

SAMOA'S BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY

**REPORT OF THE FIRST
MONITORING WORKSHOP**

**Ministry of Natural Resources
& Environment
April 2004**

VF 6051

Acknowledgement

The active participation and support of representatives from the organisations cited below in this first NBSAP monitoring workshop is most deeply acknowledged:

Attorney General's Office;
Matua i le Oo Environment Trust (NGO);
Ministry of Agriculture (Division of Quarantine & Division of Fisheries);
Ministry of Education, Sports & Culture;
Ministry of Health (Division of Environmental Health);
Ministry of Natural Resources (Division of Environment & Conservation);
Ministry of Women, Community & Social Development (Division of Youth & Division of Planning and Research);
National University of Samoa;
Samoa's Umbrella for Non-governmental Organisations (NGO);
Taulasea Samoa (NGO);
UNDP Apia;
Women in Business (NGO); and
Womens Development Committee (NGO).

The positive results from this workshop reaffirmed again that the key to the successful implementation of this strategy lies in the genuine collaboration among us the stakeholders of biological resources in Samoa. We look forward to our continuing close cooperation in the remaining activities of the NBSAP monitoring exercise.

Yours sincerely,

Faumuina Sailimalo Pati Liu
Assistant CEO Environment & Conservation
Ministry of Natural Resources & Environment

Table of Contents

1.Introduction	3
2.Goals & Objectives	4
3.Programme & Activities	5
4.Participants	6
5.Results of Workshop Activities	7
6.Application of the Monitoring Matrix	12
7.Recommendations	18
Annex I:Programme	19
Annex 2:NBSAP Monitoring Questionnaire	20
Annex 3:Plan of Workshop Activities	21
Annex 4:List of Participants	23
Annex 5:Workshop Activity Groups	24
Annex 6:Bibliography	25

Acronyms

MESC	Ministry of Education, Sports & Culture
METI	Matua i le O'o Environment Trust
MFAT	Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Trade
MLI	Ministry of Labour & Industries
MNRE	Ministry of Natural Resources & Environment
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOH	Ministry of Health
MWCSD	Ministry of Women, Community & Social Development
MWTI	Ministry of Works, Transport & Infrascture
NGOS	Non-governmental Organisations
NUS	National University of Samoa
OLSSI	O le Siosiomaga Society
STA	Samoa Tourism Authority
SUNGO	Samoa's Umbrella for Non-governmental Organisations
SWA	Samoa Water Authority
TSA	Taulasea Samoa
VCOS	Village Communities
WDC	Womens Development Committees
WIB	Women in Business

1. Introduction

One of the three main activities for the 2004 NBSAP Addon extension that was recommended in the Report on the Evaluation of the NBSAP and its Add-on Phase was the development of an effective monitoring programme that would *“produce a set of objectively and verifiable indicators for the NBSAP together with a feasible monitoring plan that includes responsibilities for data collection and analysis.”*

The monitoring exercise was initially planned to take place in the last three months of 2003, however it was only possible to distribute to and follow up with the relevant stakeholders a questionnaire designed to stock take what the stakeholders have carried out that are relevant to the NBSAP implementation from 2000.

The current and first monitoring workshop was designed to improve the gathering of information requested in the questionnaire and to initiate the required monitoring activities of NBSAP implementation. The information gathered from this workshop and any follow-up activities or workshops will be used to report the current status of the NBSAP implementation; to update the NBSAP document and to improve its monitoring programme.

Section 4 of the NBSAP establishes the management structure for implementing the strategy and a matrix of indicators for monitoring implementation activities. This monitoring exercise will be the first application of the indicators in the said section of the NBSAP to measure both the quantity and quality of the strategy implementation, more specifically to determine the strengths and weaknesses of the current strategy's implementation activities. An initial attempt is made in this workshop report to apply the current matrix of indicators.

2. Goals & Objectives

Goal: The goal of the workshop is the overall goal of the monitoring exercise i.e. *'To strengthen stakeholders capacity for effective implementation of Samoa's Biodiversity Strategy'*.

Objectives: At end the workshop the stakeholders (participants) were expected to achieve the following activities:

- a) Identify trends and aspects of their work that are relevant to the implementation of Samoa's Biodiversity Strategy which include the enumeration of actions already undertaken by them individually or in collaboration with others that are relevant to the strategy's themes; the lessons learned, measures of successes, external assistance and current and future developments achieved from such actions;
- b) Review the NBSAP Monitoring Matrix and identify outstanding provisions of the NBSAP which have not been acted upon recommending prioritisations; stakeholder responsibilities and timeframes for initiating actions on those provisions; and
- c) Recommend improvements for the coordination of NBSAP activities and the raising awareness and commitment to the NBSAP among individuals, institutions and communities.

Timeframes: The timeframes set for the monitoring review of relevant activities and future priorities are five year periods of 2000 – 2004 and 2005 – 2010 respectively.

The five year period is used here since it is the maximum duration set by the stakeholders in 2000 to achieve short term priorities they selected then for the implementation of the strategy.

3. Programme & Activities:

The workshop programme¹ was planned for one day from 9.00am to 2.30pm on Thursday 8 April 2004 at the Pasefika Inn. It was designed for thirty 30 participants representing the main stakeholders of the NBSAP processes.

The workshop activities² were programmed into three parts:

- (1) information gathering and analysis of relevant activities for objective (a) of the workshop;
- (2) identification and prioritising of implementation gaps for objective (b); and
- (3) recommendations for improving the national coordination of the NBSAP activities for objective (c).

The information gathering and analysis part was based on the monitoring questionnaire³ that was disseminated to the stakeholders at the last quarter of last year 2003 which basically asked respondents to identify and list actions taken, lessons learned, measures of successes, sources of assistance and future collaborations achieved by their organisations that are relevant to the implementation of the eight themes of the NBSAP.

The identification and prioritising of implementation gaps part means the participants were asked to identify outstanding provisions of the strategy's thematic areas which were not acted upon; and recommend prioritisation, stakeholder responsibilities and timeframes for initiating actions on these outstanding provisions in the next five years.

The last part on recommendations for objective (c) of the workshop was on ways and means to improve the national coordination of NBSAP implementation activities.

¹ Refer to Annex 1: Workshop Programme

² Refer to Annex 3: Plan of Workshop Activities

³ Refer to Annex 2: NBSAP Monitoring Questionnaire

4. Participants:

Thirty participants⁴ were invited, twenty three (22) from government organisations; seven (7) from non-governmental organisations and the representative of the UNDP the donor funding intergovernmental organisation.

Most of the invitees were organisation representatives in the NBSAP Addon Steering Committee. The rest were either replacements of former organisation representatives or were invited to represent their organisation due to their active participation in other environment multi-disciplinary consultative processes such as the invasive species strategy and the biosafety framework steering committees.

Twenty three (23) participants attended the workshop: representing six (6) government organisations; four (4) non-governmental organisations and one intergovernmental organisation.

⁴ Refer to Annex 4: List of Participants

5. Results of Workshop Activities:

Part I: Information Gathering & Analysis on Relevant Activities

The participants were divided into four groups⁵ of 5 or 6 participants in each group, and were asked to work out responses to all the thematic areas of the strategy in order to give every organisation representatives the benefit of responding to all of the strategy's thematic areas.

The participants were able to enumerate in a little more than an hour their organisations relevant activities but they were not able to carry out full analysis of these actions according to the monitoring questionnaire due to limited time. The period under review here is the five year period from 2000 to 2004.

Table 1 below shows that a substantial level of activities by stakeholders that are relevant to most of the strategy's thematic areas were carried out, some of which are still continuing from the last four years.

Table 1: Relevant NBSAP Implemented Activities in 2000-2004		
Strategy Thematic Area	Relevant Implementation Activities in the Out of Strategy Term or 5 Year Term (2000-2004)	Leading Stakeholder(s)
1. Mainstreaming Biodiversity	1.1 completed the first national economic evaluation of terrestrial and marine resources in 2001 1.2 initiated conservation messages billboards at selected road junctions in Upolu and Savaii from 2002 1.3 merged the state's water resources management mandate (watershed section) with the conservation of biological resources mandate 2002 1.4 established two sections – terrestrial and marine – for biodiversity conservation 2003 1.5 launched Samoa's Biodiversity Website and National Database Information System 1.6 drafted the MNRE (Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment) Bill 2003	1.1 MNRE-NBSAP 1.2 MNRE 1.3 PSC/MOA/MNRE 1.4 MNRE 1.5 MNRE-NBSAP Addon 1.6 MNRE/AG
2. Ecosystem Management	2.1 initiated a lowland and upland forest ecosystem conservation project in Savaii from 2003 2.2 initiated conservation and management of the Apolima –uta marshes 2.3 established several new national reserves in urban Apia 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003 2.4 established a national marine sanctuary in Samoa's EEZ in 2003 2.5 established the second terrestrial which is the first inland water body national park 'Lake Lanuto'o' in 2003 2.6 drafted a Marine Pollution Prevention Bill 2003 2.7 initiated a marine conservation programme from 2003	2.1 MNRE 2.2 METI 2.3 MNRE 2.4 MNRE/MOA 2.5 MNRE 2.6 MNRE/MOA 2.7 MNRE/MOA
3. Species Management	3.1 instituted a protection of wildlife regulation which banned the hunting of pigeons and bats in 2004 3.2 carried out research on plants from 2003 3.3 initiated research on the puna'e and other key endemic bird species in 2004 3.4 initiated coral replanting (coral gardening) 2003 3.5 held village forest timber stand economic valuation training in 2003 3.6 initiated an updated inventory of the remaining merchantable native forest timber stands from 2003 3.7 conducted training of traditional healers on the replanting and conservation of medicinal plants 2001	3.1 MNRE 3.2 WDC 3.3 OLSS 3.4 METI 3.5 OLSS 3.6 MOA 3.7 WDC

⁵ Refer to Appendix 5: Workshop Activity Groups

4. Community	<p>4.1 established an environment studies degree course at the National University of Samoa in 2003</p> <p>4.2 launched a national youth policy with provisions for youth roles in conservation in 2001</p> <p>4.3 initiated weaving and preservation of original traditional fine mats using native natural materials from 2000</p> <p>4.4 promoted honey bee keeping, vanilla planting and village coconut oil production and soap making 2002</p> <p>4.5 established conservation by-laws in village fisheries reserves and marine protected areas 2002</p> <p>4.6 completed management plans for the two marine protected areas of Safata and Aleipata 2003</p> <p>4.7 incorporated funding of national expert assistance for 26 village fisheries reserves in the state's annual budget from 2003</p> <p>4.8 initiated organic farming techniques with local farmers from 2002</p> <p>4.9 initiated a management programme for the Apaula river and catchments in 2003</p> <p>5.0 established Sili village water supply system and upland forest conservation area in 2003</p> <p>5.1 completed 15 district coastal infrastructure management plans which incorporated provisions for coastal biodiversity preservation 2003</p>	<p>4.1 NUS</p> <p>4.2 MWCS</p> <p>4.3 WIB</p> <p>4.4 SUNGO/WIB/METI</p> <p>4.5 MOA/MNRE-MPA</p> <p>4.6 MNRE-MPA</p> <p>4.7 MOA</p> <p>4.8 MOA</p> <p>4.9 MNRE</p>
5. Access & Benefit-sharing	<p>5.1 established an administrative bioprospecting approval procedure in 2000</p> <p>5.2 drafted a bioprospecting bill in 2000</p> <p>5.3 completed a capacity needs assessment in 2003</p>	<p>5.1 MNRE</p> <p>5.2 MNRE</p> <p>5.3 MNRE-NBSAP</p>
6. Biosecurity	<p>6.1 enforced compliance with quarantine regulations on imports and exports of plants and animals 2002</p> <p>6.2 established IRA import risks analysis for imported plants and animals in 2003</p> <p>6.3 developed an invasive species management strategy from 2002</p> <p>6.4 developed a national framework for handling living modified organisms from 2003</p> <p>6.5 drafted a biosecurity bill from 2003</p>	<p>6.1 MOA</p> <p>6.2 MOA</p> <p>6.3 MNRE</p> <p>6.4 MNRE</p> <p>6.5 MOA/MNRE</p>
7. Agrobiodiversity	<p>7.1 initiated village training in vegetable gardening using native species from 2002</p> <p>7.2 initiated crop protection using biological controls from 2003</p> <p>7.3 initiated the replanting of native pandus spp. from 2000</p> <p>7.4 established a Scuba diving regulation in 2003</p> <p>7.5 established a pesticide safety use certification to control use of agricultural chemicals in 2002</p>	<p>7.1 WDC</p> <p>7.2 METI</p> <p>7.3 WIB</p> <p>7.4 MOA</p> <p>7.5 MOA</p>
8. Financial Mechanism	<p>8.1 established development partnerships between local communities and international donors from 2000</p> <p>8.2 initiated the development of a national framework for establishing national and local conservation trust funds from 2003</p>	<p>8.1 WIB/SUNGO/WDC</p> <p>8.2 MNRE-MPA</p>

The next step in the monitoring exercise is to gather more information to fully analyse the quality of the actions recorded according to the factors queried in the monitoring questionnaire. This will require further consultation with the leading organisation of each of the activities.

Part II: Priority Implementation Gaps:

The participants were divided into three groups⁶ each with two strategy themes to analyse plus themes four and eight (Community and Financial

⁶ Refer to Appendix 5: Workshop Activity Groups

Mechanisms) which were considered as common in all the other thematic areas of the strategy.

A five year period into the future – 2005 to 2010 – was set as the timeframe for identifying priority implementation gaps which should be acted upon. The emphasis was on those strategy provisions that have not been acted upon in the last five year period of the strategy 2000 to 2004.

Table 2 below demonstrate the results of the groups work based on their organisational experience and expertise. The identified priorities can be considered for a framework of the NBSAP's implementation in the next five year 2005-2010 period.

Strategy Thematic Area	Priority Implementation Gaps for the Next Short to Medium Term (2005-2010)	Leading Stakeholders
1. Mainstreaming Biodiversity	1.1 Increase prioritising biodiversity in the Sustainable Development Strategy	MNRE, MOA, MESC, MWCSO
	1.2 Endorsed and implement biodiversity policy.	MNRE, MOA, MESC, MWCSO
	2.1 Improve the multi-sectoral body that oversee the NBSAP implementation.	MNRE, MOA, MESC, MWCSO
	2.2 Establish a multi-sectoral data of experts for biodiversity research.	MNRE, MOA, MESC, MWCSO
	2.3 Increase stakeholders knowledge of MEAs on biodiversity conservation.	MNRE, MOA, MESC, MWCSO
	3.3 Integration of of NBSAP provisions into relevant legislations of line ministries.	MNRE, MOA, MWCSO, MWTI
	3.5 Review of wildlife status and enforcing Wild Animals Ordinance 1993.	MNRE, MOA, MWCSO, MWTI
	3.8 Finalise and enact bioprospecting regulations.	MNRE, MOA, MWCSO, MWTI
	3.9 Amend the Village Fono Act 1996 for local enforcement of land use by-laws.	MNRE, MOA, MWCSO, MWTI
	4.1 Incorporate needs of priority ecosystems needs into EIA regulations.	MNRE, MOA, MWCSO, MWTI
	5.2 Complete national seminars on biodiversity policies not implemented.	MNRE, MOA, MESC, MWCSO, NGOS
	5.3 Produce and disseminate awareness materials on biodiversity legislations.	MNRE, MOA, MESC, MWCSO
	5.4 Include key stakeholders in the planning of NBSAP media awareness.	ALL KEY STAKEHOLDERS
	5.7 Provide more training for some of the key community sectors.	MNRE, MOA, MESC, MWCSO
	5.8 Immediately make and carry out EIA training for local communities.	MNRE, MOA, MESC, MWCSO, NGOS
2. Ecosystem Management	1.5 Consult with NUS and MESC on programs of studies for students.	NUS, MESC, MNRE
	1.6 Initiate legislations first for access and benefit-sharing.	MNRE, MOA, MWCSO, AG
	1.8 Initiate a project for genetic identification of Samoa's biological resources.	NUS, MESC, MNRE, MOA
	1.9 Establish monitoring system for climate change impacts on biodiversity.	NUS, MESC, MNRE, MOA, MWCSO
	3.1 Develop Guidelines for sustainable use of biological resources.	ALL KEY STAKEHOLDERS
3. Species Management	3.1 Develop a pigeon sustainable harvest plan.	MNRE, MOA, NUS, NGOS, MWCSO
	2.2 Complete documentation of Samoa's flora and fauna (2yrs).	MNRE, MOA, NUS, USP, NGOS, PRS, VCOS
	2.4 Survey status of seabird population (3yrs).	MNRE, MOA, NGOS, NUS, USP

	2.6 Establish a database of environment friendly technologies.	MNRE, MOA, MFTI, MESC, PRS, NGOS
	1.6 Set up an aquarium/zoo for conservation of species.	MNRE, MOA, NUS, USP, MOF, MWCSO, NGOS, VCOS
4. Community	1.1 Develop a national register to document traditional knowledge and practices (2yrs).	MNRE, MWCSO, NGOS, VCOS, MESC
	1.2 Develop sui generis legislation to protect traditional knowledge and practices (2yrs).	MNRE, MWCSO, NGOS, VCOS, AG
	1.3 Develop monitoring of biodiversity by local communities (2yrs).	MNRE, MOA, MWCSO, NGOS, VCOS
	1.4 Develop and integration of science and traditions in biodiversity conservation (2yrs).	MNRE, MOA, MWCSO, NGOS, VCOS
5. Access & Benefit-sharing	1.1 Finalise and enact a bioprospecting regulations.	MNRE, MOA, MFA, TIL, NGOS
	1.2 Develop procedures for enforcing a bioprospecting regulations.	MNRE, MOA, MFA, TIL, NGOS
	1.3 Establish a national bioprospecting coordinating body.	MNRE, MOA, MFA, TIL, NGOS
	2.1 Raise public awareness of the bioprospecting regulations.	MNRE, MOA, MFA, TIL, NGOS
	1.4 Develop benefit-sharing mechanisms for holders of traditional knowledge.	MNRE, MOA, MFA, MESC, TIL, NGOS
	1.5 Develop mechanisms for accessing traditional knowledge & genetic resources.	MNRE, MOA, MFA, TIL, NGOS
	1.6 Restore Samoa's endemic collections held in other countries.	MNRE, MOA, MFA, TIL, NGOS
6. Biosecurity	2.4 Implement the PACPOL program for protecting marine biodiversity (2yrs).	MNRE, MOA, NUS, USP, NGOS
	3.2 Strengthen national scientific research of introduced species (2yrs).	MNRE, MOA, NUS, USP, NGOS
	4.1 Train locals on screening introduced species (1yrs).	MNRE, MOA, MWCSO, NGOS
7. Agrobiodiversity	1.1 Promote sustainable use of agrobiodiversity (3yrs).	MNRE, MOA, MWCSO, NGOS
	1.2 Eliminate unsustainable agrobiodiversity use (2yrs).	MNRE, MOA, MWCSO, NGOS
	1.3 Establish incentives to encourage conservation of agrobiodiversity (1yrs).	MNRE, MOA, MWCSO, NGOS
	2.3 Conduct of surveys of agrobiodiversity resources (1½ yrs).	MNRE, MOA, MWCSO, NGOS
	2.4 Establish herbaria to preserve specimens of native species (3yrs).	MNRE, MOA, MWCSO, NGOS
	3.2 Develop food production programs which enhance agrobiodiversity (3yrs).	MOA, MWCSO, NGOS
8. Financial Mechanism	9.1 Disseminate widely information on funding opportunities for biodiversity work (1yr).	MNRE, MOA, MOF, NGOS
	1.1 Develop long term plan for financing biodiversity work (1yr).	MNRE, MOA, MOF, STA, MFAT
	1.2 Develop mechanisms for increasing financial resources from funding foundations and aid donors (2yrs).	MNRE, MOA, MOF, STA, MFAT, MLTI
	3.1 Conduct studies on applying user fees to national parks and reserves to raise supplement funding for work in these areas (1yr).	MNRE, MOA, MOF, STA, MFAT, MLTI
	3.3 Develop a Conservation Trust Fund from user fees, taxes, fines and other revenues determine in the economic valuation of conservation areas (2yrs).	MNRE, MOA, MOF, MFAT, MLTI, NGOS
	3.4 Developed an integration of economic valuation of biodiversity into land and coastal use planning (2yrs).	MNRE, MOA, MOF, MLTI
	7.1 Set up a network for recording revenue and expenditure on biodiversity work (2yrs).	MNRE, MOA, MOF, MLTI
	7.3 Establish a system of national green accounting in Samoa (2½yrs).	MNRE, MOA, MOF, MLTI

Part III: Recommendations to Improve NBSAP Coordination:

This activity was carried out by the whole workshop whereby the participants deliberated on ways and means to improve the national coordination of the strategy implementation activities.

The following recommendations were raised and endorsed by all participants:

- Establish an MNRE section to audit the implementation of the NBSAP linking their work to that of the respective strategies stakeholders in terms of stimulating and supporting stakeholders commitments.
- Design a standard form or questionnaire for reporting NBSAP implementation activities at appropriate regular periods.
- Develop mechanisms to coordinate the arrangements of NBSAP stakeholder workshops and meetings in order to adequately orient and prepare stakeholder participations on these consultations purpose and content.
- Develop mechanisms to establish a network of higher level (say at the CEO and ACEO levels) of reporting implementation activities of and or obligations carried for the NBSAP by the stakeholders.
- Hold annual monitoring meetings.
- Carry out the following follow-up activities for the results of this workshop:
 - Prepare within a week i.e. by Wednesday 17 April 2004 the workshop report for circulation among stakeholders.
 - Hold a meeting to review and approve the report and finalise arrangements for next steps of the monitoring exercise by week 19-23 April 2004.
 - Prepare a country presentation from the results of the workshop for the SPREP Pacific Action Plan for the Conservation of Nature's Round Table meeting with NBSAP coordinators by week 19-23 April 2004.
 - Report the results achieved of the monitoring exercise within a month from this first workshop i.e., by early May 2004 to the Cabinet Development Committee to promote the exercise.
 - Organise follow-up workshops to complete the remaining activities of the monitoring exercise as per recommendations from the NBSAP Evaluation Report.

6. Application of the Monitoring Matrix:

Table 3 below is an attempt to apply the matrix of monitoring indicators under Section 4 of the NBSAP to make a very limited analysis of the information on 'relevant NBSAP implementation activities' in **Table 1**.

Note that this analysis is not confined to the sources and premises stated in the 'Means of Measurements' and 'Assumptions' columns of the current monitoring matrix for the two following reasons:

- the sources of measures and assumptions in the current monitoring matrix are largely related to the work of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment; and that
- the stakeholders in the workshop were therefore given the freedom to relate whatever actions from whichever sources they feel are 'relevant' to the implementation of the NBSAP.

Moreover it is important to bear in mind the evaluation of the current monitoring matrix in the NBSAP Evaluation Report⁷:

- the monitoring section of the NBSAP is the weakest part of the strategy;
- about half of the strategy objectives lack an indicator of success more specifically theme 7 on "Agrobiodiversity" has not indicator; and
- there is no basis given for establishing the current monitoring indicators nor does these clearly specify what they measured, and how, when and what these show failure or success.

Table 3: Limited analysis on the quality of relevant NBSAP implementation activities.

Strategic Objective 1: Biodiversity Management (Priority 1)				
Intended Outcomes	Indicators (measured every 2 years unless otherwise)	Means of Measurements	Assumptions	Assessment (from information of the 1 st monitoring workshop 8 April 2004)
1.1 The threats to biodiversity are prevented, eliminated or reduced.	1.1.1 No. of programs in place to prevent, eliminate or reduced threats to biodiversity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National biodiversity database update. • Ministries corporate and workplans . 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plans, policies and programs will be the first indicators of government action 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • addition in new 'Nature Reserves' areas in urban Apia • additional new national park 'Lake Lanuto'o' • conservation plans underway for other national priority ecosystems • new bills and regulations made for species protection
	1.1.2 Change in coverage of native biodiversity incidence and severity of threats.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GIS maps of land and coastal use changes • Complaints on biodiversity destruction. • National biodiversity database. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction or alteration to native biodiversity can provide a snapshot on the health of ecosystem 	

⁷ Refer to page 15 section '4.7 Monitoring plan and indicators of the NBSAP' of the report 'Evaluation of the NBSAP Project and its Addon Phase 2003'

	1.1.3 Change in incidence and severity of most urgent threats.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NBSAP or other national reporting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An increase in people's awareness of the benefits acquired from the reduction of threats to the biodiversity can alter their adverse environment activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> activities started on species and ecosystem regeneration and re-assessing their conservation status (abundance, threatened, endangered, etc.)
1.2 Species habitats and ecosystem processes are maintained or restored.	1.2.1 Change in status of species populations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National biodiversity database Biodiversity monitoring program results. Conservation areas and protected areas monitoring programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An increase in species populations will indicate people's favourable impact on species regeneration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> stakeholder trainings were carried out related to species conservation and sustainable use
	1.2.2 a) Number, type, year established, size of conservation and protected areas. b) Number, of conservation areas with effective management in place.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National biodiversity database. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protected and Conservation Areas provide the best means for reasonable regeneration of species populations. 	
	1.2.3 a) Types of habitats and species protected in conservation areas, percentage of PI biodiversity represented. b) Change in health and integrity of key ecosystem types using existing data and rapid assessment tools (e.g. ReefCheck, BSAP inventories, and remote sensing).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National biodiversity database Conservation Area reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will sample biodiversity using a small number of key ecosystem types. Change should not be a reflection of increased information on existing sites but sites newly established during the life of the Action Strategy. 	
Strategic Objective 4: Mainstreaming biodiversity into national development plans				
1.1 Strategic Objective 4: Mainstreaming biodiversity into national development plans				
Intended Outcomes	Indicators (measured every 2 years unless otherwise)	Means of Measurements	Assumptions	Assessment (from information of the 1 st monitoring workshop 8 April 2004)
2.1 Government legislation, policies and programs integrate conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	2.1.1 Number of national and sectoral plans, policies, and legislation that specifically integrate conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National biodiversity database. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not all legislation, policies and programs integrate conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a major reforming and strengthening of key national institutions has been carried out to improve the conservation and sustainable use of

	2.1.2 Number of project and programs implemented by Government agencies integrating conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National biodiversity database. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not all projects integrate conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> biodiversity first economic valuation of natural resources has been carried out and followup is underway active coordination of NBSAP activities among stakeholders is continuing with add-on activities and other thematic area activities. key components of a national biodiversity information system – database & website – have been launched
	2.1.3 The NBSAP is recognized as a priority issue for implementation in Samoa's Development Strategy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samoa's Development Strategy Report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More support for biodiversity implementation will happen if its recognized as a national priority. 	
	2.1.4 EIA regulations have been introduced and utilized to minimize the impact of development on the biodiversity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EIA regulations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EIA regulations will minimize detrimental impacts on biodiversity. 	

Strategic Objective 3: Sustainable Planning

Intended Outcomes	Indicators (measured every 2 years unless otherwise)	Means of Measurements	Assumptions	Assessment (from information of the 1 st monitoring workshop: 8 April 2004)
3.1 Local communities and resource owners manage their resources cooperatively for conservation and sustainable development.	3.1.1 Number of community-based conservation areas and initiatives in place.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Division of Internal affairs and Division of Environment & Conservation Reporting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most communities act upon greater understanding of the benefits from conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> several key income generating and or viable economic activities have actively carried out with communities based on the sustainable use of biological resources. major community biodiversity conservation and sustainable use related projects were carried out and plans
	3.1.2 Number of community empowerment trainings completed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Division of Internal affairs and Division of Environment & Conservation Reporting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most communities act upon greater understanding of the benefits from conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. 	

<p>3.2 Greater participation and representation of local communities in the development and implementation of natural resource plan.</p>	<p>3.2.1 Number of national and sector plans and development projects that:</p> <p>a) were developed and implemented with community participation;</p> <p>b) recognize the rights of communities and customary owners; and</p> <p>c) provide for cooperative management of natural resources with communities and customary owners.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Steering Committee Reporting. National biodiversity database. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local communities understanding and participation in planning process will contribute to balanced implementation. 	<p>carried out and plans were initiated for additional projects of this type.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> many village communities were engaged in the concepts and practices of resource management planning as institutions and as communities. high level of biodiversity and environmental awareness was raised with communities engaged in conservation areas and other resources management planning projects
--	---	--	---	--

Strategic Objective 5: Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) of Genetic Resources (GRs)
 To ensure that GRs are accessed, conserved and utilized in a sustainable manner, and that the benefits are shared equitably.

Intended Outcomes	Indicators (measured every 2 years unless otherwise)	Means of Measurements	Assumptions	Assessment (from information of the 1 st monitoring workshop 8 April 2004)
<p>4.1 National measures for access and benefit sharing from the use of genetic resources established.</p>	<p>4.1.1 Legislations and policy formulated to facilitate access and benefit sharing measures.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National biodiversity database. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of national measures will reduce incidences of biopiracy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a national capacity needs assessment exercise was completed which included community awareness raising and consultations a national administrative bioprospecting approval procedure was established and practised a bioprospecting bill and provisions for bioprospecting in a major environmental management bill were drafted

Strategic Objective 6: Biosafety (BIO)
 To build the capacity to manage the impact of the activities, products and services of genetic resources, and to ensure that the activities are carried out in a safe and effective manner.

Intended Outcomes	Indicators (measured every 2 years unless otherwise)	Means of Measurements	Assumptions	Assessment (from information of the 1 st monitoring workshop 8 April 2004)

5.1 Appropriate policies and legislation to ensure the effective management of biosecurity established.	5.2.1 Biosecurity legislation, policies and plans established.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislation. • National biodiversity database. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective National measures will control the introduction and spread of alien invasives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • strategies and legislation being formulated which address protection of native biodiversity • institutional strengthening projects underway to improve border controls of introduced species
5.2 Local capacity build to control impacts of alien invasive species introduction.	5.2.2 Training programmes and projects undertaken to control and eradicate alien introductions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DEC and MAFFM work plans. • National biodiversity database. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well trained and equipped agencies will reduce the risk of spread of alien species. 	
Strategic Outcome 6: Financing Sustainable Tourism				
Intended Outcomes, Indicators, Means of Measurements, Assumptions, Assessment (from information of the 1 st monitoring workshop 8 April 2004)				
6.1 Increased funding from local and national sources.	6.1.1 Total local funding, % of total and number of donors from local and national sources to support environment agencies conservation sites, programs and national NGOs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National biodiversity database with information provided by NGO community, MOF, MFAT, and MNRE. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversity of sources will increase financial sustainability. • Total local/national financing of conservation programs in Samoa is not feasible, and continued donor support will be essential. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there is a marked increase in number of projects proposed to and approved funding by donors related directly and indirectly to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use • plans underway for mobilisation of national and local trust funds specifically for conservation of nature activities. • increase NGO funded projects for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity
	6.1.2 National Government Expenditure: expenditure for conservation and natural resource management activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOF, MFAT, MNRE, NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversity of sources will increase financial sustainability. • Total local/national financing of conservation programs in Samoa is not feasible, and continued donor support will be essential. 	
6.2 Increased commitment by international community to financing NBSAP implementation.	6.2.1 Total international funding for conservation and or natural resource management activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOF, MFAT, MNRE, NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The international community is committed to supporting favourable efforts towards biodiversity conservation at the grassroots. 	
	6.2.2 Number of international funding commitments or programs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOF, MFAT, MNRE, NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The international community is committed to supporting favourable efforts towards biodiversity conservation at the grassroots. 	

6.3 Developed new conservation funding mechanisms (short and long term).	6.3.1 Number, type and level of new conservation funding mechanisms in process of established.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOF, MFAT, MNRE, NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited knowledge and experience in developing new financing mechanisms. 	
--	--	---	--	--

Again as mentioned in the 'introduction' of this report, one of the most important outcome that should be realised in this monitoring exercise is the development of a much improved monitoring programme that would *"produce a set of objectively and verifiable indicators for the NBSAP together with a feasible monitoring plan that includes responsibilities for data collection and analysis."*

Therefore a more comprehensive and effective analysis therefore of the 'relevant activities' to the implementation of the strategy may be effectively carried out after gathering detail information on the 'relevant NBSAP implementation activities' from stakeholders an exercise which may be best carried out in another monitoring workshop.

7. Recommendations:

In addition to the recommendations from the full workshop participants the following activities are also recommended as key follow up actions of this first NBSAP monitoring workshop:

- identify the leading stakeholders of each of the 'relevant NBSAP implementation activities' on Table 1 and consult them on the activity details based on the various query aspects of the monitoring questionnaire;
- conduct a stakeholder follow up workshop to complete the compilation of details and carry out a complete activity quality analysis for 'relevant NBSAP implementation activities' and to complete the setting of timeframes, budgets and sources of financing for carrying out the implementation priorities for the next short term period 2005-2010;
- recruit an expert to conduct a stakeholder training workshop on designing and testing development indicators; and
- organise a stakeholder 'indicator designing and testing' training workshop with and practical application of knowledge gained from it to improve the design of the NBSAP monitoring indicators and assessment program.

Annex 1: Programme:

- 8.30** Registration
- 9.00** Welcome
- 9.02** Opening Remarks: Faumuina Sailimalo Pati Liu
ACEOEC MNRE
- 9.15** Orientation: NBSAP Refresher – Seiuli Vainuupo
Jungblut & Overview workshop objectives, activities &
outcomes – Tepa Suaesi
- 9.30** Morning Tea
- 9.45** Part I: NBSAP themes (actions, successes, & lessons
learned)
 - 9.45-10.40 Individual Group Work (5/6 groups)
 - 10.45-11.00 Individual Group 3-5 minute
presentation
- 11.00** Part II: NBSAP themes (gaps, priorities, roles &
timeframes)
 - 11.00-11.40 Individual Group Work (3 groups)
 - 11.45-12.00 Individual Group 3-5 minute
presentation
- 12.00** Lunch
- 1.00** Part III: NBSAP Coordination & Promotion:
Open Forum: Recommendations for (i), (ii) & (iii)
- 2.00** Closing Remarks: Faumuina Sailimalo Pati Liu
ACEOEC
- 2.30** Afternoon Tea

Annex 2: NBSAP Monitoring Questionnaire:

Themes	Relevant Activities	Results Achieved	Lessons Learned	Messure of Success	Funding Source & Amount	Partnerships	Projects in the Pipeline
<p>Provided below are the eight (8) thematic areas of the strategy and their overall goals to guide your responses. Full texts of these are in your strategy copy:</p>	<p>Please briefly describe/explain any actions your organisations have carried out in terms of administrative guidelines, policies, regulation, procedures, technical projects, and awareness activities that are relevant to the corresponding thematic area of the strategy. For each action state its current status whether its completed or ongoing:</p>	<p>What were the outcomes/influences/changes observed as direct results of the relevant actions your organisation has carried out? Please relate these in terms of its influence on these three levels - individual, institutional, & community:</p>	<p>What are some of the important lessons learned or experienced by your organisation from the implementation of your relevant actions? State what your organisation have done to make use of the lesson learned:</p>	<p>Please describe the measure(s) your organisation used to assess the success/failure of actions taken:</p>	<p>State all external and internal funding sources of the activities and the amounts contributed by each source.</p>	<p>Identify who your key partners are in terms of technical and financial support and collaboration</p>	<p>Are there any projects in line to continue the activities or new consequent initiatives.</p>
1. Mainstreaming Biodiversity							
2. Ecosystem Management							
3. Species Management							
4. Community							
5. Access & Benefit Sharing							
6. Biosecurity							
7. Agrobiodiversity							
8. Financial Mechanisms							

Annex 3: Plan of Workshop Activities:

PART I: Information Gathering & Analysis on Relevant Activities:

1. Divide participants into 4 or five groups of 5/6 participants (six organisations) each.
2. Provide each group with materials⁸ for making responses & demonstrations that will cover objective (a).
3. Each group to choose a leader to present their findings.
4. For 1 hour the group identify and list actions taken, lessons learned, measures of successes, sources of assistance and future collaborations achieved by the stakeholders that are relevant to the implementation of the eight themes of the NBSAP.
5. Each Group makes a 3-5 minute summation of their findings submitting their full report to the coordinator for compilation.

PART II: Priority Implementation Gaps:

1. Divide the participants into the following three groups:
 - Group 1 to work on themes 1 & 2 (4&8);
 - Group 2 to work on themes 3 & 5 (4&8); and
 - Group 3 to work on themes 6 & 7 (4&8).
 - Themes 4 and 8 are common to all the groups and they will all take it up respectively.
2. Provide the groups with materials⁹ for work that will cover objectives (b).
3. For 1 hour each groups will work on identifying outstanding provisions of themes not acted upon; and recommend prioritisation, stakeholder responsibilities and timeframes for initiating actions on these outstanding provisions in the next five years.
4. Each group makes a 3-5 minute summation of their findings submitting their full report to the coordinator for compilation.

PART III: Recommendations for the National Coordination of NBSAP Activities:

Participants discussed in an open forum recommendations for objective (c) focussing on the following main issues:

1. NBSAP Steering Committee.

⁸ Material for actions: NBSAP document, newsprints, markers, and NBSAP questionnaire form.

⁹ Newsprint records from Part I on respective themes the groups will work on, copies of the NBSAP document, newsprints, markers and separate copies of the NBSAP monitoring matrix.

2. Stakeholder Profiles Information & Focal Points for Samoa's Biodiversity Database & Website.
3. Awareness activities for individuals – children, youth & women; institutions and communities.

Annex 4: List of Participants

No	Name	Organisation
1	Aiga Malaulau	Women in Business
2	Anslie So'o	Ministry of Education, Sports & Culture
3	Autalavou Taua	Ministry of Agriculture
4	Easter C. Galuvao	United Nations Development Programme
5	Faiu'u Faletoese	Matua i le Oo Environment Trust
6	Faumuina Sailimalo Pati Liu	Ministry of Natural Resources & Environment
7	Josephine Stowers	Attorney General
8	Lafi Itula	Ministry of Women Community & Social Development
9	Lameko Tesimale	Ministry of Natural Resources & Environment
10	Larissa Toelupe	Ministry of Natural Resources & Environment
11	Mauigoa Lui Bell	Ministry of Natural Resources & Environment
12	Matatumua Asipa Pati	National University of Samoa
13	Moe Lavea	Womens Development Committees
14	Pisila Afamasaga	Taulasea Samoa
15	Raymond Voigt	Samoa's Umbrella for Non-government Organisations
16	Saolotoga Fasavalu	Ministry of Natural Resources & Environment
17	Seiuli Vainuupo Jungblut	Ministry of Natural Resources & Environment
18	Sinei Fili	Ministry of Health
19	Su'a Faraimo Ti'iti'i	Ministry of Natural Resources & Environment
20	Susau Siolo	Ministry of Natural Resources & Environment
21	Tepa Suaesi	Ministry of Natural Resources & Environment
22	Tofa Eteuati Siitia	Ministry of Agriculture
23	Toni Tipama'a	Ministry of Agriculture

APOLOGIES:

1	Easter Manila	Ministry of Women, Community & Social Development (Division of Planning & Research)
---	---------------	---

Annex 5: Workshop Activity Groups

Part I - Information Gathering & Analysis on Relevant Activities:

Group I: Lui Bell, Lameko Tesimale (MNRE), Pisila Afamasaga (, Ainslie So'o, Autalavou Taua & Easter Galuvao

Group II: Faraimo Ti'iti'i, Moe Lavea, Eteuati Si'itia, Aiga Malaulau, Toni Tipama'a, & Josephine Stowers

Group III: Vainuupo Jungblut, Lafi Itula, Larissa Toelupe, Raymond Voigt, Asipa Pati, & Pati Liu

Group IV: Fiau'u Faletoesse, Saolotoga Fasavalu, Susau Siolo, Sinei Fili, Tapa Suaesi

Part II - Priority Implementation Gaps:

Group for Themes 1 & 2 (4&8): Josephine Stowers, Lui Bell, Autalavou Taua, Easter Galuvao, Toni Tipama'a, Toni Tipama'a, Susau Siolo, Pisila Afamasaga & Eteuati Si'itia

Group for Themes 3 & 5 (4&8): Faraimo Ti'iti'i, Ainslie So'o, Lameko Tesimale, Saolotoga Fasavalu, Aiga Malaulau, Tapa Suaesi & Raymond Voigt

Group for Themes 6 & 7 (4&8): Vainuupo Jungblut, Pati Liu, Larissa Toelupe, Moe Lavea, Fiau'u Faletoesse, Sinei Fili & Asipa Pati

Annex 6: Bibliography

1. Labbate, Dr. Gabriel, *Evaluation of the NBSAP Process & its Addon Phase*, 2003
2. Samoa, Government of, *Samoa's Biodiversity Strategy & Action Plan : Keep the Reminder of the Basket*, 2001

