

SPREP Brief

14TH CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY AND THE ASSOCIATED MEETINGS OF THE PARTIES TO THE PROTOCOLS OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

17-29th November 2018
Sharm el Sheikh, Egypt



**UN BIODIVERSITY
CONFERENCE**
Investing in biodiversity for people and planet
COP 14 - CP/MOP9 - NP/MOP3
Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt, 2018

Table of Content

About the Brief.....	3
Agenda at a glance - CBD COP14	5
Agenda at a glance - COP MOP3 -NAGOYA PROTOCOL ON ACCESS BENEFIT SHARING	6
Agenda at a glance - COP MOP 9 (Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety).....	7
Organization of Work.....	8
Pacific Issues for COP14, and lead countries	9
Detailed information on selected COP14 Agenda items	10
Item 9: Resource mobilization and financial mechanism:.....	10
Item 10: Capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer	12
Item 12: Mechanisms for national reporting, assessment and review	15
Item 14: Cooperation with other conventions	17
Item 17: Post 2020 Agenda.....	19
Item 21: Biodiversity and climate change:.....	21
Item 22: Mainstreaming biodiversity across sectors.	23
Item 24: Spatial planning, protected areas, and other effective area-based conservation measures ..	25
Item 25: Marine and Coastal Biodiversity.....	29
Item 26: Invasive Alien Species:.....	31
Detailed information on selected agenda items for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (COP-MOP9) ..	34
ITEM 5. Report of the Compliance Committee.....	34
ITEM 7: Matters related to the Financial Mechanism and Resources (Article 28)	35
Item 8. Capacity-building (Article 22).....	36
ITEM 9.Operation and activities of the biosafety clearing-house (article 20).....	37
ITEM 10: Monitoring and reporting (article 33) and assessment and review of the effectiveness of the protocol (article 35)	37
ITEM 14: Preparation for the follow-up to the strategic plan for biodiversity 2011-2020 and the strategic plan for the Cartagena protocol on biosafety 2011-2020	38
Detailed information on selected agenda items for the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization (COP-MOP3)	39
Item 5- REPORT OF THE COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE (Article 30)	39
Item 8: FINANCIAL MECHANISM AND RESOURCES (ARTICLE 25)	41
Item 9: MEASURES TO ASSIST IN CAPACITY BUILDING (ARTICLE 22).....	43

Item 10: THE ACCESS AND BENEFIT-SHARING CLEARING-HOUSE AND INFORMATION SHARING (ARTICLE 14)	44
Item 11: MONITORING AND REPORTING (ARTICLE 29)	46
Item 12: MEASURES TO RAISE AWARENESS OF THE IMPORTANCE OF GENETIC RESOURCES AND ASSOCIATED TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE (ARTICLE 21)	47
Item 17: DIGITAL SEQUENCE ON GENETIC RESOURCES	48
Annex 1 : DRAFT ORGANIZATION OF WORK OF THE CONCURRENT MEETINGS.....	49
Pacific Delegation.....	51
SPREP delegation	52
Pacific Voyage COP14 Events.....	53

About the Brief

The main purpose of the Brief is to provide guidance to Pacific Island Countries on CBD COP 14 with a specific focus on selected issues which have been identified to be of significant relevance to Pacific islands countries as a whole. The Brief also serves as a guiding tool to facilitate effective engagement and coordination of strategies and possible positions that the Pacific group may wish to undertake.

The comprehensive list of meetings, span the following:

14 – 15 November, 2018

- High-Level Segment

17 – 29 November, 2018

- The Fourteenth Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP14)
- The Ninth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (COP-MOP9)
- The Third Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization (COP-MOP3)

Main COP14 outcomes

COP14 is expected to conclude with the following main outcomes:

- High level Sharm el Sheikh Declaration
- Key announcements of voluntary commitments and initiatives
- Adoption of COP 14 Decision on Strategic Actions to enhance the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

Strategy for effective participation at COP14

The “One Pacific Voice” approach has been successfully implemented at past COP and related CBD meetings to amplify issues that are of importance to Pacific Island Countries. Effective participation delivered in a coordinated and cohesive manner would ensure a strong Pacific voice. SPREP continues to provide advice and support to assist Pacific islands delegations either on site or remotely through skype or emails.

Pacific Group Meetings and communication

Pacific group meetings provide an excellent forum to discuss and agree on strategies to ensure Pacific issues are effectively conveyed and communicated during COP negotiations. The organization and coordination of Pacific group meetings is the responsibility of delegates who will be attending the COP meeting with technical support and assistance from SPREP and partner organizations.

Because Pacific delegations are often quite small in terms of numbers, it is vital to ensure that practical and effective means to stay in touch during the COP meeting are established. Means for communication that have been used effectively in the past were mostly done through group email and skype. Recently, Whatsapp has been added as another efficient way to stay in touch.

Pacific visibility

SPREP, as in past COP meetings, will continue to organize and coordinate the SPREP-Pacific Voyage outreach and communication activities at COP which would include an exhibition booth, side event and other related activities during the COP meeting.

Pacific Group interventions

Pacific interventions in plenary will be based on issues agreed to by Pacific delegates. Statements are prepared, discussed and agreed to before they are presented in plenary. The Group will also discuss and agree on who will make interventions on behalf of the Pacific group.

Under Agenda Item 6 - Reports of intersessional and regional preparatory meetings, the Pacific Bureau representative may provide a short statement in the opening plenary reporting on the Pacific Island regional preparatory meeting held in Apia, Samoa and note key outcomes. The Meeting report may also be submitted to CBD COP14 website as an information document.

List of SPREP negotiating tools

SPREP, as part of its usual support to Pacific Island Countries at COP meetings, will prepare and provide the following tools for use at COP14:

- 1) Pacific Brief for COP14
- 2) COP14 Preparatory Meeting Outcomes
- 3) Taking the Floor Handbook
- 4) A Compass to navigate through the meeting agenda and other related events
- 5) The UNEP MEA Negotiating Book
- 6) Template for preparing interventions and statements

SPREP delegation at COP meeting

A SPREP delegation consisting of the Director General, Director of Island and Ocean Ecosystems and Programme Officers will be attending COP14 to promote the work of SPREP at the meeting, hold bilateral meetings with key partners, and to provide advice and guidance to the Pacific Group. SPREP will be attending COP14 as an Observer and in this regard, it can make interventions during plenary on issues of importance to SPREP. However, for SPREP to make interventions, it would need the official support of the Pacific Group. SPREP will inform the Pacific Group of key issues that it may wish to make an intervention.

Agenda at a glance - CBD COP14

Administrative matters	
1	Opening of the meeting
2	Organizational matters.
3	Report on the credentials of representatives to the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.
4	Pending issues.
5	Date and venue of future meetings of the Conference of the Parties.
6	Reports of intersessional and regional preparatory meetings.
7	Administration of the Convention and budget for the trust funds.
8	Review of progress in the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.
Implementation matters (outcomes and proposed recommendations from SBI-2)	
9	Resource mobilization and the financial mechanism
10	Capacity-building and technical and scientific cooperation.
11	Knowledge management and communication
12	Mechanisms for national reporting, assessment and review.
13	Enhancing integration under the Convention and its Protocols with respect to provisions related to access and benefit-sharing, biosafety, and Article 8(j) and related provisions.
14	Cooperation with other conventions, international organizations and initiatives
15	Review of the effectiveness of processes under the Convention and its Protocols.
16	Second work programme of the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.
17	Long-term strategic directions to the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity, approaches to living in harmony with nature and preparation for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework
Substantive matters (outcomes and proposed decisions from SBSTTA 21 and 22):	
18	Digital sequence information on genetic resources
19	Article 8(j) and related provisions..
20	Sustainable wildlife management
21	Biodiversity and climate change
22	Mainstreaming of biodiversity within and across sectors
23	Conservation and sustainable use of pollinators
24	Spatial planning, protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures.
25	Marine and coastal biodiversity
26	Invasive alien species
27	Synthetic biology
28	Liability and redress (Article 14, paragraph 2).
Administrative matters	
29	Other matters
30	Adoption of the report
31	Closure of the meeting

Agenda at a glance - COP MOP3 -NAGOYA PROTOCOL ON ACCESS BENEFIT SHARING

1. Opening of the meeting.
2. Organizational matters.
3. Report on the credentials of representatives to the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol.
4. Reports of subsidiary bodies.
5. Report of the Compliance Committee (Article 30).
6. Administration of the Protocol and budget for the trust funds.
7. Assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Protocol (Article 31).
8. Financial mechanism and resources (Article 25).
9. Measures to assist in capacity-building and capacity development (Article 22).
10. The Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House and information-sharing (Article 14).
11. Monitoring and reporting (Article 29).
12. Measures to raise awareness of the importance of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge (Article 21).
13. Enhancing integration under the Convention and its Protocols with respect to provisions related to access and benefit-sharing.
14. Cooperation with other international organizations, conventions and initiatives.
15. Review of the effectiveness of structures and processes.
16. Preparation for the follow-up to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.
17. Digital sequence information on genetic resources.
18. Specialized international access and benefit-sharing instruments in the context of Article 4, paragraph 4, of the Nagoya Protocol.
19. Global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism (Article 10).
20. Other matters.
21. Adoption of the report.
22. Closure of the meeting.

Agenda at a glance - COP MOP 9 (Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety)

1. Opening of the meeting.
2. Organization of the meeting.
3. Report on the credentials of representatives to the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol.
4. Reports of subsidiary bodies.
5. Report of the Compliance Committee.
6. Administration of the Protocol and budget for the trust funds.
7. Matters related to the financial mechanism and resources (Article 28).
8. Capacity-building (Article 22).
9. Operation and activities of the Biosafety Clearing-House (Article 20).
10. Monitoring and reporting (Article 33) and assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Protocol (Article 35).
11. Enhancing integration under the Convention and its Protocols with respect to biosafety-related provisions.
12. Cooperation with other organizations, conventions and initiatives.
13. Review of effectiveness of structures and processes under the Convention and its Protocols.
14. Preparation for the follow-up to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Strategic Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (2011-2020).
15. Risk assessment and risk management (Articles 15 and 16).
16. Unintentional transboundary movements and emergency measures (Article 17).
17. Transit and contained use of living modified organisms (Article 6).
18. Socio-economic considerations (Article 26).
19. Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress.
20. Other matters.
21. Adoption of the report.
22. Closure of the meeting.

Organization of Work

The following is a summary extracted from Meeting document [CBD/COP/14/1/ADD2](#)

Opening of the Meeting

The COP14 President will convene a joint plenary following the opening of COP14 (Saturday 17th November at 10am) to hear statements and present the outcomes of the High Level Segment (HLS).

Plenary sessions

The meetings will resume in the morning of Monday, 19th November 2018. It will adopt the agenda; agree on the organization of work proposed for the concurrent meetings i.e. COP14, COP-MOP9, and COP-MOP3; establish two parallel working groups to address all items except for those addressed in plenary and establish a budget committee; designate the chairpersons of each working group, and the chair of the budget committee.

The plenary would address organizational matters, reports of intersessional and regional preparatory meetings and administrative and budgetary matters. It would also consider draft decisions and final matters.

The proposed division of responsibilities between the plenary and the two working groups of the COP is contained in a timetable in [CBD/COP/14/1/Add.2](#), (Annex 1 of SPREP Brief) showing also the proposed schedule for COP MOP9 meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol, and COP MOP 3 serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol.

Working groups

Most of the agenda items of each of the meetings will be addressed within one of two working groups.

Contact groups

Contact groups may also be created by the plenary or the working groups as needed to address specific items.

Refer: [CBD/COP/14/1/Add.2](#),

[CBD/CP/MOP/9/1/ADD1/REV1](#),

[CBD/NP/MOP/3/1/ADD1/REV1](#)

Pacific Issues for COP14, and lead countries

The following COP14 agenda items were identified as priority items for discussion at the Pacific regional preparatory meeting held at SPREP, September 2018. Also listed is the countries that expressed interest in leading on these items.

Agenda Item	Issue	Lead countries
9	Resource mobilization and the financial mechanism	Kiribati, with support from Tonga
10	Capacity-building and technical and scientific cooperation	Palau
12	Mechanisms for national reporting, assessment and review.	Marshall Islands, with support from Tuvalu
14	Cooperation with other conventions, international organizations and initiatives.	Marshall Islands, with support from Tuvalu
17	Post 2020 agenda. Long-term strategic directions to the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity, approaches to living in harmony with nature and preparation for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework	Palau, with support from Tonga
21	Biodiversity and climate change	Kiribati, with support from Vanuatu
22	Mainstreaming of biodiversity within and across sectors	Marshall Islands, with support from Samoa
24	Spatial planning, protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures	Cook Islands , with support from Solomon Islands and Marshall Islands
25	Marine and coastal biodiversity: ecologically or biologically significant marine areas.	Palau, with support from Tonga, Tuvalu, and Marshall Islands
26	Invasive Alien Species: avoiding unintentional introductions of invasive alien species associated with the trade in live organisms.	Niue, with support from Cook Islands and Solomon Islands

Detailed information on selected COP14 Agenda items

AGENDA ITEM AND ISSUE	Background
<p>Item 9: Resource mobilization and financial mechanism: Further updated analysis of information provided through the financial reporting framework</p> <p>Resource mobilization: Recommendation 2/6 of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation</p> <p>Safeguards in biodiversity financing mechanisms</p>	<p>At COP13 the Parties took note of the progress made towards the targets for resource mobilization adopted in decision XII/3, but noted with concern that the information from the financial reporting frameworks submitted by Parties was insufficient, limiting the basis for a comprehensive assessment of progress. The Parties were urged to increase their efforts to achieve the targets, and Parties that had not yet done so were urged to provide the necessary baseline information and information on progress towards the targets.</p> <p>The Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its second meeting considered a stocktaking and an updated report on progress towards the targets, as well as an analysis of differences across methodological approaches and prepared a draft decision on this matter</p> <p>The Subsidiary Body also urged all Parties to increase their efforts to achieve the targets, urged Parties that have not yet done so to provide the necessary baseline information and report initial progress against the targets for resource mobilization up to 2015, and requested the Executive Secretary to prepare an updated analysis for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth meeting;</p>
Relevant Papers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • updated information and analysis prepared by the Executive Secretary CBD/COP/14/6 • Draft decisions (CBD/COP/14/2)
Draft decisions	<p>Under this agenda item, the Conference of the Parties will be invited to consider the draft decision arising from SBI recommendation 2/6, reproduced in the compilation of draft decisions (CBD/COP/14/2), taking into account the updated information and analysis prepared by the Executive Secretary (CBD/COP/14/6).</p>
<p>Draft decisions in bracket (for ease of reference)</p> <p>No bracketed text, but recommendations are provided under the following topics:</p> <p>Resource mobilisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Financial reporting</i> - <i>Capacity-building and technical support</i> - <i>Milestones for the full implementation of Aichi Biodiversity Target</i> - <i>Resource mobilization component of the post-2020 biodiversity framework</i> - <p>Safeguards in biodiversity financing mechanisms</p>	
Relevance to the Pacific	

To support the implementation of the Strategic Plan, Aichi Targets and NBSAPs, this would require a resource mobilization strategy that provides information on resource needs and gaps and opportunities to mobilize new and additional resources from different sources.

Fiji is the only PIC that is participating in the BIOFIN project and lessons from Fiji will be useful to other PICs. To undertake a comprehensive resource mobilization assessment would require substantial resources both funding and technical resources. In this regard, PICs may wish to consider expressing interest to be included in the BIOFIN programme.

A few PICs have established funding mechanisms as a way to mobilize funds to support conservation and environment efforts at national and sub-regional levels. For example Palau's Green Fee and the Micronesia Conservation Trust Fund.

PICs may wish to consult the relevant government agencies such as the Finance Ministries, Treasury Departments and Aid Coordinating Offices to provide information on resource mobilized, generated and received to support biodiversity from different sources.

In developing the post 2020 strategic framework, PICs may wish to support the formulation of the resource mobilization strategy to be implemented in tandem and not as a separate process.

Possible Interventions/actions

The Pacific Pre-COP identified the following points for noting:

- paragraph 3 to delete “reiterates its invitation to” and replace with “encourage” or “urges”
- paragraph 4 to include UNDP after biodiversity finance initiative to be consistent with paragraph 10.

AGENDA ITEM AND ISSUE Item 10: Capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer	<p>Background</p> <p>At COP13 the Parties, in decision XIII/23, adopted a short-term action plan (2017-2020) to enhance and support capacity-building for the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols. It requested the Executive Secretary to undertake monitoring and evaluation of the outcomes and effectiveness of ongoing capacity-building activities supported and facilitated by the Secretariat, with a view to better targeting and improving future capacity-building activities. It also requested the Executive Secretary to initiate a process for preparing a long-term strategic framework for capacity-building beyond 2020, ensuring its alignment with the follow-up to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the work of the Protocols, and to prepare the terms of reference for a study to provide the knowledge base for the preparation of that framework.</p> <p>The SBI2 considered these matters.</p> <p>The Conference of the Parties will be invited to consider this agenda item on the basis of the draft decision arising from SBI recommendation 2/8, reproduced in the compilation of draft decisions (CBD/COP/14/2).</p>
Relevant Papers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SBI recommendation 2/8 • CBD/COP/14/2 - Draft decisions
Draft decisions	<p>Capacity building</p> <p><i>Taking note</i> of the progress report on the implementation of the short-term action plan (2017-2020) to enhance and support capacity-building for the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols supported and facilitated by the Executive Secretary in collaboration with various partners,¹</p> <p><i>Requests</i> the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources:</p> <p class="list-item-l1">(a) To commission a study to provide an information base for the preparation of the framework in accordance with the terms of reference contained in the appendix to annex I;</p> <p class="list-item-l1">(b) To include, in the independent evaluation of the impacts, outcomes and effectiveness of the short-term action plan (2017-2020) requested in decision XIII/23, paragraph 15(g), monitoring and evaluation of the outcomes and effectiveness of ongoing capacity-building activities supported and facilitated by the Secretariat in</p>

the light of the contribution to the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;

(c) To organize, in conjunction with the preparatory process for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, regional and stakeholder-specific consultative workshops and online discussion forums to enable Parties to the Convention to contribute to the preparation of the draft long-term strategic framework for capacity-building beyond 2020, taking into account the synthesis of views and information received;

(d) To submit a draft long-term strategic framework for capacity-building beyond 2020 aligned with the draft post-2020 biodiversity framework and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development² for consideration by SBI3 and for subsequent consideration by the COP15

Technical and scientific cooperation

Taking note of the report on the progress made to promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation, including the achievements made under the Bio-Bridge Initiative,³

Invites Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations in a position to do so to register as providers of technical assistance through the clearing-house mechanism;

Invites providers of technical and scientific assistance, including the Consortium of Scientific Partners, to communicate to the Executive Secretary through the clearing-house mechanism the priority themes, geographic coverage and types of services that they are able to offer to other Parties;

Clearing-house mechanism

Noting the progress made with the implementation of the web strategy for the Convention and its Protocols and the development of national clearing-house mechanisms, including the roll-out of the Bioland tool by the Executive Secretary to assist Parties in the establishment or improvement of their national clearing-house mechanisms,⁴

Invites Parties and other Governments that do not have national clearing-house mechanisms and those wishing to redesign existing ones to use the Bioland tool

² See General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015.

³ CBD/SBI/2/9.

⁴ See CBD/SBI/2/9.

	<p>developed by the Executive Secretary;</p> <p>To contribute to the development and testing of the Data and Reporting Tool, in collaboration with the InforMEA Initiative, with a view to learning from Parties' experiences in delivering their sixth national reports to the Convention on Biological Diversity, and facilitating its use for further reporting processes across the biodiversity-related conventions, as appropriate;</p>
Draft decisions in bracket (for ease of reference)	
No bracketed text.	
<p>Relevance to the Pacific</p> <p>Projects being implemented in the Pacific region including INFORM provide data portals and reporting tools to support countries preparation of 6th National Reports and other Biodiversity related conventions.</p> <p>The SPREP Pacific Environmental Information Network (PEIN) serves as a form of CHM for the Pacific where it contains information on SPREP Members of which 14 PICs are parties to the CBD. https://www.sprep.org/pacific-environment-information-network-pein</p> <p>SPREP has established national environment data portals in all 14 PICs including a regional data portal. The environment data portals act as repository of data and information on all key environmental thematic areas including biodiversity. The data portals serve as national CHM with links to other related portals on climate change, protected areas, and invasive species which are all hosted by SPREP.</p>	
<p>Possible Interventions/actions</p> <p>The Pacific Islands CBD pre-COP meeting noted interventions can support/reiterate the need for capacity building and financial support for SIDS.</p> <p>PICs may wish to reinforce the importance of a consultative process on the new capacity building strategy to be held at regional and sub-regional levels in conjunction with the post 2020 framework process.</p> <p>On the proposed Informal Advisory Committee on technical and scientific cooperation, PICs may wish to discuss and nominate an expert(s) to represent the Pacific in the IAC. This will ensure the Pacific is well represented and issues/needs are adequately reflected and addressed in the new strategy.</p>	

AGENDA ITEM AND ISSUE <p>Item 12: Mechanisms for national reporting, assessment and review</p> <p><i>Process for aligning national reporting, assessment and review</i></p>	Background <p>Parties are due to submit their sixth national reports by 31 December 2018. As requested by the Conference of the Parties in decision XIII/27, the Executive Secretary issued the guidelines, including the reporting templates and the resource manual for the sixth national report, by 31 March 2017, including through the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention and the voluntary online reporting tool.</p> <p>Further to decision XIII/27, the Executive Secretary has developed proposals for the alignment of national reporting under the Convention and its Protocols, and options for enhancing synergy on national reporting among the biodiversity-related conventions and Rio Conventions. The Subsidiary Body on Implementation reviewed this information at its second meeting.</p> <p>The Conference of the Parties will be invited to consider matters on the basis of the draft decisions arising from SBI recommendation 2/10 and 2/11, reproduced in the compilation of draft decisions (CBD/COP/14/2) on the topics of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Tools to evaluate the effectiveness of policy instruments for the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020; and</i> • <i>Process for aligning national reporting, assessment and review</i> • <i>Review mechanisms</i>
Relevant Papers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommendation SBI-2/10 - Mechanisms to facilitate review of implementation • Recommendation SBI-2/11 - National reporting under the Convention and its Protocols
Draft decisions	<p>The Conference of the Parties will be invited to consider matters on the basis of the draft decisions arising from SBI recommendation 2/10 and 2/11, reproduced in the compilation of draft decisions (CBD/COP/14/2)</p>
Draft decisions in bracket (for ease of reference)	
No bracketed text.	
Relevance to the Pacific <p>Projects being implemented in the Pacific region including INFORM provide data portals and reporting tools to support countries preparation of 6th National Reports and other Biodiversity related conventions.</p>	

Note the workshop hosted by SPREP and facilitated by UN Environment (Sept 2018) on capacity building for the Pacific Island region for 6th National Report to the CBD.

PICs have in the past advocated strongly for a streamlined and harmonized reporting across biodiversity MEAs and this was supported through a pilot project which was funded by the Australian Government and piloted in a few countries. Whilst this was a useful initiative for PICs, however the Secretariats of the various biodiversity MEAs were not receptive to the idea. The proposed harmonized reporting for the CBD and its protocols is a positive step/action that will reduce the burden on PICs in producing different reports for the CBD and its protocols which is currently done separately. Noting that of the 14 PICs which are parties to the CBD, 10/14 are parties to the Cartagena Protocol and 7/14 are parties to the Nagoya Protocol.

Possible Interventions/actions

PICs may wish to support the proposal for a streamlined and harmonized reporting for the CBD and its protocols.

PICs may wish to note latest development with the establishment of national environment data portals in 14 countries including the development of a reporting tool (in progress) which are being supported through the UN Environment-GEF regional Inform Project executed by SPREP. PICs may wish to further note/emphasize the need to ensure global reporting tools complement and support existing tools/platforms that have been established at national and regional levels.

AGENDA ITEM AND ISSUE	Background
Item 14: Cooperation with other conventions	<p>According to the multi-year programme of work for the Conference of the Parties up to 2020,⁵ the Conference of the Parties is due to consider, at its fourteenth meeting, synergies among the biodiversity-related conventions. At its thirteenth meeting, the Conference of the Parties considered options to enhance synergies among the biodiversity-related conventions. In decision XIII/24, it welcomed the options for enhancing synergies at the national level, and the road map for enhancing synergies among the biodiversity-related conventions at the international level from 2017 to 2020. The Executive Secretary was requested to provide missing information, to specify a timeline and, where possible, to undertake the actions described. The Executive Secretary was also requested to establish an informal advisory group that would provide advice on further prioritization and implementation of actions and to report to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its second meeting.</p> <p>Under the heading ‘Cooperation with other conventions’ this agenda item <i>Invites</i> the Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions to consider ways and means of strengthening cooperation among the conventions in order to support their implementation by small island developing States in the context of existing strategic alliances, networks and initiatives and in the context of the implementation of the SAMOA Pathway.⁶</p> <p>These matters were considered by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its second meeting.</p>
Relevant Papers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CBD/COP/14/2 • CBD/COP/14/INF/2
Draft decisions	<p>The Conference of the Parties will be invited to consider these matters on the basis of the draft decision arising from SBI recommendation 2/9, reproduced in the compilation of draft decisions (CBD/COP/14/2), taking into account the report of the informal advisory group on synergies among biodiversity-related conventions, including its advice, provided by the Executive Secretary (CBD/COP/14/INF/2).</p>
Draft decisions in bracket (for ease of reference)	

⁵ See [decision XII/31](#).

⁶ General Assembly resolution 69/15 of 14 November 2014, annex.

Relevance to the Pacific

PICs may wish to pay attention to the following draft decision and relate this to the relevant outcomes of the S.A.M.O.A Pathway mid-term review:

Invites the Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions to consider ways and means of strengthening cooperation among the conventions in order to support their implementation by small island developing States in the context of existing strategic alliances, networks and initiatives and in the context of the implementation of the SAMOA Pathway;⁷

Possible Interventions/actions

Emphasize the importance of on-going work on synergies and cooperation across biodiversity and related conventions in particular attempts to streamline reporting to reduce burden on small island developing states facing the challenges of limited capacities and resources.

It was noted at the Pacific pre-COP meeting that it is not advisable to open un-bracketed text. However, should other parties initiate changes to the text then the following inputs from the pre-COP meeting could be considered as possible issues to raise:

- Data sharing and security to be incorporated
- There is a need for more coordination and collaboration between agencies at the national & international level.
- Need to consider full range of sectors eg, land management, solid/chemical waste, BRS, UNCCD and fisheries related organizations.
- Post 2020 to include other conventions and sectors as mentioned above
- PPP needs to be strengthened and to include regional participation
- A14 paragraph 3 – to include Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm (BRS) conventions and synergies with other MEAs and other fisheries related convention
- Paragraph 12 – to reflect *Regional participation*
- Paragraph 19 – consider to include *fisheries related convention, UNCCD and BRS* either to incorporate this into paragraph 19 or have a new paragraph with these texts
- Paragraph 25 – to include *Biodiversity related convention, UNCCD, BRS and other fisheries related organizations*

Brief Note: Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm (BRS) conventions are multilateral environmental agreements, which share the common objective of protecting human health and the environment from hazardous chemicals and wastes.

AGENDA ITEM AND ISSUE	Background
<p>Item 17: Post 2020 Agenda</p> <p><i>Long-term strategic directions to the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity, approaches to living in harmony with nature and preparation for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework</i></p> <p>Scenarios for the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity</p>	<p>Background</p> <p>According to the multi-year programme of work of the Conference of the Parties, adopted in decision XII/31, the Conference of the Parties will consider, at its fifteenth meeting, among other things, the follow-up to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and related means of implementation, including resource mobilization (i.e., the post-2020 global biodiversity framework).</p> <p><i>Scenarios for the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity</i></p> <p>To provide context for the preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, the Conference of the Parties is also due to consider at its fourteenth meeting “the long-term strategic directions to the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity, as well as “approaches to living in harmony with nature”.</p> <p><i>Proposals for a comprehensive and participatory process for the preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework</i></p> <p>In decision XIII/1, paragraph 34, the Conference of the Parties recognized the need for a comprehensive and participatory process to develop proposals for the follow-up to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and requested the Executive Secretary to prepare a proposal for a comprehensive and participatory preparatory process and timetable for the follow-up to the Strategic Plan.</p> <p><i>Global Biodiversity Outlook</i></p> <p>Also at its twenty-first meeting,⁸ SBSTTA adopted a recommendation on considerations for the preparation of the fifth edition of the <i>Global Biodiversity Outlook</i> which, pursuant to decision XIII/29, will serve as a basis for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.</p>
Relevant Papers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● CBD/COP/14/2 - Draft Decisions ● Recommendation SBI-2/19 - Proposals for a comprehensive and participatory process for the preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework
Draft decisions	<p>The Conference of the Parties will be invited to consider this agenda item on the basis of the draft decisions arising from SBSTTA recommendations and SBI recommendation, reproduced in the compilation of draft decisions (CBD/COP/14/2),</p>

<p>Draft decisions in bracket (for ease of reference)</p> <p>No bracketed text</p>
<p>Relevance to the Pacific</p> <p>It is crucial for PICs to be actively involved and engaged in the process for the post 2020 framework to ensure pacific issues, needs and priorities are adequately reflected and addressed. This would include regional and national level issues that take into account special circumstances of the Pacific.</p>
<p>Possible Interventions/actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinforce the need for inclusive approach in the preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework • Recognize Island Biodiversity Program of Work and the SAMOA pathway as means of implementation of post-2020 global biodiversity framework • PICs may wish to reiterate the need for meaningful engagement of all parties in particular least developed countries and small islands developing states in the process for developing the post 2020 framework. PICs may further reinforce the need for adequate financial resources to be made available to support meaningful engagement of least developed countries in particular small islands developing states.

AGENDA ITEM AND ISSUE	Background
Item 21: Biodiversity and climate change: ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction	<p>This agenda item includes the following:</p> <p>1. Further to decision XIII/4, SBSTTA, at its twenty-second meeting, considered voluntary guidelines for the design and effective implementation of ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction information, prepared in collaboration with relevant organizations, in particular the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction.</p>
Relevant Papers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provisional agenda CBD/COP/14/1/ADD1/REV1 • SBSTTA 22 decisions
Draft decisions	<p>The Conference of the Parties will be invited to consider the draft decision arising from SBSTTA recommendation 22/7 and reproduced in the compilation of draft decisions (CBD/COP/14/2).</p>
<p>Draft decisions in bracket (for ease of reference)</p> <p>12. [Also requests the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources:</p> <p class="list-item-l1">(a) To review new scientific and technical information with respect to the impacts of climate change on biodiversity, the role of ecosystems for climate change adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction, and ecosystem restoration and sustainable land management, including by taking into account the findings of the special report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty published by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change;</p> <p class="list-item-l1">(b) To prepare a report on potential implications of the above for the work of the Convention for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at a meeting to be held prior to the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;]</p> <p>13. [Further requests the Executive Secretary to consider the linkages between biodiversity and climate change in the preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;]</p>	
Relevance to the Pacific	<p>Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) is a holistic approach to adaptation planning that seeks to harness the potential of healthy ecosystems and biodiversity to strengthen social and ecological resilience.</p> <p>EbA is a nature-based solution and is increasingly seen as a pragmatic and sustainable option for securing resilience in social and ecological systems impacted by climate change.</p> <p><u>Note</u> Pacific Ecosystem Based Adaptation to Climate Change project (PEBACC) implemented by SPREP in partnership with the Governments of Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. The overall intended outcome of the project is: EbA is integrated into development, climate change</p>

adaptation and natural resource management policy and planning processes in three Pacific island countries providing replicable models for other countries in the region.

The PEBACC Project is part of the International Climate Initiative (IKI). The German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) supports this initiative on the basis of a decision adopted by the German Bundestag.

Possible Interventions/actions

The proposed voluntary guidelines is a good initiative.

The Pacific Pre-COP identified the following points for noting:

Paragraph 4(b): Strengthen efforts by Parties. Further check decisions referenced in paragraph 4 to make sure capacity building is taken into account including financial resources especially para 4 (a)

Paragraph 5 (b): Brought forth by Norway and has been debated. Support the inclusion of this new paragraph as it reflects previous decision on NDCs and national action on the Paris Agreement

Paragraph 10 (a): Support resources and voluntary guidelines. Echo the significant inclusion of capacity building.

Paragraph 12 (a) (b), 13: Consideration of IPCC report by Exec Secretary. Strong support to maintain and retain these paragraphs as it is useful for SIDS.

AGENDA ITEM AND ISSUE	Background
Item 22: Mainstreaming biodiversity across sectors.	<p>This agenda item includes the following:</p> <p>CBD COP13 adopted a comprehensive decision on mainstreaming and the integration of biodiversity within and across the sectors of agriculture, forestry, fisheries and tourism. In addition, the high-level segment, held immediately prior to the thirteenth meeting, adopted the Cancun Declaration on Mainstreaming the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity for Well-being.</p> <p>The Conference of the Parties decided to focus on the sectors of energy and mining, infrastructure, manufacturing and processing, and health at its fourteenth meeting.</p> <p>SBSTTA21 considered information related to the mainstreaming of biodiversity in the sectors of energy and mining, infrastructure, manufacturing and processing, on the basis of reports issued by the Executive Secretary and, in recommendation XXI/4, requested further work on the basis of these reports, inputs from Parties, observers and an informal advisory group, including the preparation of a proposal for a long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming.</p> <p>SBI2 was to further consider these matters.</p> <p>The COP considered the interlinkages between biodiversity and human health at its 12th and 13th meetings. Further to these decisions, SBSTTA21 adopted recommendation XXI/3, in which it recommended that the COP welcome the Guidance on integrating biodiversity considerations into One Health approaches, and invited further collaborative work through the Inter-agency Liaison Group on Biodiversity and Human Health.</p> <p>The Conference of the Parties is expected to consider this agenda item on the basis of SBSTTA recommendations XXI/3 and XXI/4, as well as the relevant recommendation of SBI2. The COP may also review progress with respect to the sectors of agriculture, forestry, fisheries and tourism.</p>
Relevant Papers	Provisional agenda CBD/COP/14/1/ADD1/REV1 SBSTTA 21 decisions SBI 2 report
Draft decisions	<p>The Conference of the Parties is expected to consider this agenda item on the basis of SBSTTA recommendations XXI/3 and XXI/4, as well as the relevant recommendation of SBI2. The COP may also review progress with respect to the sectors of agriculture,</p>

	forestry, fisheries and tourism.
Draft decisions in bracket (for ease of reference)	
No bracketed text	
Relevance to the Pacific	
<p>Plastic waste and linkage to Pacific human and biodiversity health</p> <p>Plastic pollution is created by diverse range of sectors and has large consequences for the Pacific region. Within the Marine environment - ingestion and links to lowered nutrition and toxicity (particularly for nano-plastics); blockages and injury to digestive system causing death by starvation/internal bleeding; entanglement restricting/impeding movement/ strangled animals. The affects are also biomagnified as you move up the food chain.</p> <p>Impacts on Terrestrial species are unknown except sea birds and nesting (see Midway Atoll).</p> <p>Strong link between Invasive species movement and marine plastic which is utilized as a raft for invasive species throughout coastal environments. Also ballast water and invasives on hulls of ships;</p> <p>Three-way links with climate change (acidification/temperature), plastics and coral health.</p>	
Possible Interventions/actions	
<p>In relation to item 22, the pre-COP meeting discussion raised the following points that may be considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand to other sectors on mainstreaming eg, chemicals, waste management • Post 2020 to also include other sectors • Annex 1 6 (o) identify areas..... there is an opportunity to develop a new text/sub-heading on mainstreaming of biodiversity in UNCCD, Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm (BRS) conventions and fisheries conventions. There are only 2 subheadings included in the Agenda, and suggestion to add an additional subheading 	

AGENDA ITEM AND ISSUE Item 24: Spatial planning, protected areas, and other effective area-based conservation measures	<p>Background</p> <p>The Conference of Parties, in decision XIII/2, invited Parties and relevant agencies and partners to undertake a review of experiences on protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, additional measures to enhance their integration into the wider land- and seascapes, their mainstreaming across sectors, and effective governance models. The Executive Secretary was requested to develop voluntary guidance on these elements.</p> <p>The Conference of Parties, in decision XIII/9, requested the Executive Secretary to compile information on national, regional and sub-regional experiences and lessons learned on the application of marine spatial planning and on the development and management of systems of marine protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures.</p> <p>Pursuant to decisions XIII/2 and XIII/9, the Executive Secretary convened two workshops held in conjunction with each other. They included a workshop to develop voluntary guidance on other effective area-based conservation measures, and a workshop to develop consolidated information on marine protected areas and effective area-based conservation measures.</p> <p>At its twenty-second meeting held in July 2018, SBSTTA considered the outcomes of these workshops and other relevant information.</p> <p>The Conference of the Parties is expected to consider this matter on the basis of relevant recommendations from the twenty-second meeting of SBSTTA.</p>
Relevant Papers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/2 • CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/9 • CBD/SBSTTA/22/6 • CBD/SBSTTA/22/L.2 • CBD/SBSTTA/22/INF/6 • CBD/SBSTTA/22/INF/30 • CBD/SBSTTA/REC/22/5
Draft decisions	<p>Under this agenda item, the Conference of the Parties will be invited to consider the draft decision arising from SBSTTA recommendation 22/5, also reproduced in the compilation of draft decisions (CBD/COP/14/2).</p>

Draft decision (Operative clauses included for ease of reference)

The Conference of the Parties

1. *Welcomes* the voluntary guidance on integration of protected areas and other effective areas-based conservation measures into the wider land- and seascapes and on mainstreaming these into sectors, as well as the voluntary guidance on governance and equity, contained in annexes I and II, respectively, to the present draft decision;
2. *Adopts* the following definition of “other effective area-based conservation measures”: “Other effective area-based conservation measure” means “a geographically defined area other than a Protected Area, which is governed and managed in ways that achieve positive and sustained long-term outcomes for the in situ conservation of biodiversity,⁹ with associated ecosystem functions and services and where applicable, cultural, spiritual, socio-economic, and other locally relevant values”;
3. *Welcomes* the scientific and technical advice on other effective area-based conservation measures, contained in annex III to the present draft decision, to be applied in a flexible way and on a case-by-case basis;
4. *Encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments, relevant organizations, in collaboration with indigenous peoples and local communities, to apply the voluntary guidance contained in annexes I and II, on integration and mainstreaming, and governance and equity of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, as appropriate, in accordance with national circumstances and legislation, and consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other international obligations;
5. *Encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments, relevant organizations, in collaboration with indigenous peoples and local communities, to apply the scientific and technical advice on other effective area-based conservation measures contained in annex III, also taking into account, where appropriate, the 2016 report of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples on the theme “indigenous peoples and conservation”¹⁰ and the 2017 report of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on human rights and the environment,¹¹ including by:
 - (a) Identifying other effective area-based conservation measures and their diverse options within their jurisdiction;
 - (b) Submitting data on other effective area-based conservation measures to the United Nations Environment Programme’s World Conservation Monitoring Centre for inclusion in the World Database on Protected Areas;
6. *Encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments, relevant organizations and indigenous peoples and local communities to take into account the considerations in achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 in marine and coastal areas, as contained in annex IV to the present draft decision, in their efforts to achieve all elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 in marine and coastal areas;
7. *Also encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments, relevant organizations, and indigenous peoples and local communities to share case studies/best practices and examples of management approaches, governance types and effectiveness related to other effective area-based conservation measures, including experiences with the application of the guidance, through

⁹ As defined by Article 2 of the Convention on Biological Diversity and in line with the provisions of the Convention.

¹⁰ Report of the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the rights of indigenous peoples, Victoria Tauli-Corpuz ([A/71/229](#)).

¹¹ Report of the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the issues of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment, John Knox ([A/HRC/34/49](#)).

- the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention and other means;
8. *Invites* the International Union for Conservation of Nature and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre to expand the World Database on Protected Areas by providing a section on other effective area-based conservation measures;
 9. *Invites* the International Union for Conservation of Nature, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and other expert bodies to continue to assist Parties in identifying other effective area-based conservation measures and in applying the scientific and technical advice;
 10. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to available resources, and in collaboration with partners, Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations and indigenous and local communities, to provide capacity-building, including training workshops, to enable the application of the scientific and technical advice and guidance contained in the annexes to the present draft decision;
 11. *Urges* Parties, and *invites* other Governments, relevant organizations and donors in a position to do so to provide resources for capacity-building, and to support Parties and indigenous peoples and local communities to identify other effective area-based conservation measures and to apply the scientific and technical advice and guidance;
 12. *Urges* Parties to facilitate mainstreaming of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures into key sectors, such as, *inter alia*, agriculture, fisheries, forestry, mining, energy, tourism and transportation, and in line with annex I.

Relevance to the Pacific

Protected areas are a cornerstone and fundamental strategy for promoting and preserving biodiversity, climate change adaptation and human well-being in the Pacific region. Furthermore, effectively managed protected area systems play an essential role in safeguarding native biodiversity and maintaining the ecosystem services that are needed for sustainable development.

The Pacific has one of the highest rate of species extinctions of any region in the world especially for birds, and in recent history islands have had 80% of all known species extinctions

Our protected areas not only help safeguard our native birds, other native species, threatened and migratory marine mammals, reptiles and fishes and but also help maintain functioning ecosystems such as rainforests, mangroves and coral reefs, maintain regular and clean water supply, protect our soils from erosion and increase the resilience of our islands to climate change.

Pacific Island cultures have deep spiritual and socio-ecological connections with nature and our cultures, societies and economies have co-evolved in intimate relationships with nature which traditionally provided most of their cultural, economic and ecological needs and continues to provide the most important basis for sustainable livelihoods in most Pacific Island countries and territories.

Pacific island cultures have historically set aside portions of land and sea for temporary or permanent protection of natural resources—eg rauī, rahui and tapu/tabu areas. Modern methods of Protected Area management build on and complement, rather than replace, such traditional approaches.

At the recent Pacific preparatory meeting for CBD COP14 (Samoa, September 2018), participants

reaffirmed that Protected Areas are an effective tool in the Pacific, not only for conserving biodiversity, but also in increasing biodiversity especially in Marine Protected Areas.

They recognised that OECMs are just as valuable as formal protected areas in managing biodiversity in the region. Furthermore, participants acknowledged that Locally Marine Managed Areas were implemented widely in the region and have demonstrated the same positive benefits as that of formal Protected Areas.

Participants also called for OECMs within Pacific Island countries to be accounted for in countries' overall progress of towards achieving Aichi Target 11 and highlighted that Pacific Islands each have their own unique and effective

There is an emerging discussion within the Pacific islands region that does not favour categorising LMMAAs, CCAs and other forms of traditional conservation models as OECMs. The argument follows that community-based models of conservation that the Pacific has been well known have been meeting most if not all criteria to be recognised as formal protected areas.

Also, note key outcomes of:

- [CBD Capacity Building workshop for the Pacific region on achieving Aichi Biodiversity Targets 11 and 12 \(July 2016, Fiji\).](#)
- [Regional Workshop to on improving information and capacity for more effective Protected Area management in the Pacific \(June 2018, Samoa\).](#)

Possible Interventions/actions

In relation to item 24, paragraph 2 of the draft decision aims to adopt a definition of OECMs. Pacific delegates are urged to examine and consider this definition closely in the context of community-driven traditional models of conservation that are widely practised in our region. It is encouraging to note progress on the inclusion of OECMs in the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA), as mentioned in paragraph 5(b) and paragraph 8 of the draft decision.

However, Pacific delegates may wish to emphasize that a range of types of managed areas exists in the Pacific region - whether they be governed through traditional or customary rules, or under national law – and are considered by Pacific peoples as 'Protected Areas'. Therefore, while the proposed definition of OECMs is an acknowledgement of the varied approaches used in area-based management around the world, Pacific delegates may wish to seek clarification as to the recognition of OECMs in relation to the IUCN and CBD definition of 'Protected Areas', particularly in terms of support - be it monetary or non-monetary - that will/may be allocated to implementation of this area-based management approach.

AGENDA ITEM AND ISSUE	Background
<p>Item 25: Marine and Coastal Biodiversity</p> <p>Ecologically or biologically significant marine areas; options for modifying the description of ecologically or significant marine areas, for describing new areas and for strengthening the scientific credibility and transparency of this process; other matters related to marine and coastal biodiversity</p>	<p>The following topics will be addressed under Item 15:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describing areas that meet the EBSA criteria through the development of options regarding the procedures for modifying the description of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSA), for describing new areas, and for strengthening the scientific credibility and transparency of the process. • Facilitating the implementation of the set of options through the provisioning of scientific and technical support. • Include efforts to minimize and mitigate the impacts of anthropogenic underwater noise and apply marine spatial planning. • Minimize and mitigate the impacts of marine debris especially plastic pollution.
<p>Relevant Papers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CBD/COP/14/2 • SBSTTA 22/6
<p>Draft decisions</p>	<p>Under this agenda item, the Conference of the Parties is to consider the drafted decisions from SBSTTA recommendation 22/6 together with the drafted revision of the terms of reference of the information advisory group on ecologically or biologically significant marine areas.</p>
<p>Draft decisions in bracket (for ease of reference)</p>	
<p><i>[Recalling that United Nations General Assembly resolution 64/71 reaffirms that the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea sets out the legal framework within which all activities in the oceans and seas must be carried out,]</i></p>	
<p><i>2. Also welcomes the report of the Expert Workshop to Develop Options for Modifying the Description of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas, for Describing New Areas, and for Strengthening the Scientific Credibility and Transparency of this Process, held in Berlin from 5 to 8 December 2017, and [endorses][takes note of] the set of options, as contained in annex II to the present decision;</i></p>	
<p>Annex II:</p>	
<p>B. Reasons for modification of EBSA descriptions 3 (a) There is newly available/accessible scientific and technical information, including through advanced expertise, methodological approaches or analytical methods, as well as newly accessible [indigenous and local][traditional] knowledge, on features associated with an area;</p>	
<p>C. Actors that can propose modification of EBSA descriptions Option 1 and Option 2 are both in brackets</p>	
<p>D. Modalities for the modification process Areas within national jurisdiction [(a) Building on the</p>	

procedure set out in paragraph 7 of decision XII/22, the coastal State may provide an update of the description contained in the EBSA repository or the information-sharing mechanism, as per the reasons outlined above, and submit information on the scientific and technical process, as well as the peer-review process, supporting the update, [for the subsequent consideration of SBSTTA and COP.] [and request the Executive Secretary to include it in the repository or the information-sharing mechanism and submit a progress report to SBSTTA and COP]

II. A. Actors that can initiate the description of new areas meeting EBSA criteria Option 1 and Option 2 are both in brackets.

C. National exercises 17. (a) [If the Parties so wish,] the results of their national exercises are submitted to a regional workshop, followed by consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the Conference of the Parties for possible inclusion in the EBSA repository;

Relevance to the Pacific

Summary of discussions during the CBD Pre-COP meeting

For Item 25, participants discussed the options for modifying the description of EBSAs, for describing new areas, and for strengthening the scientific credibility and transparency of this process referenced in **Annex II C. Actors that can propose modifications of EBSA descriptions Option 1 or Option 2** and noted the either options would be feasible for the Pacific, however, agreed on **Option 2** as the preference. It was also noted that the text on [indigenous and local][traditional] knowledge, the group noted that the term **traditional knowledge** is used under the Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS). The group also noted that Agenda Item 24 uses **traditional local knowledge** and this should also be consistent with Item 25.

Other matters related to marine and coastal biodiversity

For decisions XIII/10 on marine debris, Parties are urged to increase efforts on minimizing and mitigating the impacts of marine debris. The Pacific has addressed marine debris and pollution through a number of initiatives such as the development of policies to ban the use of single-use plastics and Styrofoam packaging. The Clean Pacific 2025: Pacific Regional Waste and Pollution Strategy integrates strategic actions to address waste and pollution issues in the Pacific. High level commitments such as the Pacific Leaders Forum Communiqué identified banning of the use of single use plastics bags, plastics and Styrofoam packaging to address marine pollution. The SAMOA Pathway calls on effective partnerships to address marine debris and pollution through the sharing and implementation of best practices.

Possible Interventions/actions

In relation to the options for modifying the description of EBSAs, request that the CBD Secretariat facilitate the implementation of the modified EBSA processes and/or descriptions for the Pacific region through an EBSA training and/or regional workshop for the Pacific.

AGENDA ITEM AND ISSUE	Background
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<p>Item 26: Invasive Alien Species: avoiding unintentional introductions of invasive alien species associated with the trade in live organisms.</p>	<p>This agenda item includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible tools or guidance for Parties that may assist national customs authorities in facilitating the necessary control of live alien species via e-commerce; • Options for supplementing risk assessment and risk management standards for the use of biological control agents against invasive alien species, including in aquatic environments; • Information on invasive alien species management that takes into consideration the impacts of climate change, natural disasters and land-use change on the management of biological invasions, and on the potential consequences of invasive alien species on social, economic and cultural values, including the values and priorities of indigenous peoples and local communities; • Tools for conducting cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness analysis for the management of invasive alien species.
Relevant Papers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Provisional agenda CBD/COP/14/1/ADD1/REV1</u> <u>SBSTTA 22 decisions</u>
Draft decisions	<p><i>Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice</i></p> <p>The Conference of the Parties will be invited to consider the draft decision arising from SBSTTA recommendation 22/8 and reproduced in the compilation of draft decisions (<u>CBD/COP/14/2</u>).</p> <p><i>Welcomes</i> decision 6/1 of the Plenary of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, in which the Plenary approved, among other things, the undertaking of a thematic assessment of invasive alien species and their control;</p> <p><i>Welcomes</i> the supplementary voluntary guidance for avoiding unintentional introductions of invasive alien species associated with trade in live organisms annexed to the present decision; and encourages governments to utilize.</p> <p><i>Recognizes</i> that further work on the impacts of invasive alien species on the social, economic and cultural values of indigenous peoples and local communities is imperative and should be carried out in close cooperation</p>

	<p>with indigenous peoples and local communities, and <i>encourages</i> further work on the classification by the International Union for Conservation of Nature of the impact of invasive alien species on social, economic and cultural values;</p> <p><i>Requests the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources:</i></p> <p>(a) To explore with the Secretariat of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, the World Customs Organization and the Inter-agency Liaison Group on Invasive Alien Species the possibility of developing a globally harmonized system of classification and labelling, consistent and in harmony with international obligations, for consignments of living organisms that pose a hazard or risk to biological diversity related to invasive alien species, supplementary to existing international standards, prior to the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;</p>
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Draft decisions in bracket (for ease of reference)

No bracketed text.

Relevance to the Pacific

- Invasive Alien Species are a serious threat to island biodiversity. In an economic impact assessment of invasive alien species by CBD in 2009 (under the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment) islands were considered of highest impact than any biodiversity biomes.
- Islands contain the highest number of extinctions in the world (70-95 %) – and a big proportion (55-67%) are caused by invasive alien species
- Impacts of invasive species to islands include threats to food security, health, and economic development and ecosystem functions. The loss of taro in Samoa due to the leaf-blight resulted in loss of revenue but also the change in people's diet.
- Introduction of invasive alien species in the Pacific –whether intentional or un-intentional is a serious threat to the integrity of our ecosystems.
- The Pacific Region is among those most exposed to the impacts of climate change. Subsequent extreme weather events are likely to exacerbate the spread of invasive species while reducing the resilience of indigenous ecosystems to resist biological invasion.
- The need or requirement for cost benefit analysis needs to consider the ability of Pacific governments to act with urgency to implement early detection and rapid response protocols in response to invasive species introductions
- Global tools for managing biodiversity data reduce the need for expensive and isolated national data management initiatives

Note key outcomes of the Aichi Target 9 workshop held in Apia in July, 2016.

Possible Interventions/actions

The Pacific Pre-COP identified the following points for noting:

Paragraph 4: Establish an AHTEG for Aichi Target 9 -*Support and ensure good Pacific region representation*

Paragraph 5: SBSTTA to consider results prior to COP 15 - *Support and ensure good Pacific region representation*

Paragraph 9: Biosecurity improvements, strengthen partnerships – national, regional – *Support*

Paragraph 11: Global classification and labeling system - *Support but note may not prove to be practical*

Note that the preparatory meeting for previous CBD COP13 took note of the outcomes of the Capacity-building workshop for Small Island Developing States in the Pacific regarding Aichi Biodiversity Target 9 on invasive alien species that took place in 2016 in Apia, Samoa. CBD and CITES participants discussed the strong need for training in species identification in the region. There is also a need for regional center of expertise on species identification.

Detailed information on selected agenda items for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (COP-MOP9)

AGENDA ITEM AND ISSUE ITEM 5. Report of the Compliance Committee	<p>Background The report is not made available online as yet. Issues in implementation</p> <p>Issue 1: full compliance Considering the last compliance report from the COP MOP in Mexico, even after 13 years of coming into force, a large number of Parties are not in full compliance in relation to most obligations under the Protocol. How many Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga.</p> <p>Issue 2: GEF Support Has the countries in the region accessed any GEF support to assist in compliance as per the last compliance report?</p> <p>Issue 3: Implementation Have PIC put in place legal, administrative and other measures to implement their obligations under the Protocol?</p> <p>Issue 4 National Reporting Have the PIC submitted their national reports to CBD?</p>
Relevant Papers	Doc ref : CBD/CP/MOP/9/2 CBD/CP/MOP/9/INF/6
Draft decisions	
	Draft decisions in bracket (for ease of reference)
	<p>Relevance to the Pacific</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PIC should emphasize the importance of technical and financial support in ACCESSING and REPORTING the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol. 2. What is the mechanism to be followed in terms of adopting measures for compliance in absence of direct

	<p>biosafety law? Is it NBSAP, a policy or administrative arrangement in the country?</p> <p>3. Parties must also discuss on the level of commitments to be taken for implementation (ref: 1 above)</p>
	Possible Interventions/actions

AGENDA ITEM AND ISSUE	<p>Background</p> <p>Funding availability to undertake Biosafety work in the region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities related to the Biosafety Clearing-House • National biosafety framework • Public awareness, education and participation concerning the safe transfer, handling and use of living modified organisms • Capacity-building related to risk assessment and risk management • Regional cooperation projects <p>Parties to CP should view the funding areas and support made available as per the last COP decision (XIII/21) based on the report that will be made available by the Secretariat.</p>
Relevant Papers	CBD/COP/14/7 CBD/CP/MOP/9/12
Draft decisions	
Draft decisions in bracket (for ease of reference)	
Relevance to the Pacific	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Call for financial assistance for regional cooperation (projects) from GEF because of the similarity in issues and level of implementation in each country. It is most feasible for regional approach. 2. Compliment capacity building initiatives in the Pacific by the SCBD (ref: workshop in Suva) 	
Possible Interventions/actions	

AGENDA ITEM AND ISSUE	Background
Item 8. Capacity-building (Article 22)	This agenda will look at the report from the twelfth meeting of the Liaison Group on Capacity-Building for Biosafety, containing a summary report on the status of implementation of the Framework and Action Plan for Capacity-Building for the Effective Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol and preparations for a follow-up to the framework and also taking into account the draft decision from recommendation SBI-2/8
Relevant Papers	CBD/CP/MOP/9/3 CBD/CP/LG-CB/12/3 CBD/CP/MOP/9/INF/2
Draft decisions	
Draft decisions in bracket (for ease of reference)	
Relevance to the Pacific	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the progress of work on National Biosafety Framework for PIC? 2. What is the capacity building in areas of risk assessment and Handling, transport, packaging and identification and progress made? If the progress is slow, what is needed and why ? 3. What level of capacities are required in Public awareness, education and participation in the PIC and if any capacity building is required / do note the work done by SCBD (regional workshop) 	
Possible Interventions/actions	
<p>PIC can use the draft decision in Part V (page 7) para 5 to say “ by prioritizing’ instead or “in particular” below</p> <p><i>Invites Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations in a position to do so to provide additional financial and technical support to enable developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and Parties with economies in transition, to further implement the Framework and Action Plan;</i></p> <p>Despite significant progress on Biosafety in many countries, the Pacific is behind in implementation.</p> <p>Support para 11 calling for CBD to provide further support on capacity building.</p>	

AGENDA ITEM AND ISSUE	Background
ITEM 9.Operation and activities of the biosafety clearing-house (article 20)	Improvements to the central portal of the Biosafety Clearing House Report from the eleventh meeting of the Informal Advisory Committee on the Biosafety Clearing-House.
Relevant Papers	CBD/CP/MOP/9/4
Draft decisions	
Draft decisions in bracket (for ease of reference)	
Relevance to the Pacific	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Participation on the BCH by Parties 2. Note progress (and consider how Pacific can be more involved and participate on BCH) 	
Possible Interventions/actions	

AGENDA ITEM AND ISSUE	Background
ITEM 10: Monitoring and reporting (article 33) and assessment and review of the effectiveness of the protocol (article 35)	<p>Issue1: Fourth national reports Under this subject, Parties should carefully look at the recommendations being made by Subsidiary Body on the draft format. It is recommended that Parties discuss amongst them key issues pertaining to reporting and especially with the format of reporting (what information should be compulsory, who should provide, confidential information, what should be factored in as information towards implementation etc)</p> <p>Issue 2: aligning national reporting under the Convention and its Protocols post-2020 Parties are requested to consider the report (will made as recommendations to COP MOP) from the review of proposals made to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation regarding the alignment of national reporting under the Convention and its Protocols and options for enhancing synergy on national reporting among the biodiversity-related conventions and Rio conventions. Parties should be encouraged to discussion alignment of reporting for biodiversity and its protocols post 2020 and enhancing synergy with other Rio Conventions in the Pacific Context.</p>
Relevant Papers	CBD/CP/MOP/9/1/Add.2 CBD/CP/MOP/9/5
Draft decisions	
Draft decisions in bracket (for ease of reference)	

Relevance to the Pacific
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Parties should support the draft format for the fourth national reporting (as per the recommendations from the second meeting of Subsidiary Body on Implementation) HOWEVER Parties must find also raise any concerns or issues of particular interest to the region in terms of reporting, especially to do with the format of reporting. 2. Parties should support the recommendations made by Subsidiary Body on Implementation regarding the alignment of national reporting under the Convention and its Protocols and call for any specific needs for the Pacific as per discussions in the PreCOP meeting.
Possible Interventions/actions

AGENDA ITEM AND ISSUE	Background
ITEM 14: Preparation for the follow-up to the strategic plan for biodiversity 2011-2020 and the strategic plan for the Cartagena protocol on biosafety 2011-2020	<p>Recommendations from the second meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation regarding the post-2020 biodiversity framework</p> <p>(CBD/CP/MOP/9/6) on preparations for the development of a follow-up to the Strategic Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety 2011-2020.</p> <p>The key discussions amongst Parties on the agenda item is the “STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY 2011-2020 AND THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR THE CARTAGENA PROTOCOL ON BIOSAFETY 2011-2020”</p>
Relevant Papers	CBD/CP/MOP/9/7 CBD/CP/MOP/9/1/Add.2
Draft decisions	
Draft decisions in bracket (for ease of reference)	
Relevance to the Pacific	
Possible Interventions/actions	

**Detailed information on selected agenda items for the Nagoya Protocol
on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of
Benefits Arising from their Utilization (COP-MOP3)**

AGENDA ITEM AND ISSUE	Background
Item 5- REPORT OF THE COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE (Article 30)	The focus is on compliance of individual Parties with their obligations under the Protocol.
Relevant Papers	Doc ref : NP-1/4 and NP-2/3
Draft decisions	<p>CBD/NP/MOP/3/2</p> <p>The meeting of the Parties will also be invited to elect members and indigenous peoples and local community observers to the Compliance Committee for a four-year term in order to replace the ten members, i.e. two from each of the five regions, and the two observers from indigenous peoples and local communities whose terms will expire at the end of 2018.</p> <p>Who is representing from the Asia- Pacific (maybe Pacific can request one from the Pacific)</p>
Draft decisions in bracket (for ease of reference)	
Relevance to the Pacific (for noting)	
<p>Parties from the Pacific should look at the following:</p> <p>Annex 1 (findings and recommendations on general compliance) – para 7 regarding interim measures.</p> <p>Para 10 on the checkpoints and para 12 on the ‘With respect to indigenous peoples and local communities’ – These were some issues highlighted at the regional workshops.</p> <p>Please take note of para 13 on the PIC that may be different in countries and importance of how it is shared on the ABS CH.</p> <p>Para 15: For the Pacific it is the SPREP ABS Regional Project, ABS Capacity Development, IDLO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote compliance and address cases of non-compliance, the report have deliberated on the Party’s capacity, the special needs of developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition. • Need for financial and technical support to address challenges related to compliance. • Request for assistance to develop a compliance action plan; and invite the Parties to submit progress reports on its efforts to comply with its obligations. 	

- Call on regional organizations to facilitate access to financial and technical assistance, technology transfer, training and other capacity-building measures.

Possible Interventions/actions

Maybe one country on behalf of the Pacific can support the draft recommendations in CBD/NP/MOP/3/2, highlighting the strong support for the call of additional resources for the capacity building and recognizing the effort of GEF, UNEP, SPREP ABS regional project, ABS CDI and IDLO in capacity building on ABS in the region.

AGENDA ITEM AND ISSUE Item 8: FINANCIAL MECHANISM AND RESOURCES (ARTICLE 25)	Background <p>Funding is vital to achieving the goals of ABS and enabling developing countries to adopt and implement their commitments under the CBD. It finds its roots in Articles 20 (Financial Resources) and 21 (Financial Mechanism) of the CBD and is implemented in Article 25 of the Nagoya Protocol. The term “appropriate” links funding to the concerns of both developed and developing countries and the particular needs, capacities, and objectives of Parties.</p>
Relevant Papers	CBD/NP/MOP/3/5
Draft decisions	<p>COP MOP will be required to provide any conclusions or guidance as appropriate to the note by the Executive Secretary of CBD in CBD/NP/MOP/3/5, there are no specific issues to be discussed.</p> <p>Do note that this agenda refer to financial mechanism (GEF) and resource mobilization.</p>
Draft decisions in bracket (for ease of reference) None	
Relevance to the Pacific <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Parties to Nagoya should view the funding areas and support made available as per the last COP decision (XIII/21)</u> 2. PIC to call funding availability to undertake ABS work in the region to support; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ratifications of the Nagoya Protocol • Adoption of legislative, administrative or policy measures on ABS including, inter alia, and as appropriate, measures for mutual implementation with other relevant international agreements, coordination in trans boundary genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge • Procedures to issue internationally recognized certificates of compliance • Parties deliver their reporting obligations under the Protocol, through submission of national reports and of relevant information through the ABSCH • Public awareness, education and participation concerning the safe transfer, handling and use of living modified organisms • Capacity-building related to risk assessment and risk management • Regional cooperation projects <p>In relation to item 8, the region recognized that the mobilization of resources is essential to ensure the effective implementation of the Protocol in PIC. Other Governments, relevant organizations, the private sector and financial institutions to provide, in accordance with their capabilities, financial resources, including through new and innovative financial mechanisms, for the implementation of the Protocol and to include support to the implementation of the Protocol as a priority area for funding.</p>	

Parties to read and be familiar with the GEF 6th and 7th Replenishment cycles for ABS in the document CBD/NP/MOP/3/5:

(Para 14) Note that GEF 7 will support the following core activities to comply with the provisions of the Nagoya Protocol (Stocktaking and assessment, Development and implementation of a strategy and action plan for the implementation of ABS measures, national measures to implement and enforce the Protocol, Building capacity among stakeholders (including indigenous peoples and local communities, especially women) and enhance national implementation of the Nagoya Protocol through regional collaboration.,

Possible Interventions/actions

One of the Parties on behalf of Pacific can support the draft decision. Welcome the continued support of GEF in its sixth replenishment and identifying some priority areas of funding for 7th replenishment. The countries (Fiji, Marshalls, Samoa, Vanuatu) should acknowledge assistance from GEF on the National Reporting and highlight the delays faced in reporting and reaffirm commitment to reporting at the earliest.

AGENDA ITEM AND ISSUE	Background
Item 9: MEASURES TO ASSIST IN CAPACITY BUILDING (ARTICLE 22)	Article 22 of the Nagoya Protocol addresses capacity-building, capacity development, and the strengthening of human resources in developing-country Parties, Parties with economies in transition, and small island developing States to effectively implement the Protocol. It is important to note the importance of Articles 21, 23, and 25 of the Protocol in supporting capacity-building and capacity development.
Relevant Papers	CBD/SBI/2/22CBD/NP/MOP/3/4 CBD/NP/MOP/3/1/Add.2 CBD/ABS/CB-IAC/2018/1/4) CBD/NP/MOP/3/INF/1 (CBD/NP/MOP/3/INF/2
Draft decisions	CBD/NP/MOP/3/1/Add.2
Draft decisions in bracket (for ease of reference)	
<p>Relevance to the Pacific</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capacity-building is required because of limited or no capacity to evaluate and address questions related to policy choices and modes of implementation among development options, based on an understanding of environment potentials and limits and of needs perceived by the people of a country. 2. Strengthening of human resources and institutional capacities to effectively implement the Nagoya Protocol. 3. Co-operation is to take place within PICs for the effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol. It might take place through global and regional and not only in a bilateral manner. This approach maximizes the use of resources for training and other capacity building activities and builds upon existing experience. 4. Need for financial resources in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention shall be taken fully into account for capacity-building and development to implement this Protocol. 	
<p>Possible Interventions/actions</p> <p>In relation to item 9, PIC can identify key areas requiring capacity-building and suggests mechanisms, processes, and measures to implement capacity-building in key areas through actions taken at international, national, regional, and sub-regional levels.</p> <p>Need for co-ordination of activities among different actors and relevant international fora and it encourages Parties, Governments, and relevant international organizations to make available through the CBD clearing-house mechanism steps taken towards the implementation of capacity-building measures.</p> <p>Effective implementation of ABS requires considerable financial and technical support</p>	

AGENDA ITEM AND ISSUE	Background
Item 10: THE ACCESS AND BENEFIT-SHARING CLEARING-HOUSE AND INFORMATION SHARING (ARTICLE 14)	<p>Nagoya Protocol establishes an Access and Benefit-Sharing Clearing-House (ABS CH), including modalities for information-sharing. The ABS CH is established as part of the clearing-house mechanism (CHM) of the CBD which was created to “promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation” between the Parties to the CBD.</p>
	<p>Like in the Biosafety Clearing-House, the following elements are visible in the ABS CH:</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is designed to facilitate access and exchange of information. • It is meant to assist the Parties in the implementation of the Protocol. • Its success depends on the active participation of Parties in making information available
Relevant Papers	Doc ref : NP-1/2
Draft decisions	CBD/NP/MOP/3/8 and CBD/NP/MOP/3/1/Add.2
<p>Draft decisions in bracket (for ease of reference)Refer to Para 62 (9) below</p> <p>9. <i>Invites</i> Parties, non-Parties, relevant international organizations, regional development banks and other financial institutions, as appropriate, to support capacity-building activities related to the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House, including the Protocol’s system for monitoring the utilization of genetic resources;</p>	
<p>Relevance to the Pacific</p>	
<p><u>National Interim Reports on ABS Implementation</u></p>	
<p>Under this subject, Parties should carefully look at the recommendations being made by Subsidiary Body on the draft format. It is recommended that Parties discuss amongst them key issues pertaining to reporting and especially with the format of reporting (what information should be compulsory, who should provide, confidential information, what should be factored in as information towards implementation etc)</p>	
<p><u>Aligning national reporting under the Convention and its Protocols post-2020</u></p>	
<p>Parties are requested to consider the report (will made as recommendations to COP MOP) from the review of proposals made to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation regarding the alignment of national reporting under the Convention and its Protocols and options for enhancing synergy on national reporting among the biodiversity-related conventions and Rio conventions. Parties should be encouraged to discussion alignment of reporting for biodiversity and its protocols post 2020 and enhancing synergy with other Rio Conventions in the Pacific Context.</p>	
<p>Possible Interventions/actions</p>	
<p>For Para 62 (9) above, Pacific can request for addition of a text reflecting regional academic institutions like USP which plays significant role in capacity building in the region (regionalism being one of the best options for Pacific with limited resources).</p>	

Also in the same para 9, Pacific can request for clarification on the word 'regional development bank' and what is the context of using regional development bank especially with the use of previous text relevant international organisations (maybe just say regional and international organisations – why banks?)

On the same para (62) 9 above, also Parties can request for separation of supporting capacity-building activities related to the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House and Protocol's system for monitoring the utilization of genetic resources. In other words request for capacity building on Monitoring as a additional sub para.

1. Parties should publish all mandatory information available at the national level on the ABSCH. Parties must also ensure that the information published is complete and relevant and kept up-to-date, with a view to having all existing information available in the ABSCH by the fourth meeting of the Parties to Nagoya Protocol.
2. Seek availability of resources, to encourage the publication of information and the use of the ABSCH by providing technical support for Parties and non-Parties, as well as local communities and relevant stakeholders
3. Call for resources to put mechanisms for access of resources in accordance with prior informed consent (PIC) and mutually agreed terms (MAT), thus increasing the use of internationally recognized certificates of compliance (IRCC) in order to facilitate monitoring and compliance and contribute to legal certainty

AGENDA ITEM AND ISSUE	Background
Item 11: MONITORING AND REPORTING (ARTICLE 29)	<p>Article 29 provides a mechanism for the Parties to monitor and report on their implementation of the Nagoya Protocol. Article 29 imposes two obligations on the Parties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to monitor their implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, and • to report regularly to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties (COP/ MOP) on measures taken to implement the Nagoya Protocol.
Relevant Papers	UNEP/CBD/NP/COP/1/3 NP-1/3
Draft decisions	
Draft decisions in bracket (for ease of reference)	
<p>Relevance to the Pacific</p> <p>Monitoring is particularly required where many of the obligations are not precise and clear enough but rather conditional and thus require domestic measures of legislative, administrative, policy and institutional nature.</p> <p>Parties from the Pacific have obligations to collect information on domestic measures taken to implement the protocol and share this information with the COP/MOP as well as the ABSCH.</p> <p>Monitoring will provide information needed for reporting, at the same time, the requirement to submit reports will trigger monitoring activities.</p>	
<p>Possible Interventions/actions</p> <p>Pacific to support the draft format for the preparation of interim national report which would:</p> <p>(a) avoid duplication in relation to the submission of information already made available through the ABS Clearing-House and national reports under the CBD;</p> <p>(b) consist of simple structured questions allowing for flexibility to respond to checkboxes, as well as to provide narrative information; and</p> <p>(c) allow for the online and offline submission of information through the ABS Clearing-House.</p>	

AGENDA ITEM AND ISSUE	Background
Item 12: MEASURES TO RAISE AWARENESS OF THE IMPORTANCE OF GENETIC RESOURCES AND ASSOCIATED TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE (ARTICLE 21)	Nagoya Protocol provides for a range of outreach measures to promote awareness of the core objectives of the Protocol, how it functions, and other related issues. Outreach measures are necessary to achieve the obligations found in the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Nagoya Protocol.
Relevant Papers	Doc ref: NP-2/9 NP-1/9 UNEP/CBD/NP/COP-MOP/2/9
Draft decisions	
Draft decisions in bracket (for ease of reference)	
Relevance to the Pacific	
<p>Awareness-raising activities must respond to the specific needs and contexts of each Party; therefore, the awareness-raising strategy should be country-driven.</p> <p>Awareness raising support the appropriate implementation of key aspects of an ABS system: the permitting process, prior informed consent (PIC), the establishment of mutually agreed terms (MAT), and the inclusion of fair and equitable benefit-sharing provisions, involvement of local communities.</p>	
Possible Interventions/actions <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Call for financial and technical support to Parties in the development of national, regional and subregional awareness-raising strategies. 2. Call for external support, including through the GEF for the implementation of national awareness-raising strategies and to ensure that sufficient resources are available for the strategies in the long-run. 3. Support the creation of a regional roster of technical and communication experts, who could be called upon for assistance in implementing the national, regional or subregional strategies. 4. Support the creation of awareness-raising and training materials in consistent with the guidelines established in http://www.cbd.int/cepa/toolkit/2008/doc/CBD-Toolkit-Complete.pdf which could be used as a means to transmit key messages to different target groups during outreach activities <p>Support the training of a group of ABS communication experts from the region to implement the national awareness-raising strategy and then to carry out activities to engage with target groups in order to raise awareness.</p>	

AGENDA ITEM AND ISSUE	Background
Item 17: DIGITAL SEQUENCE ON GENETIC RESOURCES	Digital sequence information pose potential implications of the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources that may concern the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity.
Relevant Papers	Doc ref : CBD/SBSTTA/22/2, XIII/16,
Draft decisions	
Draft decisions in bracket (for ease of reference)	
Relevance to the Pacific	
The potential implications of the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources for the three objectives of the Convention and the Nagoya Protocol.	
Possible Interventions/actions	
<p>1. PIC must note the rapid advances arising from research and development in biotechnology regarding the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources and must recognize the importance of addressing this matter in the framework of the Convention in a timely manner</p> <p>2. Call for financial resources, to clarify terminology and concepts and to assess the extent and the terms and conditions of the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources in the context of the Convention and the Nagoya Protocol.</p> <p>3. PICs and local communities to submit views and relevant information on the potential implications of the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources.</p> <p>4. Call on SBSTA (Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice) to consider the outcomes of the ad hoc technical expert group and to make a recommendation on the potential implications of the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources for the three objectives of the Convention for the consideration of the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth meeting</p>	

Annex 1 : DRAFT ORGANIZATION OF WORK OF THE CONCURRENT MEETINGS

Date	Plenary/ Working Group I	Plenary/ Working Group II
Saturday 17 Nov. Morning	1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 5 6 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7	Opening Organizational matters (agenda, officers, organization of work) Credentials Pending issues Date and venue of future meetings Reports of subsidiary bodies (SBI, SBSTTA, WG8j) Reports of the compliance committees of the protocols Administration of the Convention and protocols and budgets for the trust funds
Saturday 17 Nov. Afternoon*	8 7	Review of progress in the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 Assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Nagoya Protocol
Sunday 17 Nov. Morning	18 17 18 19	Synthetic biology Risk assessment and risk management Unintentional transboundary movements and emergency measures Transit and contained use of LMOs Socio-economic considerations Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress Liability and redress
Sunday 18 Nov. Afternoon	Plenary as needed 9 7 8 10 8 9 12	Resource mobilization and Financial Mechanism. Capacity-building and technical and scientific cooperation. Measures to raise awareness of the importance of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge
Monday 19 Nov. Morning	11 9 10 12 10 11 13 11 13 5	Mainstreaming of biodiversity within and across sectors Biodiversity and climate change Sustainable wildlife management Conservation and sustainable use of pollinators Article 8(j) and related provisions Enhancing integration of the Convention and its Protocols with respect to Article 8(j) and related provisions Second IPBES work programme
Monday 19 Nov. Afternoon	14 12 14 15 13 15	Protected areas and OECMs Marine and coastal biodiversity Invasive alien species
Tuesday	17 14 16	Long-term strategic directions to 2050, Living in harmony with Nature (dialogue)

20 Nov. Morning	sessions) and preparation for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework		
	Plenary/ Working Group I		
Tuesday 20 Nov. Afternoon	Review of conference room papers for approval		Review of conference room papers for approval
Wednesday 21 Nov. Morning	Review of conference room papers for approval		Review of conference room papers for approval
Wednesday 21 Nov. Afternoon	Review of conference room papers for approval		Review of conference room papers for approval
Thursday 22 Nov. Morning	Review of conference room papers for approval		Review of conference room papers for approval
Thursday 22 Nov. Afternoon	2 3	2 3	2 Organizational matters (election of officers) Credentials Reports from the working groups Consideration of draft decisions for adoption
Sunday 25 Nov. Morning	Review of conference room papers for approval		Review of conference room papers for approval
Sunday 25 Nov. Afternoon	Plenary as needed		
Monday 26 Nov. Morning	Review of conference room papers for approval		Review of conference room papers for approval
Monday 26 Nov. Afternoon	Review of conference room papers for approval		Review of conference room papers for approval
Tuesday 27 Nov. Morning	Review of conference room papers for approval		Review of conference room papers for approval
Tuesday 27 Nov. Afternoon	Review of conference room papers for approval		Review of conference room papers for approval
Wednesday 28 Nov. Morning	Review of conference room papers for approval		Review of conference room papers for approval
Wednesday 28 Nov. Afternoon	Review of conference room papers for approval		Review of conference room papers for approval
Thursday 29 Nov. Morning	Consideration of draft decisions for adoption		
Thursday 29 Nov. Afternoon	Consideration of draft decisions for adoption		
	29 20 20 31	20 21 21 22	Other matters Adoption of the reports Closing of the meetings

Pacific Delegation

NAME	COUNTRY	EMAIL
Elizabeth Munro	Cook Islands	elizabeth.munro@cookislands.gov.ck
Huggard Tongatule	Niue	huggard.tongatule@mail.gov.nu
Gwendalyn Sisior	Palau	gsisior07@gmail.com
Mr. Muguwa Dilu	PNG	dmuguwa09@gmail.com
Mr. Michael Kaiglo Bongro	PNG	mkbkunabau@gmail.com
Ms. Rose Waigl Alphonse	PNG	rwalphonse@gmail.com
Warwick Harris	Republic of Marshall Islands	warwick47@gmail.com
Seumalo Afele Failagi	Samoa	afele.faiilagi@mnre.gov.ws
Tahirih Hokafonu	Tonga	tfifitahokafonu@gmail.com
Mafile'o Masi	Tonga	mafileo.masi@gmail.com
Ms 'Elisapeti F. Veikoso	Tonga	veikosopeti@gmail.com
Ms. Adi Talanaivini Mafi	Tonga	atokom08@gmail.com
Ms. Amelia T. Faotusia	Tonga	vfaotusia@gmail.com
Soseala Tinilau	Tuvalu	butchersn@gmail.com
Tilia Tima	Tuvalu	tilia.tima@gmail.com

Pacific Delegation High Level Segment

NAME	COUNTRY	EMAIL
Hon. Alexander Taebo	Kiribati	nteariki@gmail.com
Hon. Fiame Mataafa	Samoa	fiame@mnre.gov.ws
Ulu Bismark Crawley	Samoa	bismark.crawley@mnre.gov.ws
Mr. Paula Ma'u	Tonga	paulm@mic.gov.to
Ms 'Elisapeti F. Veikoso	Tonga	veikosopeti@gmail.com
Ms. Adi Talanaivini Mafi	Tonga	atokom08@gmail.com
Ms. Amelia T. Faotusia	Tonga	vfaotusia@gmail.com

SPREP delegation

Name	Title	Email
Kosi Latu (Attending HLS and Opening of COP14)	Director General	kosil@sprep.org
Stuart Chape	Director, Biodiversity and Ecosystem Management Division	stuartc@sprep.org
Easter Galuvao	Director, Environmental Monitoring and Governance	easterg@sprep.org
Amanda Wheatley	Acting Biodiversity Adviser	amandaw@sprep.org
Ofa Kaisamy	Access and Benefit Sharing Legal Adviser	ofak@sprep.org
Nanette Woonton	Media and Outreach Communications Adviser	nanettew@sprep.org

Pacific Voyage COP14 Events

1. SPREP – CEPA Exhibition Booth :

The booth will display and show case SPREP outreach products and publications during COP14.

2. SPREP Pacific Voyage Side Event

The side event is yet to be confirmed. Details on the programme for the event will be circulated in due course.

3. Other events

- GLISPA High level event : Celebrating Island Leadership, 6 December, 7pm to 11pm
- Protected Area Event at the Rio Conventions' Pavilion, 22 November 2018
- Building capacity beyond 2020, at the Rio Conventions' Pavilion,:23 November 2018
- Ocean Voices, Sustainable Ocean Day, 23 November 2018