of the BIOPAMA project, highlighting the general BIOPAMA structure and objectives, as well as the integrated ABS component and the role of the Digital Observatory on Protected Areas (DOPA) in regard to the planned regional reference information systems (RRIS).

Presentation: The Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management Programme	Jordi Surkin (IUCN-GPAP)
Presentation: The ABS Initiative	Andreas Drews (GIZ)
Presentation: The DOPA	Stephen Peedell (JRC)

2.1 Introduction to BIOPAMA

BIOPAMA aims to improve access to and availability of information on biodiversity and socio-economic issues in order to improve decisions for protected area management. The programme intends to improve long-term conservation of biodiversity in the ACP regions and to reduce the poverty of communities living in the vicinity of protected areas. It hopes to enhance existing institutions and networks, based on the best available science and knowledge, to build capacity in order to strengthen national policy and to strengthen biodiversity conservation, protected area management and access and benefit-sharing.

The implementing partners acknowledge that ACP countries host a significant proportion of the planets biodiversity and BIOPAMA recognizes well-managed protected areas as a key tool for in-situ conservation, for maintaining ecosystem services, and for facilitating adaptation to climate change. ACP countries are facing a number of challenges in regard to biodiversity conservation and biodiversity loss in ACP countries continues in spite of increasing national efforts to establish effective protected area networks.

The BIOPAMA programme consists of two major components: a protected area (PA) component and an access and benefit-sharing component (ABS-Initiative coordinated by GIZ). The protected area component includes two main result areas, firstly improving the protected area planning and management by using the best available scientific and policy information (EC-JRC) and secondly assisting in the establishment of regional centres (also termed 'observatories') for protected areas and biodiversity and related capacity building programs.

Capacity building efforts will be guided by general principles but tailored to the specific demands of each region and implemented at different levels. Key principles of implementation include close inter-institutional coordination, synergies with other projects

and initiatives, increased understanding and recognition of the values of protected areas, as well as synergies at national and local levels. Direct beneficiaries will include regional and national institutions that administer protected area planning and management as well as protected area managers, practitioners and custodians involved in the management of locally managed terrestrial and marine areas. Indirect beneficiaries may include training centres as well as national and regional schools, colleges and universities providing training and education to protected area managers.

The expected outcomes include better policy and decision-making as well as improved technical and institutional approaches and enhanced regional cooperation by building political support and greater coherence in regard to the implementation and negotiation aspects of multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs). BIOPAMA hopes to strengthen regional networks of experts and enhance networking to reduce external dependency. The regional 'observatories' are intended to become information centres that could comprise dedicated structures hosted in existing institutions, aiming to facilitate data access and to develop relevant knowledge products. BIOPAMA aims to assist in the effective implementation of regional capacity building programs and anticipates that regional experts will become members in existing international expert networks, for example, within the six IUCN commissions.

2.2 The ABS Initiative and its Role under BIOPAMA

Article one of the Convention on Biological Diversity states its main objectives, namely the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilisation of genetic resources. In its third objective, the convention underlines the need for appropriate access to genetic resources, appropriate transfer of technology and know-how, as well as appropriate funding through up-front payments, milestone payments and license fees or royalties. From the €20 million that were provided under the 10th European Development Fund for BIOPAMA implementation from 2012 to 2015, about €5 million are foreseen as core contribution to the ABS capacity development initiative. The ABS component of BIOPAMA aims to improve the capacity of stakeholders to participate in the development and improvement of ABS conditions at national level. The ABS capacity development initiative predates the BIOPAMA programme and has been broadening after the launch of the Dutch-German ABS capacity development initiative for Africa that was launched at CBD COP 8 in Curitiba. The initiative has to date been supported by a growing number of donors, including the German Federal Ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development, the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Danish Ministry of the Environment, the International Organisation of Francophone Countries, the Institute for the Conservation of the Environment in Francophone Countries (IEPF), and the European Union. The partners of the ABS capacity development initiative include the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the GEF small grants program, the International Union for Conservation of Nature, the Fridtjof Nansen Institute, Natural Justice, the Centre for International Sustainable Development Law (CISDL) and the Joint Research Centre (JRC) of the European Commission.

The governance of the ABS initiative is hosted by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development and implemented through three regional steering committees, including donors, partners and stakeholder representatives. The steering committees agree on yearly work plans and budgets prepared by the secretariat, appoint stakeholder representatives and endorse the financial and narrative yearly report of the secretariat. GIZ has been commissioned by the German Federal Ministry for Economic

Cooperation and Development to host the secretariat of the ABS initiative. The secretariat is responsible for the implementation of the yearly work plans and prepares meetings of the steering committees.

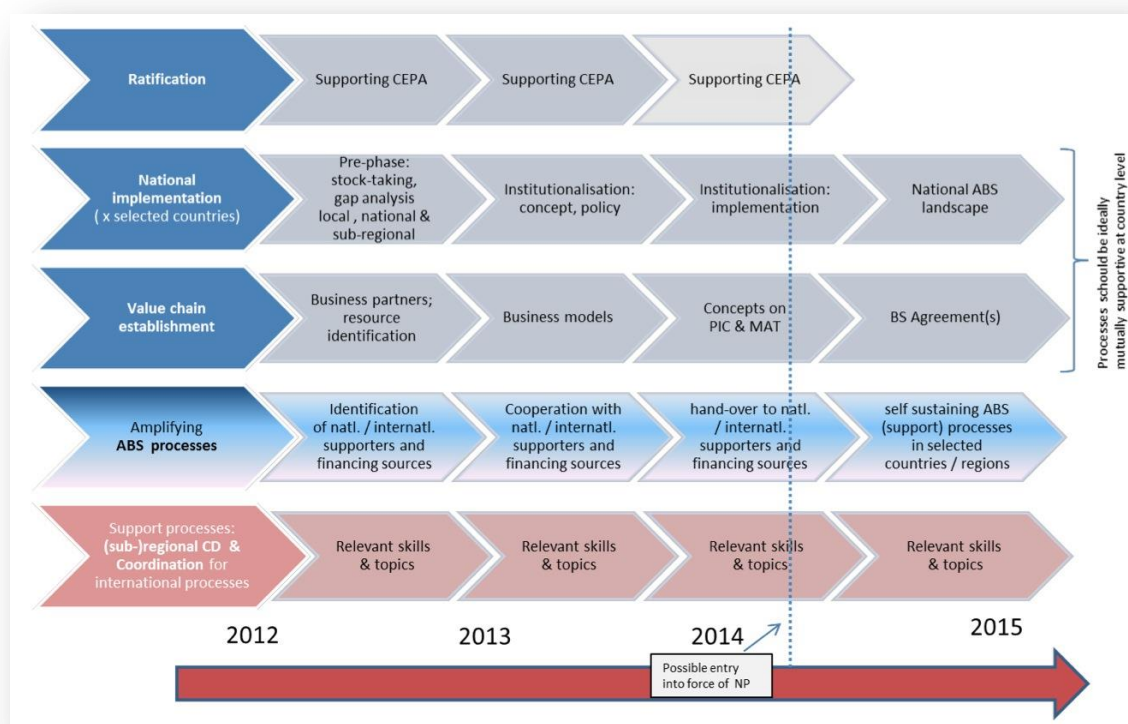


Fig 2.2 Core processes for ABS Capacity Development 2012 – 2015

A designated ABS session in the workshop focused especially on the linkages between ABS and protected areas and provided selected case studies, as well as opportunities for corporation. Detailed background information on the ABS initiative can be found at www.abs-initiative.info.

2.3 The Digital Observatory for Protected Areas and its Role in Regard to Regional Reference Information Systems

The Digital Observatory of Protected Areas or DOPA is a set of web-based critical biodiversity infrastructures to assess, monitor, and forecast biodiversity trends at the global scale.

DOPA has been developed by the JRC in collaboration with other international organizations such as Birdlife International, GBIF, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) and UNEP's World Conservation and Monitoring Centre (Dubois et al. 2010). DOPA is conceived as a set of distributed databases combined with open, interoperable web services to provide a large variety of end-users including park managers, decision-makers and researchers with means to assess, monitor and forecast the state and pressure of protected areas at the global scale allowing for prioritization according to biodiversity values and threats. Seven elements are supporting DOPA, including species analysis, global ecosystem services, habitat modelling, terrestrial ecosystem monitoring, land cover change and threats, marine ecosystem monitoring as well as governance and management.

The development of DOPA builds on the experience made during the development of the African protected areas assessment tool (APAAT). It provides information on 741 protected areas across 50 countries and information on 280 mammal, 381 bird and 930 amphibian species, as well as a wide range of climatic, environmental and socio-economic information. The protected area assessment tool produces biodiversity indicators, an index for habitat irreplaceability and indicators for anthropogenic pressure. During the tool development process it became apparent that it was difficult for third parties to adapt data and models easily in order to address a range of different needs. The tool was characterised by high maintenance costs and users underlined the need to go beyond the boundaries of protected areas to address habitat fragmentation and the need to maintain connectivity across larger geographic areas.

DOPA allows sharing of data and models (which means improved automation & reusability) through distributed responsibilities and maintenance, easy customization of tools for different end-users and hence increased potential for multidisciplinary analyses. The strength of DOPA can be summarized as follows:

- DOPA is free: the analytical tools and web based services developed at the JRC are open source
- DOPA can be used outside of PAs (simulation of new parks)
- DOPA is scalable (can be adapted to local / regional needs)
- DOPA builds on partnerships (improved services and indicators)
- DOPA represents a much needed global reference information system for biodiversity



Fig 2.3 DOPA components

Conversely, a pronounced weakness of DOPA is its strong internet dependence, especially given the continued constraints imposed by limited internet connectivity in some parts of the Oceania region. In addition, data-sharing issues need to be discussed and well defined.

BIOPAMA anticipates the establishment of Regional Reference Information Systems (RRIS) in the ACP regions. DOPA – conceived as a global system - will provide fundamental services to support the RRIS, and takes regional technical and thematic specificities into account as well as the need for additional tools, methods and data to address these specificities. The aim of the RRIS is to support the provision and exchange of information for decision-making for biodiversity and protected area management. The RRIS will provide a platform and tools for accessing data, performing analysis, generating reports and monitoring indicators. The RRIS will be based around the framework, technology and services developed within the DOPA.

Detailed background information on DOPA can be found at <http://dopa.jrc.ec.europ.eu/>

3. Regional PA and Biodiversity Conservation Context in the Oceania Region and Related Global Instruments and Initiatives

Presentation: SPREP's Vision and Regional Action on Protected Areas in Oceania	Bruce Jefferies (SPREP)
Presentation: The WCPA-SSC Joint Task Force on Biodiversity and Protected Areas and BIOPAMA	Sarah Whitmee (WCPA-SSC-ZSL)
Presentation: The IUCN/UNEP World Database on Protected Areas	Colleen Corrigan (UNEP-WCMC)
Presentation: WCPA Management Effectiveness and Capacity Development programs	Marc Hockings (WCPA)

3.1 SPREP's Vision and Regional Action on Protected Areas in Oceania

The Secretariat for the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) recognises the 'Action Strategy for Nature Conservation and Protected Areas in the Pacific Island Region' as an important cornerstone for all protected area management focused interventions. The principles and code of conduct outlined in the action strategy provide a unique approach that has the support of all members of the associated 'Pacific Islands Round Table for Nature Conservation and Protected Areas'.

SPREP's vision and strategic priorities are outlined in the 'Secretariat for the Pacific Regional Environment Programme Strategic Plan 2011 – 2015'. In line with the vision of *'the Pacific environment sustaining our livelihoods and natural heritage in harmony with our cultures'* SPREP is working in partnership with other agencies under the Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific (CROP) and national governments on regional initiatives. This

approach underlines the importance of effective environmental monitoring and reporting as baselines for decision-making and to achieve global and regional biodiversity targets.

On the national level SPREP supports mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem management into all aspects of policy implementation. The secretariat supports the implementation of the CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAP) and Programs of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA) processes in order to achieve national targets. SPREP's Biodiversity and Ecosystem Management Division works with SPREP members to achieve the strategic plan goals and targets, particularly in regard to the management and conservation of island, coastal, and marine ecosystems and the regions unique biodiversity, the management and conservation of threatened and migratory species, as well as the management of invasive species. This also works closely internally with other SPREP divisions. The 'one SPREP' philosophy has gained significant traction based on examples such as the ecosystem based adaptation program being jointly implemented by SPREP's climate change division and the biodiversity and ecosystems management division. The integrated approach ensures that the cross-cutting areas of capacity building, communication, governance and monitoring are strategically utilised to ensure the overall effectiveness of SPREP as an organisation.

SPREP recognises the PoWPAs as a strategic vehicle to advance contemporary protected area management in the Pacific region, taking into account that countries are characterized by large ocean areas compared with much smaller and fragile terrestrial ecosystems. Often under customary land tenure, this circumstance provides more limited options for large scale terrestrial protected areas and networks. As the sub-regional coordinator for PoWPA implementation, SPREP emphasises the importance of the six key elements of success in implementing the PoWPA, namely cooperation, coordination, capacity, communication, commitment and capital. The CBD Secretariat and SPREP have agreed to cooperate in order to sustain, continue and, where possible, expand efforts to implement the PoWPA by providing support to Pacific Island Countries (PICs). SPREP provides logistical support to the CBD Secretariat in preparing relevant workshops, facilitates targeted capacity building and technical training on key thematic areas and maintains communication on PoWPA action plans or funding proposals. SPREP also undertakes to support efforts to implement other international conventions and Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), including the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and the UNESCO World Heritage Convention.

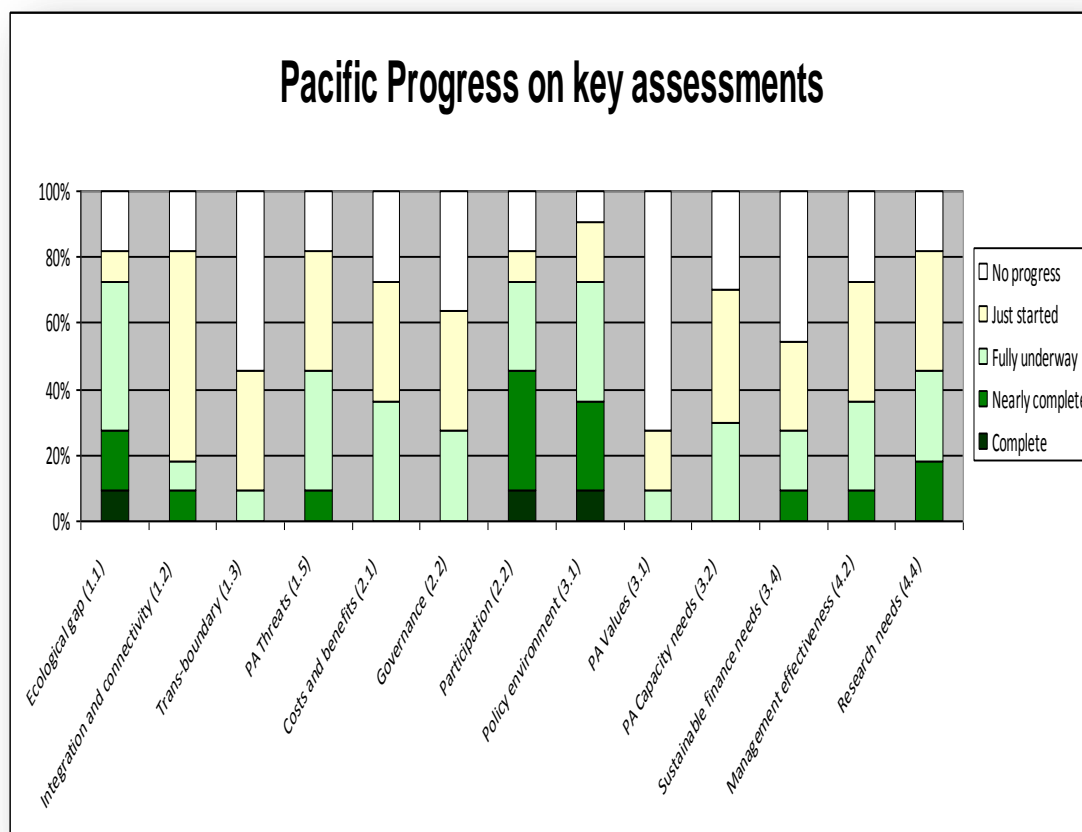


Fig 3.1 Pacific Progress on CBD Key Assessments

3.2 The WCPA-SSC Joint Task Force on Biodiversity and Protected Areas and BIOPAMA

The WCPA-SSC joint task force on biodiversity and protected areas has analysed rates of increase in the extent of global terrestrial and marine protected areas. Although the total area of protected areas increased from 2,500,000 km² in 1970 to nearly 25,000,000 km² in total in 2011, biodiversity is still declining globally. The task force investigated this disconnect between protected area growth and levels of biodiversity loss. Involved experts assumed that either protected areas might not be in the right places, or existing protected areas might not be effective, or finally the coverage of protected areas might be inadequate to conserve the planet's representative biodiversity.

As part of a global study the task force defined two related queries. Firstly, 'how well do protected areas conserve biodiversity and what other factors are responsible for protected area success or failure', and secondly 'what should be the global standards for the identification of sites of biodiversity conservation significance or key biodiversity areas'? In regard to query one, a subsequent key question was what to use as a proxy indicator for determining protected area effectiveness.

A recent study comparing the change of natural vegetation since the establishment of certain parks showed that 80% of these parks retained or increased natural vegetation while

a much smaller amount of parks lost natural vegetation in the same time period. Similarly studies comparing the effect of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) on coral cover in the Caribbean, Indian Ocean and Pacific showed higher consistent coral cover in MPAs compared to non-protected control sites. In other case studies, population abundance time series were used as measures of protected area effectiveness. The decline of loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta*) in the vicinity of Wreck Island, Australia, and the decreasing number of wandering albatrosses (*Diomedea exulans*) in the case of Bird Island near South Georgia in the South Atlantic Ocean are two examples. The Living Planet Report from 2012 showed a decrease in population index values in about two thirds and an increase in one third of all documented cases. A study on large mammal population declines in African protected areas showed a general decrease of large mammal populations in Africa, with a significant decrease in Eastern and Western Africa and slight increase in the population index in regard to South Africa.

The WCPA-SSC joint task force identified a number of potential drivers of protected area outcomes in five key areas: management, design characteristics, social and political context, land use context, and ecological context. Among the sub-factors associated with these five key areas nine factors initially appeared to allow the best predictions on protected area effectiveness. These include the size of the protected area, the respective IUCN protected area category, the GDP of the country, the human development index of the country, the corruption index, the size of the affected species specifically big versus small wild life, the external land use around the protected area, the proximity of human populations, and management effectiveness.

To date, the joint task force has reviewed 1620 population time series in relation to 378 protected areas and 496 species. In this context more than 50 explanatory variables were identified. Preliminary results indicate that socio-economic variables such as GDP, human development index, corruption index as well as larger body size of species and perhaps a bias towards stewardship or measurement of large mammals seem to be significant variables. Park size, IUCN protected area category as well as external factors such as roads, people and urbanization on the other hand seem to be less significant variables. At this stage in the process, the joint task has formed a number of conclusions. Understanding protected area outcomes proves to be highly complex and population data sets are hard to get. Unsurprisingly many lines of evidence support the notion that protected areas do work when they are well-managed and well-designed, while classic notions that size and fragmentation are important are not well tested by existing data. In relation to the BIOPAMA programme this study underlines the need to help park managers understand the state of their ecosystem and the effectiveness of management interventions. While a range of ecological and functional measures are required to inform management on a range of ecological scales, population abundance measures are proving to be most valuable. Ultimately protected area success appears to be highly contextual at every given protected area.

Currently the joint task force continues data analysis and searches for additional data. Members of the task force are planning to set up a global datacentre in partnership with the Living Planet index. It is expected that the BIOPAMA Project will be able to make a strong contribution to a global coastal marine model through a related Caribbean and Pacific analysis.

Additional information is available at the Task Force website:
www.iucn.org/biodiversity_and_protected_areas_taskforce/

3.3 The IUCN/UNEP World Database on Protected Areas

The UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC) is based in Cambridge, UK, and is often referred to as UNEP's specialist biodiversity assessment arm, because it provides a range of biodiversity related services to UNEP, as well as to multilateral environmental agreements and to their constituent party states. The world database on protected areas (WDPA) is maintained on behalf of UNEP and IUCN at the WCMC within the protected areas program. In total WCMC houses 9 programmes and over 90 scientific and technical staff. The centre aims to provide authoritative information on biodiversity and ecosystem services in a manner that is useful to decision-makers.

The world database of protected areas is a baseline data set with more than 50 years of history. Being initially a UN book publication, it became a database in 1980, and in 1981 contained about 40,000 protected areas records covering more than 7,000,000 km². By 2012 the number increased five times to 200,000 protected areas covering about 12% of the globe. A record year was achieved in 2011 for the world database on protected areas. UNEP-WCMC added 40,000 new records to the database, 35,000 sites were updated, 5000 sites were removed and several significant data sets were added. Through the establishment of the 'Protected Planet' web site (www.protectedplanet.net) the WDPA became interactive and searchable.

The WDPA provides GIS mapping and analyses through tight integration with other data sets, including the IUCN Red List, the global biodiversity information facility (GBIF), the WWF eco-regions, socioeconomic data, population data and management data. The analysis component includes gap analysis, coverage analysis, specific assessments, as well as fire and resource management. The WDPA has a wide range of uses, in particular for CBD and UN reporting purposes, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the global biodiversity outlook and the global environment outlook reports. Private-sector stakeholders are using the WDPA as a preliminary way to identify areas of biodiversity importance in areas of potential interest for land uses such as mineral extraction, to minimize conflicts of interest.

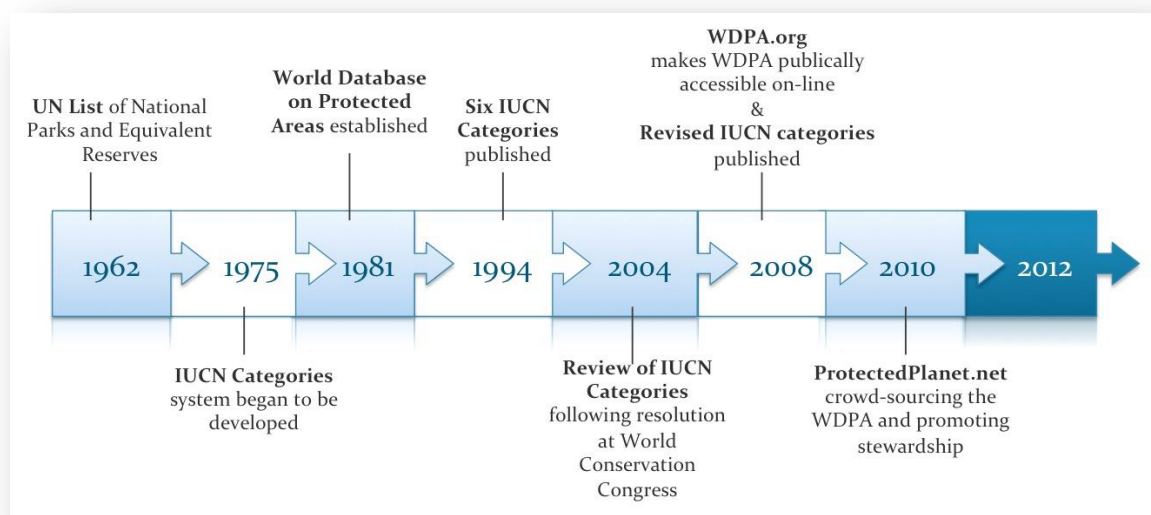


Fig 3.3.1 The WDPA – History of a joint IUCN – UNEP initiative

The biennial “Protected Planet Report” is tracking the progress made towards global targets for protected areas, specifically Aichi target 11. To date, 12.7% of terrestrial area is protected with the terrestrial target set at 17% by 2020, while only 4% of marine areas are protected, falling short of the marine target of 10% by 2020. Globally, 29% of countries have reached the terrestrial target of 17% while only 7% have reached the marine target of 10%. Based on the WDPA data from 2013, among Pacific Island Countries only Kiribati and Niue have currently reached the terrestrial conservation target, closely followed by Tonga with currently 14%. In regard to marine protected areas only Kiribati has crossed the 10% mark, while Tonga has currently about 9% of its marine territory under protection. Ensuring good quality WDPA data relies on agreed standards, regular updates and consistent validation. The WDPA encourages regular voluntary update information from countries and it aims to update every country globally every 5 years.

Over the last decade community governed and privately conserved areas have received increasing attention by the global conservation community. Aiming to increase the recognition of indigenous and community conservation, the “Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas (ICCA) Registry” aims to encourage communities and stakeholders to register areas and to submit case studies. The ICCA consortium was formed in 2009 and aims to build capacity for area-based community conservation and is supported by UNEP WCMC, the Global Environment Fund (GEF), the UNDP Small Grants Programme and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ).

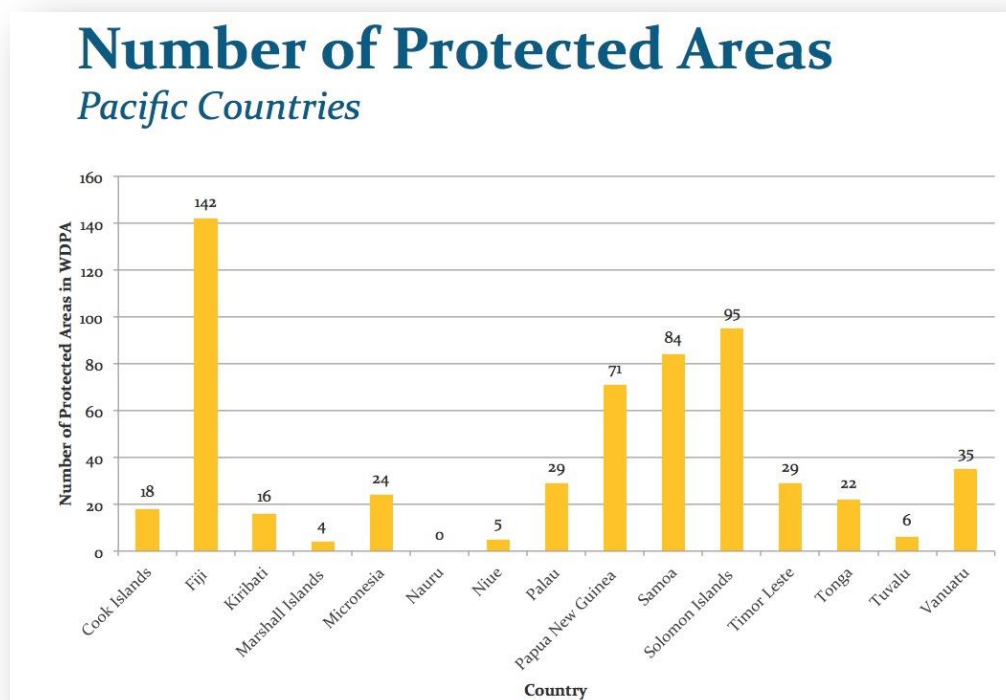
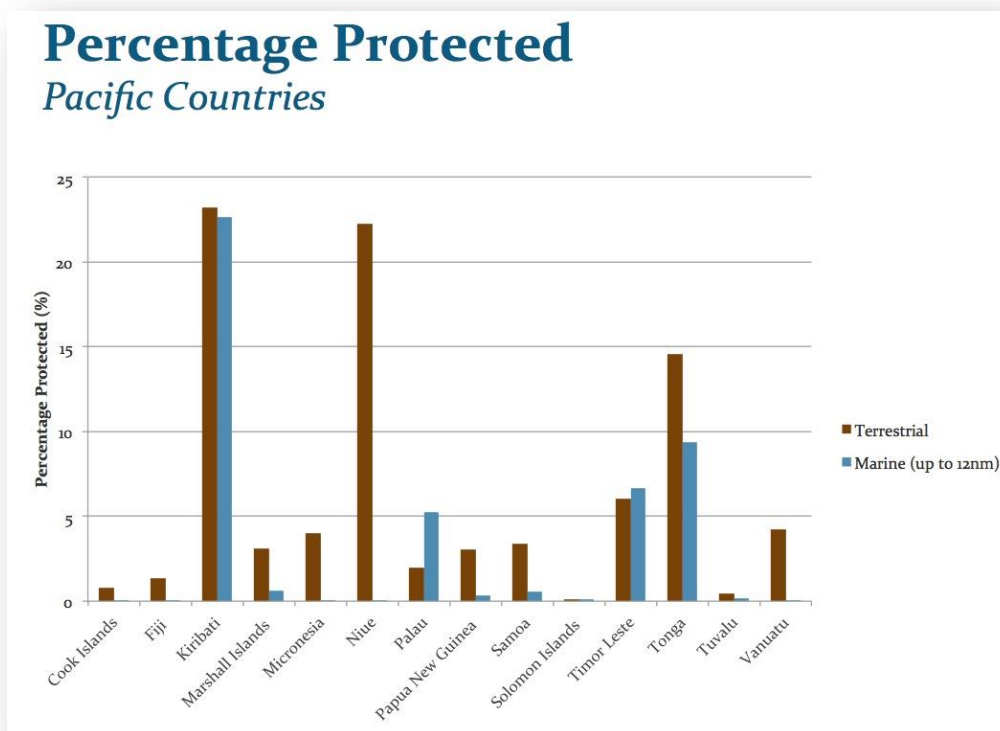


Fig 3.3.2 Number of Protected Areas in Pacific Island Countries (Source: WDPA 2013)



3.3.3 Percentage protected of national territory in Pacific Island Countries (Source: WDPA 2013)

Locally managed marine areas play an important role in many Pacific Island Countries and constitute a significant number of the protected areas indicated in Figures xx and xx. The ICCA registry intends to address the question how to measure these types of areas effectively and under which circumstances area-based community conservation approaches can best contribute to Aichi target 11. A related toolkit for indigenous peoples and local communities is currently in draft form and intended to be launched in 2013.

Related information is available at www.iccaregistry.org and wdpa.org

3.4 WCPA Management Effectiveness and Capacity Development Programs

The World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) is focusing on five priority areas:

1. Priority Area 1: Protected areas conserving nature
2. Priority area 2: Protected areas developing capacity
3. Priority area 3: Protected areas achieving quality
4. Priority Area 4: Protected areas ... respecting people
5. Priority Area 5: Protected areas ... offering solutions

As part of its capacity development component the WCPA initiated a global partnership for professionalising protected area management (GPPAM) and currently develops leading-edge open source curricula for senior administrators, system directors and planners, as well as chief park wardens, superintendents, protected area managers, rangers and field staff.

The curricula are covering protected area concepts and benefits, values of protected areas, concepts of management, principles of management and key components of operational management practice, such as law enforcement, interpretation and search and rescue. An e-Book on protected area governance and management is currently under development and will link to the open source curricula. It will be available online at low cost and is expected to be launched at the World Parks Congress in November 2014.

WCPA has so far published 19 Best Practice Guidelines and 12 further guidelines are under development. The IUCN-WCPA journal PARKS was established 18 years ago and was recently been re-launched at the World Conservation Congress in Jeju. It is now a peer reviewed open access online journal with a focus on full papers and short technical notes by and for practitioners involved in the establishment and management of protected areas.

Also relevant for BIOPAMA is the PA Management Effectiveness Evaluation (MEE) process and the PA 'green-listing' initiative. The MEE is primarily assessing the extent to which PAs are protecting values and are achieving goals and objectives outlined in their management plans. It includes consideration of design issues, the adequacy and appropriateness of management systems and processes, and the delivery of protected area objectives including the conservation of identified values.

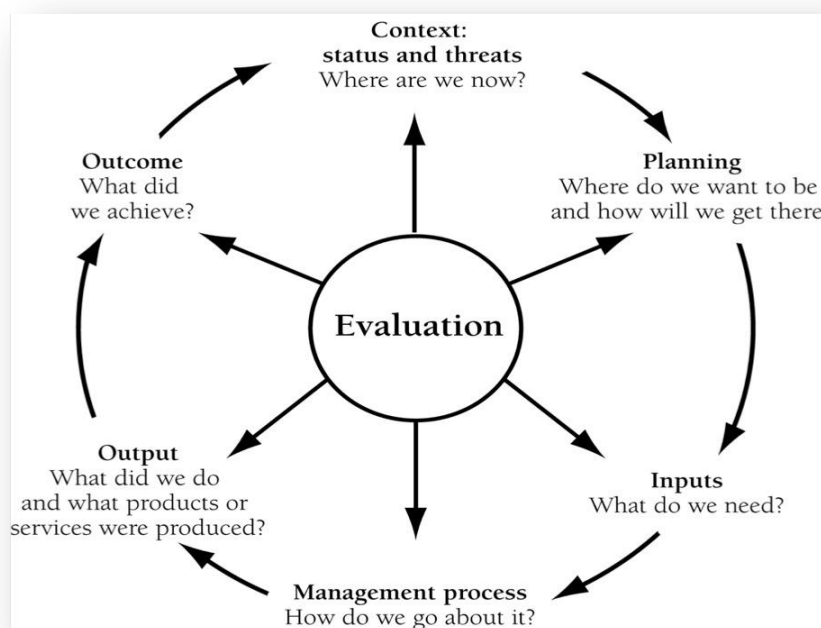
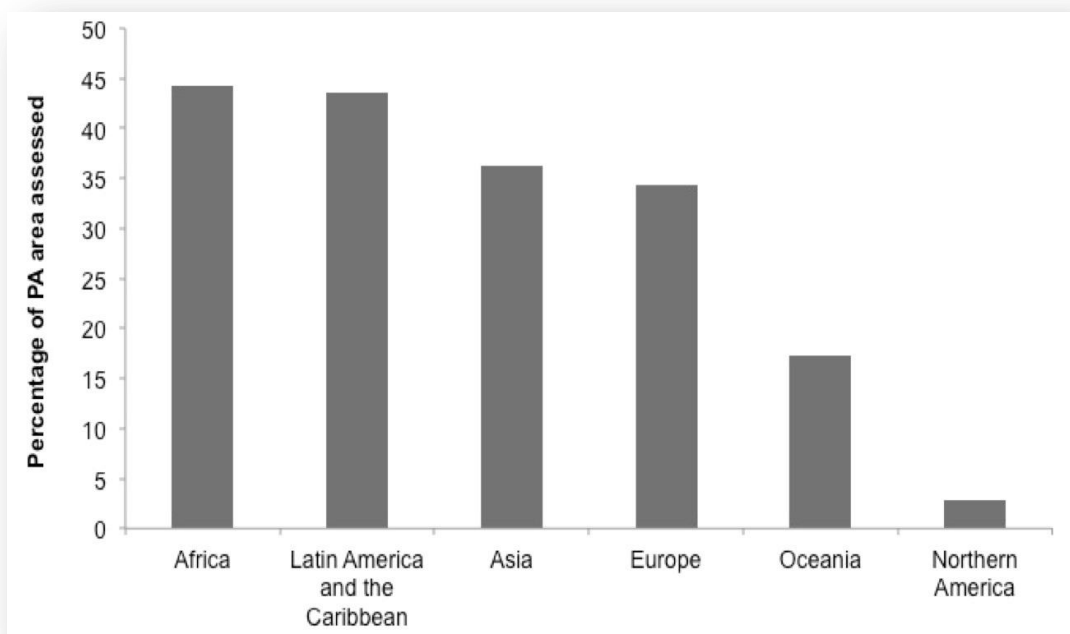


Fig 3.4.1 The MEE Framework

The global study on PA management effectiveness (PAME) assessed progress towards PoWPA targets, the current status of PAs, key threats and factors influencing the effectiveness of management. It aims to integrate management effectiveness information into WDPA.



3.4.2 Percentage of PAs assessed in the context of PAME.

Interim results show that for a third of the assessed sites management is clearly inadequate, another third fulfils basic management requirements, and the top third exemplifies sound management. The PAME study reviewed the performance of 45 indicators and found that the highest correlation of individual indicators with overall management effectiveness was achieved by the existence of strong communication programs, natural and cultural resource management programs, sound management plans, and the consistent involvement of communities and stakeholders.

The strongest correlations with biodiversity outcomes were shown by staff skills, effective resolution of tenure issues, achieving work programs and the effectiveness of law enforcement. Strong correlations with community outcomes were found in regard to effective communication programs, programs providing and highlighting community benefits and again the consistent involvement of communities and stakeholders.

The IUCN Green List of Well Managed Protected Areas is a new initiative to encourage, measure and celebrate the success of PAs in reaching good management standards. The green list process predicts the provision of a standards framework as well as management and quality control by WCPA on the global level. This would also be followed by standard setting and management effectiveness assessments to Green List criteria on national and systems level, and finally the standards assessments and verifications on site level. Pilot studies have been completed in Colombia, Kenya and India, while further case studies are planned in Australia, South Korea and South Africa. A first review workshop in South Korea in 2013 will lay the baseline for further case studies before the Green List will be officially launched at the World Parks Congress in 2014.

Further information on the capacity development programs of IUCN WCPA can be found at www.iucn.org/about/work/programmes/gpap_home/gpap_wcpa/.

4. Protected Area & Biodiversity Information: Availability and Needs

Presentation: The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park and World Heritage Area: Lessons learnt	Darren Cameron (GBRMPA)
Presentation: The Regional LMMA Experience	Hugh Govan (WCPA Expert)
Presentation: Outcomes of Regional Data Availability and Needs Assessment – Key data needs and challenges	Jerry Cooper (LandCare NZ)
Presentation: SPC-SOPAC – An overview of SOPACs spatial and oceanographic data repositories	Arthur Webb (SPC-SOPAC)

4.1 Introductory Case Studies

In this session, the discussion was focused on regional biodiversity data and information needs, as well as their current accessibility and quality. The objectives of this session were to:

- Identify the most relevant information needs to be addressed by BIOPAMA, and key parameters that should be part of the RRIS
- Assess quality and availability of relevant information
- Identify who is doing what and where data and information may be available

To provide participants with a background regarding practical biodiversity data needs on a day-to-day protected area management basis, two case studies were presented.

Darren Cameron from the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority in Australia provided an overview of lessons learnt in the Great Barrier Reef (GBR) Marine Park and World Heritage Area over more than 30 years of widely acknowledged MPA management. He stressed the proven importance of no-take zones for GBR-wide ecosystem benefits and reviewed current threats, related spatial management tools and resulting key strategies. These include the increase of the extent of highly protected areas, improving water quality, promoting more sustainable fisheries, minimising impacts of coastal development and increasing awareness of, and adaptation for, climate change. Acknowledging that appropriate funding, expertise and strong political support as well as a sound governance and legislative framework are keys to success, it was also underlined that ecosystem-level management was necessary over a wider context than just the MPA and that effective research and monitoring programs were prioritised to provide essential biodiversity information for management.

Hugh Govan covered the other end of the spectrum by sharing experiences covering more than a decade of the community-based ‘Marine Managed Area Network’ in the Oceania region, that is increasingly inspiring communities in other oceans and coastal regions to follow their example. The LMMA experience can be characterized by its decentralized approach, carried out by national NGO’s working with hundreds of small coastal communities based on traditional land and sea tenure systems. In Pacific Island Countries Governments are often lacking the financial resources required for centralized MPA establishment and management while communities continue to depend strongly on

subsistence fishing for their livelihood. In a situation in which a high percentage of coastal and marine area is owned by local communities, and total Government expenditure per capita is small, conventional protected areas were rarely established and are often considered to be unrealistic. Traditional and newly established community-based zoning and closure regimes are often time-based, in the majority of cases so-called 'taboo' areas are opened in regular intervals to allow harvest for subsistence purposes. While an increasing number of well-managed LMMA's have shown positive biodiversity conservation impacts, locally managed marine areas are highly diverse in regard to the available information for management, the enforcement of existing regulations and the medium- and long-term effects on target and non-target species. The presentation concluded that data needs of stakeholders in LMMAs vary significantly from the data needs in formalized or centralized conservation areas, and that proposed capacity-building for national and local biodiversity data collection and protected area management would need to take that into account.

Following the introductory presentations, workshop participants identified key biodiversity data needs and challenges (see Annex 1)

4.2 The Regional Data Availability and Needs Assessment

In preparation for the BIOPAMA Inception workshop the IUCN Oceania Regional Office commissioned an assessment of existing national and regional biodiversity and protected area databases and datasets in Oceania. This study was carried out by Landcare Research New Zealand and the University of Auckland in January and February 2013. On behalf of the authors, Jerry Cooper presented the scope and initial results of the assessment of existing national and regional biodiversity and protected area databases and datasets in Oceania.

The study aimed to:

- a) Identify the main institutions currently hosting biodiversity and protected area databases/datasets relevant to protected management, protected area governance and biodiversity conservation in Oceania and whether or not the existing databases/datasets can address the identified priority needs for data and information.
- b) Assess main strengths, weaknesses and major gaps of the existing databases that could provide input to the work programme of a proposed regional Observatory on Biodiversity Conservation and Protected Area Management in Oceania (e.g. type of data, accuracy, availability of updated data/information, extent of regional coverage, main software used for data sharing, existing agreements for data sharing, availability of expertise and human resources).
- c) Describe options available for obtaining and sharing available data and information and for making it available for the work of the regional observatory.
- d) Describe positive and negative implications of the options above, and recommend which of these would be most efficient, effective and appropriate in regard to the needs of the Oceania region.

In view of the limited time available for the report preparation, the authors focussed especially on primary biodiversity data and associated priority needs. In the context of the study the authors differentiated among:

- Primary biodiversity data
- Synthesised biodiversity data/information
- Contextual & proxy data/information

In a generalised model the associated process usually consists of synthesising primary-data in preparation for further dissemination, related broader assessments and specific management or policy responses.

Two types of **primary data** were encountered, either a) taxonomically motivated observations or specimen registering presence only, mostly without an associated area-survey protocol or b) ecologically or biosecurity related survey and monitoring data, registering presence/absence of species according to a survey protocol, addressing status and trends of target populations, usually area-bound and as part of a time-series, and often capturing additional site-based biological and environmental variables.

Most reviewed biodiversity information contains data of type a). While being largely undigitized this type of information is usually easy to locate, access and share. Information of type b) tends to be harder to locate, access and share but possesses potentially greater value for effective biodiversity conservation efforts.

Synthesised biodiversity data and information consist mainly of species checklists (including local vernacular names), species descriptions, range maps and thematic data, including threat and risk status assessments, as well as the identification of ecosystem assemblies. Resulting changes over time are often associated with species management criteria and related assessments. The authors observed a regular conversion of initially structured or managed data in databases into unstructured, unmanaged and often undigitized 'documents'. For users and target groups of the resulting documents this process requires therefore multiple solutions for effective discovery, access and sharing of the included data and proved often not to be compatible with other data sources.

The encountered **contextual and proxy data and information** consisted of land classifications, land use and land use change data, as well as spatial and non-spatial environmental variables and layers on climate, soil, hydrology, etc. Contextual data consist usually of a wide range of data types and depending on the origin open access tended to be an issue. Conversely, as far as contextual data existed as part of accessible GIS databases, current GIS technology and data format standards do enable data sharing. Existing standards include a comprehensive GIS interoperability framework under the 'Open Geospatial Consortium', as well as a wide range of standards from other domains. The authors provided examples for a holistic biodiversity data gathering and sharing process in form of the Global Biodiversity Informatics Outlook Framework (GBIO) (see Fig. ...), as well as the 'Atlas of Living Australia' (ALA), a major Australian open-source biodiversity information investment.

The study provided several initial options for improving the biodiversity data collection and sharing process in Oceania, e.g. through a regional meta-data clearing house, a regional federated primary-data network, and a regional bio-data/information discovery and delivery centre, similar to the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity in the Philippines.

The authors of the study underlined that metadata collation similar to the current study would need to become part of a consistent on-going integrated approach to regional biodiversity-data management to be cost-effective. They stressed the importance of primary data and the increasing need for an auditable 'evidence-base'. The study concluded that Oceania would strongly benefit from a well-functioning 'biodiversity clearing house', federated data-networks, and a centre of biodiversity informatics expertise, which would in turn promote and uphold standards, interoperability as well as principles for data sharing, discovery and uptake.

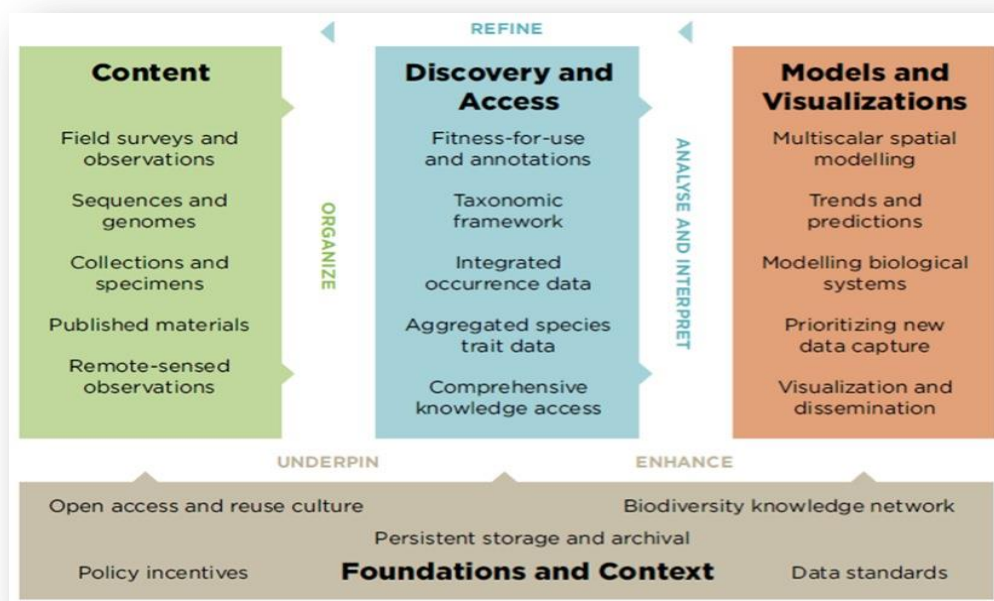


Fig 4.2 The Global Biodiversity Informatics Outlook Framework (GBIO)

A second working group session enabled discussion on additional existing data collection processes, regionally and nationally established protocols for sharing of data and potential additional sources of biodiversity and protected area data and information. The outcome of discussions is presented in Annex 2. (# this task is still incomplete and will require further effort)

4.3 Overview of SOPACs Spatial and Oceanographic Data Repositories

Following plenary presentations by the working groups **Arthur Webb**, Director of the SPC-SOPAC Ocean and Islands Programme briefly summarized SPC's regional data collection and dissemination efforts in regard to socio-economic, fisheries, agriculture, geological and hydrological data. He underlined the valuable experience gained during development of existing regional databases, such as PRISM, which is hosting socio-economic statistics of the Pacific Island Countries and Territories (www.spc.int/prism/).

PRISM aims to be a workable, cost effective, simple to use database for the region. Several previous attempts to establish a regional socio-economic database were not successful. National Statistical Offices (NSOs) felt that they were not benefitting in return for supplying data to a regional database. The idea of developing a regional socio-economic database was raised during the triennial Regional Meeting of Heads of Statistics (RHMS) in 2000. In the ensuing discussions NSO representatives recommended that the SPC Statistics Section should defer attempts at raising funds for such a project and concentrate resources instead on assisting NSOs to strengthen their internet presence, particularly in terms of disseminating key national data. This directive led to the Section's proposal to the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID) for an internet based information system, which after the project design process emerged as the Pacific Regional Information System – PRISM. PRISM aims to give NSOs the tools and the skills to develop, publish and maintain their own internet websites containing key statistical indicators, statistical summaries, reports, concepts, definitions and other documentation for statistical

indicators. Information from NSO Internet websites is then compiled into the SPC PRISM website. The PRISM website contains additional resources for users such as regional summaries and templates for developing indices on international trade data.

Dr. Webb also underlined the need to allocate resources to rescue old data, which are contained in slowly decaying print copies. He also pointed out the need to invest in better discovery mechanisms for data and to carefully review the experience of previous data gathering and sharing efforts. Attempts by SPC-SOPAC to strengthen national mapping services through provision of national map servers faced challenges in most Pacific Island Countries and resulted in very few currently operating national map servers.

Plenary discussions addressed a wide range of issues regarding regional, national and local priorities and needs in terms of data, models and web based tools. Participants posed key questions for further consideration and these are recorded in Annex 3.

5. Data, Stakeholders and Standards

Presentation: First user requirements questionnaire	Steve Peedell, JRC
Presentation: Data standards - sharing and harmonisation	Jerry Cooper, LandCare NZ

Stephen Peedell provided a brief overview of results based on a questionnaire that was distributed to key stakeholders in the 4 BIOPAMA regions to capture ‘first user’ requirements in preparation for the regional workshops. He underlined the objective of the BIOPAMA project to develop a Regional Reference Information System RRIS that would allow for easy access to and leveraging of information, effective information and data analysis, as well as the generation of indicators and reporting on these indicators. In order to achieve this objective the entire information life cycle from data collection, data access, data storage, data sharing, data analysis and data use will need to be considered in the context of BIOPAMA.

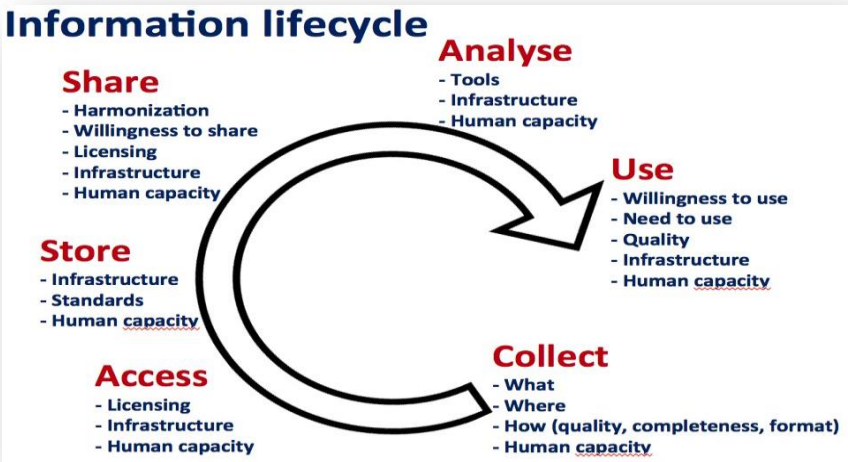


Fig 5.1 The information life cycle

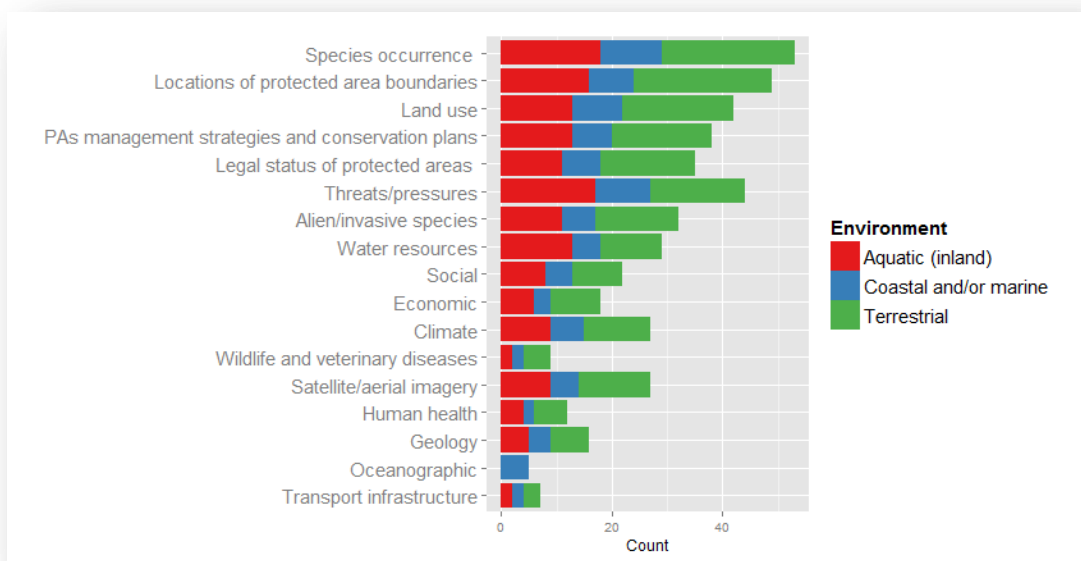


Fig 5.2 The relevant information for protected area management, based on questionnaires

An analysis of the limited number of responses received for the Oceania region in comparison to answers received in the African region showed that perceived data quality varied widely among data categories while main factors limiting data sharing are often the sensitive nature of data as well as proprietary rights and inadequate internet connection. Surprisingly, often relevant information is not available due to licensing issues or is considered classified or restricted. Results from the surveys in the Oceania region and in Africa showed that integrating data from various countries in a regional database would require agreement on data standards and harmonization.

In regard to the expected role of the RRIS, most respondents anticipated:- tools for ranking and comparison among Pas; the hope for a 'one-stop shop' for biodiversity information; the provision of tools for network design and ecological gap analysis, and; the need to facilitate data collection at the local level, including community involvement.

Steve Peedell ended the presentation raising the question for key data standards currently used in the region by the different stakeholders and underlined the need for agreements on standards.

Recognizing the width of addressed aspects, Steve Peedell proposed to focus discussions on 4 key questions regarding the objectives of the reference information system (RIS):

- Which key needs should it address?
- Who are the real stakeholders in the region?
- What are the relevant standards that need to be considered?
- What are the specific steps needed in the next 6-12 months?

Participants responses to these questions are recorded in Annex 4.

5.1 Data sharing – data standards and harmonization

In a presentation on standards for biodiversity data, Jerry Cooper reviewed the need for standards and relevant existing examples. Standards are generally required to allow different data sets to be more easily shared and integrated into each other. Ideally local data can add to the national picture, which can add to the regional/global picture. Standards allow database applications to read and use data semi-automatically and therefore more easily. Such ‘applications’ can be web-based services, which allow computers to exchange information and connect currently isolated silos of data on the web. Powerful web ‘mashups’ are increasingly possible, as illustrated by the example given by Stephen Peedell from JRC, combining data and analyses from multiple distributed sources in a LEGO building-block approach. The widespread use of agreed standards tends also to improve general data quality as exemplified by the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF).

GBIF was established by governments in 2001 to encourage internet-based free and open access to biodiversity data. Through a global network of countries and organizations, GBIF promotes and facilitates the mobilization, access, discovery and use of information about the occurrence of organisms over time and across the planet. The GBIF network is founded on the principles of free and open access to primary biodiversity data in a decentralized, global network of players. This means that original data are never ‘handed over’ to GBIF, but instead always remain under the direct control of their originators and curators.

Primary biodiversity data have been collected and archived in a multitude of data structures, digitization systems and file formats with widely different focuses of interest. Compiling all of these in an integrated information system with a unified search access requires standard interfaces, both for the content itself and for the interaction between datasets, or between datasets and the GBIF index. In order to achieve its objectives GBIF relies on a range of tools and standards to ensure interoperability, especially in a global network of data publishers. This applies both to the data communicated through the network and to the modes of communication that connect databases, registries, data portals and a variety of other components. Specific application tools increasingly ensure standard compliance while providing an intuitive interface that allows users to focus on the content instead of its underlying structure. GBIF’s informatics infrastructure builds on existing and emerging standards and tools and takes an active part in their development, in close collaboration with [Biodiversity Information Standards \(TDWG\)](#).

Data owners can install publishing software that allows unified access across the large variety of technical systems and data structures. The software gives the data publisher control over deciding which content is accessible to the public. It also translates the internal data structure into a standard format, making it interoperable with other available data sources.

A range of relevant bio-data IT standards are currently in use, provided by networks of database practitioners such as the Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC) and the Taxonomic Database Working Group (TDWG) Biodiversity Information Standards. OGC has developed GIS-based standards regarding web feature services (WFS), web mapping services (WMS), catalogue services as well as regarding observation and measurement. The TDWG Biodiversity Information Standards include:

- Data description (metadata)
 - Dublin Core, ANZLIC ...
- Data 'field content' (vocabularies)
 - species name checklists, ISO standards (countries..), place name, gazettal
- Data 'record content'
 - Darwin Core (GBIF), Ecological Metadata Language (LTER), Access to Biological Collection Data ...
- data structure/data transfer (XML Schemas/ ontologies)
 - DarwinCoreArchive, VegX, ...
- Data communication protocols
 - REST/SOAP, Open Archives Initiative-Protocol for Metadata Harvesting (OAI-PMH), Tdwg Access Protocol for Information Retrieval (TAPIR), Distributed Generic Information Retrieval (DiGIR)

Before biodiversity data are entered into taxonomic databases, biodiversity survey standards have to be considered as well to ensure consistency and compatibility of data. In this context it may be necessary to list the names of published survey standards used in terrestrial and marine environments for vegetation, mammals, birds, fish, invertebrates, etc. Taxonomic data standards require agreement on the sources of species lists and used identification aids while ecosystem or habitat classification standards are important to describe occurrence and distribution of taxa.

6. The Regional Vision for a Reference Information System

Presentation and live demo: Opportunities for using web based data management, access and analysis tools – the DOPA example

Stephen Peedell
(JRC)

This session focused on understanding the strengths and weaknesses of the proposed Regional Reference Information System (RRIS). The DOPA (<http://ehabitat-wps.jrc.ec.europa.eu/dopasimple/>) is an example of a suite of web services about biodiversity and protected areas. The functionalities being developed for DOPA are meant to support the setting up of the RRIS, which will work as a platform to facilitate exchange of data/information among decision-makers and managers of protected areas. The value of the RRIS to the conservation community may be the development of a common platform providing an overview of conservation status, activities and outcomes. Participants stressed the need for easy access to credible information.

7. Capacity-Building for PA and LMA Management

Presentation 14: The PA Capacity-Building Component	Jordi Surkin (IUCN GPAP)
Presentation 15: Defining capacity building needs based on main threats to Protected Areas	Peter Thomas (TierraMar)

7.1 The PA Capacity-Building Component

In his introductory presentation Jordi Surkin emphasized that the capacity building (CB) component within the BIOPAMA project aims to:

- Tailor capacity building programs to regional conditions, thereby addressing regional priorities concerning main threats to PAs and targeting relevant decision makers
- Develop and distribute relevant training materials addressing priority needs
- Increase the level of excellence of at least one regional training centre in each of the regions covered under BIOPAMA by updating their curricula, providing technical tools and methods that could be used after the life of the project and strengthening regional networks

To achieve these aims, the CB activities will consider regional priorities defined by key stakeholders and existing regional assessments and documents on capacity building. It will be necessary to focus on key threats to protected areas, as well as beneficiaries, government staff responsible for protected area establishment and management, and key decision makers.

The CB activities take into account that CB will have to take place at multiple scales, ranging from individual protected areas to landscape, province and national level. A key priority of the CB component is to ensure that its impact remains sustainable in the medium- and long-term and allows for it to be scaled up and replicated as appropriate. To ensure sustainability, the CB activities will support national and regional institutions and training centres to replicate training beyond the life of the project, through for example, development of curricula, strengthening of regional networks, and maximizing the use of a pool of regional experts instead of international consultants and advisors.

IUCN aims to document lessons learned from capacity building activities throughout the project implementation and will utilize these to adapt approaches as needed. Lessons learned as well as tools and best practice guidance tested during project implementation will be utilized to guide the design and implementation of further capacity development projects and initiatives, particularly those developed by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the UNESCO's World Heritage Convention and others.

Jordi Surkin ended the presentation by listing a number of key CB activities that are foreseen in the Oceania region, namely

- 3 regional training courses
- Technical assistance to governments on selected priority issues

- Testing of tools in selected sites (such as the IUCN governance toolkit, ICCA toolkit, guidelines on management effectiveness)
- Curricula development and support for regional training centres (WCPA curricula development and utilization of a planned e-book)
- WCPA best practice guidelines adapted to regional needs
- Learning exchanges on selected priority issues

7.2 The Regional Capacity-Building Needs Assessment

In preparation for the BIOPAMA Inception workshop, the IUCN Oceania Regional Office commissioned a capacity-building needs assessment, in order to review previous and existing national and regional protected area capacity-building programmes and activities in Oceania. This study was carried out by the consultancy TierrMar in January and February 2013. The authors Peter Thomas and Anissa Lawrence aimed to identify main gaps and resulting priorities in regard to capacity-building programmes, key institutions, existing training modules and more effective modalities for the implementation of PA capacity-building in the Oceania region.

On behalf of both authors Peter Thomas attended the BIOPAMA inception WS. Relying on his rich experience as previous Protected Area Management Officer and Biodiversity Management Officer in SPREP and 26 years conservation experience in the region in addition to the current capacity-needs review efforts Peter Thomas presented the summary and key recommendations of the study. The efforts of the authors were including a review of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and national capacity self-assessments in regard to biodiversity conservation, personal interviews with key stakeholders, and internet searches on documented lessons learnt from various conservation programmes and projects in the region.

The review showed that capacity for biodiversity management remains a serious constraint at the individual, institutional and systemic levels in most Pacific Island Countries, while the spectrum of documented capacity-building needs is wide ranging reflecting different national priorities. After decades of conservation projects in the region, the integrated management of protected or locally managed areas is still not a widely identified capacity priority.

Single components of conservation science, methods for resource inventories and data management, and e.g. approaches for more effective invasive species management are increasingly recognized as important, but in most cases NGO's build staff and stakeholder capacity for protected area management and employ most of the resulting expertise. The little support that has been provided often resulted in ad hoc workshops outside of long-term programmes, underlining the need to work with existing institutions and programmes to achieve sustainable capacity in the medium and long-term.

Interviewed stakeholders agreed on the importance to strengthen, support and improve existing initiatives that are working, but warned that only a realistic focus on national extension and replication capacities will be able to make a difference.

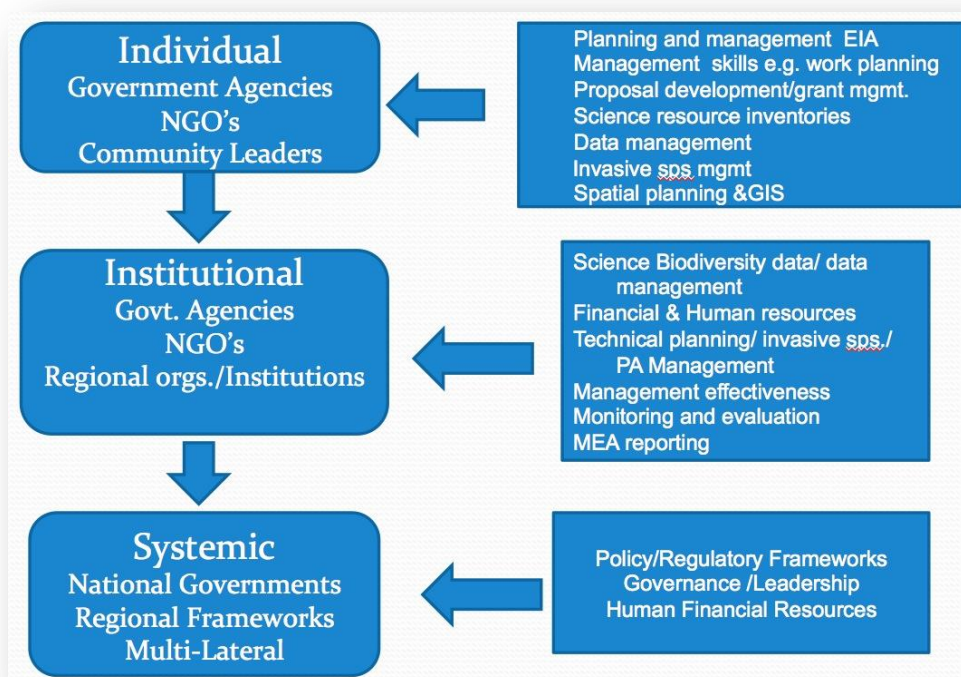


Fig 7.2.1 Identified capacity-building needs of key target groups

The authors stressed that institutional and systemic capacity-strengthening would rely mainly on four key components:

Component	Elements
Strategic resource acquisition and sustainable sources of funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeted human resource development Internal Government Budgets Donor Assistance
Targeted technical Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy / Legislation Strategic /Work planning Organisation structuring MEA's
Governance and leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political will and support Need for client/community service attitude and philosophy
Strategic partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional organisations (SPREP, SPC, SPC-SOPAC) National, provincial and local government levels Regional and national biodiversity conservation programmes (Example: Pacific Invasives Initiative, PIRT PA Working Group) International NGO's

Fig 7.2.2 Capacity building components

In regard to the individual level more effective use should be made of the following formal and informal opportunities:

Capacity type	Opportunities
Formal	University of the South Pacific: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undergraduate and postgraduate courses - Pacific Islands Community Conservation Course (PICC) University of PNG <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation area management course specifically for undergraduates with 12 course modules - SCCP Lincoln University (NZ) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation training courses since the mid-80s • Natural resource management /International Conservation (postgraduate) University of Tasmania <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australian PA management consortium in development
Informal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPREP – PoWPA implementation support • PII - Invasives Capacity Building programme • LMMA Network • TNC CAP training (Micronesia) • Pacific Heritage Hub - World Heritage capacity-building brokerage mechanism in development • WCPA training programmes based on existing and adapted guidelines
Learning networks and mentoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Micronesians in Conservation (MIC) • Pacific Islands Conservation Course Alumni network • Conservation Area Planning - CAP • Micronesia Network • Pacific Invasives Learning Network - PILN • National LMMA Networks • Pacific Heritage Hub mentoring programme for managers of WH sites in the region in development
Ad-hoc training efforts and resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training efforts by INGO's – WWF, WCS, CI, World Fish, Live and Learn , TNC • Resources - Training Manuals • Regional adaptation of existing assessment Tools • WCPA e-book

Fig 7.2.3 Capacity types

The authors suggested that BIOPAMA may be able to make effective contributions by working with existing institutions and programmes while taking a long-term perspective, while strengthening, supporting and improving current initiatives. Given the broad spectrum of potential capacity-building approaches only a realistic focus on available means and key priorities would be likely to make a lasting difference.

In consideration of the lessons learnt and experience shared by the interviewed conservation practitioners the study authors proposed that workshop participants may want to consider three core areas for support by BIOPAMA:

Capacity building - core focus area	Opportunities
Building PA Professionalism in Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with USP and partners to strengthen the Biodiversity and PA management component for undergraduate/post graduate level courses at USP • Coordinate with the initiative at the Univ. of PNG (SCCP) and with supporting Universities in the region efforts in PA education/training and experience (e.g. Lincoln University) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop incentives for choosing a conservation career e.g. through inclusion on national scholarship lists Target individuals for career development • Targeted study assistance • Link with intern opportunities e.g. with NGO's PII, Landcare Research • Develop multiple donor support and leverage BIOPAMA funding
Strengthening Community-Based Conservation Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with USP and partners to support the annual delivery of the Pacific Islands Community Conservation Course (PICCC) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Link with regional block course providers (e.g. Lincoln University) to provide additional resources and access to further study options • Strengthen alumni learning network through active management and link with other networks e.g. PHH and MIC • Develop supporting funding, i.e. leveraging BIOPAMA support
Stimulating Regional Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support regional coordination of biodiversity and protected area capacity building programmes across the region <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish regional protected area and community-based conservation focused capacity development hub or clearing house including a funded position (shared funding), possibly associated with the PHH • Sustain through institutionalization e.g. in close collaboration with SPREP • Develop lasting partnerships for strengthened delivery and improved opportunities including donors • Assist to identify and provide technical assistance for biodiversity and protected area capacity building needs in Governments • Link to Pacific Islands Round Table for Nature Conservation and involved NGO's

Fig. 7.2.4 Core capacity building areas

Participants supported the suggestion to structure capacity-building efforts under BIOPAMA according to the three core areas that were proposed in the regional capacity-needs assessment.

The capacity-building needs that were identified in the study and in workshop working groups fell in three distinct time horizons, long-term, medium-term and short-term depending on the audience and training modality. Participant input is recorded in Annex 7.

8. The Access and Benefit Sharing Initiative

Presentation: The ABS Initiative – Objectives and Recent Developments in the Pacific Region

Andreas Drews, GIZ

Fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources is the third objective of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) adopted in 1992. During the negotiation process the majority of the developing countries made their support of obligations to conserve biodiversity conditional on three types of access, which are essential to the Convention:

- Access to genetic resources subject to national authority,
- Access to relevant technology, including biotechnology, and
- Access for the providing States to benefits ultimately gained from the use of genetic material in the development of biotechnology

The aim was to establish a mechanism that would put developing countries in a position to profitably market their genetic resources, thereby creating an economic incentive for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. After the CBD's entry into force in 1993, access and benefit-sharing (ABS) did not receive much attention as Contracting Parties started focusing on other aspects of the Convention's implementation. However, in 2000, the *Bonn Guidelines* on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of the Benefits Arising from their Utilization were adopted to assist Parties in implementing their obligations with respect to access and benefit-sharing at the national level. Being of voluntary nature, the Guidelines didn't fulfil the expectations and the potential for ABS to contribute to poverty alleviation remained rarely exploited. Indigenous and local communities, most heavily poverty-stricken, could still not base their claims for fair and equitable benefit-sharing for their traditional knowledge on a binding regulatory framework.

The ABS process gathered momentum with the World Summit on Sustainable Development, held in 2002 in Johannesburg, South Africa, where political leaders called for the negotiation of an international regime to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources. Following this call, Parties mandated at the 7th Conference of the Parties (COP-7) in 2004 the Working Group on ABS to elaborate and negotiate an international ABS regime. At COP-9 in 2008, Parties adopted a roadmap to finalize the negotiation of the regime before COP-10 in 2010.

With the EU becoming a full member of the ABS Initiative in 2011 the regional scope of the ABS Initiative was extended to include beside Africa the Caribbean and Pacific member states of the Cotonou Agreement. As a consequence, the Initiative was again renamed into ABS Capacity Development Initiative. The EU funding contribution represents one component of the Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management Project (BIOPAMA), whose other component on protected areas is being implemented by IUCN and the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission (JRC). This setting provides opportunities to further study the linkages between ABS and protected areas management, specifically regarding the potential contribution to funding and commonalities with respect to local governance challenges (e.g. benefit-sharing mechanisms, co-management, prior informed consent) and to integrate relevant ABS issues in the respective capacity development activities of IUCN and JRC. With the regional expansion of the ABS Initiative considerable potential is at hand for substantial South-South exchange on ABS implementation and related issues.

9. References

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10. Annexes

- Annex 1: Group discussion on key biodiversity data needs and challenges**
- Annex 2: Institutions, programs, projects and databases hosting relevant information and data sources**
- Annex 3: Issues for regional, national and local needs and priorities for data, models and web based tools.**
- Annex 4: Objectives for a regional reference information system RRIS**
- Annex 5: Key expectations for a RRIS**
- Annex 6: Existing gaps in capacity building in relation to more effective protected area management**
- Annex 7: Capacity-building, training institutions and curricula development**
- Annex 8: Workshop agenda**
- Annex 9: Participants List**
- Annex 10: BIOPAMA participating countries (2013)**

Annex 1

Group Discussion on Key Biodiversity Data Needs and Challenges

Workshop participants agreed on the primary need to collect biodiversity information to inform and support better decision-making in regard to effective terrestrial, coastal and marine resource management.

Participants underlined the context-specific nature of data needs, depending on:

- Target group (government, communities, NGO's, CROP agencies, general public)
- Protected area governance (government-managed, co-managed, community-managed)
- Protected area type (based on IUCN categories)
- Protected area stage / status (planned, newly established, long existing)

In regard to community conserved areas and government-managed protected areas, participants underlined the importance of information on:

community conserved areas	government-managed protected areas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land tenure and ownership • Species status (endemic, native, introduced, invasive) • Species threat level • Biological information on harvested species • Ecosystem service values • Threat type and level (type of resource use, land use change, invasive species, pollution, climate change, habitat loss) • Level of existing threat management • Human demographic and socio-economic data • Habitat maps • Land use information • Legal Systems • Management effectiveness • Oceanographic baseline data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land tenure and ownership • Local forms of governance • Existing legislation and gazettal protocols • Spatial prioritization • Management effectiveness • Connectivity • Trends and time series • PA impact on food security for surrounding areas • Biodiversity trends • Identification of key biodiversity areas (KBA) and important bird areas (IBA) • Trans-boundary information on ecologically and biologically significant areas (EBSA) • Species data (distribution, diversity, abundance, etc.) • Existing bibliography • Information potentially hosted/collected by national, regional and foreign museums and herbariums • Demographics • Heritage (cultural and natural) • Concessions in the vicinity of PAs with potential impact <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ logging ○ aggregate and mineral mining ○ shipping ○ fishing

Specific observations and questions:

- Apparent disconnect between local management of marine and terrestrial areas and biodiversity conservation
- Protection of regional terrestrial areas is lagging – mainly due to land tenure issues
- Marine protected areas seem to be more widely accepted than terrestrial and reservation and management seem to be progressing
- The majority of involved communities tend to prioritize the management of natural resources that are economically important or have high subsistence value, while biodiversity conservation tends to be a side-effect rather than a strategic objective
- In regard to community managed areas:
 - focus is often on information on the stock of selected species and related revenue potential, which leads to challenges in regard to data sharing
 - Communities are cautious that information on increasing stocks of a valuable species in a well-managed community conserved area may attract poachers and tend to see data collection efforts by scientists and NGO's with suspicion
 - Information on the effectiveness of locally managed areas in regard to biodiversity conservation in a wider sense is usually collected by conservation NGO's and University students rather than by communities
 - resulting data are then often only partly shared with communities
 - crucially, what information would help Governments to recognize or support community-based effort
 - due to the often temporary nature of community-managed areas (taboo areas) what sort of information would support optimal timing of opening and closing of these areas
 - how can compliance and enforcement of locally managed areas be measured
- To what extent are management decisions for PA governance regimes in the Pacific based on data or updated information
- Improved information still rarely leads to effective action and in some cases collected data may passively document the demise of a protected or locally managed area rather than improving management
- Effective management clearly relies on political context and political will, community will and available forms of financial and technical support, however there is little information available in regard to these underlying motivations and processes

Specific recommendations:

- Information collected and/or documented by new biodiversity conservation initiatives would need to match the diverse needs of countries and user groups
- Qualitative data would be more accessible
- Local and traditional knowledge is an important source of information
- Quantitative and qualitative data should support governments in their efforts to report to multilateral environmental agreements, specifically in the context of the NBSAP and PoWPA processes and the National Reports under the CBD
- “Ridge to reef” approaches in line with customary tenure systems should be increasingly applied

Annex 2

Institutions, programs, projects and databases hosting relevant information and data sources

Institution, program, project or database	Hosted information
Academic Institutions	
USP	Herbarium of the South Pacific Pacific Heritage Hub
IRD – French Institute of Research and Development	Millennium coral reef mapping data, plant database, invertebrate data
University of Hawaii	
University of PNG	
University of Queensland	
University of New Caledonia	
Bishop Museum, Hawaii	Biodiversity and cultural information
Global Databases and Organisations	
World Biodiversity Database (ETI Bioinformatics)	Taxonomic database Priority sites pressure state response species lists / population data
bionet	Global network for taxonomy - an international initiative dedicated to promoting the science and use of taxonomy, especially in the economically poorer countries of the world
NSW BioNet	BioNet is a portal for accessing government-held information about plants and animals in NSW. It is supported by several NSW government agencies, including: Office of Environment and Heritage National Parks and Wildlife Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust Department of Primary Industries Forests NSW Fisheries NSW Australian Museum
Fishbase	Global fish database
Reefbase	Global coral reef database
e-bird (GBIF-Cornell)	Bird species numbers, distribution, abundance
HerpNET	Amphibians and reptiles
AntWeb	Specimen information, collection details, photographs, higher taxonomy of ants
HEAR / PIER	Invasive Species database
XenoCount	Georeferenced bird song
OBIS	
Multilateral Environmental Agreements	websites / portals / clearing houses
World Resource Institute (WRI)	
FAO	
ITTO	
WMO	
Google	Google Earth, G. Scholar, G. Ocean
National Databases	
Cook Islands Biodiversity Database	
Fiji Wetlands Directory	
National Protected Area Committee Databases	

Government Departments	
National Fishery Departments	
Forestry Departments	
Land Resource Departments	
Ministries of Agriculture	
NOAA	Oceanographic data
CSIRO	Oceanographic data
PBIF-USGS	Pacific Biodiversity Information
US Fisheries Service	PIER -Pacific Island ecosystems and risks
Landcare NZ	Spatial data (biological, geological, hydrological, etc.)
Pacific Centre for Climate Science	
NGOs	
Conservation International	Key Biodiversity area (KBAs), Terrestrial hotspots OHI - Ocean Health index
BirdLife International	Important bird areas (IBAs)
WWF	Ecoregion-related datasets
TNC	
WCS	- coral reef monitoring in Fiji and PNG, - processes for mapping - resilience indices
IUCN	IUCN Red List data MESCAL Project GCRMN-Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network GISD - Global invasive species database IBIS - Island Biodiversity and Invasive Species, managed by ISSG ISSG will be leading work on Invasive species indicators
Regional LMMA network	Taboo areas, boundaries of LMMA's
Fiji LMMA network	Number of sites, taboo areas - mapped, documented Area sizes Site profile (governance and management systems, establishment year and opening dates) Side audit info Catch data (inshore , artisanal and commercial) Underwater Video Census - tabu effectiveness / impact Socio-economic, community-based Compliance and enforcement data Threat reduction assessment per site
Nature Fiji	Endangered species compendium
CROP Agencies	
SPC	- PROCFISH (22 countries, 4 locations per country, finfish, invertebrate and habitat assessment) - Climate Change Monitoring Project (5 countries at PROCFISH locations) - Digital library, numerous databases CRISP – ecological and ecosystem valuation data, web-based digital library and study repository PRISM database
SPC-SOPAC	
SPREP	PEIN-Pacific Environmental Information Network - Digital library, numerous databases
FFA	
SPTO	
PIMRIS	Maintained by SPC, USP, SPREP

Annex 3

Issues for regional, national and local needs and priorities for data, models and web based tools.

- What are the data needs and **priorities on different levels**?
- **Will web-based database services work** in the Pacific?
- Should BIOPAMA **address community-based needs**?
- Is there a need for a **meta-database** on species, soil, etc., per country to support practitioner and Governments?
- While a wide range of data sources exists, which realistic and systematic approach would allow to **centralize data and/or improve access**?
- How much **training** is necessary to improve the use of existing tools and data sources?
- How do we overcome **difficulties in sharing**?
- Which data are needed to **change the behaviour** of stakeholders?
- How can it be ensured that data **result in conservation action**, rather than just fulfilling the objective of collecting more data?
- Are better data and better data access leading to better conservation if **good governance** is not prioritized in parallel?
- How do we ensure consistent data collection to allow the **detection of trends** over time?
- Which data **'energize'** natural resource management?

Annex 4:

Objectives for a regional reference information system RRIS.

RIS objectives	
Objective category	Details
Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> species records (abundance, distribution, status, threats) land tenure land cover
Usability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allow for effective consolidation of data Be accessible to all and quick to access Provide high resolution data in a standardized form Provide robust data in usable format Accommodates community-based sharing similar to the ICCA registry, highlighting case studies with metadata and socio-economic data
Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allow for the identification of data gaps, in order to inform policy-makers and donors Support Governments and stakeholders in scenario planning in regard to changing land-use patterns, climate change, protected area establishment
Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inform effective protected area management Improve invasive species management Support holistic ecosystem-based management approaches, combining information on terrestrial and marine ecosystems, levels of planning and management, governance effectiveness as well as socio-economic information
Planning and Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide output summary report and graphing functions Allow for categorization and validation of data quality, precision, accuracy Be tied to capacity building to understand and use systems Assist to set measurable targets within management plans Support Governments in regard to State of Environment monitoring and reporting, specifically in regard to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NBSAP implementation and monitoring POWPA implementation Measuring AICHI target achievements Fulfilling requirements for effective World Heritage management
Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate protected area planning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local level - how well proposed protected area meets local objectives using tenure boundaries, habitats, species, threats National level - how well proposed protected areas contribute towards national and international targets (habitat coverage, protection of endangered species) Threat level assessments in regard to proposed protected areas Gap assessments Accounting for management effectiveness Monitoring in protected areas habitats and habitat quality, species composition and abundance, threats Ecosystem service valuation

RRIS priorities	
Data directory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a register of data and information systems to provide a systematic overview of available and accessible biodiversity and protected area information in the region. • Develop a protected area meta-database hosting information on activities and projects associated with planned and existing protected and locally managed areas.
Pilot / thematic focus areas (possible)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Species catalogues • Invasive species • LMMA documentation • Data requirements for MEA reporting
RIS actions	
Technical Working Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a regional technical working group (TWG) on biodiversity data management to address key technical questions emerging from the workshop. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provide an opportunity for Government staff, biodiversity data managers from CROP agencies, academic institutions and NGO's to guide efforts under BIOPAMA and continue discussions on the proposed pilot / thematic focus areas. ○ Address the areas of data standards, indicators, and continue the compilation of information on existing data sources and data collection efforts. • Convene a technical workshop to develop a terms of reference for the TWG (ToR will also clarify the role of the TWG in regard to the planned observatory) and to draft an action plan for the establishment of the RRIS. The TWG will aim to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consolidate outcomes of the JRC pre workshop questionnaire as well as information gathered during the workshop sessions • Share the consolidated outcomes of the user requirements assessment • Identify pilot institutions and engage with key partners • Inform the design a prototype database based on a clear understanding of the regional and national information requirements for the RRIS

Annex 5

Key expectations for a RRIS

Expectation category	Elements
PA planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ecological gap analysis• PA network design• PA ranking and comparison• Common platform providing an overview of conservation status, activities and outcomes
Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• High performance computing• A hub for collaboration• Forum to address data sharing• Tools for data compilation• Standardized data collection• Easy access to credible information• Local data collection / use• One stop shop for biodiversity information

Annex 6

Existing gaps in capacity building in relation to more effective protected area management

Gap issue	Elements
Planning and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation planning • Project planning and management (incl. team management) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conceptual understanding of protected area management / approaches (e.g. ecosystem approach, threat management) • Proposal and report writing • Financial management, accounting skills, budgeting
Technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taxonomic and para-taxonomic knowledge • Practical skills (survey, monitoring, diving) • Technical support from specialists for existing managers • Research institutions to provide need-based information to managers
Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skills to translate scientific reports into legislation and policy briefs for policymakers, government and other stakeholders • Policy knowledge, environmental law • Understanding of principles of sustainability • Knowledge on governance and related issues • Awareness of socio economic aspects for example ecotourism • Impacts of such private sector activity • Interdisciplinary knowledge • Standard procedures in regard to protocols for access and benefit sharing • Increase awareness on ABS (access and benefit sharing) on all levels
Communication and engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective communication • People skills, confidence-building to strengthen relationship with local stakeholders • Effective use of relevant media, especially radio and TV to strategically raise awareness on conservation issues
Logistical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support needed to enable government officials and managers to carry out postgraduate studies in their home country

Available resources and existing programs

- Conservation leadership program
- The Durrell leadership program
- Pacific NGO leadership and management course (UNITEC)
- Linking communities with leadership, governance training, financial management (LMMA, BI)

Workshop participants listed key components that may guide a regional vision for capacity building in support of PA management and biodiversity conservation over the next 20 years:

Vision components	Elements
Institutional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build awareness and capacity in government departments of need and knowhow for conservation including training on the job • Increase cadre of people formally trained in biodiversity and protected area management related subjects, promoting continuing accreditation systems for graduates • Identify options for short in-service experiences in protected area as part of a course or a practical training • Secondments between governments and NGOs as well as CROP agencies • Bonds issued with overseas scholarships to provide incentive for staff to come back to their initial position • Utilise online courses and distance learning (can be made accessible off line too)
Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for exchanges and joined learning of protected area practitioners and community facilitators • Strengthen community leadership, governance and financial literacy
Indigenous cultural knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flexible bottom-up approach based on local cultural systems and traditional knowledge • Improve local capacity for ecological and cultural mapping and protected area planning • Link local indigenous knowledge and modern science • Improve knowledge on national and local legislation including customary law
Entrepreneurial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop incentives for conservation • Promote models for conservation tourism •
Record experiences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document a wide range of success stories and lessons learned

Annex 7

Capacity-building, training institutions and curricula development

Capacity building objectives			
Core focus areas	1. Building PA professionalism in institutions		
	2. Strengthen community-based conservation capacity		
	3. Stimulate effective and increased regional coordination		
Long-term (University education, formal training of PA staff, transfer of traditional knowledge)			
Training type	Audience	Modality	Existing initiatives
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In-country post-graduate degrees (MSc, MA)• Formal training for PA managers (diploma level with strong practical PA management, field work and community components)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• PA managers and assistants• cadre of community-based wardens and officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• University• Government in-house training• distance learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• USP - PICCC• UPNG – Set of 12 modules• CBD toolkits through e-learning• USP extension services• JICA• Invasive species management modules
Medium-term (leadership training, medium-term skill development)			
Training type	Audience	Modality	Existing initiatives
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Broader leadership and skills development training course / programme• Sub-national community-based conservation programs• Sub-regional trainings, sharing experience and lessons learnt within regions (Micronesia, Melanesia, Polynesia)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Civil society leaders• conservation practitioners• PA managers• community-based wardens and officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Development of integrated leadership program for PA / environment / biodiversity leaders in the Pacific• 1 month training course with a variety of partners to build skills in PA / Island conservation and management• 1-3 month secondments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• USP - PICCC• UPNG• USP extension services

Short-term (short courses on specific skills, e.g. communication or organisational skills)			
Training type	Audience	Modality	Existing initiatives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • skills to translate and effectively communicate technical information and principles of PA objectives and benefits to stakeholders • Strategic Planning for PAs and system planning • Training on web services / data management tools • Knowledge management – retaining institutional knowledge in government departments • Training in project design and management, including budgeting and implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Park managers and local champions, Government, media, community • National Ministries – Heads of Departments, PA managers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of integrated leadership program for PA / environment / biodiversity leaders in the Pacific • 1 month training course with a variety of partners to build skills in PA / Island conservation and management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPREP media capacity building program • SPC media training program • Miradi (Conservation Measures Partnership)
Capacity building key actions			
Technical Working Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a working group on capacity building, chaired by USP and with representatives from USP, SPREP, PHH, WCMC, WCPA, UPNG, LMMA, CI, GIZ as well as Government representatives from several countries. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ develop a TOR for WG ○ review existing Capacity Building/Training Initiatives, to identify potential synergies between capacity-building efforts by different institutions ○ develop an action plan for the Capacity Building Programme ○ support curriculum revision and development with USP and other identified regional institution(s), such as UPNG, Lincoln University and the University of Tasmania ○ review the need to adapt or develop toolkits for specific priority issues in the Oceania region. • Request an agenda item on the Protected Area Working Group under the Pacific Islands Round Table for Nature Conservation and Protected Areas to discuss the ToR for the capacity-building WG and priorities for the three proposed training workshops (in existing BIOPAMA workplan) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The PA WG be encouraged to consider expanding and supporting its existing regional network of practitioners and invite potential training institutions to join the network ○ The PA WG be encouraged to review strategic actions to further support PoWPA implementation at the national level, similar to the very effective PA practitioner collaboration in Fiji. 		

Annex 8

BIOPAMA Inception WS – Oceania Region

Agenda

Novotel, Lami, 04 - 06.02.2013

Monday – 04.02.2013

Time	Topic	Chair / Speaker
08:00	Registration	
	Opening Session	Chair: Etika Rupeni (PIRT)
08:30	Welcome and Workshop opening	Taholo Kami (IUCN ORO) Stuart Chape (SPREP) Annick Villarosa (EC Delegation) Stephen Peedell (JRC)
	Session 1 – BIOPAMA Overview	Chair: Bernard O’Callaghan (IUCN ORO)
09:00	Introduction to BIOPAMA	Jordi Surkin (IUCN)
09:15	ABS component of BIOPAMA	Andreas Drews (GIZ)
09:30	Presentation on the Digital Observatory for Protected Areas (DOPA) and of its role in the setting up of the Regional Observatories	Stephen Peedell (JRC)
09:45	Q & A	
10:00	Tea/Coffee break	
	Session 2 – BIOPAMA Regional Context	Chair: Stuart Chape (SPREP)
10:20	Presentation on Pacific PoWPA Action plan (WS in Nadi, March 2012) and SPREP’s PA and Biodiversity Strategy	Bruce Jefferies (SPREP)
10:40	Global study on best predictors of success for protected areas in conserving biodiversity	Sarah Whitmee (Joint Task Force WCPA-SSC)
11:00	The World Database on Protected Areas	Colleen Corrigan (UNEP, WCMC)
11:20	Presentation on WCPA PA Effectiveness and Capacity Building Programme	Marc Hockings (WCPA)
11:40	Final Q & A	
12:30	Lunch	
	Session 3 – PA & Biodiversity Information: Needs & Availability	Chair: Jan H. Steffen (IUCN ORO)
	Presentation: The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park and World Heritage Area: Lessons learnt	Darren Cameron (GBRMPA)
	Presentation: The Regional LMMA Experience	Hugh Govan (WCPA Expert)

13:30	Facilitated discussion on the data and information needed to support better decision-making on protected areas management and biodiversity conservation	Group Discussion
14:40	Available data at national/regional levels and key gaps that could be addressed by BIOPAMA	Jerry Cooper (LandCare NZ)
# not in original agenda	SPC's regional data collection and dissemination experiences	Arthur Webb, SPC-SOPAC Ocean and Islands Program
15:00	Existing data collection processes , regionally and nationally established protocols for sharing of data/information and sources of data/information	Group Discussion
15:40	Group Presentations to Plenary	
16:00	Tea/coffee	
	Session 4 – Resulting Priorities and Needs	Chair: Jordi Surkin (IUCN)
16:20–17:30	Discussion and validation of regional, national and local priorities and needs in terms of data, models and web based tools	Group Discussion Group presentations Plenary Discussion
	Evening Session – ICCA's & LMA's	Chair: Semisi Meo (FLMMA)
18:00 – 19:30	Talanoa: The role of locally managed areas and ICCA's in national and regional MPA networks	Hugh Govan Colleen Corrigan

Tuesday 05.02.2013

Time	Topic	Speaker / Chair
	Session 5 - Data, Stakeholders & Standards	Chair: Shyama Pagad (IUCN-SSG)
08:30	Data session – First User Questionnaire Response	Stephen Peedell (JRC)
09:30	Stakeholder (institutions and experts) mapping at regional and national levels for developing and populating data / information for a regional Reference Information System	Stephen Peedell (JRC) Group Discussion
10:00	Discussion on data standards across the region and way forward on standardizing inputs into a Regional Observatory	Stephen Peedell (JRC) Plenary
10:30	Tea/Coffee	
	Session 6 – Regional Visioning	Chair: Stephen Pedell
10:50	The regional vision for a Reference Information System	Stephen Peedell (JRC)/ Jerry Cooper LandCare NZ
12:30	Lunch	
	Session 7 – PA Capacity Building	Chair: Bruce Jefferies (SPREP)

# not on original agenda	The PA capacity building component	Jordi Surkin (IUCN GPAP)
13:30	Presentation of the Regional Capacity Building Needs Assessment and facilitated discussion on its findings and recommendations	Peter Thomas (TierraMar)
13:45	Refining Capacity Building Needs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What are the existing gaps in capacity building in relation to more effective PA management that need to be filled? - What resources (experts/institutions) are available to address capacity building priorities? 	Peter Thomas (TierraMar) Group Discussion
15:30	Tea / Coffee	
	Session 8 – Regional PA Priorities	Chair: Marc Hockings (WCPA)
15:50	Discussion and validation of key priorities and challenges for the design and implementation of a Regional Capacity Building Programme	Group Discussion
	Evening Session – Access and Benefit Sharing	Chair: Patricia Parkinson (IUCN ORO)
18:00 – 19:30	The ABS Initiative – Objectives and recent developments in the Pacific region	Dr Andreas Drews, GIZ

Wednesday 06.02.2013

Time	Topic	Speaker / Chair
	Session 9 a – The ABS Initiative	
09:00	The ABS Initiative – Objectives and Recent Developments in the Pacific Region	Dr Andreas Drews, GIZ
10:30	Tea / Coffee	
	Session 9 - Setting the Course: Regional Priorities in the implementation of BIOPAMA	Chair: Bernard O'Callaghan
10:50	Compilation of WS Recommendations on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Development of a regional reference information system b) LMA and PA capacity building Identification of key national/regional partners and stakeholders collecting and sharing information on PAs and biodiversity	
12:30	Lunch	
	Session 9 c	
13:30	Evacuation of WS participants due to Tsunami Warning	
15:00	Tea / Coffee in IUCN Oceania Regional Office	
	Closing Session	
15:20	Closure of the workshop and outline of next steps in line with proposed actions	Taholo Kami
17:00	Closing Cocktail Reception	

Annex 9

BIOPAMA Inception WS – Oceania Region

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Annex 10

BIOPAMA - participating countries (2013)

1. Cook Islands
2. Kiribati
3. Fiji
4. Marshall Islands
5. Micronesia
6. Nauru
7. Niue
8. Palau
9. Papua New Guinea
10. Solomon Islands
11. Samoa
12. Timor-Leste
13. Tonga
14. Tuvalu
15. Vanuatu