International Climate Initiative 2012

Project Proposal

to the

Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU)

Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Management
in Pacific Island Countries and Atolls

12_IV+_015_Pacific_G_Meeres- und Küstenbiodiversitätsmanagement
PN: 2012.9055.0

Submitted by

Deutsche Gesellschaft für
Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Please enclose the following attachments:

☒	Annex 1: Implementing partner(s) / Subcontractor(s)
☐	Annex 2: Gantt chart
☐	Annex 3: Project planning and monitoring table

Place, Date

Dr Sabine Müller
BMU Area Coordinator
Asia/Pacific

Place, Date

Dr Brigitte Heuel-Rolf
Head of the BMU Liaison Office

unofficial translation

1 Project master data

1.1 Project

Project number	12_IV+_015_Pacific_G_Meeres- und Küstenbiodiversitätsmanagement	
Project title	Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Management in Pacific Island Countries and Atolls	
Country/countries of implementation	Regional Pacific (Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Is, Tonga, Vanuatu)	
Duration		04/13 - 03/18
Total project volume (sum of subtotals) [€]		8,620,000
of this		
Own funds [€]		520,000
External funding [€]		0
Third-party grants [€]		0
	Subtotal	520,000
BMU funding volume [€]	2012	0
	2013	2,200,000
	2014	1,350,000
	2015	1,450,000
	2016	1,500,000
	2017	1,200,000
	2018	400,000
	Subtotal	8,100,000

1.2 Submitter

Name/ Organisation	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
Department	Asia/Pacific, Latin America/Caribbean
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Website	www.giz.de
Institution	Implementing organisation
Legal structure	GmbH
Non-profit status	☒ yes ☐ no
Total staff	17,100
Staff for the project	3 seconded staff (116 person-months), interns (54 person-months), 1 regional expert (58 person-months), administrative staff and assistants (170 person-months)

		Year established: 1975/2011 Turnover [€/year]: 1.9 billion Experience in the target region [years]: 25 Experience of activities relevant to the project [years]: 30 Role/function of the submitter in the project proposed here The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) assumes the role of implementing organisation on behalf of BMU.
1.3	Partner institutions for embedding in the target region	*Secretariat for the Pacific Regional Environment Programme* (SPREP) Dr David Sheppard, General Director, davids@sprep.org , Tel +685 - 21929 P.O. Box 240, Apia, SAMOA The Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme SPREP is the regional organisation charged by the Pacific member states to provide support for implementation of the UNCBD.
1.4	Implementing partners and subcontractors	1. SPREP – *Biodiversity and Ecosystems Management Division* Stewart Shape, Director, stuarts@sprep.org, Tel +685 - 21929 P.O. Box 240, Apia, SAMOA Capabilities and experiences relevant for the project As the Secretariat of the Regional Environment Programme for the Pacific and through its 26 member states and member territories, SPREP is charged with supporting the protection and the sustainable usage of natural resources regionally and nationally. Under the framework of cooperation with the member states' environmental authorities, advising on the implementation of the NBSAPs (National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plans) is given priority. Particularly relevant for the proposed project are expertise and extensive experience with coastal zone management and marine ecosystems, the conservation of threatened species and management of invasive alien species, as well as assistance with CBD implementation, especially regarding the identification of ecologically and biologically significant marine areas. Function/role in the project proposed here As an implementing partner the SPREP Biodiversity and Ecosystems Management Division undertakes the following tasks: - Coordination with other projects providing support for CBD implementation - Organisation of national and regional back-to-back meetings and training sessions as needed - High-level policy dialogue with partner governments - Regional dissemination of lessons learned and project results with a view to replication 2. IUCN – *Oceania Regional Office* Dr Jan Steffen, Regional Marine Programme Coordinator, jan.steffen@iucn.org Tel. +679 - 331 9084, Private Mail Bag, 5 Ma'fu Street, Suva, Fiji Capabilities and experiences relevant for the project The membership of the International Union for Conservation of Nature IUCN comprises states, governmental organisations, non-governmental organisations as

well as members from other affiliated organisations. Except of Kiribati, all partner countries of the proposed project are national members of IUCN. Moreover, the University of the South Pacific (USP) is a further important regional IUCN member next to WWF, WCS, CI and national NGOs. IUCN supports partner countries in the implementation of the CBD and the sustainable and equitable use of natural resources. This support is based on latest scientific findings and guidelines that are jointly developed by member institutions under the six IUCN commissions (amongst others the Species Survival Commission SSC, the Commission on Environmental Law CEL and the World Commission on Protected Areas WCPA). Regarding the implementation of national projects IUCN promotes the establishment of multidisciplinary steering committees and working groups to strengthen and consolidate local capacities. These committees and working groups include, amongst others, representatives of government organisations, scientists, environmental legal experts and representatives of diverse local interest groups. Thereby, IUCN strengthens local responsibilities and "ownership" and simultaneously promotes the regional integration of local implementation partners through their cooperation in regional and global IUCN working groups and commissions.

In the framework of this project proposal, the following items are particularly relevant:

- Experience in the evaluation and management of marine ecosystems and in the establishment and management of marine protected areas at local and national level

- Cooperation with partner governments and stakeholders in the region in the areas of species protection (Regional Red List), ecosystem-based management of natural resources, especially in the areas of mangrove conservation and rehabilitation, implementation of the biodiversity and world heritage conventions, particularly with regard to the identification of ecologically and biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs), the nomination and management of marine world heritage sites, and the facilitation of close collaboration among partner countries in the Oceania region with the support services of the 6 IUCN commissions (CEESP, CEL, WCPA, CEM, CEC, SSC)

Function/role in the project proposed here

As an implementing partner IUCN – Oceania Regional Office undertakes the following tasks:

- Advancing and consolidating technical methods for the economic assessment of the services of marine and coastal ecosystems and adapting methodology to local circumstances in Pacific Island Countries
- Conducting TEEB studies
- Gathering and consolidating spatial data on marine and coastal biodiversity that could potentially contribute to the planned regional EBSA Repository
- Recommending actions relating to the incorporation of ecologically representative ecosystems and habitats into marine protected area networks of the five partner countries
- Complementing existing EBSAs and Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) and analysis of protected area gaps at the national level
- Developing and providing open-source web-based spatial planning instruments for marine and coastal zones for the five countries
- Supporting the process to certify and recognize qualified locally managed marine areas as MPAs

3. National partners in the five target countries

National CBD coordinates

Fiji: Mr. Jope DAVETANIVALU, jdavetanivalu@govnet.gov.fj ,
Tel: + 679 3311-699

Kiribati: Mr. Manikaoti TIMEON, manikaotitimeon@gmail.comi

	Tel: +686 28211 Solomon Islands: Mr. Joseph HURUTARAU, j.hurutarau@gmail.com , Tel: + 677 23032 Tonga: Mr. Asipeli PALAKI, a_palaki@yahoo.com , Tel: +676 25050 Vanuatu: Mr. Albert Abel WILLIAMS, awilliams@vanuatu.gov.vu, Tel: + 678 25302 Competencies and experiences relevant for the project - Responsibility for implementation of CBD in the partner countries - Representatives of partner countries in regional planning committees Function/role within the project proposed Leadership of national coordination processes on government level for - the integration of economic assessments of marine and coastal ecosystems (TEEB) in the framework of national development plans - the establishment of an ecologically representative national marine and coastal protected area system - the implementation of project results in relevant strategies and environmental laws, particularly for the certification of locally managed marine areas and for the payment of ecosystem benefits

2	**Project classification**	
2.1	Thematic focus	☐ Waste ☐ Transport ☐ Energy efficiency ☐ Renewable energy ☐ Energy efficiency / Renewable energy ☐ Carbon market (CDM/JI)/ Emissions trading ☐ MRV (Measurement, Reporting and Verification) ☐ Adaptation strategies ☐ Ecosystem-based land-use systems ☐ REDD+ and natural carbon sinks ☒ Biodiversity conservation ☐ Climate policy ☐ Innovative financing instruments ☐ Insurance solutions ☐ Other (please specify)
2.2	Project type	☐ Investment ☐ Credit programme ☐ Technology transfer ☐ Policy advice ☒ Capacity building/training ☐ Research cooperation ☐ Study/concept development ☐ Other (please specify)
2.3	Emission allowances	The project generates emission allowances during the funding period: ☐ yes ☒ no The allowances generated by the project during the funding period will be permanently cancelled: ☐ yes ☐ no If emission allowances are generated after the funding period, please specify below.

3	**Brief description**

3.1	Structured brief description	Natural resources in marine and coastal areas are of high economic importance for Pacific island countries and sustain the livelihoods of coastal communities. However, the need to conserve and use marine resources sustainably is not sufficiently reflected in national planning processes, due in part to a lack of information regarding their economic value. Existing marine protected areas (MPAs) have often been developed opportunistically, lack a clear design and spatial planning process, and are not managed in a way to secure associated biodiversity and ecosystem services. Improved management of marine and coastal biodiversity on volcanic islands (Fiji, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu) and atolls (Kiribati, Tonga) will help countries to meet their commitments under the CBD Strategic Plan 2011–2020 and the relevant Aichi targets, including the Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA) and the Programme of Work on Island Biodiversity (PoWIB). The project will undertake economic assessments of marine and coastal ecosystems in the five project countries in a national and on regional level compatible to the global TEEB program in order to contribute to national development plans. The project aims to mainstream and extend re-designed MPA networks using seascape-level planning and will demonstrate effective approaches to site management, including payment for ecosystem services. Tried and tested concepts and instruments will be adopted throughout the Pacific community and disseminated internationally. Enhanced ecosystem-based management and more effectively managed marine resources will lead to more resilient coastal and marine ecosystems, more effective conservation of marine biodiversity, and will contribute to climate change adaptation and mitigation, as well as to securing and strengthening local livelihoods.

4	**Project concept**	
4.1	**Starting situation**	
4.1.1	Project integration into strategies of the target country	Conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity are priority action areas of the Strategic Plan of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). The Pacific CBD member states of Fiji, Kiribati, Tonga, the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu have expressed their commitment to the implementation of the extensive CBD resolutions on the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity. In this regard the project responds to the needs of the five countries as follows: - Assisting the governments in achieving the Aichi targets as a contribution to the CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. - Implementing actions outlined in the five countries' National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPS). - Contributing directly to the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA), especially to attainment of Aichi target no. 11. - Assisting target countries with implementation of the CBD Programme of Work on Island Biodiversity (PoWIB*)* in accordance with the CBD COP 11 decision. - Contributing to implementation of the Pacific Regional Environment Strategic Plan 2011-2015. - Implementing the principles for regional integration and cooperation for the purpose of conserving marine resources formulated in the Pacific Oceanscape Framework and supported by high-level decision-makers. In addition the project contributes to implementation of national strategies for adaptation to climate change and the related action plans. - The LifeWeb expression of interest 'Fiji Marine Ecological Gap Analysis' (02/2010) has been partly implemented with the NGO's own funds and national grants. The marine biodiversity database mentioned in the expression of interest will be addressed by IUCN in the BIOPAMA (Biodiversity and Protected Areas

	Management) project (see 5.1). The proposed project will further develop the required enhancement of expertise in protected area planning. - The LifeWeb expression of interest 'Building National Capacity for Mainstreaming Protected Area Outcomes that Support Payments for Ecosystem Services and Climate Change Adaptation in the Solomon Islands' (02/2010) will in part be addressed by Work Packages 2 and 3 of the proposed project.
4.1.2 Starting situation in the target region	With an area of 180 million km^2 the Pacific represents around 50% of the global sea surface and a third of the Earth's surface. The 22 Pacific island states and territories comprise more than 200 mountainous volcanic islands and some 2,500 flat islands and atolls. The Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ – 200 miles) of the five project countries covers 7,560,000 km^2 – an area 21 times the size of Germany. The project region is one of the world's centres of biodiversity, with an unusually large number of endemic species and very high marine species diversity. Despite the outstanding importance of this biodiversity, comprehensive species inventories are often lacking, as well as the adequate valuation of ecosystem services. Although the economies and people of the Pacific island countries depend to a large extent on marine and coastal ecosystems, biodiversity conservation receives insufficient attention in national plans and strategies (e.g. relating to food security, disaster mitigation and adaptation). This is due partly to a lack of understanding of the economic value of marine and coastal ecosystem services for key economic sectors, such as tourism and fishing. The starting situation in the project region is characterised by a wide range of local systems and regulations governing the management of marine resources. The project takes this into account: the choice of project countries involves a representative selection of different national approaches. In terms of local ecological conditions as well as the regulations that have been shaped both by tradition and by their different political history, each of the five project countries represents a typical case that is comparable to other neighbouring countries. Most local marine and coastal protected areas (MPAs) focus currently on near-shore coral reef and lagoon areas, neglecting other important marine ecosystems and habitats and their potential contribution to sustainable livelihoods. Insufficient marine spatial planning hinders the development of an effective network of MPAs. Models for the effective planning and management of MPAs either do not exist or are not well documented and shared regionally. Most of the countries lack policy frameworks that support and acknowledge locally managed areas. However, existing national networks of LMMA's, especially in Fiji and the Solomon Islands, provide a crucial platform for trialling appropriate management measures and participatory management systems. A lack of human resources in island countries represents a key obstacle for the development and implementation of related policies and strategies. Technical support and implementation is frequently required from regional organisations, which, however, also lack the funding and human resources necessary for these tasks. All of the five countries are working towards achieving the quantitative Aichi targets (10%) in the area of marine protected areas (starting situation in 2012: Fiji = 2%; Kiribati = 11%; Solomon Islands = >5%; Tonga = 2%; Vanuatu = >1%). With the exception of Kiribati, all five countries are still a long way from achieving the purely quantitative targets, most existing MPAs are not ecologically representative and lack the means to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of resources. Most countries are facing severe challenges in regard to human resources and funding, inadequate law enforcement and lack of access to the information needed for marine biodiversity management.
4.2 Project goals	
4.2.1 Project goals and target group	**Outcome (overarching project goal):** The sustainable management of marine and coastal biodiversity in selected Pacific island states is strengthened by ecosystem audits, marine spatial planning and advice on protected areas.

	Outputs (specific project goals): 1. The economic value of marine and coastal ecosystem services (TEEB) is considered in national development planning 2. An EEZ-wide spatial planning framework that takes into account the results of the regional EBSA process provides the basis for aligning national marine and coastal protected area systems with the requirements of ecosystem conservation, allowing further expansion of these systems 3. Best practices for the management of marine protected areas, including payments for environmental services, and the resulting benefits, are demonstrated at selected sites. 4. Tried and tested concepts and instruments for the sustainable management of marine and coastal biodiversity are disseminated regionally and internationally. **Target group(s):** - Local communities in coastal areas of pilot sites in partner countries - Staff of the environment and sector ministries (including fisheries, planning, finance) at (sub-)national level - Members and staff of environmental NGOs - Representatives of the Locally Managed Marine Areas Network (LMMA)
4.2.2 Indicators	**Outcome indicators:** **The sustainable management of marine and coastal biodiversity in selected Pacific island states is strengthened by ecosystem audits, marine spatial planning and advice on protected areas.** 0.1 National decision-makers utilise knowledge of the economic value of marine ecosystem services (Baseline 0; Source: Evaluation of government and party programmes, reports of relevant forums, e.g. UNGA, in 2017) 0.2. On the basis of the EEZ-wide spatial planning framework, the partner countries have by 12/2017 defined measures for establishing an ecologically representative marine and coastal protected area system (Baseline: PoWPA action plans 2014; Source: Country CBD progress reports 2017) 0.3 By 2017 selected biodiversity indicators in pilot areas are stable or have improved (Baseline: To be defined; Source: Biodiversity monitoring at start and end of project) **Output indicators:** **1. The economic value of marine and coastal ecosystem services (TEEB) is considered in national development planning.** 1.1 TEEB reports for each of the five countries are available by 06/2014 1.2. A regional TEEB report (ocean TEEB) is available by 12/2015 1.3. Sector ministries acknowledge the TEEB results in their planning and strategy documents (Source: Evaluation documents 2017) **2. An EEZ-wide spatial planning framework provides a basis for aligning national marine and coastal protected area systems with the requirements of ecosystem conservation and for expanding such systems.** 2.1. An open-source spatial planning tool for marine and coastal zones is available online for each of the five countries (Tonga 12/2015, Fiji, Vanuatu, Kiribati,

	Solomon Islands 12/2016) 2.2 Certification and legal recognition of locally managed marine areas in national protected area systems (Baseline: 0; Target 12/2017: 50% of the identified locally managed marine areas; Source: National inventories of protected areas) 2.3 Scenarios for the design of ecologically representative marine and coastal protected area systems have been developed for the five countries as a basis for the adaptation of national legislation and jurisdiction. These were presented in national and regional workshops (Source: Project documentation, national CBD progress reports 12/2016) **3. Best practices for the management of marine protected areas, including payments for environmental services, and the resulting benefits, are demonstrated in pilot areas.** 3.1. By 12/2017 the pilot areas' management plans include local usage agreements appropriate to the location. (Baseline: To be defined; Target: 60% of the pilot areas; Source: Operationalized management plans) 3.2. By 12/2017 at least three models for payments for marine ecosystem services are in place in pilot areas (Baseline: 0; Source: Contractual agreements) **4. Tried and tested concepts and instruments for the sustainable management of marine and coastal biodiversity are disseminated regionally and internationally.** 4.1 By 12/2016 the TEEB results are available in target-group-specific communication materials (Source: publications, protocol of the items in various media) 4.2 Number of the contributions to national, regional and international events and through other communication channels (Source: Copies of Proceedings, Target: 30 contributions, 12/2017)
4.2.3 Activities and cause/effect hypotheses	**Cause/effect hypotheses:** Although the countries are to a large extent dependent on natural resources in marine and coastal areas, biodiversity conservation and sustainable resource management are insufficiently well anchored in national policies and actions based on them. The initial MPA's are not ecologically representative and not managed effectively. Identifying the economic value of marine and coastal ecosystems and taking these findings into account in national planning processes will create incentives for more effective protection and sustainable use of marine species diversity. In addition, the countries will be provided with a tool that enables an EEZ-wide spatial planning framework for the ecologically representative expansion of national MPA systems to be applied. From the demonstration of best practices in pilot areas stakeholders will acquire the knowledge, skills and tools required for the sustainable management of marine and coastal biodiversity. The strengthening of management capacity will enable the partner countries to meet their convention obligations relating to the conservation of marine biodiversity. **1. The economic value of marine and coastal ecosystem services (TEEB) is considered in national development planning.** 1.1 Adaptation of technical approaches to economic assessments of marine and coastal ecosystem services to Pacific island conditions (IUCN) 1.2 Implementation of TEEB studies (5 national / 1 regional) on marine and coastal ecosystems (Ocean TEEB) (IUCN) 1.3 Assessment of existing national development strategies and related planning

	documents with regard to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity (GIZ) 1.4 Raising the awareness of various national stakeholders on the economic importance of marine and coastal ecosystems by using the results of the TEEB studies (GIZ) 1.5 Supporting governments in the integration of the TEEB results into existing planning documents and strategies (including the on-going NBSAP review process) (GIZ, SPREP) **2. An EEZ-wide spatial planning framework that takes the results of the regional EBSA process into account provides a basis for aligning national marine and coastal protected area systems with the requirements of ecosystem conservation and for expanding such systems.** 2.1 Gathering and consolidating spatial data on marine and coastal biodiversity, including the datasets that serve as a basis for the regional EBSA process (IUCN) 2.2 Considering existing EBSA areas in national planning, complementing identification of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) and analysing protected area gaps at the national level (IUCN) 2.3 Developing and providing open-source web-based spatial planning instruments for marine and coastal zones for the five countries (IUCN) 2.4 Advising and supporting environmental authorities in the determination of criteria and the process of having locally managed marine areas recognised as marine protected areas (GIZ + IUCN) 2.5 Providing recommendations on the inclusion of ecologically representative marine and coastal ecosystems and habitats in the national marine protected area systems of the five countries (IUCN) **3. Best practices for the management of marine protected areas, including payments for environmental services, and the resulting benefits, are demonstrated in pilot areas.** 3.1. Identify pilot areas (from locally managed marine areas to large MPAs) in the partner countries (SPREP + IUCN + GIZ) 3.2. Update baseline data for the pilot areas including resource rights and ownership, biodiversity and ecosystem health, and other resource management issues (IUCN) 3.3. Identify and advance existing management plans with the involvement of local stakeholders (including agreements on the use of marine resources at local level) (IUCN) 3.4. Implement special management measures with the involvement of relevant stakeholders, including examination of the possibility for up-scaling and replication (GIZ + IUCN + SPREP) 3.5. Develop instruments for payments for ecosystem services in conjunction with marine conservation and utilisation agreements (GIZ) **4. Tried and tested concepts and instruments for the sustainable management of marine and coastal biodiversity are disseminated regionally and internationally.** 4.1. Development of a communication strategy (GIZ) 4.2. Production of communication materials for different target groups using various media (GIZ) 4.3. National and regional dissemination of the project results and best practices using existing forums and communication channels (GIZ + SPREP)

	4.4. Dissemination of the lessons learned and project results in specialist international forums (e.g. CBD COP side event) (GIZ + SPREP)
4.2.4 Risks and risk appraisal	I. Political risks: Insufficient political support for project measures (Level of risk = medium, ability to influence = medium). Despite the high-level declarations of political will in relation to the Pacific Oceanscape Framework, the conservation and protection of marine and coastal biodiversity and the establishment of marine protected areas is still not adequately pursued or given sufficient political priority. At the higher levels of policy-making not enough is being done to promote implementation of the Aichi targets, corresponding reallocation of resources and the necessary inter-sectoral and inter-ministerial cooperation. The introduction of economic assessments and strategic use of high-level policy dialogue can have a positive impact on this situation. II. Technical risks Insufficient human resources and overburdened capacities in the island states (Level of risk = high, ability to influence = medium) There is a general risk that it will not prove possible to recruit the professional staff needed for the project or that on account of other commitments national partner staff will not be able to commit sufficient time to implement the project. The risk can be reduced to some extent by using capacity supplementation (transferring national tasks to regional organisations; external expertise); this is an instrument that is politically accepted in the Pacific and it could be paid for with project funds. III. Environmental risks Natural disasters tie up capacities elsewhere (Level of risk = medium, ability to influence = low) Experience shows that in the event of tropical cyclones, earthquakes, tsunamis or volcanic eruptions and the associated disruption, all implementing partners are occupied with the aftermath for lengthy periods of time. Depending on the extent of the situation, this can delay project implementation in a country or pilot area. IV. Other risks Conservation targets are undermined by short-term economic interests and associated corruption (Level of risk = high, ability to influence = medium) The existence of strong economic incentives to over-exploit resources combined with the prevalence of corruption often hinders the enforcement of laws and usage rules and thus impedes biodiversity conservation, particularly in hot spots containing economically important or endangered species. While involving local people in management of the protected area is in principle a good way of minimising the risk, this is not the case if local elites are the beneficiaries. By raising awareness among various stakeholders of the economic value of ecosystem services, economic arguments for the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity are brought into play. Formal and informal control mechanisms are likely to be put in place, e.g. through more effective national law enforcement and compliance with local rules through social control.
4.3 Impacts	
4.3.1 Contribution to climate change mitigation	By contributing to national protected area systems and the sustainable use of carbon-rich marine and coastal ecosystems such as mangrove forests and seagrass areas, the project helps to reduce loss and degradation and hence to reduce emissions. In addition, the natural restoration of degraded habitats and ecosystems in future protected areas contributes to carbon sequestration and hence to a reduction of greenhouse gases. This contributes to attainment of Aichi target 15.

4.3.2 Contribution to climate change adaptation	Promoting the conservation, sustainable use and rehabilitation of climate-relevant marine and coastal biodiversity enhances the resilience of marine and coastal ecosystems and the coastal population that depends on them. Intact marine and coastal ecosystems reduce the undesirable impacts of climate change such as greater storm damage, larger tidal waves as a result of sea level rise and salinization of farmland further inland. Improved management and governance structures for MPAs will enhance institutional and local adaptation and problem-solving capacities.
4.3.3 Contribution to biodiversity	Developing and strengthening institutional and individual capacities for conserving biological diversity in marine and coastal zones in the five target countries is at the heart of this project. Taking account of ecological audits for marine and coastal zones in national development plans (Aichi targets 1 + 2), designating and extending ecologically representative marine protected area networks (Aichi target 11), and highlighting the benefits of and best practices for the conservation and improved management of MPAs creates the necessary framework for the long-term conservation of biological diversity. Stabilising ecosystem services and the reproduction processes of flora and fauna enables species populations to recover and to spread beyond the boundaries of protected areas. This is particularly relevant to the conservation of a number of endangered and endemic species in the western South Pacific.
4.3.4 Contribution to economic, social and environmental development (co-benefits)	The conservation and sustainable management of marine and coastal resources stabilises and improves the food situation and enhances the long-term income security of people in coastal communities, who are predominantly dependent on small-scale inshore fishing. The creation of representative protected area systems generates advantages for women and children, who frequently use resources in shallow water. In addition, deep-sea fishing in the vicinity of protected areas, which is also important for the Pacific island states, also benefits from a consistent provision of ecosystem services. Well-managed protected areas with appropriate zoning create additional income opportunities through cooperation with the private sector. For example, potentials arise in connection with the development of environmentally friendly forms of tourism in the vicinity of attractive destinations and in connection with compensation payments for non-utilisation.
4.3.5 Multiplier effect	Activities in connection with Output 4 aim to disseminate best practices and make the project results available to the whole community. Through its implementation partners the project is a member of the Marine Sector Working Group of the Pacific regional organisations (Pacific Island Forum Secretariat PIFS, SPREP, SPC, and University of the South Pacific) and the locally active international environmental NGOs. This allows for project activities not only to be coordinated with other projects in the target countries but also to serve as examples in other Pacific island states and territories. The transferability of successful approaches is enhanced by involving other representatives of regional institutions and by running workshops at regional events attended by all Pacific island states, such as the Pacific Climate Change Roundtable and the Pacific Island Roundtable for Nature Conservation (PIRT). Dissemination of the knowledge gained from the project and incorporation of this know-how into global and regional processes is promoted through continuous dialogue with relevant global institutions (TEEB Global, UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre, EU Joint Research Centre, IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas) and cooperation with on-going BMU/ICI projects in the field of marine and coastal biodiversity.
4.4 Other characteristics of the project	

4.4.1 Innovative character	Including the economic assessment of ecosystem services in planning processes as an additional decision-making factor is a new and innovative approach in the Pacific region. EEZ-wide application in the context of marine and coastal ecosystems provides a model at both regional and global level. Through the dissemination of experience throughout the community and continuous dialogue with other on-going projects the project contributes to further refinement of the TEEB approach. An EEZ-wide marine spatial planning system and the use of regionally adapted spatial planning instruments represent an innovative approach for the partner countries. This approach enables the countries involved to set up national protected area systems that are ecologically representative. Through the selection of pilot areas the project pursues a variety of approaches to the management and conservation of marine and coastal ecosystems. These approaches go beyond traditional practices, e.g. in recognising locally managed marine areas as MPAs and providing legal recognition for private protected areas. Involving the six managers of large-scale marine protected areas who have come together in the recently founded Big Ocean Network creates an important mentoring function for the Pacific partner countries, which are currently considering setting up large-scale marine protected areas. Systems of payment for ecosystem services specifically involving marine and coastal biodiversity are at present hardly used in the region. Developing such systems, in part by drawing on the results of the TEEB study, will serve as a model.
4.4.2 Securing sustainability after termination of funding	Including staff from various ministries in economic analyses and mainstreaming of the TEEB results in planning processes builds long-term capacity for incorporating biodiversity conservation into policy development. Capacity-building in the form of professional development of technical and managerial staff focuses mainly on on-the-job training and direct transfer of knowledge. The project aims to develop and provide tools that assist the countries in their management decisions based on marine spatial planning. This lays the foundation for the countries to coordinate current and planned activities in this area among the ministries and with implementing organisations and donors and to manage these activities. Because the tools are available online and are freely accessible, they are likely to be used long-term. Involving coastal communities in the management of protected areas and buffer zones increases the willingness to commit to conservation of these areas and to accept sustainable forms of use. The resulting benefits in the form of improved income from the sustainable use of natural resources help to secure continuing support from these communities. Demonstrating the benefits that result from sustainable management promotes continuation of the measures and potentially also replication of the methods used. Taking steps to identify and support progressive individuals at national and local level makes an important contribution to ensuring that the methods developed by the project continue to be pursued in the medium and long term. By promoting the achievement of partner countries' targets in the framework of the CBD and other international conventions (e.g. RAMSAR, CITES) the project increases the likelihood that conservation efforts are continued. In addition, the partner countries are in the long term better able to position themselves as active CBD member states and to strengthen their role as knowledgeable negotiating partners. By improving the basis for expansion of national protected area systems and paving the way for achieving the Aichi targets by 2020, the project can be expected to stimulate additional and more extensive commitment from other donors.
4.4.3 Visibility of the project	The activities in connection with Output 4 are focused on disseminating approaches and results. They will be made available at side events and in the

		form of presentations by SPREP at various levels and to a wide range of the general public. By supporting implementation of the principles contained in the Pacific Oceanscape Framework the project has great potential for achieving visibility in the context of the regional discussion of marine biodiversity conservation. In addition, through cooperation with the global BMU/ICI project Blue Solutions, in which IUCN is also an implementation partner, the project proposed here can achieve greater global visibility of BMU and IUCN's activities.
4.4.4	Safeguarding observance of social standards in dealings with local and indigenous communities	Traditional land and sea tenure systems and associated usage rights are recognised by the constitution and under existing laws in many Pacific island states. Traditional methods of conflict resolution are based on the property rights of the local population and increase the likelihood that communal decisions on the management of natural resources are supported by large sections of the population. The integration of locally managed marine areas with usage rules into national MPA systems takes these traditional ownership structures and organisational systems into account. Any decision that changes or restricts the use of natural resources is taken with the involvement of the local key stakeholders. This ensures the greatest possible consensus on management plans for natural resources.
5	**Interaction with international cooperation projects, other relevant aspects**	
5.1	Synergies with and links to further relevant sectors and projects (of German and international cooperation)	- Complements the Pacific Mangrove Initiative (PMI) (IUCN Oceania Regional Office BMU_IKI 08_II_069_Global_A_Pacific Mangroves), which is seeking to ensure that mangrove ecosystems are conserved. The findings on the situation of the mangrove forests, which will be available in the project countries by the end of the project (09/2013), will provide additional information for the design of representative national protected area systems. IUCN will consider whether national coordinators currently working for the PMI should be engaged on a proportional basis for tasks in the new project; this would ensure the consistency of the local coastal resource management networks in which they are involved. - Exchange of knowledge and experience with the global BMU/ICI project Blue Solutions (12_IV+_019_Global_G_Blue Solutions) is planned. - The BIOPAMA project, which is funded by the EU and implemented in ACP countries by IUCN in collaboration with GIZ and the EU Joint Research Centre (EU-JRC) sets out to create regional observatories for protected areas and biodiversity and to improve contributions to global databases of protected areas (World Database for Protected Areas-WDPA, Digital Observatory for Protected Areas-DOPA). The data on marine biodiversity and MPA systems in the partner countries that are consolidated in this project can make an important contribution to BIOPAMA. - At the global level the Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative coordinated by IUCN supports the CBD Secretariat in the development and adaptation of identification criteria for EBSAs. SPREP and IUCN experts support the process in the Pacific and participated in the EBSA workshop for the Southwest Pacific. The results of this workshop were presented at CBD COP 11. By intending to improve available data for identifying further EBSAs in the five partner countries and to promote the integration of identified EBSAs in the national marine protected area networks, the project accommodates proposals from IUCN, SBSTTA XVI and COP 11. Nine of the 26 proposed EBSAs in the Southwest Pacific are located in or close to the EEZ of the five partner countries. Data that is additionally identified in the framework of the project can potentially be incorporated into the planned regional EBSA repository, which would also benefit from the BIOPAMA programme mentioned above. - Management guidelines for inshore fisheries are currently being developed by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), partly with funding from BMZ, and implemented by GIZ (Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Island

	Region BMZ PN 07.2192.8). The guidelines will be used when drawing up usage agreements in local MPAs. - The Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI) is being supported by various donors and NGOs in six countries (Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia, East Timor, Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands). IUCN supports the development of policies and legal platforms for marine and coastal management. The development of a legal framework in the Solomon Islands will benefit from the lessons learnt in the current project. - A project by the Nature Conservancy (BMU-ICI 11_II-095_Pazifik_A_ Enabling EBA) has synergy potential since it will address ecosystem adaptation/local ecosystem management in the neighbouring states of Micronesia and in Papua New Guinea.
5.2 Other aspects relevant to promotion	The partners SPREP – Biodiversity and Ecosystem Management Division (EUR 120,000) and IUCN – Oceania Regional Office (EUR 400,000) are contributing EUR 520,000 of their own funds to implementation. They are receiving grants totalling EUR 3,540,000 from the project's funds (SPREP financing agreement = EUR 540,000; IUCN grant = EUR 3,000,000). Both partners are using their available funds (own contribution and grant) for: - Staffing (international and regional/national experts, in some cases on a proportional basis for posts involving various different activities) - Appointing consultants and NGOs (IUCN in some instances its member organisations such as Conservation International, Wildlife Conservation Society, etc.) for studies and trials - Operating costs, travel costs - Organising training courses, process support for the management of protected areas and for meetings for exchange of experience and knowledge management It is not possible to put a figure on self-contributions by partner countries and target group organisations in the form of human resources and inputs of materials and equipment.

Annex 1:

Implementing partner(s) / Subcontractor(s)		
1. Implementing partner / Subcontractor	☒ Implementing partner	☐ Subcontractor
	Name	SPREP – Biodiversity and Ecosystems Management Division
	Institution	Regional Organisation
	Postal code, town/city	P.O. Box 240, Apia ,
	Country	SAMOA
	Legal structure	Regional organisation
		Non-profit status: ☒ yes ☐ no
	Total staff	14
	Staff for the project	4
	Year established	1994
	Turnover [€/year]	3,000,000 / 2012
	Experience in the target region [years]	1
	Experience of activities relevant for the project [years]	15
	Capabilities and experiences relevant for the project Expertise and extensive experience in coastal zone management, marine ecosystems, the conservation of threatened species and management of invasive alien ones, assistance with CBD implementation Function/role in the project proposed here - Coordination with other projects providing support with CBD implementation - Organisation of national and regional back-to-back meetings and training sessions as needed High-level policy dialogue with partner governments - Regional dissemination of lessons learned and project results with a view to replication	
2. Implementing partner / Subcontractor	☒ Implementing partner	☐ Subcontractor
	Name	IUCN – Oceania Regional Office
	Institution	NGO
	Postal code, town/city	Private Mail Bag, 5 Ma'fu Street, Suva
	Country	Fiji
	Legal structure	Registered as international organisation in Fiji
		Non-profit status: ☒ yes ☐ no
	Total staff	30
	Staff for the project	5
	Year established	Since 2007 in Fiji
	Turnover [€/year]	3.16 million / 2011
	Experience in the target region [years]	8
	Experience of activities relevant for the project	□25

	[years] Capabilities and experiences relevant for the project - Experience in the evaluation and management of marine ecosystems and in the establishment and management of marine protected areas at local and national level - Cooperation with partner governments and stakeholders in the region, especially in the area of species protection (Regional Red List), ecosystem-based management of natural resources, especially in the area of mangrove conservation and rehabilitation, implementation of the biodiversity and world heritage conventions, linking the partner countries in the Pacific with the support services of the six IUCN commissions (CEESP, CEL, WCPA, CEM, CEC, SSC) Function/role in the project proposed here As an implementing partner IUCN – Oceania Regional Office undertakes the following tasks: - Adaptation and refinement of technical methods for the economic assessment of marine and coastal ecosystem services and adapting these methods to local circumstances in the Pacific island states - Conducting TEEB studies - Gathering and consolidating spatial data on marine and coastal biodiversity - Recommendations for action relating to the incorporation of ecologically representative ecosystems and habitats into the five countries' marine protected areas - Complementing identification of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) and analysis of protected area gaps at the national level - Developing and providing open-source web-based spatial planning instruments for marine and coastal zones for the five countries - Supporting the process for having locally managed marine areas recognised as MPAs

Abbreviations

BIOPAMA	Biodiversity and Protected Area Management Project (EU)
CBD	UN Convention on Biological Diversity
CEC	IUCN - Commission on Education and Communication
CEESP	IUCN - Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy
CEL	IUCN - Commission on Environmental Law
CEM	IUCN - Commission on Ecosystem Management
COP	Conference of the Parties
CTI	Coral Triangle Initiative
DOPA	Digital Observatory for Protected Areas
EEZ	Exclusive economic zone
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
KBA	Key Biodiversity Areas
LMMA	Locally Managed Marine Area Network
MPA	Marine protected area
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
PIFS	Pacific Island Forum Secretariat
PIRT	Pacific Island Roundtable for Nature Conservation
PoWIB	Programme of Work on Island Biodiversity
PoWPA	Programme of Work on Protected Areas
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
SPREP	Secretariat for the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
SSC	IUCN - Species Survival Commission
TEEB	The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Programme
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
WCPA	IUCN - World Commission on Protected Areas
WDPA	World Database on Protected Areas