

Report

The 10th Conference of the
Parties to the Convention on
Biological Diversity
Nagoya, Japan
18 - 29 October 2010



Pacific Voyage



Acknowledgements

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Fa'afetai Lava

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'D Sheppard', with a stylized, flowing script.

David Sheppard
DIRECTOR

1. Introduction

The 10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity was held from the 18th to the 29th October in Nagoya, Japan. About 15,000 delegates representing parties, UN Agencies, NGOs, Inter-Governmental Organizations, indigenous and local communities, private sector, and academia attended the meeting.

The Pacific delegation to COP10 included 13 Pacific Island State Parties:

Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu

In addition to the PI Parties, the following agencies and organizations were also present as part of the Pacific delegation to COP10: SPREP, SPC, Wildlife Conservation Society, WWF, IUCN, Greenpeace and TNC. Additional support was also provided by FIELD, and Ms. Neva Collings (Consultant and Indigenous People representative) on specific issues. See Annex 1 for the full list of COP10 Pacific delegates and participants.

The High Level Segment which was held 27–29 October was attended by Ministers from the following PI Parties: Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Republic of Marshall Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Samoa, and Tonga.

Based on the outcomes of the Pre-COP Regional Preparatory Meeting convened by SPREP in Fiji in August 2010 Pacific countries and SPREP aimed to achieve the following objectives at COP10:

- (i) **Improve visibility** of the Pacific through the promotion and communication of success stories and lessons learnt including key issues and challenges. A *Pacific Voyage* concept was developed and implemented through the use of key communication and media products; side events featuring the Pacific; and the delivery of Pacific statements during plenary and negotiations sessions.
- (ii) **Ensure effective coordination** at COP10 by bringing together Pacific delegates and key partners in a more coordinated manner to work together in support of the *One Pacific Voice*.
- (iii) **Engage effectively in negotiations** by actively presenting Pacific issues and concerns on key substantive issues. A number of key substantive issues were identified at the Fiji preparatory meeting which were elaborated in a Pacific Brief and delivered through Pacific coordinated statements at COP10.
- (iv) **Expand partnership and networking** through Pacific side events, country level engagements with partners, including side meetings, generate interest and attract potential partners to support future work in the Pacific through technical and financial assistance.

2. Key Outcomes of CBD COP10

COP10 was considered to be one of the most successful meetings in the history of the CBD particularly with the adoption of the ABS Protocol which has been under negotiation for some years. Key outcomes adopted at COP10 were:

2.1 Strategic Plan 2011 – 2020

The Strategic Plan 2011 – 2020 *Living in Harmony with Nature* includes 20 headline targets under five strategic goals. It provides a flexible framework that is relevant to all biodiversity related conventions. The Strategic Plan promotes the active and substantive contributions of women, indigenous and local communities, civil-society organizations, the private sector and stakeholders from all other sectors in the full implementation of the objectives of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for the period 2011-2020.

Specific actions recommended for implementation under the Strategic Plan include:

- Developing national and regional targets that are aligned closely to the Strategic Plan which will contribute to the achievement of the global targets in the Strategic Plan
- Review and as appropriate update and revise NBSAPs in line with the Strategic Plan
- Mainstream the updated biodiversity targets in the revised NBSAPs into national development and poverty reduction strategies
- Monitor and review implementation of the NBSAPs

2.2 Resource Mobilization Strategy

The Strategy reiterates the formulation of nationally focused Resource Mobilization Strategies to be undertaken together with the review and update of the NBSAPs. The Strategy also invites donor Parties to provide timely and adequate financial support to the realization of the concrete activities and initiatives to achieve the strategic goals of the strategy for resource mobilization.

2.3 Access to Genetic Resources and the Equitable Sharing of Benefits arising from their utilization

The fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources is one of three core objectives of the Convention, and the adopted Nagoya Protocol pursues the implementation of this objective within the Convention. The objective of this Protocol is the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, including by appropriate access to genetic resources and by appropriate transfer of relevant technologies, taking into account all rights over those resources and to technologies, and by appropriate funding, thereby contributing to the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components.

The Protocol will be opened for signature from February 2011 to February 2012 and the GEF has been requested to provide funding to assist with the early ratification of the Protocol.

2.4 Other decisions adopted

In addition to the three main outcomes, there were 40 other decisions which were considered and adopted at COP10. Details are available on the CBD website: www.cbd.int/cop10

3. Key Achievements of Pacific participation at COP10

3.1 One Pacific Voice

Overall, COP10 was a huge success for the Pacific. In addition to the adoption of the ABS protocol, the Strategic Plan 2011-2020 and the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, a specific success was the strong Pacific delegation to COP10 that was actively engaged in the negotiation processes. Many of the Pacific delegates felt that it was the first time that the Pacific was effectively coordinated at COP10 and speaking as “*One Pacific Voice*” on issues of significant importance to the Pacific. This successful level of participation was assisted by the Pacific Brief which was coordinated by SPREP to guide input into the negotiations and the Brief proposed possible positions on key issues of importance to the Pacific, and was very useful in guiding the Pacific Parties’ positions on the following agenda items:

- *Strategic Plan Targets:* - setting targets for terrestrial and marine where the Pacific’s position was for a 25% target for terrestrial and a 20% target for marine. The compromise target adopted is 17% terrestrial and 10% marine.
- *Access and Benefit Sharing:* - *the Pacific supported the adoption of the protocol and wanted to make sure that traditional knowledge was included as a cross cutting issue in the protocol.*
- *Marine and coastal biodiversity regarding the issue on designation of MPAs in areas beyond national jurisdiction:* the Pacific position was to recognize areas beyond national jurisdiction as MPAs.
- *Climate change and biodiversity:* on the issue of geo-engineering the Pacific strongly supported a moratorium on any type of geo-engineering activities and requested for a precautionary approach to such activities. The Pacific supported the proposal for joint activities between the CBD and the UNFCCC as this was more realistic than joint work programmes.
- *Operations and Multi Year Programme of Work:* The Pacific, through an intervention by Samoa, called for a harmonized approach to national reporting and this statement was aligned with Australia’s position particular in reference to a pilot study conducted by Australia and SPREP on integrated reporting among the various biodiversity conventions.
- *Cooperation with other Conventions:* The Pacific called for the strengthening of synergies among the Rio conventions.
- *Fourth review of the Financial Mechanism:* The Pacific called for more simplified access procedures to GEF resources taking into account the special needs of Small Islands Developing States and Least Developed Countries.
- *Protected Areas:* - *The Pacific proposed a specific reference to traditional and indigenous knowledge and suggested the insertion of ecosystem based management to be reflected in the decisions.*
- *Agricultural Biodiversity:* The Pacific supported the establishment of joint work plans between the CBD and FAO Commission on Genetic Resources for food and agriculture.
- *Biofuels:* the Pacific supported undertaking an assessment of synthetic biofuel rather than convening an AHTEG.
- *Invasive alien species:* the Pacific supported applying the precautionary approach to the use of IAS in biofuel production.

It is important to note that these were the key priority issues that the Pacific delegates agreed to follow given the relatively small number of Pacific delegates

present at COP10 to cover all the issues. This was particularly important once the level of negotiations was divided into contact groups, friends of the chair, informal consultative groups including Working Group plenaries which were sometimes held in parallel to other key negotiations.

3.2 Pacific Statements at COP10

The Pacific delegation delivered statements at the Opening of COP10 and also during the Working Group plenary meetings. The following statements were delivered by the Pacific:

- Pacific Opening Statement was delivered by Vanuatu in its position as Chair of the Forum Leaders Meeting
- Statement on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity delivered by Fiji
- Statement on Protected Areas delivered by Fiji
- Statement on Climate Change and Biodiversity delivered by Tuvalu
- Statement on Invasive Species delivered by Kiribati
- Statement on Forest Biodiversity delivered by Vanuatu
- Statement on Operation of the Convention (National Reports) was delivered by PNG
- Statement on Scientific and technical cooperation and clearing house mechanism by Samoa
- Statement on Communication, Education and Public Awareness and the International Year of Biodiversity was delivered by Fiji

Copies of the Pacific Statements are available on the SPREP website

<http://www.sprep.org>

3.3 Pacific Voyage at COP10

Parallel to the negotiations processes, a *Pacific Voyage* outreach campaign was successfully implemented which included Pacific focused side events, media and communication activities that promoted key messages and success stories from the Pacific. The Bionesian on-line blog <http://bionesian.blogspot.com/> was one of the popular Pacific Voyage activities which included media releases, interviews with Pacific delegates, highlights from Pacific negotiations and side events. See Annex 3 for the full list of Pacific Voyage side events

▪ Pacific Voyage Exhibit

This exhibit space was part of the Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) Fair Exhibit and was provided free of charge on a first-come basis. Countries were invited to provide materials for exhibit that would showcase their work during the Year of Biodiversity. Materials were not provided by countries; however, SPC, WWF and WCS provided posters. SPREP developed a series of banners highlighting the uniqueness of the Pacific, based on discussions during a working group at the pre-COP meeting held in Fiji in August. These were the mainstay of the exhibit together with a number of slideshows that ran throughout the day.

Posters from the different organizations were changed every third day as were the films. The exhibit booth was located in an area where several side events and other meetings took place so there was regular public exposure of the displays throughout the day.

CEPA Side Event

This side event was also part of the CEPA Fair and held during a lunch session. The aim of the side event was to showcase work done during the IYB that had a CEPA focus. Countries had been invited to provide ideas/make presentations but no feedback was received in response to requests. It was therefore decided to use one example from the Cook Islands, which was an interactive discovery learning game based on the very popular TV programme, *Amazing Race*. The game was set up to enable participants to learn more about the Pacific islands and the region's biodiversity while also becoming familiar with the Conference itself. Those who participated had fun and also confirmed they learnt something new. It was also agreed that this is a useful and fun way to build interest in environment issues. It was also acknowledged that this type of activity requires a good deal of preparation and therefore commitment from the organizers.

Pacific Voyage Side Event

This was the major side event, which involved delegates making presentations. The aim was to showcase conservation efforts in the region and highlight opportunities and priorities for the future. As for the previous activities, countries had been reticent in coming forward to volunteer their time to make presentations. Fiji, Samoa and Kiribati did indicate their willingness to participate and they formed the main part of the event. A donor perspective was also incorporated through a presentation by a representative from the French GEF, which has been involved with the CRISP programme in the region. SPREP Director also made an overview presentation, highlighting the role of SPREP in the region. Copy of the Director's presentation is available on the SPREP website <http://www.sprep.org>

Communications products

The Pacific Voyage was the selected communications campaign for the CBD COP 10. It was under The Pacific Voyage that materials were produced that were requested by the Pacific delegations during the Fiji preparatory meeting.

SPREP produced 4 x large banners as well as 4 x postcards in French and English. A "Pacific Voyage Passport" was produced to assist Pacific delegates, and it contained information regarding basic logistics, information on the CBD COP 10, side events, communications and media messaging.

Other promotional materials taken to the CBD COP 10 were the 'Value Island Biodiversity – It's Our Life' stickers, reusable bags, SPREP 2011 Calendars as well as the SPREP Annual Report in French and English.

These materials were sent to the CBD COP 10 instead of hand carried to the venue, we distributed our materials on available documents tables and placed our banners in the foyer near our SPREP booth which was an area for us to place our materials and showcase Pacific posters. During the Pacific side event we were able to place the banners as the backdrop for the speakers during the Pacific side event.

▪ **Media outreach**

SPREP formed a partnership with UNESCO to fund a female journalist to provide media coverage of COP 10, which was formalised in September. A call for interest from Pacific female reporters to apply for this opportunity was then circulated.

Fourteen reporters applied from throughout the Pacific region, and Ms. Bernadette Carreon from the *Palau Horizon* weekly newspaper was selected.

In the months leading up to COP10 SPREP also sought to ensure a Pacific journalist was considered to be part of a media project undertaken by the CBD Secretariat. The editor of the *Samoa Observer* Mata'afa Keni Lesa was invited to take part in this project fully funded by the CBD Secretariat. SPREP assisted with supporting his Japan visa application and securing accommodation, paid by the CBD Project. He agreed to work with SPREP as part of the Pacific Voyage Media team.

As part of media communications, SPREP created the Bionesian – Pacific Biodiversity blogsite in August and began to promote it in the lead up to COP 10.

The Pacific Media Voyage Team was led by Nanette Woonton, SPREP Media and Public Relations Officer (MPRO), and consisted of Bernadette Carreon, Mata'afa Keni Lesa and SPREP Year of Biodiversity intern Clive Hawigen.

Pacific Media Voyage Team Roles

The SPREP MPRO led and coordinated the team, uploaded news to the Bionesian blogsite and SPREP website and compiled it to a daily digest for wider distribution. Ms Carreon and Mr Lesa were responsible for compiling a minimum of two news stories a day, and during the first week the MPRO and Year of Biodiversity intern assisted with preparing news releases. The Year of Biodiversity intern prepared a daily blog sharing his personal experience at an international meeting, along with news reports whenever possible.

News Distribution

News was uploaded to the Bionesian – Pacific Biodiversity blog <http://www.bionesian.blogspot.com>, as well as all photos taken. The news of the day was compiled to a daily digest which was distributed to the SPREP liris list, SPREP news was also updated to the website www.sprep.org. The Bionesian – Pacific Biodiversity was very popular as the following statistics for the period 15-29 October indicate:

- Page views: 7,000+2.56 minutes was the average time spent on each visit 40.77% were new visitors. Top 10 countries that visited the site were: Japan, USA, Samoa, Fiji, NZ, Australia, Thailand, Vanuatu, Palau, United Kingdom. We also received Visits were also received from Africa, Europe and Russia. This information is important to indicate the coverage of the bionesian blog in terms of number and location of people accessing the site and its popularity.

4. Ministerial Breakfast Meeting with Global Environment Facility (GEF) and Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF)

The Ministerial Breakfast Meeting was held on Wednesday 27th October, 2010 at the Hilton Nagoya Hotel. It was attended by the Ministers of Tonga, Nauru, Samoa, Papua New Guinea, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia and Palau. Delegates from Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga Tuvalu and Vanuatu were also present.

The breakfast event was hosted by SPREP and the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). The CEO of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), Monique Barbut, also attended as a recommendation from the 21 SPREP Ministers' Meeting in Madang.

GBIF

The importance of making available data and information to support capacity building and decisions in country was highlighted together with the need to repatriate data stored outside the region.

GBIF is a global initiative for the "public good", aimed at establishing a means through which biodiversity information is accessible. In the Pacific, currently, Solomon Islands is the only country that has made data accessible through GBIF. 55 countries are members of GBIF (including Japan, Australia, France, NZ and USA).

GEF

The GEF CEO advised that 90% of the projects received from the Pacific had been approved. She noted that several of these projects have yet to be started and that this situation needed to be improved. GEF will assist with getting projects off the ground but communication was necessary from the countries to help identify the actual problem. She outlined a list of improvements in the financing process noting:

- (a) 30,000 now available for a national planning exercise (not essential)
- (b) there is now an 18-month turnaround for all project proposals
- (c) increase by 1,000 for focal points (to 9,000)
- (d) countries are now able to divert some of their fund allocations across other priority components
- (e) also noted that while countries are under no obligation to do this, there is now provision for 250,000 to be moved to small grants.

The GEF CEO also noted that a period of stock taking and reflection was needed to identify priorities and to look at why some projects (eg climate change ones) are not moving. She explained that in 2 years GEF has approved 32 projects. Of these, half are well under implementation; a quarter of these are commencing and another quarter are not moving at all. She gave examples of the Micronesia Challenge as one of the projects moving rapidly while a World Bank project in Kiribati and an

energy project in Vanuatu were not moving. She stressed that it is not the financial mechanism that isn't working but that the country and the implementing agencies need to look at what is happening.

5. Post-COP10: Next Steps for the Pacific region

With the adoption of the key CBD COP10 outcomes, much work is anticipated in the next two years. Planning activities would be the main activities to be undertaken in preparation for the implementation of the post-COP10 priority actions. For the Pacific, it is anticipated that some national (and possibly regional) consultative planning meetings will be undertaken to review the adopted COP10 outcomes including their implications and prepare a roadmap with key strategies to implement the key priority activities post COP10. A regional planning meeting will also be undertaken which will be coordinated by SPREP with assistance and support from key partners.

Further to proposed activities identified by Pacific Island delegates in response to the COP10 questionnaire, see Annex 2, the SPREP Secretariat has also prepared a brief analysis of some of the key post COP10 activities for the Pacific region:

5.1 Strategic Plan 2011-2020 and the Aichi Targets

- For the Pacific, most (two pending finalization and approval) Pacific island Parties have NBSAPs and the review of NBSAPs was endorsed at the 21st SPREP meeting in Madang, Papua New Guinea. Pacific island Parties will now have to start planning for the review of their existing NBSAPs. The rationale for this review is to ensure the alignment of the NBSAPs with the new Strategic Plan and decisions that have been adopted at COP10.
- It is important to note that the development of national resource mobilization strategies and the enhancement of the Clearing House Mechanism are to be conducted in tandem with the review of the NBSAPs.
- Resources are being made available from the GEF to support countries with the review of the NBSAPs. Under the GEF 5 (STAR allocation) countries will have direct access to GEF funding to undertake reviews of NBSAPs. This was highlighted by the GEF CEO at the breakfast meeting with the Pacific Ministers in Nagoya.
- While countries are undertaking the review of their NBSAPs and the development of Resource Mobilization Strategies, it is important to identify and undertake joint activities with other relevant processes particularly the GEF 5 national prioritization process where countries will identify priorities for the GEF focal areas under GEF 5..
- It would also be good to identify other opportunities at the national level such as potential linkages with reviews of National Sustainable Development Plans to ensure that priorities in the revised and updated NBSAPs are integrated and mainstreamed into NSDPs.
- SPREP staff will be available to provide technical assistance to PI parties and SPREP will facilitate and coordinate support from partners particularly through the Nature Conservation Roundtable.
- If funding permits, SPREP will facilitate and coordinate a regional meeting of all the Parties and partners to review post-COP10 priorities and activities and

prepare a roadmap for the Pacific region for the implementation of the priorities and targets in the Strategic Plan.

5.2 Strategy for Resource Mobilization

- Parties are requested to appoint Resource Mobilization focal points who will be responsible for coordinating the development of national resource mobilization strategies. Countries may wish to consider appointing the GEF Operational Focal Point or the CBD focal point as the Resource Mobilization focal point, if limited capacity is an issue.
- The CBD Secretariat will provide guidance to the development of resource mobilization strategies. It is important to ensure that the development of the resource mobilization strategy is linked to the review and updating of the NBSAPs so that these processes are implemented in tandem rather than separately. Further, countries may wish to expand the scope of the Resource Mobilization Strategy to include other thematic and focal areas particularly among the 3 Rio Conventions.
- Regarding funding to develop resource mobilization strategies and update NBSAPs, the PI countries should now initiate dialogue with the GEF to find out the procedures for accessing funds for this purpose. There is a call for the timely and adequate financial support from the GEF to assist with this process.
- SPREP will continue to provide technical support to assist PI parties to develop their respective resource mobilization strategies. Further, SPREP will facilitate and coordinate a holistic approach to support PI parties with the development of the resource mobilization strategies in close partnership and collaboration with key partners.

5.3 Access to Genetic Resource and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits that arise from their Utilization Protocol (Referred to as the Nagoya Protocol)

- The CBD Secretariat has advised that the Nagoya Protocol will be opened for signature at the UN Headquarters in NY from 2nd February 2011 to 1st February 2012.
- For the Pacific, it is important to raise awareness of the Protocol and to establish an enabling environment that will assist PICs with the management and implementation of the main provisions of the Protocol.
- Capacity building would be one of the key priorities and this should be reflected in the post COP10 priority activities.
- Financial assistance is required from GEF to enable PI countries to fully understand the Protocol and its main provisions and to facilitate the ratification process.
- SPREP will provide technical support to facilitate funding access from the GEF to assist with the ratification process.

- SPREP will also, in collaboration with relevant CROP agencies and key partners, coordinate capacity building support to PI parties and assist with the provision of relevant technical and legal advice and input to assist PI parties with the ratification process and the subsequent implementation of the protocol.

6. COP10 Lessons Learnt for the Pacific

It is important to take stock of our preparations and participation at COP10 to identify key lessons which will help to strengthen participation in future COP meeting. The lessons which will be captured in this report will also include those that came out of the pre-COP10 meeting. To gauge views on lessons learnt from COP10 the SPREP Secretariat also sent out a COP10 Questionnaire to all the Pacific Island Parties that attended COP 10. See consolidated results in Annex 2.

6.1 Pre-COP10 Meeting

The pre-CBD COP10 meeting was held 16-18 August in Nadi, Fiji. It was attended by: 11 PI parties (Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Niue, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu); CROP Agencies (SPREP, USP and SPC); NGOs (WCS, WWF, Greenpeace, and IUCN Oceania also representing the Pacific Islands Round Table for Nature Conservation, and); New Zealand Department of Conservation; Australian Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and Arts; and UNEP. The pre-COP meeting was organized and coordinated by SPREP with funding from the EU-UNEP MEA Capacity Building Project.

The pre-COP10 meeting was extremely useful in setting out strategies and priorities for the Pacific for COP10. Several key strategies were discussed at the pre-COP which included strategies for effective participation, coordination, communication and media, and coordinating input and support from partners.

A one day negotiations training was conducted as part of the pre-COP10 programme and it was well received by participants. The training was coordinated by SPREP and the trainers were Ms. Neva Collings and Mr. Ian Fry. Although the training was for only one day, the participants were pleased with the overall outcomes of the training which they claimed had helped them to understand COP negotiations processes and to learn of some of the very simple negotiation techniques which were applied through hands-on practical group exercises.

Key outcomes from the pre-COP10 meeting:

- A Pacific pre-COP10 Meeting Statement was prepared and endorsed. The Statement outlined key COP10 priority issues for the Pacific to follow. The Statement was also used to advocate for a more coordinated approach at COP10 and to assist with national preparations for COP10.
- A *One Pacific Voice* approach was adopted as the overarching “guiding principle” to facilitate the engagement and effective coordination of the Pacific Island Parties at COP10. This was to be achieved through the delivery of coordinated Pacific Statements, effective Pacific coordination meetings, internal communication, Pacific side events, communication and media activities, and effective and coordinated support from partners.
- The *One Pacific Voice* approach for COP10 was subsequently endorsed by Environment Ministers at the 21st SPREP Meeting in Madang, Papua New Guinea in September 2010 in the SPREP Meeting communiqué. This was a significant achievement which showed commitment and support at the highest level for a

better, stronger, more effective and well coordinated Pacific delegation at COP10.

- A Pacific Brief was developed and produced in response to a request from the pre-COP10 Meeting. Preparation of the Brief was coordinated and funded by SPREP. A consultant was recruited to assist with the preparation of the Brief and the Pacific Brief was used widely and effectively at COP10. It was the main document that was used to provide guidance on possible Pacific positions on various key issues of importance to the Pacific.
- Partner support was established at the pre-COP meeting and all partners that attended committed to continue to provide support in the lead up to and at COP10.
- The pre-COP10 meeting was organized and arranged in a manner that would empower the Pacific delegates to take a more active lead role in the substantive technical discussions. Plenary and working group discussions were chaired by Pacific party delegates with technical support and guidance from partners.
- The Bureau Representative for Asia Pacific Ms. Tania Temata from the Cook Islands attended the meeting as one of the resource people and she played a key role in the pre-COP10 meeting providing guidance, advice and sharing her own CBD COP experience particularly for the benefit of the new and less experienced delegates.
- Continued communication and sharing of information was facilitated by SPREP following the pre-COP10 meeting and in the lead up to COP10. This was conducted through regular email exchanges, the official SPREP Circular and also through the on-line group email which was created for the Pacific Island parties to facilitate the sharing of key information and documents
<http://groups.google.com/group/pacific-cbd?hl=en>
- SPREP played an instrumental role as the main coordinator of the COP10 activities in the Pacific region facilitating the provision of technical input and advice and also in mobilizing support from partners and others.
- As well as the pre-COP10 regional meeting, it should be noted that the Pacific Islands Round Table for Nature Conservation was also instrumental in mobilizing support from its members to assist Pacific Island parties with their preparations for COP10. At the PIRT in July 2010, there was an informal discussion on COP10 facilitated by SPREP and the idea for a Pacific Voice was highlighted at the PIRT discussions and final meeting outcome statement. Technical input was sought from members of the PIRT on the new CBD Strategic Plan and also on other thematic issues such as Invasive Species, Marine and Coastal Biodiversity and Climate Change and Biodiversity.

6.2 Coordination

Coordination was a critical part of the Pacific's preparations for COP10 as this provided the foundation and the roadmap including the *modus operandi* for the Pacific at COP10.

Strengths

- SPREP played a key role in the coordination process facilitating communication with countries and collaboration with partners.
- Identifying country representatives to lead the coordination of the working groups and the selected agenda items was useful. This fostered a great sense of ownership on the countries' part and to a large extent strengthened their own capacities to lead on the substantive issues assigned to them.
- The Pacific Brief which was coordinated by SPREP was another very useful coordination tool. It helped to guide preparations at the national level and also facilitated discussions at the regional level on priority issues of relevance to the Pacific. It was used substantively at COP10 to guide Pacific positions.
- The *One Pacific Voice* approach adopted at the pre-COP meeting and subsequently endorsed at the SPREP meeting was more or less the “mantra” that motivated and inspired the Pacific delegates to strive towards a more coordinated approach at COP10.
- Coordination with key partners in the region was very effective and useful. Partners willingly shared their own respective COP10 briefing and position papers with Pacific Island Parties. Key information was received from members of the PIRT including WWF, WCS, IUCN, Greenpeace and Conservation International, SPC, USP and SPREP.
- Coordination with GLISPA particularly the Island Briefing on Sunday 17th October in Nagoya helped to connect the Pacific with other island parties.
- Coordination with the SIDS group, which was largely in the form of morning meetings co-chaired by Grenada and Palau. This was useful in terms of gauging support from other SIDS on issues that were common to SIDS including issues specific to the Pacific.
- Coordination with the Asia Pacific group was useful particularly on administrative issues but not so much on substantive matters.

Opportunities for improvement

- If funding permits, it would be good to hold at least two pre-COP meetings with the final pre-COP meeting at least two or three weeks prior to the COP meeting. The reason for a second pre-COP meeting is to focus the discussions on agreed positions. There was no time to discuss the final Pacific Brief prior to Nagoya and although Pacific parties and partners had the opportunity to review the draft Brief, a second face to face discussion would have helped to prepare our Pacific positions better for the negotiations.
- The support from partners at COP10 was tremendous and it is essential for SPREP to continue this partnership arrangement for all CBD related activities in the region.

- SPREP to continue to play the main coordinating role in the Pacific as this was one of the key factors that led to the Pacific successes in Nagoya.
- Where possible, continue to empower country representatives to lead in areas where they have interest and expertise in. This will help to enhance ownership and build capacities at the national level in preparations for international negotiations.

6.3 Negotiations

An excellent understanding of the COP processes and an in-depth knowledge of the issues are key essentials to prepare well for negotiations. In preparation for COP10, the Pacific conducted a one day negotiations training, which although it covered the basic negotiation information, was insufficient to cover all aspects.

Strengths

- Having seasoned negotiators as part of the Pacific delegation contributed substantively to strengthening the Pacific engagement in the negotiations.
- Team leaders for the working groups worked very well in coordinating Pacific input to the negotiations.
- Technical advice and support from Pacific partners was substantial and where possible, advice was also sourced from other resource people such as the FIELD representative.
- The Pacific Brief was the main document that provided guidance on possible Pacific positions. Since the Pacific Brief was very useful, it is important to continue producing Briefs for future COP meetings to provide guidance on the key issues for the Pacific.

Opportunities for future improvement

- Expanded negotiations training to be conducted in the future, with consideration given to different modalities for delivering the training. For example, it could be in the form of a series of negotiations training perhaps 2 to 3 times within a two year period in the lead up to each COP meeting; formal negotiations training through a university institution where Pacific delegates could attain a formal certificate; joint negotiations training with other Rio conventions since delegates are probably the same in most cases; and use local and regional negotiators to undertake training.
- Given that the Pacific's engagement in COP negotiations is often constrained by limited capacity, it is important to prepare and organize negotiations teams well in advance. This requires the identification of key experts in the team on various items and issues, who would then lead, consult and prepare possible positions for the Pacific in advance. This approach was implemented at COP10, which could be strengthened for future COP meetings and negotiations. This would also require commitment and active participation of the key lead people identified.
- Adequate representation of the Pacific in SBSTTA and WGRI meetings is very important as it is at these meetings where technical discussions are held and where the proposed decisions are developed.

- It is important that adequate funding is secured to support negotiations training in the Pacific. There is opportunity under the EU-UNEP MEA Capacity Building Project implemented by SPREP to conduct negotiation training in a few selected countries. Additional funding is needed to cover all the PI parties.

6.4 Supporting Partners

Technical input, advice and support from partners were well received by the PI parties. Involving partners during the planning stages was an essential element for responding to country needs and demonstrated the commitment of partners to work together for a common goal in COP10.

It is important that the excellent partnership arrangements established as part of the COP10 support from partners is continued particularly as PI parties start to plan for post-COP10 implementation. SPREP will continue to coordinate and facilitate collaboration with existing partners as well as encouraging new partners to join.

6.5 Funding

All PI parties received funding from the CBD Secretariat to support one delegate to attend COP10. The Government of Japan sponsored the participation of Ministers to the High Level Segment. Countries which were able to send more than one delegate to the meeting had secured funding from other sources. SPREP was able to fund two PI delegates to COP10 based on requests received by SPREP prior to COP10.

For future COP meetings, it is important to build into the national Strategies for Resource Mobilization activities for securing adequate financial support to ensure the Pacific is well represented in COP meetings. In addition, funding should also be identified in the strategy for pre-COP activities including capacity building activities such as negotiations training and attendance in SBSTTA and WGRI meetings.

6.6 Logistics

Logistics was probably one of the most challenging aspects of the preparations for COP10. There was a great deal of effort made facilitate daily meetings and discussions. For daily Pacific coordination meetings, it was fortunate that the Asia Pacific Room was available from each morning and the Pacific took advantage of this and used the room for its daily meetings for the entire two weeks of the COP meeting. Other common spaces were also frequently used by the Pacific delegates to meet informally. The use of Skype to consult was very popular and effective. This was the most used means of communications which facilitated communication and discussions among the Pacific delegation. Email was also commonly used mostly to communicate official and formal messages and information.

6.7 Pacific Voyage Exhibit

In general, the exhibit was considered a success and countries were appreciative that their ideas had been incorporated into the materials. However, in future, it will be important to have country input at an earlier stage as this will enable more efficient production and shipping of necessary communications material.

An additional lesson learnt during the COP with regard to exhibits is that promotional material/giveaways that are utilitarian in nature are very helpful in directing traffic to

static exhibits. SPREP had postcards and bags and the bags proved of greater interest. GLISPA used shell necklaces as a means of identifying SIDS delegates but we received a lot of requests from others for these very simple and cheap items.

In terms of promotional material, care was taken to develop these with the idea of reusing them post-COP. Thus, no dates or references to the COP were included in the printed matter.

6.8 CEPA

This side event was advertised in the same manner as the Pacific Voyage side event but it was part of the CEPA activities rather than on the main schedule. This may be one reason for the lower turnout. Additionally, there were no “key” speakers/presenters for this session to entice delegates to attend. Similar events that did have better turn out, always provided food. For future, this should be automatically included in budget.

6.9 Pacific Voyage Side Event

The Pacific Voyage Side Event was a huge success, particularly in terms of giving the presenters something concrete to report on. While it was quite a challenge getting delegates to commit to making presentations, those who did agree, made excellent presentations and worked well with the overall theme of the event.

In future, it may be useful to do several side events focusing on different aspects of the region although consideration should also be given to timing of these events to ensure that the target audience is able to attend these.

6.10 Communication products

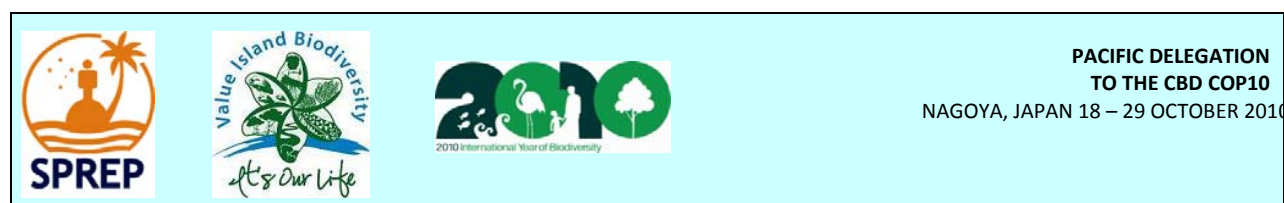
The Pacific Voyage campaign was a successful venture and it is recommended that this be continued for all SPREP communications at COP meetings. The Pacific Voyage does not need to be specific to this one single event, but can be built upon and continued – as an ongoing voyage.

The success of the Pacific Voyage Media Team was made possible due to support and cooperation from the Pacific delegations and the supporting NGOs, who made themselves available for interviews.

It was also clear that readers associated with the personal stories – the blog from the Year of Biodiversity intern was popular as were the more personable stories on the Bionesian blogsite - which SPREP is aiming to continue.

This particular opportunity is excellent for mid-level reporters and journalists as it can assist with their development as well as help teach them more about biodiversity and hopefully bring about more environmental reporting in the Pacific.

Annex 1: List of Pacific Delegates and Participants to COP10



List of Pacific Ministers attending the CBD COP10 High Level Segment

Country	Name	Contacts
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List of Country Delegates

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Annex 2: Consolidated Responses to the COP10 Questionnaire

Total Responses received – 8

7 representing country delegate feedback, (including 1 response specifically on Question 8)

1 from partner organization

Question 1: Coordination

a. Coordination at COP10 was one of the key elements of the One Pacific Voice approach. What is your assessment of the level of coordination at COP10?

Highly satisfactory

Satisfactory

Not satisfactory

Responses: Highly Satisfactory - 6 Satisfactory - 1

b. Which aspects of the coordination that you found very useful at COP10?

Responses

- First day meeting before the main event
- Networking
- Daily meetings
- Skype chat lists and communication
- SPREP Pacific Voyage
- Identification of responsibilities during the preCOP10 meeting
- Pre-COP meeting
- Tasking countries with certain topics to take
- Collective approach at interventions
- Input to statements and interventions
- Coordination in preparing interventions through briefs and talking points

- Coordination through keeping negotiators in the loop, strategizing and keeping the One Pacific Voice intact
 - SPREP booth as a meeting base for information etc
 - SPREP Staff assistant very effective and efficient
 - Information was well distributed
 - Good and clear communication with whole delegation from PICs
- c. **Identify areas of coordination which you would like to further strengthen or improve and how?**

Responses

- Getting countries to be more engaged in strategizing positions and following what was discussed at the pre-COP meeting
 - Following the Brief and the pre-COP outcomes closely
 - Need to work on statements and interventions
 - Pacific meetings to allow the Pacific to caucus before each plenary and raise concerns and issues
 - Suggest to hold evening Pacific meetings in addition to the morning meetings
 - Prepare statements in advance for everyone to review and comment
 - SPREP and NGOs role at COP10
 - Country coordination for intervention
 - Suggest to start the pre-COP much earlier to allow sufficient time to discuss in-depth issues for the Pacific for example the issues on high seas which was a missed opportunity for the Pacific to have a unified voice on this important matter
 - Invite and include in the Pacific delegations key environmental legal experts who are skilled negotiators.
 - Networking
 - Daily Meetings
 - PICS understanding of the issues and how to pinpoint them in relation to island situation
 - Building Self Esteem – Representatives should be able to voice opinions at discussion times
- d. **Did you find the daily Pacific coordination meetings useful and effective?**

i Yes (please give reason for your answer)

Responses

- Yes it was useful and extremely important to get a summary of how all of the decisions were advancing. It would have been better if more Pacific delegates attended the daily briefings
- Yes because it helped first timers to the COP to raise issues and to get a clear understanding on some issues

- Yes most definitely – the concept and mechanism was fine but it is only as good as the number of parties that attended. Very useful and effective to plan the day
- Parties need to stick to the modus operandi which could have come out of the pre-COP meeting and the SPREP meeting
- It was very useful to me as this is the easiest way to voice opinions and being able to negotiate issues with partners. It is our responsibility and commitment to attend these meetings.

ii. No (please give reason for your answer and suggest how this could be improved)

- Timing was not appropriate which should have considered travelling time of delegates to the conference centre
- It did not bring all the countries together
- Too many issues discussed which could get confused
- Need to identify priority issues for the day

e. Did you find the daily SIDS coordination meetings and the Asia-Pacific Group meetings useful?

i Yes (please explain what aspects of these meetings you found useful)

Response

- It helps understand the flow of issues and how the Pacific Islands are placed in the overall standing of issues. It's good to learn of the other countries priorities and where we can synergise our commitments.

ii No (please explain and suggest ways to make these meeting more effective and useful)

Responses

- The SIDS meetings were not fully attended by all SIDS. Suggest for the future to network and liaise with SIDS prior to the COP meetings to share positions and strategize on how to collaborate on these
- Could have been more effective and used as a mechanism to advocate and lobby for our Pacific SIDS issues
- It was not effective in identifying common SIDS positions. For the future, suggest for the Pacific to also identify specific SIDS issues in addition to Pacific issues
- SIDS meetings prior to COP meetings is worth exploring and perhaps GLISPA could assist with the coordination of the SIDS meetings

Question 2: Effective participation in negotiations

1. Did you participate in the negotiations process? If yes, which parts of the negotiations did you participate in?

Responses: all were engaged in the WG and CG with only 2 who were engaged in the FOC and ICG

Comments: Share your experience in the negotiations and any suggestions on how to strengthen your engagement in future negotiations

Responses

- Suggest to have more formal negotiation training for Pacific negotiators in addition to the SPREP negotiation training.
- A real eye opener and it was a personal achievement to have assisted the Pacific getting recognized and also to understand the negotiation process better
- It was important to note that every single text was important in the context of every party position and this would be something to keep in mind for the Pacific in future COP negotiations. It was important to be very knowledgeable about the issues being discussed and their implications on the Pacific. This is something to discuss in depth in the pre-COP meetings.
- Need to participate more to gain confidence and to understand the negotiation process better
- Pacific Island parties to be more actively engaged in negotiations. Speak up and raise our issues as often you will find other parties that may be more sympathetic to our issues and support us.
- Found the Pacific interventions very effective including the supporting statements by individual countries. This was a useful practice which helped to prepare country specific interventions.

2. How would you rate your participation in the negotiations? (please give a short explanation for your answer)

Highly satisfactory

Satisfactory

Not satisfactory

Responses Highly Satisfactory – 3, Satisfactory – 2, Not Satisfactory – 1, No response - 1

- I found this very useful as for me this is part of my responsibilities and outputs under my working conditions. Not only that, it is a special skill to learn and applied to your country situations during island meetings.
- This was one of the highlights of the meeting

3. What were the key highlights from the negotiations that you found very effective and useful from your own experience?

Responses

- Adoption of the following: Strategic Plan with the 2020 targets, Resource Mobilization Strategy, and ABS protocol
- Increased synergies among the Rio Conventions

- Would like the Pacific to learn from other bigger group of parties and emulate the way they put pressure on their issues during negotiations
- Feeling is satisfaction when texts that had been negotiated throughout the process still remain intact and finally being adopted
- Recognizing how an international agreement relates to national contexts and situations gives an overall sense of pride
- Raising the voices of the Pacific which was heard by all parties, NGOs, and observers
- NGO assistance on technicality of the issues
- SPREP assistance in drafting interventions
- Corridor discussions to find out other party positions and views
- Engage experts from regional bodies and NGOs on skype
- Reference to prior CBD decisions and other relevant MEAs to support positions
- Crafting compromise text which could be looked upon favorably by other parties. Suggest to include a crafting session in the next pre-COP meeting
- The way the Pacific delegates worked as a team in networking and talking to each other on agenda items discussed
- Well coordinated by SPREP
- Follow up and update through emails on agenda items discussed
- That is being able to understand how parties come to support each other is very strategic way meaning, they form small group discussion then voice their stand point and have the others support their interventions.
- It takes skills which I see the Pacific lacking.

4. Were you satisfied with the overall outcomes of the negotiations in particular our specific Pacific issues?

i. Yes – explain

Responses

- The SPREP Team was good and the way the Pacific country delegates networked amongst themselves
- For most part, yes. It would have been better to see higher targets for marine protection, the 10% agreed to is still ambitious and probably more achievable
- Nagoya Protocol adopted which was the biggest achievement
- Aichi Targets adopted which means parties are willing to progress further
- Pacific Voyage team consolidated friendship and renewed commitment to CBD
- Yes because all concerned issues at the pre-COP meeting were raised at COP10

- Yes the Pacific made a clear impression at COP10 which was heard throughout the meeting
- Yes because the recommendations that affected the region were agreed to in many cases which now sets the scene and direction for the countries and the region including SPREP and CROP agencies to take in meeting obligations under the CBD
- The adopted decisions pave the way for realistic activities to be established and implemented for environmental protection and biodiversity conservation
- We managed to voice our concerns and have our voices heard

ii. **No – why and which areas did you feel were not adequately addressed**

No Responses

Question 3: Support from partners

1. Were you satisfied with the support provided by partners?

Highly satisfactory

Satisfactory

Not satisfied

Responses Highly Satisfactory-4, Satisfactory-2, Not Satisfactory-1

2. Which aspects of the support by partners that you found very useful? List three

- Providing positions papers in advance on issues
- Providing documentation on past decisions that supported the Pacific positions
- Raising awareness of the Pacific issues
- Assistance in text, understanding of issues in discussions and where needed on time
- Individual countries to include partners as part of their country delegations
- It was encouraging to see a bigger SPREP team as usually there is too much for one person to handle
- Assisting in verifying texts that were not understood or finding someone who could assist us
- Alerting countries of discussions that were happening in the corridors and what this really meant for countries
- Assisting in following specific topics as well as assisting in drafting of country statements
- Information given to prepare interventions
- Great communication
- Very attentive to the delegation

3. Any suggestions on how to strengthen future support from partners?

- Resourcing funds and relevant mechanisms for the implementation of the activities

- Level of commitment to work with regions and individual countries to implement the convention
- Provision of guidance and information on how the funds operate and how the funds and resources can be accessed
- More nationally orientated activities should be discussed preferably at the country level rather than talking about their systems and mechanisms
- Countries with partners as part of their delegations to inform the Pacific delegations that such partner has been authorized to work with the Pacific delegations
- Partner assistance need to be coordinated so countries are aware

Question 4: Communication and media

1. Which communication tools did you find useful to communicate within the group?

Responses

- i. Skype – most useful tool and it would be good for all country delegates to have their own individual skype name and laptop
- ii. Email – very useful
- iii. Group meetings – very useful
- iv. Other – useful particularly the informal meetings in the tents and at the SPREP booth (Select as appropriate)

2. The Pacific Voyage at COP10 featured series of side events, an exhibit, media releases and information communication through our blog. Did you find these useful and effective?

i. Side events

Yes – explain which aspects of the Pacific side events you found useful and effective

- The aspects which were found to be very useful were the sharing of on-the-ground experiences and outcomes. The Pacific flavor was there and our Pacific islands uniqueness different from other SIDS around the world came through in the Pacific Voyage. Well Done!
- It is important to have side events but it is also important not to have too many as this can also disrupt potential time to participate in the negotiation process. Suggest a maximum of 5 side events.
- Sharing of information on IAS issues which is common in the Pacific regardless if it is a high or low island
- A time where countries take ownership of the programme and this is where the Pacific pride comes into place.
- The Pacific Voyage was an excellent showcase of the issues relevant to the Pacific Island Countries. The blog had an even further outreach for timely communication back to home countries. The blog was particularly impressive for the number of stories and how quickly they were produced.
- The Pacific side event was good and it could have included more speakers with specific case studies from the Pacific

- The donor as a speaker was a good opportunity and it would have been good to invite other donors such as UNDP, UNEP etc to share their honest experiences.

No – why and provide explanation on how to improve in the future

No Responses

ii. *Exhibit*

Yes – provide an explanation

Responses

- The exhibition was good and our Minister was impressed.
- The exhibit provided a focal point for Pacific Islanders to gather for informal meetings. While the space for actual exhibits was small, SPREP did a great job making it look bigger by putting up the banners which looked great!
- The drop-down banners were very catchy! With good messages!
- Yes but it would have been good if everyone contributed with posters etc from each country.
- This needs to be worked on more and needs financial resources to be attached cause if we decide to make a really good exhibit there need to be the money to make the exhibit so the team will require more creative ways to minimize the costs but also to be able to showcase something that is originally from the Pacific. For example the New Zealand endemic bird one that could be used in the Pacific is the canoe so when SPREP launches the year of forests next year the canoe could make its journey around all member states and spending time there to increase biodiversity awareness as well as collect the Pacific Voice which we could show showcase at COP11 .
- Found the exhibit useful and it was good to see some effort have gone into preparing the exhibition displays. If there was more space allocated, more coordinated displays and other materials could have been laid out.

No – why and suggestions on how to improve in the future

No Responses

iii. *Pacific Media releases*

Yes – provide an explanation

Responses

- In terms of sharing and updating information with the rest of the Pacific Island Countries back home and to the world especially where the PICs issues are concerned.
- Good coverage and photos. The blog was useful and Clive's diary was excellent.

No – why and suggestions on how to improve in the future

Responses

- Need to be well advertised and widely circulated.

Other comments:

- Important to provide media releases whether in participating media outlets or within the region, as it is important to just be able to show what is being done as a region.
- It would have been interesting to see how many stories were picked up in the Pacific Islands media as a result of the press releases assuming that there would be a few.

iv. Pacific Bionesian [biodiversity] Blog

Yes – provide an explanation

Responses

- Fabulous!
- Great coverage on Pacific activities during COP
- This was an effective way that the Pacific could keep getting recognized as the issues of the PICs are usually very different with some common issues with other countries. This is possible with One Voice.

No – why and suggestions on how to improve in the future

Responses

- Stories may be well represented of countries in the region

v. Do you have any suggestions that may assist in improving media communications or the Bionesian blogsite for the future?

Responses

- Can try and be like ENB series of newsletters to highlight main sessions and its implications on the Pacific
- It was encouraging to see some journalists from around the Pacific also assisting in the process which should be encouraged more and perhaps to rotate the different countries to assist in covering the stories
- Need to be well advertised and widely circulated.
- The blog should contain more informative discussions of what was discussed during the plenary and specific mention of what the key outcomes were from the contact groups. The information from the Pacific morning meetings

could be highlighted in the blogsite. In addition to personal experiences, the blogsite should also contain some key position that affect the Pacific region.

Question 6: How would you rate the overall delivery of our Pacific Voyage activities?

Highly satisfactory

Satisfactory

Not satisfactory

Responses Highly Satisfactory-2, Satisfactory-4

Question 7: What are your plans to take the new CBD Strategic Plan, Resource Mobilization Strategy and the Access and Benefit Sharing Protocol forward at the national and regional levels?

Responses

- Countries to get the highest government support on the CBD outcomes for example getting the CBD outcomes and decisions incorporated into departmental policies and having these implemented
- Aligning the NBSAP with the new Strategic Plan for example Fiji will be reviewing this at its quarterly meetings. Fiji is also already in the process of developing an ABS policy and since it is still under development, there is room to incorporate and capture the decisions of the CBD in the new policy.
- Communicate COP outcomes through Fiji media
- Conduct evaluation of cop AMONGST Team Fiji
- Integrate targets into NBSAP
- Plans for consultations with stakeholders not yet developed
- Regionally, it is important that the countries engaged in the process in all these three areas linking these three together as we all realized during the COP10 meeting what food is a plan with no money and what is the money with no plan if the right people are not benefitting from it.
- Regionally the SPREP Strategic Plan is already in place, what we need to be more familiar with regionally and SPREP needs to assist countries is increasing capacity of the ABS Protocol within the region as well as nationally.
- Nationally for Vanuatu, the country will be reviewing the NBSAP so with the new CBD Strategic Plan as a starting point we will work with this review and develop a new strategic plan for Vanuatu. The Resource Mobilization Strategy and the ABS Protocol, Vanuatu needs to have a more capacity building in these areas in order to understand the needs and key requirements before developing a strategy for Vanuatu.
- The challenge now is to work towards incorporating these outcomes into the national and provincial level work plans and mechanisms. On the ABS, much work is needed to be done to establish mechanisms to involve all stakeholders to be part of it and this would be a priority.
- Samoa will make sure these are incorporated in our Coporate plans and policies for the next three years forward planning.

Question 8: What area of support that you would like SPREP and partners to provide post-COP10?

Responses

- The main assistance would be on operationalizing the NBSAP and other relevant national and regional documents so that the activities in the work plans are consistent and are contributing to achieving the 2020 targets both at the national and regional levels.
- SPREP and its partners should assist in the post COP 10 and in preparation for COP 11 would be to assist countries in the following areas:
 - ✓ SPREP should organize a post COP 10 meeting for all those who went to the meeting to present their views and what we should do better
 - ✓ SPREP and partners need to engage the Pacific in more negotiations training especially in areas of legality with text and all
 - ✓ SPREP and partners need to assist countries in preparation for CBD meetings this means common statements which countries need to be made aware of regionally and have been endorsed at a regionally meeting such as the SPREP meeting is very important
 - ✓ SPREP and partners need to assist in identifying a champion for CBD issues now and to work with highlighting the issues of island Biodiversity as the In-depth review is being discussed the Pacific needs to be in the fore front of these discussions, it is also important that the SPREP start looking at financing more delegates to these meetings.
 - ✓ SPREP should also assist in country preparations for the two technical meetings for good representation of the Pacific again – SBSTTA as well as working group programmes as well as ad hoc technical groups such as for Invasive species this is important
 - ✓ SPREP and other partners such as SPC and FFA need to be more responsive to the countries preparation so that we are able to make informed decisions and interventions.
- Assist members in following up with CBD Secretariat, issues either to start planning (or facilitate national or regional consultations) prior to implementation on the ground
- Remind members of the need to bear in mind deadlines, either for submissions of views, nominations to AHTEG, etc, in order for the members not to miss out on opportunities for a bigger Pacific voice.
- Funds to get everyone together (and the right people are those that attended COP10)
- Circulate a list of key lessons learned
- Encourage the same people who participated in COP10 to attend COP11, so you do not need to reinvent the wheel
- Encourage ongoing communication with other SIDS to develop common platforms that could be voiced louder at the next COP
- Investigate how COP outcomes can be incorporated into implementation of the Oceanscapes framework

- Assist governments to get highest political support
- Update the national strategies – (NBSAP) and incorporate into the key departments
- Set up monitoring and reporting systems
- SPREP organized functions to invite more than one participant, if funding permits.
- SPREP to increase fund raising activities to fund more than one delegate per country to COP meetings with priority for countries that have not yet received funding from SPREP to attend COP meetings.
- Given Nagoya was a success not only for the Pacific in getting Pacific issues into the overall framework guidelines but also, the capacity of the Pacific in negotiations.
- To continue this momentum, requesting, if both SPREP and Micronesia TNC office could collaborate and identify a grant to bring the CBD COP 10 Pacific participants and their Directors for a Post COP 10 Debriefing Meeting, so to first, have a debrief of the Nagoya, secondly, provides the opportunity for the Pacific to fully understand their expected responsibilities and roles to at least achieving the targets in the coming two years; in preparation for the COP 11, identify national activities meets the targets and lastly, the participants to participate in the development of a "COP Negotiations Manual" so when us the more experienced negotiators are no longer around, the manual would be used in future capacity building of the Pacific regardless if it's the COP for CBD, UNFCCC or UNCCD?
- Maybe through SPREP's close working partnership with Australia might be interested?
- The meeting would not only be limited to the Pacific participants would include our partners that provided support such TNC, WWF, IUCN, SPC and WCM etc
- Let's start thinking about this one and try to really work collectively to achieve this and propose the meeting to be conducted early next year? Venue maybe Fiji again.
- Fund a meeting for all the participants who attended and discuss the Strategic Plan, ABS and RM strategies and find linkages that the Pacific can be all on the same level playing field.

Final Remarks and Comments:

Overall, all respondents expressed their satisfaction and appreciation of the Pacific Voice and outcomes achieved at COP10 including the excellent efforts to coordinate the Pacific Voice in a more effective, inclusive and coherent manner.

Annex 3: Main side meetings by the Director of SPREP

Meetings in Nagoya, during COP 10

The Director had many side meetings during the CBD COP 10. Key points covered in the major meetings included:

- (1) Leiatua Dr Kilifoti Eteuati, Samoan Ambassador to Japan. Key points covered:
 - He is very supportive of SPREP and offered to facilitate meetings in Tokyo (see below) and generally offered to assist on matters between Japan and SPREP. He mentioned that he will do whatever he can to support the strengthening of SPREP's capacity;
 - JICA (the Japanese International Cooperation Agency) is the implementing agency for Japanese ODA, and funding is provided through Japan Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA). A new Division on Climate Change has recently been established in MoFA;
 - Although there is a general reduction of Japanese ODA there have been substantial commitments made by Japan for climate change and also for biodiversity, including the announcement made by Japanese Prime Minister at Nagoya; and
 - The Samoan Minister for Natural Resources and Environment when in Tokyo, prior to CBD COP 10 made an informal suggestion to the Japan Minister for Foreign Affairs that Japan could become a member of SPREP. This was followed up in my meetings in Tokyo (below).

(2) Elizabeth Merema , Director General of CITES Secretariat and CMS staff (Melanie Virtue)

- CMS will provide support for a one year position at SPREP. Funding will come from CMS (Bonn) and CMS (Abu Dhabi). A Terms of Reference for this position will need to be prepared and jointly agreed between SPREP and CMS. This should include an element on fundraising as this will be a key challenge for the position. Lui Bell to follow up.

(3) Anada Tiega, Director General of Ramsar Secretariat

- Noted he is pleased with cooperation between SPREP and Ramsar and with the work of the SPREP Ramsar Officer. Agreed that future joint work should focus on implementation of the Regional Wetlands Plan adopted at the 2010 Noumea Meeting. Vainuupo to note

(4) Ahmed Djoglaf, Director General of CBD Secretariat and CBD staff (Jason Spensley)

- Noted potential future cooperation between CBD Secretariat and SPREP on implementation of targets in the new CBD Strategic Plan in the Pacific. There is also clear opportunities for collaboration on specific initiatives such as the LifeWeb initiative (Jason Spensley is the CBD contact person) to support biodiversity conservation in the Pacific. Easter and Stuart to note and follow up.

(5) Monique Barbut, GEF CEO and staff (Gustavo Fonseca)

- Noted that progress with GEF PAS implementation in the Pacific has been slow (only 15 of 28 projects are being implemented) and will need to accelerate;
- Any continuation of GEF PAS under the GEF 5 will have to be requested by Pacific countries;
- I raised the issue of support for the GEF Special Advisor and she noted that there could be no direct funding support from the GEF Secretariat but that she would be willing to follow up with the Australian Government/GEF contact in support of SPREP's request to continue funding the position;
- Successful breakfast meeting was implemented during COP 10 between a number of Pacific Ministers and the GEF CEO and the CEO of GBIF (Global Biodiversity Information Facility)

Joe Stanley to note and Director to follow up with GEF CEO

(6) Sofia Gutierrez, Administrator, World Tourism Organisation

- Discussed possible cooperation between WTO and SPREP on tourism and environment. Given that this is a key sector in many Pacific countries this may be an area for future programme development within SPREP, in conjunction with the South Pacific Tourism Authority. Director to follow up.

- (7) Charles Di Leva, Chief Counsel, Environmental and International Law, World Bank, and
- (8) Alphonse Kambu Division of Environmental Law and Conventions, UNEP

- Expressed interest in cooperation with SPREP on legal matters. I mentioned the proposal developed by SPREP on environmental law in the Pacific and will send it to them. Clark Peteru to note and follow up.

Meetings in Tokyo, after COP 10

(9) Ministry of Foreign Affairs

- Along with Dr Etueati, I met Shinichi IIDA, Director Oceania Division, Asian and Oceanian Affairs Bureau shinichi.iida@mofa.go.jp and Noboru SEKIGUCHI, Senior Negotiator for Climate Change, International Cooperation Bureau noboru.sekiguchi@mofa.go.jp
- I raised the possibility of Japan becoming a member of SPREP and provided information regarding the procedure that would be involved. This matter was also raised by the Samoa Minister of Natural Resources and Environment, when he met the Japan Minister of Foreign Affairs, prior to CBD COP 10. The ball is now in their court if they wish to take this further.
- I provided a full briefing on SPREP which was appreciated as Mr Iida noted that SPREP currently has no profile in the MoFA, which is unfortunate as they have a major say in decisions regarding funding allocations from Japan to international and regional partners, including SPREP.
- I also mentioned the good cooperation SPREP has with JICA and mentioned that we would like this collaboration to be expanded in the future to also cover biodiversity and climate change. Mr Iida noted that climate change is currently one of the top priorities for the Government of Japan

Clark Peteru to note regarding possible Japan membership of SPREP and Director send follow up letter to Mr Iida and Mr Sekiguchi

(10) Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

- I met Hiroro SASAKI Vice-President JICA Sasaki.Hiroyo@jica.go.jp and his staff (8 staff in all) in relation to cooperation with SPREP and PICs. The key staff I met, other than Mr Sasaki, were Shinya EJIMA Ejima.Shinya@jica.go.jp who is the Director General, Global Environment Department and Satoru MIMURA Mimura.Satoru@jica.go.jp Director Pacific Division, Southeast Asia 1 and Pacific Department;
- I thanked JICA for their support for solid waste management in the Pacific over many years. It was noted that the project has been approved by the JICA Board and we that staff from JICA should be starting at SPREP in the first half of 2011, most likely April/May to commence work on the new project;
- I suggested JICA consider the development of similar programmes in the Pacific in the areas of Climate Change. In making this point I emphasised that both climate change and biodiversity have been identified as major priorities of the Japan Government and that SPREP would be a logical partner for JICA in both areas. JICA staff mentioned that the \$2billion commitment made by

the Japan Prime Minister at CBD COP 10 for biodiversity conservation is largely existing rather than new Overseas Development Assistance (ODA);

- JICA staff mentioned that overall there has been a reduction of 10% in Japan's ODA as part of overall budget cutbacks, but that there is a strong priority within Japanese ODA to the areas SPREP is working on, particularly climate change and biodiversity;
- JICA staff mentioned that Africa is a priority region but that the Pacific is also important. The PALM Meeting (the meeting of Pacific Ministers and leaders with senior counterparts from Japan) is a key element of determining priorities for support to the region and the next meeting (PALM 6) will be held in Japan in May 2012

Esther Richards to note regarding solid waste management; Neta and Stuart to note re potential for cooperation with JICA on CC and biodiversity. Director to send follow up letters to key staff.

(11) Ministry of the Environment (MoE)

- At the MoE I met with 5 staff. The most senior staff I met were Naoya Tsukamoto NAOYA.TSUKAMOTO@env.go.jp Director, International Strategy Division and Kazuaki Hoshino kazuaki.hoshino@env.go.jp Director, Biodiversity Policy Division.
- As for the meeting with JICA, I suggested that MoE consider the development of programmes in the Pacific with SPREP in the areas of Climate Change and biodiversity.
- Mr Hoshino noted that the main focus of MoE in relation to international cooperation would be the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan and that any technical assistance and funding would be considered in the context of how it would relate to and support this implementation. He noted interest of Japan in supporting review and implementation of NBSAPs in the Pacific. also noted that the Government of Japan has established a Japan Fund at the CBD Secretariat to support implementation of the new Strategic Plan, with direct support from Japan of 1 billion Yen
- MoE staff mentioned they have developed an Asia-Pacific Network for Climate Change and they would like SPREP to be involved. They also invited SPREP to join the Satoyama Initiative, a international partnership involving governments, NGOs and partner organisations

Side meetings and activities by the SPREP ESCA

The SPREP Education, Social Development and Communication Adviser (ESCA) participated in 10-minute "On the Mat" session on Radio Australia to highlight the Pacific Voyage at COP10 and give listeners an idea of the actual happenings at the COP. This required having a good understanding of the overall activities and current issues and highlighted for me the need for one person to be designated the spokesperson throughout such events. This would ideally be the role of the SPREP communications personnel.

The ESCA also met with a number of communications personnel from different organizations, including GLISPA, TNC and UNEP. This networking with experts in communication and education was very useful in terms of providing ideas and contacts through which to help build expertise and capacity in the region to better communicate environment issues for policy and behaviour change.