



Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management & Meteorology



SOLOMON ISLANDS

Regional Workshop on updating NBSAP

Monday 1st - 7th October 2011

Nadi, Fiji





Solomon Islands NBSAP 2009

- The present NBSAP was only finalized in 2009 and is to be revised after every 4 years.
- It has 12 broad thematic areas with 9 key strategic areas of deliverables.
- A total of 118 strategic actions with 13 proposed projects under various themes.
- Implementation is in progress and outputs from the proposed review will be an important step for the revision of NBSAP.





Major Element of present NBSAP

The NBSAP has nine key strategic areas each reflecting an 'area of deliverables'.

1. Mainstreaming Biodiversity - legislation, ordinances, provincial offices, surveillance

2. Species Conservation – scientific database, regulatory framework, management measures, information campaign.

3. Protected Area System – identification, legislation, management frameworks, ..

4. Management of Invasive Species – legislation, strategy, protocols, enforcement and monitoring capacity

5. Benefit Sharing and Access to Genetic Resources – regulatory frameworks, regulations, monitoring

6. Agro diversity – research, inventory, preservation and management strategies, education program

7. Climate change – legislation and policies, information campaign, capacity development..

8. Waste management – legislation, strategy, community education, monitoring ...

9. Alternative Energy Use – research, incentives and financial frameworks, legislation, awareness raising





Methodology used for NBSAP implementation

- I. Partnership through MoU, Agreement and Understanding
- II. Should progress to developing the Implementation Framework for proper coordination, monitoring and reporting





Lessons learned from NBSAP Experience

- i. Proper coordination mechanism or framework for monitoring and reporting .
- ii. The need for effective mainstreaming of biodiversity into major economic sectors.
- iii. Establishment of sector contacts for mainstreaming biodiversity.
- iv. Need for effective formal working coordination committee
- v. Implementation is limited to funding opportunities, sector interests or outside agendas.





Ongoing Plan for NBSAP revision(time line)

- i. Solomon Islands NBSAP is to be revised after every four years. The next possible revision time on the existing plan is 2013 or the latest by 2014.
- ii. Brief review of NBSAP and its implementation status (through consultant engagement and wider stakeholder consultation) in early 2012.
- iii. State of Environment Report(SOE) 2008** is already under review and soon to be finalized in early 2012. This should compliment the stock-take assessment on national biodiversity and environment status (stock & population, challenges, issues & needs for actions).
- iv. By 2012, there should be a baseline and national targets should be established.
- v. 2013, Solomon Islands NBSAP to be revised under a wider stakeholders consultative processes (Meetings and workshops).
- vi. A revised NBSAP should be ready by 2014





Stages for NBSAP revision process

- i. SI NBSAP working committee to finalise the NBSAP revision tentative programme and endorsed by the Minister.
- ii. Engage and inform stakeholders on the proposed revision plan (planning & preparations).
- iii. Collaborate with ongoing programmes on environment and biodiversity review & assessment, i.e. SOE 2011, CTI status (assessment).
- iv. Set national priorities and targets for Solomon Islands.
- v. Revise SI NBSAP 2009 and develop the strategy and action plan for updated NBSAP.
- vi. Possible revision to the implementation framework and plans.
- vii. Adoption by the Solomon Islands Government.





Anticipated benefits of a revised NBSAP

- i. Set of new national targets in accordance to national priority and capacity with consideration of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.
- ii. More focused and specific on addressing biodiversity issues or sources.
- iii. Wider coverage and relevance to other sectors programmes.
- iv. Timely and more appropriate to addressing emerging issues.
- v. Builds on existing programmes and support (financially and technically).
- vi. Nationally driven.
- vii. Provide guidance at a policy level with respect to Solomon Islands National Development Strategy 2011-2020.





Constraints

- i. Need for clear policy direction and possible legislation review in relation to the economic developments i.e. mining, commercial fishing and logging, etc.
- ii. Weak coordination and collaboration among relevant gov't ministries and other stakeholders.
- iii. Limited capital and recurrent funding support.
- iv. Limited technical (supporting) capacity of implementing sectors.





Conclusion

Solomon Islands is expected to continue the effort in reviewing its NBSAP to be an effective instruments for more clear integration of biodiversity targets into national development strategy 2011-2020 and influence planning processes into other economic sectors.





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