


*Please provide the following details on the origin of this report*

Contracting Party	Republic of Fiji
<b>National Focal Point</b>	
Full name of the institution:	Ministry of Local Govt, Housing & Environment
Name and title of contact officer:	Bhaskaran Nair Acting Permanent Secretary
Mailing address:	PO BOX 2131 Government Buildings Suva
Telephone:	(679) 309 918 ext 201
Fax:	(679) 303 515
E-mail:	bnair@is.co.fj
<b>Contact officer for national report (if different)</b>	
Full name of the institution:	Department of Environment
Name and title of contact officer:	Manasa Sovaki Principal Environment Officer
Mailing address:	Department of Environment PO Box 2131, Government Buildings Suva FIJI ISLAND
Telephone:	(679) 311699
Fax:	(679) 312879
E-mail:	biodiversity@suva.is.com.fj
<b>Submission</b>	
Signature of officer responsible for submitting national report:	
Date of submission:	15 <sup>th</sup> day of May 2001

***Please provide summary information on the process by which this report has been prepared, including information on the types of stakeholders who have been actively involved in its preparation and on material which was used as a basis for the report***

Various stakeholders were consulted including relevant government agencies responsible for biological resource use. Member of BSAP steering committees in these agencies were consulted as they are familiar with CBD and BSAP. Information gathered were then re-checked with information available with Ministry responsible for National Planning and Polices.

In certain cases information were gathered by interviewing other officers personally or through telephone. Other information were extracted from publication or official newsletter of agencies concerned. Documents such as the First National Report of the country to the CBD, BSAP document, technical reports of BSAP and other publications were also consulted.

***Please provide information on any particular circumstances in your country that are relevant to understanding the answers to the questions in this report***

Please refer to First National Report submitted on 31/12/1997.

Be advised also that due to political instability in the country since May 19<sup>th</sup> 2000 the Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (BSAP) document for Fiji completed in December 1999 is still to be endorsed by a Parliamentary Cabinet.

We are hoping that the new Parliamentary government to be elected in August, 2001 will see to the endorsement of Fiji's NBSAP.

Therefore most activities pertaining to meeting requirement of the Convention within government agencies were almost usual activities done by those agencies annually. It was very difficult to get any funding for BSAP project proposals submitted in 2000 for example.

Despite all of these, it is noteworthy and most encouraging to note type of support in other areas government has been able to provide to further implementation programme of the various articles of the Convention.

The COP has established programmes of work that respond to a number of Articles. Please identify the relative priority accorded to each theme and the adequacy of resources. This will allow subsequent information on implementation of each Article to be put into context. There are other questions on implementation of the programmes of work at the end of these guidelines.

#### ***Inland water ecosystems***

1. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	✓
b) Medium	
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	
2. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	
c) Limiting	✓
d) Severely limiting	

#### ***Marine and coastal biological diversity***

3. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	✓
b) Medium	
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	
4. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	
c) Limiting	✓
d) Severely limiting	

#### ***Agricultural biological diversity***

5. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	✓
b) Medium	
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	
6. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	

c) Limiting	✓
d) Severely limiting	

***Forest biological diversity***

7. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	
b) Medium	✓
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	
8. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	✓
c) Limiting	
d) Severely limiting	

***Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands***

9. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	
b) Medium	
c) Low	✓
d) Not relevant	
10. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	
c) Limiting	✓
d) Severely limiting	

***Further comments on work programmes and priorities***

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**Article 5 Cooperation**

11. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) Severely limiting	<input type="checkbox"/>
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
<p>Fiji is a member of the Pacific Community which has its Secretariat based in Suva, Our Forum Leaders meeting held annually discussed issue of environmental interest to the Pacific Region. The South Pacific Regional Environment Program (SPREP) based in Apia actually implements most programs with co-ordinators based in each Island Countries. We therefore, co-operate on a lot of issues which are prioritise by Forum Leaders or Environmental Ministers during Annual SPREP Meetings and because of our status as being small island states in the greater Pacific Ocean we co-operate further through Biodiversity Conservation Programs as far as Article 5 is concerned. Funding is still the biggest obstacle for most of us.</p>							

13. Is your country actively cooperating with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) bilateral cooperation (please give details below)	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) international programmes (please give details below)	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) international agreements (please give details below)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**Decision IV/4. Status and trends of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems and options for conservation and sustainable use**

14. Has your country developed effective cooperation for the sustainable management of transboundary watersheds, catchments, river basins and migratory species through bilateral and multilateral agreements?	
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) yes - limited extent (please give details below)	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) yes - significant extent (please give details below)	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) not applicable (geographically isolated)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**Decision IV/15. The relationship of the CBD with the CSD and biodiversity-related conventions, other international agreements, institutions and processes or relevance**

15. Has your country developed management practices for transboundary protected areas?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent (please give details below)	
c) yes - significant extent (please give details below)	
d) not relevant - at present because of our geographical isolation. We may need to arrange for certain agreements if Fiji, Tonga and other neighbouring Pacific Island agree to set up the proposed Whale Sanctuary irrespective of decision taken at IWC meeting on this issue.	✓

**Decision V/21. Co-operation with other bodies**

16. Has your country collaborated with the International Biodiversity Observation Year of DIVERSITAS, and ensured complementarity with the initiative foreseen to be undertaken by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity to increase scientific knowledge and public awareness of the crucial role of biodiversity for sustainable development?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	✓
c) to a significant extent	

**Decision V/27. Contribution of the Convention on Biological Diversity to the ten-year review of progress achieved since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development**

17. Is your country planning to highlight and emphasize biological diversity considerations in its contribution to the ten-year review of progress since the Earth Summit?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓

**Further comments on implementation of this Article**

We plan to carry out the program locally to coincide with the printing of our BSAP document. The delay in endorsing and printing the BSAP was beyond our control due to political situation in the country in 2000 & 2001. However, the Unit responsible is our Department has maintained connection with government, non-government organisations (NGOs) and statutory bodies on the issue of project appraisal identified from BSAP, data collection on resource use and managing a central database for such information, facilitating NGOs initiative and other government's agencies work in educating government field officers and villagers in rural communities on issue related to conservation of wetland and economic benefits that can be realised from marketing of items made from resources found in wetlands. Such program has actually revealed to us the need to carry out more awareness work and printing of papers educational materials suitable for villages and school children.

**Article 6 General measures for conservation and sustainable use**

18. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>
19. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Severely limiting <input type="checkbox"/>					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
Refer to comment above. Our main stumbling block is in regards to funding for implementing projects. We are thankful to GEF & UNDP for funding our Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan Project (BSAP). Government of Fiji pays a full staff salary for a senior officer to manage the project and to supervise its implementation. The Unit will request government again this year for another staff. We are trying to build our capacity by linking up small group of staff in various government agencies. None the less, a Department of Conservation is required as per recommendation of BSAP committee.					
20. What is the status of your national biodiversity strategy (6a)?					
a) none					<input type="checkbox"/>
b) early stages of development					<input type="checkbox"/>
c) advanced stages of development					<input type="checkbox"/>
d) completed <sub>1</sub>					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) completed and adopted <sub>2</sub>					<input type="checkbox"/>
f) reports on implementation available					<input type="checkbox"/>
21. What is the status of your national biodiversity action plan (6a)?					
a) none					<input type="checkbox"/>
b) early stages of development					<input type="checkbox"/>
c) advanced stages of development					<input type="checkbox"/>
d) completed <sub>2</sub>					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) completed and adopted <sub>2</sub>					<input type="checkbox"/>
f) reports on implementation available					<input type="checkbox"/>
22. Do your national strategies and action plans cover all articles of the Convention (6a)?					
a) some articles only					<input type="checkbox"/>
b) most articles					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) all articles					<input type="checkbox"/>

1/ Please provide information requested at the end of these guidelines.

23. Do your national strategies and action plans cover integration of other sectoral activities (6b)?	
a) no	
b) some sectors	
c) all major sectors	
d) all sectors	✓

**Decision II/7 and Decision III/9 Consideration of Articles 6 and 8**

24. Is action being taken to exchange information and share experience on the national action planning process with other Contracting Parties?	
a) little or no action	
b) sharing of strategies, plans and/or case-studies	✓
c) regional meetings	✓
25. Do all of your country's strategies and action plans include an international cooperation component?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
26. Are your country's strategies and action plans coordinated with those of neighbouring countries?	
a) no	
b) bilateral/multilateral discussions under way	
c) coordinated in some areas/themes	✓
d) fully coordinated	
e) not applicable	
27. Has your country set measurable targets within its strategies and action plans?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme in place	✓
e) reports on implementation available	
<b>If a developing country Party or a Party with economy in transition -</b>	
28. Has your country received support from the financial mechanism for the preparation of its national strategy and action plan?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
If yes, which was the Implementing Agency (UNDP/UNEP/World Bank)?	UNDP



**Decisions III/21. Relationship of the Convention with the CSD and  
biodiversity-related conventions**

29. Are the national focal points for the CBD and the competent authorities of the Ramsar Convention, Bonn Convention and CITES cooperating in the implementation of these conventions to avoid duplication?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	✓

**Further comments on implementation of this Article**

Focal Points for the CBD, CITES and Ramsar, is the same agency and that is the Department of Environment through our Ministry of Local Government, Housing and Environment. Note however, Fiji is not yet a member of Ramsar. But we already have a Ramsar committee initially organised by Fiji Program of WWF (South Pacific Program) based in Suva and the same committee is now co-ordinated from the Department of Environment. The Ramsar Committee has been collecting data from various wetland types in Fiji which will then be scrutinised for purpose of identifying a site to be nominated as our first Ramsar site. WWF (SPP) has also initiated programs in 1998-2001 so far to educate various communities in rural areas in Fiji on wetland ecology and their importance to Communities in Fiji. Various workshop with input from various government agencies on the issue have been held around the country.

Department of Environment has been reviewing work of Fiji's Fishery Division and Customs in regards to export and import of CITES protected species especially in terms of coral export. The committee identified by the Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (BSAP) as required by Article of CBD will be the Scientific Committee of CITES.

Government is working together with NGOs and other agencies in the implementation of this Article through there are limits to our resources.

**Article 7 Identification and monitoring**

30. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?			
a) High	✓	b) Medium	c) Low
31. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?			
a) Good	✓	b) Adequate	c) Limiting
d) Severely limiting			
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources			
<p>Fiji has received financial help to start a Clearing House Mechanism through UNDP from GEF. Though this fund we have been able to exchange information within the region and internationally. The fund has enable us to create a database on biological resources that should enable us to monitor extraction and use in Fiji.</p>			

32. Does your country have an ongoing inventory programme at species level (7a)?	
a) minimal activity at present	✓
b) for key groups (such as threatened or endemic species) or indicators	
c) for a range of major groups	
d) for a comprehensive range of species	
33. Does your country have an ongoing inventory programme at ecosystem level (7a)?	
a) minimal activity	
b) for ecosystems of particular interest only	✓
c) for major ecosystems	
d) for a comprehensive range of ecosystems	
34. Does your country have an ongoing inventory programme at genetic level (7a)?	
a) minimal activity	✓
b) minor programme in some sectors	
c) major programme in some sectors	
d) major programme in all relevant sectors	
35. Does your country have ongoing monitoring programmes at species level (7a)?	
a) minimal activity	✓
b) for key groups (such as threatened or endemic species) or indicators	
c) for a range of major groups	
d) for a comprehensive range of species	
36. Does your country have ongoing monitoring programmes at ecosystem level (7b)?	
a) minimal activity	
b) for ecosystems of particular interest only (especially for economic purpose)	✓

c) for major ecosystems	
d) for a comprehensive range of ecosystems	
37. Does your country have ongoing monitoring programmes at genetic level (7b)?	
a) minimal activity	
b) minor programme in some sectors (for agricultural purpose)	✓
c) major programme in some sectors	
d) major programme in all relevant sectors	
38. Has your country identified activities with adverse affects on biodiversity (7c)?	
a) limited understanding	
b) threats well known in some areas, not in others	✓
c) most threats known, some gaps in knowledge	✓
d) comprehensive understanding	
e) reports available	
39. Is your country monitoring these activities and their effects (7c)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of programme development	✓
c) advanced stages of programme development	
d) programme in place	
e) reports on implementation available	
40. Does your country coordinate information collection and management at the national level (7d)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of programme development (begin to co-ordinate data)	✓
c) advanced stages of programme development	
d) programme in place	
e) reports on implementation available	

**Decision III/10 Identification, monitoring and assessment**

41. Has your country identified national indicators of biodiversity?	
a) no	
b) assessment of potential indicators underway	✓
c) indicators identified (if so, please describe below)	

42. Is your country using rapid assessment and remote sensing techniques?	
a) no	✓
b) assessing opportunities	
c) yes, to a limited extent	
d) yes, to a major extent	
e) reports on implementation available	

43. Has your country adopted a "step-by-step" approach to implementing Article 7 with initial emphasis on identification of biodiversity components (7a) and activities having adverse effects on them (7c)?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	
c) yes but needs to be co-ordinated by a control agency	✓
44. Is your country cooperating with other Contracting Parties on pilot projects to demonstrate the use of assessment and indicator methodologies?	
a) no	
b) yes (if so give details below)	✓
45. Has your country prepared any reports of experience with application of assessment methodologies and made these available to other Contracting Parties?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
46. Is your country seeking to make taxonomic information held in its collections more widely available?	
a) no relevant collections	
b) no action	
c) yes (if so, please give details below) publication by Agriculture Dept. and University of the South Pacific circulated widely.	✓

**Decision V/7. Identification, monitoring and assessment, and indicators**

47. Is your country actively involved in co-operating with other countries in your region in the field of indicators, monitoring and assessment?	
a) no	
b) limited co-operation	
c) extensive co-operation on some issues	
d) extensive co-operation on a wide range of issues (especially in Pacific Island region)	✓
48. Has your country made available case studies concerning the development and implementation of assessment, monitoring and indicator programmes?	
a) no	
b) yes - sent to the Secretariat	
c) yes - through the national CHM	
d) yes - other means (please specify) mostly for agriculture purpose	✓
49. Is your country assisting other Parties to increase their capacity to develop indicator and monitoring programmes?	
a) no	
b) providing training	
c) providing direct support	
d) sharing experience	✓
e) other (please describe)	

***Further comments on implementation of this Article***

Implementation of this Article as noted above are in line with what respective government, statutory and even Conservation minded NGOs are looking after in terms of natural and or biological resources and their respective habitats as mandated in existing legislation. For example, Agriculture Department is concerned mostly at crops, livestock and plants and animal species inspecting those resources. Similarly, Forestry and Fishery Departments look after resources in forest and aquatic ecosystems that are economically important. Only recently, such institutions are mindful of impact of activities outside their area of jurisdiction on habitats and resources they are supposed to manage.

This has made them realise that they cannot work in isolation. Government for the last 5 years has tried to come up with a legal framework that will require such institution to come up with proper policies to manage the different ecosystem in Fiji that should lend to the proper conservation and sustainable use of Fiji's biological resources. Also during the production of Fiji's National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (FNBSAP), all government and statutory agencies responsible for managing biological resources in the country put together their views to come up with various strategies to be implemented to safeguard our diverse biological resources. However, that document has not been endorsed by Parliamentary Cabinet due to political situation in the country among other factors.

The Department of Environment in Fiji has embarked to review trend in resource extraction and use by liaising closely with relevant agencies. The database on resource use now created at a central place will then be used for policy matters relating to the work of the respective agencies so that conservation and sustainable use of Fiji's biological resources will be seen to be a real thing rather than merely a paper issue. These activities are part of the implementing and monitoring work to safeguard our biodiversity identified in Fiji's National BSAP.

**Decisions on Taxonomy****Decision IV/1 Report and recommendations of the third meeting of SBSTTA  
[part]**

50. Has your country carried out a national taxonomic needs assessment, and/or held workshops to determine national taxonomic priorities?	
a) no	
b) early stages of assessment	
c) advanced stages of assessment	
d) assessment completed (especially crops and animals related to	✓
51. Has your country developed a national taxonomic action plan?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) action plan in place	
e) reports on implementation available	✓
52. Is your country making available appropriate resources to enhance the availability of taxonomic information?	
a) no	
b) yes, but this does not cover all known needs adequately	✓
c) yes, covering all known needs	
53. Is your country encouraging bilateral and multilateral training and employment opportunities for taxonomists, particularly those dealing with poorly known organisms?	
a) no	
b) some opportunities	
c) significant opportunities (especially with Australia)	✓
54. Is your country investing on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections?	
a) no	
b) some investment	
c) significant investment (related to economic useful species)	✓
55. Is your country encouraging partnerships between taxonomic institutions in developed and developing countries?	
a) no	
b) yes - stated policy	✓
c) yes - systematic national programme	
56. Has your country adopted any international agreed levels of collection housing?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) being implemented by some collections - collections housed in museum at the National Agricultural Research Station but again this is related to species important to Agriculture.	✓

The Herbarium started by the Agriculture Department has been Shifted to the University of the South Pacific in Suva.	
d) being implemented by all major collections	
57. Has your country provided training programmes in taxonomy?	
a) no	
b) some	✓
c) many	
58. Has your country reported on measures adopted to strengthen national capacity in taxonomy, to designate national reference centres, and to make information housed in collections available to countries of origin?	
a) no	
b) yes - in the previous national report	
c) yes - via the clearing-house mechanism	
d) yes - other means (please give details below) refer to above	✓
59. Has your country taken steps to ensure that institutions responsible for biological diversity inventories and taxonomic activities are financially and administratively stable?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) yes for some institutions	
d) yes for all major institutions	✓
60. Has your country assisted taxonomic institutions to establish consortia to conduct regional projects?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) yes - limited extent (done with the help of Regional Institutions)	✓
d) yes - significant extent	
61. Has your country given special attention to international funding of fellowships for specialist training abroad or for attracting international experts to national or regional courses?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	✓
62. Has your country provided programmes for re-training of qualified professionals moving into taxonomy-related fields?	
a) no	
b) some	✓
c) many	

**Decision V/9. Global Taxonomy Initiative: Implementation and further  
advance of the Suggestions for Action**

63. Has your country identified its information requirements in the area of taxonomy, and assessed its national capacity to meet these requirements?	
a) no	
b) basic assessment	
c) thorough assessment	✓
64. Has your country established or consolidated taxonomic reference centres?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
65. Has your country worked to increase its capacity in the area of taxonomic research?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
66. Has your country communicated information on programmes, projects and initiatives for consideration as pilot projects under the Global Taxonomy Initiative to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
67. Has your country designated a national Global Taxonomy Initiative focal point linked to other national focal points?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
68. Has your country participated in the development of regional networks to facilitate information-sharing for the Global Taxonomy Initiative?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
<b><i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i></b>	
69. Has your country sought resources through the financial mechanism for the priority actions identified in the decision?	
a) no	
b) applied for unsuccessfully	✓
c) applied for successfully	



**Further comments on implementation of these decisions**

Most activities in this area related to work carried out by Ministry of Agriculture, Forest and Fishery and in most cases taxonomic work is in relation to species of economic importance.

**Article 8 In situ conservation [excluding Articles 8h and 8j]**

70. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High		b) Medium	✓	c) Low			
71. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good		b) Adequate	✓	c) Limiting		d) Severely limiting	
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
Fiji's legally protected area is equal to % of the country's total land area only. At present there is no legally marine protected area. But NGOs especially WWF (Fiji program is embarking on this venture. Most of our endemic species, however, are terrestrial and we still need to work closely with one another (government, NGOs and statutory organisation) on the issue of identification of species in various ecosystems and protecting those needing special attention in their natural habitats. Our resources should be adequate should we share the work knowing what each is doing and the purpose of one's task to the overall objective of conserving and sustainably using our biological resources.							
72. Has your country established a system of protected areas which aims to conserve biological diversity (8a)?							
a) system under development							
b) national review of protected areas coverage available							
c) national protected area systems plan in place (only % of total land area)						✓	
d) relatively complete system in place							
73. Are there nationally adopted guidelines for the selection, establishment and management of protected areas (8b)?							
a) no							
b) no, under development							
c) yes							
d) yes, undergoing review and extension						✓	
74. Does your country regulate or manage biological resources important for the conservation of biological diversity with a view to ensuring their conservation and sustainable use (8c)?							
a) no							
b) early stages of development							
c) advanced stages of development							
d) programme or policy in place **						✓	
e) reports on implementation available							

\*\* Related to species useful economically and any associated species. We still need to do a lot of awareness work on this matter so that the few protected areas established are not abused as seem to be occurring today. There are some private institutions that are regulating or managing resources important to communities in rural areas.

75. Has your country undertaken measures that promote the protection of ecosystems, natural habitats and the maintenance of viable populations of species in natural surroundings (8d)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	✓
c) potential measures under review	
d) reasonably comprehensive measures in place	
76. Has your country undertaken measures that promote environmentally sound and sustainable development in areas adjacent to protected areas (8e)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	✓
c) potential measures under review	
d) reasonably comprehensive measures in place	
77. Has your country undertaken measures to rehabilitate and restore degraded ecosystems (8f)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	✓
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
78. Has your country undertaken measures to promote the recovery of threatened species (8f)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	✓
d) comprehensive measures in place	
79. Has your country undertaken measures to regulate, manage or control the risks associated with the use and release of living modified organisms resulting from biotechnology (8g)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	✓
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
80. Has your country made attempts to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components (8i)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	✓
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	
e) reports on implementation available	

81. Has your country developed and maintained the necessary legislation and/or other regulatory provisions for the protection of threatened species and populations (8k)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development (new legislation developed)	✓
c) advanced stages of development	
d) legislation or other measures in place	✓
82. Does your country regulate or manage processes and categories of activities identified under Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biological diversity (8l)?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) yes, to a limited extent	✓
d) yes, to a significant extent	
<b><i>If a developed country Party -</i></b>	
83. Does your country cooperate in providing financial and other support for <i>in-situ</i> conservation particularly to developing countries (8m)?	
<b><i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i></b>	
84. Does your country receive financial and other support for <i>in situ</i> conservation (8m)?	
a) no	
b) yes (if so, please give details below) GEF funding for BSAP	✓

***Decision II/7 Consideration of Articles 6 and 8 of the Convention***

85. Is action being taken to share information and experience on implementation of this Article with other Contracting Parties?	
a) little or no action	
b) sharing of written materials and/or case-studies	
c) regional meetings	✓

***Further comments on implementation of this Article***

Fiji is a member of the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) which co-ordinate environmental programmes in the region. It initiates programmes on activities leading to project that help implement conservation of resources. An example is the South Pacific Biodiversity Conservation Programme that saw the set up of conservation areas in Fiji other than those set up by Forestry Department. (Refer to items noted earlier on Protected Areas)

SPREP is also co-ordinating work of various Pacific Islands BSAP committees while producing their countries NBSAP. WWF (South Pacific Programme) has been instrumental in this particular area and working closely with SPREP to facilitate production, publication, monitoring of implementation programmes of Pacific Islands NBSAP.

Fiji is fortunate to be part of this Regional Group for have received our fair share of advice and support from SPREP and WWF (SPP) in the production of our country's BSAP. WWF is already monitoring our progress even though our NBSAP is still to be endorsed by our Parliamentary Cabinet. As stated earlier, however, some organisation such WWF (Fiji programme), other NGOs and government institutions are already working with communities in rural areas regarding conservation of wetlands, setting up of marine protected areas, etc.

**Article 8h Alien species**

86. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>
87. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input type="checkbox"/>
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
Research and Quarantine Sections of the Ministry of Agriculture liase closely with other institutions in Fiji on the issue. They also liased closely with Australia especially and with their counterparts in the Region.					

88. Has your country identified alien species introduced?	
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) only major species of concern	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) only new or recent introductions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) a comprehensive system tracks new introductions	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) a comprehensive system tracks all known introductions	<input type="checkbox"/>
89. Has your country assessed the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of these alien species?	
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) only some alien species of concern have been assessed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) most alien species have been assessed	<input type="checkbox"/>
90. Has your country undertaken measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species?	
a) no measures	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) some measures in place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) potential measures under review (including EIA processes)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) comprehensive measures in place	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Decision IV/1 Report and recommendations of the third meeting of SBSTTA**

91. Is your country collaborating in the development of projects at national, regional, sub-regional and international levels to address the issue of alien species?	
a) little or no action	
b) discussion on potential projects under way	✓
c) active development of new projects	
92. Does your national strategy and action plan address the issue of alien species?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	✓

**Decision V/8. Alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species**

93. Is your country applying the interim guiding principles for prevention, introduction and mitigation of impacts of alien species in the context of activities aimed at implementing article 8(h) of the Convention, and in the various sectors?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	✓
c) limited implementation in some sectors	✓
d) extensive implementation in some sectors	
e) extensive implementation in most sectors	
94. Has your country submitted case-studies to the Executive Secretary focusing on thematic assessments?	
a) no	✓
b) in preparation	
c) yes	
95. Has your country submitted written comments on the interim guiding principles to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	✓
b) yes	
96. Has your country given priority to the development and implementation of alien invasive species strategies and action plans?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
97. In dealing with the issue of invasive species, has your country developed or involved itself in mechanisms for international co-operation, including the exchange of best practices?	
a) no	
b) trans-boundary co-operation	
c) regional co-operation	✓
d) multilateral co-operation	✓
98. Is your country giving priority attention to geographically and evolutionarily isolated ecosystems in its work on alien invasive species?	

a) no	
b) yes (best related to agricultural needs)	✓
99. Is your country using the ecosystem approach and precautionary and bio-geographical approaches as appropriate in its work on alien invasive species?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
100. Has your country developed effective education, training and public-awareness measures concerning the issue of alien species?	
a) no	
b) some initiatives - a formal education processes and Agriculture Department activities	✓
c) many initiatives	
101. Is your country making available the information which it holds on alien species through the CHM?	
a) no	
b) some information	✓
c) all available information	✓
d) information available through other channels (please specify)	
102. Is your country providing support to enable the Global Invasive Species Programme to fulfil the tasks outlined in the decision and its annexes?	
a) no	
b) limited support	
c) substantial support	✓

***Further comments on implementation of this Article***

Fiji NBSAP 5<sup>th</sup> Focal Area is dedicated to the issue of invasive species. The objective of the NBSAP is to: a) reduce risk of the introduction of invasive species, b) effectively control invasive and potentially invasive species present in Fiji, c) develop inter island quarantine awareness and enforcement for important biodiversity, d) ensure national and government awareness and participation in the current international Biosafety Protocol discussions and debate.

**Article 8j Traditional knowledge and related provisions**

103. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
104. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) Severely limiting	<input type="checkbox"/>
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
Fiji government has a Ministry solely responsible for Indigenous Affairs. This include their governance and programmes for their appropriate development in the modern context. This Ministry has embarked to collect information on Traditional Knowledge on the use of biological resources and other matters pertaining to the issue. Fiji is hoping to appoint this same Ministry to be the Focal Point on Article 8(j) of the CBD regarding Clearing House Mechanism. Appropriate legislation are now being reviewed also. Government is trying to use available resources for work related to the Article.							

105. Has your country undertaken measures to ensure that the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity are respected, preserved and maintained?	
a) no measures	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) some measures in place	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) potential measures under review	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Comprehensive measures in place (due to existing traditional structure)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
106. Is your country working to encourage the equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge, innovations and practices?	
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) early stages of development	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) advanced stages of development	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) programme or policy in place ( in traditional society but proper legal framework required)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



**Decision III/4 and Decision IV/9. Implementation of Article 8(j)**

107. Has your country developed national legislation and corresponding strategies for the implementation of Article 8(j)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	✓
c) advanced stages of development	
d) legislation or other measures in place	

108. Has your country supplied information on the implementation of Article 8(j) to other Contracting Parties through media such as the national report?	
a) no	
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes - CHM	
e) yes - other means (please give details below) publication by Fiji Museum & Ministry	✓

109. Has your country submitted case-studies to the Executive Secretary on measures taken to develop and implement the Convention's provisions relating to indigenous and local communities?	
a) no	✓
b) yes	

110. Is your country participating in appropriate working groups and meetings?	
a) none	
b) some	✓
c) all	

111. Is your country facilitating the active participation of representatives of indigenous and local communities in these working groups and meetings?	
a) no	
b) yes (co-ordinated by Ministry for Fijian Affairs)	✓

**Decision V/16. Article 8(j) and related provisions**

112. Has your country reviewed the programme of work specified in the annex to the decision, and identified how to implement those tasks appropriate to national circumstances?	
a) no	
b) under review	✓
c) yes (please provide details)	
113. Is your country integrating such tasks into its ongoing programmes, taking into account the identified collaboration opportunities?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	
c) yes - to a limited extent	✓
d) yes - to a significant extent	

114. Is your country taking full account of existing instruments, guidelines, codes and other relevant activities in the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	
c) yes - to a limited extent	✓
d) yes - to a significant extent	
115. Has your country provided appropriate financial support for the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	
c) yes - to a limited extent (related to each responsible agent request to government)	✓
d) yes - to a significant extent	
116. Has your country fully incorporated women and women's organizations in the activities undertaken to implement the programme of work contained in the annex to the decision and other relevant activities under the Convention?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
117. Has your country taken measures to facilitate the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the implementation of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	
c) yes - to a limited extent	
d) yes - to a significant extent (structure exist in Indigenous Society)	✓
118. Has your country provided case studies on methods and approaches concerning the preservation and sharing of traditional knowledge, and the control of that information by indigenous and local communities?	
a) no	
b) not relevant (only in terms of needs of societies)	✓
c) yes - sent to the Secretariat	
d) yes - through the national CHM	
e) yes - available through other means (please specify)	
119. Does your country exchange information and share experiences regarding national legislation and other measures for the protection of the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities?	
a) no	
b) not relevant	
c) yes - through the CHM	
d) yes - with specific countries (in the region)	✓
e) yes - available through other means (please specify)	
120. Has your country taken measures to promote the conservation and maintenance of knowledge, innovations, and practices of indigenous and local communities?	

a) no	
b) not relevant	
c) some measures	
d) extensive measures	✓
121. Has your country supported the development of registers of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, in collaboration with these communities?	
a) no	
b) not relevant	
c) development in progress	✓
d) register fully developed	
122. Have representatives of indigenous and local community organizations participated in your official delegation to meetings held under the Convention on Biological Diversity?	
a) not relevant	
b) not appropriate	
c) yes	✓
123. Is your country assisting the Secretariat to fully utilize the clearing-house mechanism to co-operate closely with indigenous and local communities to explore ways that enable them to make informed decisions concerning release of their traditional knowledge?	
a) no	
b) awaiting information on how to proceed	
c) yes	✓
124. Has your country identified resources for funding the activities identified in the decision?	
a) no	
b) not relevant	
c) partly	
d) fully	✓

***Further comments on implementation of this Article***

Fiji is made up of multiracial society. However, more than 50% of the population are indigenous people who owns more than 80% of the land and natural resources within. Indigenous structure is safeguard by relevant legislation. A special government Ministry looks after welfare of the Indigenous People. Within this Ministry is an Institution known as the Fijian Institution that has recorded relevant information regarding Indigenous People's way of life, the belief, their use of plants and animals, conservation methods, etc.

Certain NGOs in Fiji work closely with indigenous communities also and registry on certain aspect of plant used for medicinal purposes for examples have been completed.

Government at present is liasing with Ministry of Fijian Affairs on Focal Point aspect of Clearing House Mechanism under Article 8(j) of CBD.

**Article 9 Ex situ conservation**

125. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	✓	c) Low	
126. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	✓
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
<p>Certain programme is place a few years back to help in restoring wild population of threatened species such as sea turtles have been "temporarily removed" due to resource limitation. NGOs are spearheading ex-situ conservation together with private organisation.</p> <p>There has never been a proper complete inventory exercise done which should determine prioritising the conservation of endangered especially endemic species.</p>					
127. Has your country adopted measures for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of components of biological diversity <i>native</i> to your country (9a)?					
a) no measures					
b) some measures in place				✓	
c) potential measures under review					
d) comprehensive measures in place					
128. Has your country adopted measures for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of components of biological diversity <i>originating outside</i> your country (9a)?					
a) no measures					
b) some measures in place				✓	
c) potential measures under review					
d) comprehensive measures in place					
129. If the answer to the previous question was yes, is this being done in active collaboration with organizations in the other countries (9a)?					
a) no					
b) yes				✓	
130. Has your country established and maintained facilities for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of and research on plants, animals and micro-organisms that represent genetic resources <i>native</i> to your country (9b)?					
a) no					
b) yes - limited extent				✓	
c) yes - significant extent					
131. Has your country established and maintained facilities for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of and research on plants, animals and micro-organisms that represent genetic resources <i>originating elsewhere</i> (9b)?					
a) no					
b) yes - limited extent (mostly related to agricultural purpose)				✓	
c) yes - significant extent					
132. If the answer to the previous question was yes, is this being done in active collaboration with organizations in the other countries (9a)?					

a) no	
b) yes	✓
133. Has your country adopted measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions (9c)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	✓
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
134. Has your country taken measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for <u>ex situ</u> conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and <u>in situ</u> populations of species (9d)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	✓
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
<b><i>If a developed country Party -</i></b>	
135. Has your country cooperated in providing financial and other support for <u>ex situ</u> conservation and in the establishment and maintenance of <u>ex situ</u> conservation facilities in developing countries (9e)?	
<b><i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i></b>	
136. Has your country received financial and other support for ex situ conservation and in the establishment and maintenance of ex situ conservation facilities (9e)?	
a) no	✓
b) yes	

***Further comments on implementation of this Article***

A private organisation started a few years back to work closely with a government statutory body in protecting threatened endemic species in their facility. Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) had been signed with Taronga Zoo of Sydney (Australia) regarding genetic research of a particular endemic reptile which is housed in this private organisation facility. The same statutory organisation had worked together with certain institutions in the United States of America trying to save certain bird species threatened locally.

Academic institution like the University of the South Pacific constantly inform government on the status of certain species in the wild. However, resource is the main limiting factor. Government, therefore, places more priorities in conservation of species that are economically beneficial to the country and in most instances species related to agricultural activities.

SPREP had helped in making Pacific Island Countries aware of the plight of certain endangered species that are shared by the Region. A good example is the Regional Sea Turtle programme. Fiji had an outer-island facility for ex-situ conservation of marine species where sea turtles saving programme was based for some years. Again at the expiry of financial input, the project had to "quietly shelved" for the time being.

With the completion of Fiji's NBSAP, it is hoped that more work on this subject will be done to save especially Fiji's endemic species plus existing biodiversity of the country.

**Article 10 Sustainable use of components of biological diversity**

137. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?			
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	c) Low
138. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?			
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Limiting	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) Severely limiting	<input type="checkbox"/>
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources			
New thinking and international importance placed on issues such as this has finally change thinking of Policy makers. A responsible Department of the Environment was established in mid 1990s and an environmental legislation drafted and reviewed. Due to political situations and other factors, enactment of legislation delayed. Government, none the less, is placing high priority in this area although use of resources may need to be prioritise for maximum use.			
139. Has your country integrated consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision making (10a)?			
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>		
b) early stages of development	<input type="checkbox"/>		
c) advanced stages of development	<input type="checkbox"/>		
d) programme or policy in place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
e) review of implementation available	<input type="checkbox"/>		
140. Has your country adopted measures relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity (10b)?			
a) no measures	<input type="checkbox"/>		
b) some measures in place	<input type="checkbox"/>		
c) potential measures under review	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
d) comprehensive measures in place	<input type="checkbox"/>		
141. Has your country put in place measures that protect and encourage customary use of biological resources that is compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements (10c)?			
a) no measures	<input type="checkbox"/>		
b) some measures in place	<input type="checkbox"/>		
c) potential measures under review	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
d) comprehensive measures in place	<input type="checkbox"/>		

142. Has your country put in place measures that help local populations develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biological diversity has been reduced (10d)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	✓
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
143. Does your country actively encourage cooperation between government authorities and the private sector in developing methods for sustainable use of biological diversity (10e)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	✓
e) review of implementation available	

**Decisions IV/15. Relationship of the Convention with the Commission on Sustainable Development and biodiversity-related conventions**

144. Has your country submitted to the Secretariat information on tourism and its impacts on biological diversity, and efforts to effectively plan and manage tourism?	
a) no	✓
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes - case-studies	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
145. Has your country submitted to the Secretariat information on biodiversity-related activities of the CSD (such as SIDS, oceans, seas and freshwater resources, consumption and production patterns)?	
a) no	
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes - correspondence	
d) yes - other means (please give details below) reports available from respective agencies and discussed in Regional and International Forums.	✓

**Decision V/24. Sustainable use as a cross-cutting issue**

146. Has your country identified indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?	
a) no	
b) assessment of potential indicators underway	
c) indicators identified (if so, please describe below)	✓
Indicators identified as part of reporting by various technical reports submitted to BSAP committee. There are also independent reports by institutions including government agencies on the issue. Some of these had been highlighted in the First State of the Environment Report for Fiji produced in 1992.	
147. Has your country assisted other Parties to increase their capacity to implement sustainable-use practices, programmes and policies at regional, national and local levels, especially in pursuit of poverty alleviation?	
a) no	
b) not relevant	
c) to a limited extent	
d) to a significant extent (please provide details) at Regional level	✓
148. Has your country developed mechanisms to involve the private sector and indigenous and local communities in initiatives on sustainable use, and in mechanisms to ensure that indigenous and local communities benefit from such sustainable use?	
a) no	
b) mechanisms under development for Private Sector to help Indigenous Community.	✓
c) mechanisms in place (please describe)	
149. Has your country identified areas for conservation that would benefit through the sustainable use of biological diversity and communicated this information to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓

**Decision V/25. Biological diversity and tourism**

150. Has your country based its policies, programmes and activities in the field of sustainable tourism on an assessment of the inter-linkages between tourism and biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	✓
c) to a significant extent	
151. <i>Has your country submitted case-studies on tourism as an example of the sustainable use of biological diversity to the Executive Secretary?</i>	
a) no	✓
b) yes	
152. Has your country undertaken activities relevant to biodiversity and tourism in support of the International Year of Eco-tourism?	
a) no	



b) yes	✓
153. Has your country undertaken activities relevant to biodiversity and tourism in support of the International Year of Mountains?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
154. Has your country undertaken activities relevant to biodiversity and tourism in support of the International Coral Reef Initiative?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
155. Has your country established enabling policies and legal frameworks to complement voluntary efforts for the effective implementation of sustainable tourism?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	
c) to a significant extent (please describe)	✓

***Further comments on implementation of this Article***

Government of the Republic of Fiji, rely heavily on Tourist dollars for its revenue. In 1999, about 400,000 tourists visited the country, the biggest in the history of Fiji. Tourist dollars is felt far and wide in our communities necessitating for the set up of a separate Government Ministry to be responsible for Tourism Development. The Ministry itself has worked very closely with other government and private agencies as well as NGOs for the last decades and even communities in rural areas to foster the benefit of tourism development to the nation with other sectors taken into consideration including environmental issues. International visitor survey carried out annually by the Ministry responsible for Tourism gives a clear indication to the country of the type of tourists we are now getting. Most of them (70%-80%) are visiting natural ecosystems such as coral reefs, lagoons, rainforests, and even country sides to enjoy scenery and village settings. It is in our interest therefore to protect such areas because of their economic value in as far as tourism is concerned.

It should also be realised that Fiji's economy is largely based on the use of natural resources. This has made the country to be mindful of its development policy such that environmental consideration is a high priority. Various government policies documented in the last few decades have clearly indicated this trend.

There are some events happening in Fiji in the last 20 years that has affected one way or the other some of the programmes. However, Fiji has been able to produce its BSAP document in 1999, still to be endorsed, carry out activities pertaining to the Montreal Protocol, the Convention on Climate Change, CITES and other Regional Treaties and Conventions which also help Fiji to implement Article 10.

**Article 11 Incentive measures**

156. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>		
157. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) Severely limiting	<input type="checkbox"/>
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
<p>Social structures of the many communities in Fiji enables them to practice their respective traditions. Government help provide fund for their development and to maintain their social structures that distinguish them apart. In this manner, government is providing incentive to our communities to conserve and use sustainably components of biological diversity pertaining to traditional practice as proven in folklore and modern information gathering.</p> <p>Economic incentive in the form of supporting research by government agencies dealing with biological resources has been on-going. Government has even approved tax concession to private firms who bring into the country equipment that help reduce pollution.</p>							

158. Are programmes in place to identify and ensure the adoption of economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity?	
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) early stages of development	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) advanced stages of development	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) programmes in place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) review of implementation available	<input type="checkbox"/>
159. Do these incentives, and the programmes to identify them and ensure their adoption, cover the full range of sectoral activities?	
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) some sectors	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) all major sectors (but each has to let government know)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) all sectors	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Decision III/18. Incentive measures**

160. Has your country reviewed legislation and economic policies to identify and promote incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity?	
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) reviews in progress	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) some reviews complete	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) as far as practically possible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
161. Has your country ensured the development of mechanisms or approaches to ensure adequate incorporation of both market and non-market values of biological diversity into plans, policies and programmes and other relevant areas, <i>inter alia</i> , national accounting systems and investment strategies?	

a) no	
b) early stages of identifying mechanisms	
c) advanced stages of identifying mechanisms	
d) mechanisms in place	✓
e) review of impact of mechanisms available	
162. Has your country developed training and capacity building programmes to implement incentive measures and promote private-sector initiatives?	
a) no	
b) planned	
c) some	✓
d) many	
163. Has your country incorporated biological diversity considerations into impact assessments as a step in the design and implementation of incentive measures?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
164. Has your country shared experience on incentive measures with other Contracting Parties, including making relevant case-studies available to the Secretariat?	
a) no	
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes - case-studies	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	✓

**Decision IV/10. Measures for implementing the Convention [part]**

165. Is your country actively designing and implementing incentive measures?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) measures in place	
e) review of implementation available	✓
166. Has your country identified threats to biological diversity and underlying causes of biodiversity loss, including the relevant actors, as a stage in designing incentive measures?	
a) no	
b) partially reviewed	✓
c) thoroughly reviewed	
d) measures designed based on the reviews	
e) review of implementation available	
167. Do the existing incentive measures take account of economic, social, cultural and ethical valuation of biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	✓

168. Has your country developed legal and policy frameworks for the design and implementation of incentive measures?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) frameworks in place	✓
e) review of implementation available	
169. Does your country carry out consultative processes to define clear target-oriented incentive measures to address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss?	
a) no	
b) processes being identified	
c) processes identified but not implemented	
d) processes in place	✓
170. Has your country identified and considered neutralizing perverse incentives?	
a) no	
b) identification programme under way	
c) identified but not all neutralized	
d) identified and neutralized	✓

**Decision V/15. Incentive measures**

171. Has your country reviewed the incentive measures promoted through the Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
172. Has your country explored possible ways and means by which these incentive measures can support the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity in your country?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	
c) early stages of development	✓
d) advanced stages of development	
e) further information available	

***Further comments on implementation of this Article***

Government policy encourages processing of raw materials such as fish and fish products into value added products both for local consumption and exports. Such activities can result in reduced resource extraction while creating employment, earns/saves, foreign exchange and generate local skills. In facilitate such policy, government provides a very generous set of incentives to enterprises involved in manufacturing/processing industries. These are:

- (i) Tax Free Status which is applicable to all those enterprises that export at least 70% or more of its total output. They benefit via:
  - Thirteen year tax holiday on corporate profits, with easy repatriation of capital and profits
  - No withholding tax on interest, dividends and royalty provided there is no shift of revenue abroad; and
  - Customs duty exemption on capital goods, equipment, components, spares, building materials, furniture, raw materials and packaging materials, etc.
- (2) For enterprises which export less than 70 % of their total output, incentives are available in the form of income tax duty and duty concessions:
  - Export incentives
  - Import duty concession on plant, machinery, equipment and raw materials.
- (3) Benefits, which are available to both, tax-free and non tax-free manufacturing enterprises are:
  - Generous depreciation allowances;
  - Carry forward of losses;
  - Reduced rates of withholding taxes; and
  - Freedom to manage own business and employ expatriate staff where skills are not available locally.

Similar incentives given to enterprises producing furniture products from plantation timber and those that produce furniture by using bamboo and coconut timber. These new products lessen the use of indigenous timber species.

Unfortunately our assessment of export commodities from forestry sector reveal high export volume of indigenous timber species and government will need to address this issue urgently so it does not impact remaining indigenous forest reserve.

**Article 12 Research and training**

173. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium		c) Low	
174. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate		c) Limiting	
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
<p>Government institutions such as Agricultural Research Station and College, Forestry Research Station and Training Schools as well as Fishery Research Station have over the years conducted many researches related to their fields, and overall benefiting our knowledge in understanding some of Fiji's biodiversity. High priority seen in this area due to Fiji's economy largely based on natural resources use especially biological resources.</p> <p>Available facilities are excellent in some cases, there are available scientists and technical people but funding may be limited at times.</p>					

175. Has your country established programmes for scientific and technical education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components (12a)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programmes in place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
176. Has your country provided support to other Parties for education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components (12a)?	
a) no	
b) yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
177. Does your country promote and encourage research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (12b)?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
178. Does your country promote and cooperate in the use of scientific advances in biological diversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biological resources (12c)?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

***If a developed country Party -***

179. Does your country's implementation of the above activities take into account the special needs of developing countries?	
a) no	
b) yes, where relevant	

***Further comments on implementation of this Article***

Fiji's Agricultural Research Stations are well developed for the many crop varieties which are grown in the country. Major research stations are located strategically around the country. Similarly, Forestry and Fishery Sectors have their own research stations and training schools around the country. We are blessed in terms of the location of the University of the South Pacific in Fiji that enables our easy access to resources available in the University. Similarly. Regional institutions such as the Pacific Community, SOPAC and local internationally recognised institutions like the Fiji Institute of Technology that provide research facilities with available human resources locally and from abroad and training facilities has helped Fiji and Pacific Island Countries in this area. Of course, government institutions concentrate their effort on biological resources useful to or economy but overall they help implement requirement of this Article.

As noted earlier, the most limiting factor in our effort is funding which often impede our progress.

**Article 13 Public education and awareness**

180. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
181. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) Severely limiting	<input type="checkbox"/>
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
<p>Fiji's Ministry of Education is well established and structured. Education curriculum includes aspect of conservation and sustainable use of resources both in primary and secondary schools subjects. As a past British Colonial country, Fiji's education system was largely based on the British system. Our school syllables is now modelled on the Australian and New Zealand systems. There are newer subjects in schools like Agricultural Science that has helped a great deal which indicates importance of proper farming practices and conservation our country places on future generation.</p>							
182. Does your country promote and encourage understanding of the importance of, and the measures required for, the conservation of biodiversity (13a) through media?							
a) no						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) yes - limited extent						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) yes - significant extent						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
183. Does your country promote and encourage understanding of the importance of, and the measures required for, the conservation of biodiversity (13a) through the inclusion of this topic in education programmes?							
a) no						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) yes - limited extent						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) yes - significant extent						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
184. Does your country cooperate with other States and international organizations in developing relevant educational and public awareness programmes (13b)?							
a) no						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) yes - limited extent						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) yes - significant extent						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Decision IV/10. Measures for implementing the Convention [part]**

185. Are public education and awareness needs covered in the national strategy and action plan?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	✓
186. Has your country allocated appropriate resources for the strategic use of education and communication instruments at each phase of policy formulation, implementation and evaluation?	
a) limited resources	
b) significant but not adequate resources	✓
c) adequate resources	
187. Does your country support initiatives by major groups that foster stakeholder participation and that integrate biological diversity conservation matters in their practice and education programmes?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
188. Has your country integrated biodiversity concerns into education strategies?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) yes	✓
189. Has your country made available any case-studies on public education and awareness and public participation, or otherwise sought to share experiences?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
190. Has your country illustrated and translated the provisions of the Convention into any local languages to promote public education and awareness raising of relevant sectors?	
a) not relevant	
b) still to be done	✓
c) under development	
d) yes	
191. Is your country supporting local, national, sub-regional and regional education and awareness programmes?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	✓
<b><i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i></b>	
192. When requesting assistance through the GEF, has your country proposed projects that promote measures for implementing Article 13 of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓

**Decision V/17. Education and public awareness**

193. Does your country support capacity-building for education and communication in biological diversity as part of the national biodiversity strategy and action plans?	
a) no	
b) limited support	
c) yes (please give details) (refer below)	✓

**Further comments on implementation of this Article**

Fiji's NBSAP second focal area is "Improving our Knowledge". One of the objective is to improve biodiversity studies in formal educational curricula that include actions requiring the review of secondary school curriculum and if necessary modify relevant learning areas incorporating current knowledge of Fijian biodiversity and the value of traditional ethnobiological knowledge.

It also include provision of further professional development courses in biodiversity, ethnobiological knowledge and conservation for in-service teachers.

Focal area 6 of Fiji's NBSAP is "Capacity Building and Strengthening"

Various objectives and actions identified will overall help implement this Article.

**Article 14 Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts**

194. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>
195. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input type="checkbox"/>
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
<p>Government has drafted an environmental legislation that has EIA provisions in it. The Sustainable Development Bill (SDB) is still being discussed with relevant agencies. There are provision, however, in existing legislation for EIA processes, but is not comprehensive enough for purpose of this Article.</p> <p>Government will be approached for implementation programme. It has provided four(4) paid officers to the Department of Environment in 2000 &amp; 2001 to help facilitate the passage of the proposed legislation.</p>					

196. Is legislation in place requiring an environmental impact assessment of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biological diversity (14 (1a))?	
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) early stages of development	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) advanced stages of development	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) legislation in place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) review of implementation available	<input type="checkbox"/>
197. Do such environmental impact assessment procedures allow for public participation (14(1a))?	
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) yes - limited extent	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) yes - significant extent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
198. Does your country have mechanisms in place to ensure that the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biological diversity are duly taken into account (14(1b))?	
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) early stages of development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) advanced stages of development	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) fully compliant with current scientific knowledge	<input type="checkbox"/>

199. Is your country involved in bilateral, regional and/or multilateral discussion on activities likely to significantly affect biological diversity outside your country's jurisdiction (14(1c))?	
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) yes - limited extent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

c) yes - significant extent	
200. Is your country implementing bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biological diversity outside your country's jurisdiction (14(1c))?	
a) no	
b) no, assessment of options in progress	
c) some completed, others in progress	
b) yes	✓
201. Has your country mechanisms in place to notify other States of cases of imminent or grave danger or damage to biological diversity originating in your country and potentially affecting those States (14(1d))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	✓
e) no need identified	
202. Has your country mechanisms in place to prevent or minimize danger or damage originating in your State to biological diversity in other States or in areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction (14(1d))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) fully compliant with current scientific knowledge	✓
e) no need identified	
203. Has your country national mechanisms in place for emergency response to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity (14(1e))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	✓
204. Has your country encouraged international cooperation to establish joint contingency plans for emergency responses to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity (14(1e))?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
c) no need identified	

**Decision IV/10. Measures for implementing the Convention [part]**

205. Has your country exchanged with other Contracting Parties information and experience relating to environmental impact assessment and resulting mitigating measures and incentive schemes?	
a) no	
b) information provided to the Secretariat	
c) information provided to other Parties	✓
d) information provided on the national CHM	
206. Has your country exchanged with other Contracting Parties information on measures and agreements on liability and redress applicable to damage to biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) information provided to the Secretariat	
c) information provided to other Parties	✓
d) information provided on the national CHM	

**Decision V/18. Impact assessment, liability and redress**

207. Has your country integrated environmental impact assessment into programmes on thematic areas and on alien species and tourism?	
a) no	
b) partly integrated	
c) fully integrated	✓
208. When carrying out environmental impact assessments does your country address loss of biological diversity and the interrelated socio-economic, cultural and human-health aspects relevant to biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) partly	
c) fully	✓
209. When developing new legislative and regulatory frameworks, does your country have in place mechanisms to ensure the consideration of biological diversity concerns from the early stages of the drafting process?	
a) no	
b) in some circumstances	
c) in all circumstances	✓
210. Does your country ensure the involvement of all interested and affected stakeholders in a participatory approach to all stages of the assessment process?	
a) no	
b) yes - in certain circumstances	
c) yes - in all cases	✓

211. Has your country organised expert meetings, workshops and seminars, and/or training, educational and public awareness programmes and exchange programmes in order to promote the development of local expertise in methodologies, techniques and procedures for impact assessment?	
a) no	
b) some programmes in place	
c) many programmes in place	
d) integrated approach to building expertise	✓
212. Has your country carried out pilot environmental impact assessment projects, in order to promote the development of local expertise in methodologies, techniques and procedures?	
a) no	
b) yes (please provide further details)	✓
213. Does your country use strategic environmental assessments to assess not only the impact of individual projects, but also their cumulative and global effects, and ensure the results are applied in the decision making and planning processes?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	
c) to a significant extent	✓
214. Does your country require the inclusion of development of alternatives, mitigation measures and consideration of the elaboration of compensation measures in environmental impact assessment?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	
c) to a significant extent	✓
215. Is national information available on the practices, systems, mechanisms and experiences in the area of strategic environmental assessment and impact assessment?	
a) no	
b) yes (please append or summarise)	✓

***Further comments on implementation of this Article***

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) provisions in the proposed legislation is comprehensive enough taking into account most issues noted in this report. The proposed legislation also has provision for the set up of Environmental Management Committees in all government, private organisation that employ 50 or more people who will be responsible for EIA in the respective workplaces among other things.

EIA guideline used for existing legislation has been reviewed by EIA Unit in the Department of Environment. A registry has been kept in this Unit for the various projects requiring EIA that has other required information.

The Department of Environment has embarked on data collection on resource extraction and use that make up our database on natural resource use which is meant to indicate trend and possible impacts on those resources and respective ecosystems.

Such data collection is also meant to reveal to our policy makers impact of earlier policies which should lessen negative impact of development on our natural environment in future.

**Article 15 Access to genetic resources**

216. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
217. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) Severely limiting	<input type="checkbox"/>
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
Government has manipulated genetic component of certain crops for our benefits. This included searching for a better variety of sugar cane which is our major export earner. There are facilities and resources available for such tasks earlier indicated. While it is adequate there is a need for capacity building in terms of Finance human and technological resources.							
218. Has your country endeavoured to create conditions to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Contracting Parties (15(2))?							
a) no						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) yes - limited extent						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) yes - significant extent						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
219. Is there any mutual understanding or agreement in place between different interest groups and the State on access to genetic resources (15(4))?							
a) no						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) yes - limited extent						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) yes - significant extent						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
220. Has your country an open participation planning process, or any other process in place, to ensure that access to resources is subject to prior informed consent (15(5))?							
a) no						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) early stages of development						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) advanced stages of development						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) processes in place						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
221. Has your country taken measures to ensure that any scientific research based on genetic resources provided by other Contracting Parties is developed and carried out with the full participation of such Contracting Parties (15(6))?							
a) no measures						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) some measures in place						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) potential measures under review						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) comprehensive measures in place						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



222. Has your country taken measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of the results of research and development and the benefits arising from the commercial and other use of genetic resources with any Contracting Party providing such resources (15(7))?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	✓
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
If so, are these measures	
a) Legislation	
b) Statutory policy or subsidiary legislation	
c) Policy and administrative measures	✓

**Decision II/11 and Decision III/15. Access to genetic resources**

223. Has your country provided the secretariat with information on relevant legislation, administrative and policy measures, participatory processes and research programmes?	
a) no	
b) yes, within the previous national report	✓
c) yes, through case-studies	
d) yes, through other means (please give details below)	
224. Has your country implemented capacity-building programmes to promote successful development and implementation of legislative, administrative and policy measures and guidelines on access, including scientific, technical, business, legal and management skills and capacities?	
a) no	
b) some programmes covering some needs	✓
c) many programmes covering some needs	
d) programmes cover all perceived needs	
e) no perceived need	
225. Has your country analysed experiences of legislative, administrative and policy measures and guidelines on access, including regional efforts and initiatives, for use in further development and implementation of measures and guidelines?	
a) no	
b) analysis in progress	✓
c) analysis completed	
226. Is your country collaborating with all relevant stakeholders to explore, develop and implement guidelines and practices that ensure mutual benefits to providers and users of access measures?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	✓
c) yes - significant extent	

227. Has your country identified national authorities responsible for granting access to genetic resources?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
228. Is your country taking an active role in negotiations associated with the adaptation of the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture?	
a) no	
b) yes (persive)	✓

## Decision V/26. Access to genetic resources

229. Has your country designated a national focal point and one or more competent national authorities to be responsible for access and benefit-sharing arrangements or to provide information on such arrangements?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
c) yes, and Executive Secretary notified	
230. Do your country's national biodiversity strategy, and legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing, contribute to conservation and sustainable use objectives?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	
c) to a significant extent	✓
<b>Parties that are recipients of genetic resources</b>	
231. Has your country adopted administrative or policy measures that are supportive of efforts made by provider countries to ensure that access to their genetic resources is subject to Articles 15, 16 and 19 of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) other arrangements made	✓
c) yes	
232. Does your country co-operate with other Parties in order to find practical and equitable solutions supportive of efforts made by provider countries to ensure that access to their genetic resources is subject to Articles 15, 16 and 19 of the Convention, recognizing the complexity of the issue, with particular consideration of the multiplicity of prior informed consent considerations?	
a) no	
b) yes (please provide details)	✓

233. In developing its legislation on access, has your country taken into account and allowed for the development of a multilateral system to facilitate access and benefit-sharing in the context of the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	
b) legislation under development	✓
c) yes	
234. Is your country co-ordinating its positions in both the Convention on Biological Diversity and the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	
b) taking steps to do so	✓
c) yes	
235. Has your country provided information to the Executive Secretary on user institutions, the market for genetic resources, non-monetary benefits, new and emerging mechanisms for benefit sharing, incentive measures, clarification of definitions, <i>sui generis</i> systems and "intermediaries"?	
a) no	
b) some information provided	✓
c) substantial information provided	
236. Has your country submitted information on specific issues related to the role of intellectual property rights in the implementation of access and benefit-sharing arrangements to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	✓
b) yes	
237. Has your country provided capacity-building and technology development and transfer for the maintenance and utilization of ex situ collections?	
a) no	
b) yes to a limited extent	✓
c) yes to a significant extent	

***Further comments on implementation of this Article***

Most researches into access to genetic resource are related to agricultural activities aimed at producing crop varieties suitable to our climatic situation and other factors.

Fishery Division continue also to research on freshwater fish species suitable to our local condition. Government has been able also to produce a local variety of sheep more suitable to Fiji's condition. The new crop, livestock and even fish varieties will no doubt enhance our export ability. The various government agencies responsible hope to reduce environmental degradation possibly by ensuring reduction of energy consumption of such species for every gramme of tissue produced.

Facilities are well developed and resources available for research purposes. However, the issue of genetic resource in regards to the purpose of the convention in genetic is something that needs to be pursued so that full benefit of indigenous knowledge of resource use and conservation can be fully addressed. It should be noted from the previous National Report of the Country that no existing legislation addresses this issue per se. Government has had discussion and form committees with private institutions and NGOs to review the issue and where needed appropriate legislation to be drafted.

Institution with facilities and resources available noted above, especially Ministry of Agriculture, Forest and Fishery has been identified to be the appropriate authority at present for granting access to genetic resource.

**Article 16 Access to and transfer of technology**

238. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium		c) Low	
239. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
Fiji places a high priority on the issue because of its many resources which outside agencies, including pharmaceutical companies, extract from the country. Country, however, lack relevant resources to monitor and co-ordinate related work. Government agencies are working together with private institutions and NGOs in this area.					

240. Has your country taken measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other Contracting Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment (16(1))?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
241. Is your country aware of any initiatives under which relevant technology is transferred to your country on concessional or preferential terms (16(2))?	
a) no	
b) yes (please give brief details below)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
242. Has your country taken measures so that Contracting Parties which provide genetic resources are provided access to and transfer of technology which make use of those resources, on mutually agreed terms (16(3))?	
a) not relevant	
b) relevant, but no measures	
c) some measures in place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) potential measures under review	
e) comprehensive measures in place	
If so, are these measures	
a) Legislation	
b) Statutory policy or subsidiary legislation	
c) Policy and administrative arrangements	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

243. Has your country taken measures so that the private sector facilitates access to joint development and transfer of relevant technology for the benefit of government institutions and the private sector of developing countries (16(4))?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	✓
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
If so, are these measures	
a) Legislation?	
b) Statutory policy and subsidiary legislation?	
c) Policy and administrative arrangements?	✓
244. Does your country have a national system for intellectual property right protection (16(5))?	
a) no	
b) yes (music only)	✓
245. If yes, does it cover biological resources (for example, plant species) in any way?	
a) no	✓
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	

***Decision III/17. Intellectual property rights***

246. Has your country conducted and provided to the secretariat case-studies of the impacts of intellectual property rights on the achievement of the Conventions objectives?	
a) no	✓
b) some	
c) many	

**Further comments on implementation of this Article**

Government has been reviewing agreements between the University of the South Pacific, which work on behalf of outside institutions and resource owners in Fiji. This has resulted in certain case deferment of signing of other agreements especially to do with bioprospecting. Patent and copyright legislation have been enacted recently and are now enforced.

Communities at large are still not aware of such legislation, their purpose and usefulness to the safeguarding of their resources and associated knowledge. It seems that the Ministry responsible for biological resources (Agriculture, Forest & Fishery) (MAFF), is the main government agency dealing with matters related to this article and this is in as far as improving production of commodities they are responsible with. Facilities and resources available are meant for those purpose which are adequate but limiting for the general purpose of this article.

However, our country is determine to address the issue. MAFF now has an IPR committee headed by its Director of Research and they work closely with a government sub-committee on the issue headed by the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Justice. The same government sub-committee on IPR recently had liased with private institutions and NGOs representative and are sharing information and knowledge on the type of activities they are presently embarking on.

**Article 17 Exchange of information**

247. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?

a) High	✓	b) Medium		c) Low	
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248. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?

a) Good	✓	b) Adequate		c) Limiting		d) Severely limiting	
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Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources

From MAFF point of view, this has been on-going especially with Regional partners including Australia and New Zealand. Academic institutions like the University of the South Pacific also has its own priority areas with outside institutions under certain administrative framework.

249. Has your country taken measures to facilitate the exchange of information from publicly available sources (17(1))?	
a) no measures	
b) restricted by lack of resources	
c) some measures in place	
d) potential measures under review	✓
e) comprehensive measures in place	
<b><i>If a developed country Party -</i></b>	
250. Do these measures take into account the special needs of developing countries (17(1))?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	
251. If so, do these measures include all the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), including technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	



**Article 18 Technical and scientific cooperation**

252. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
253. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) Severely limiting	<input type="checkbox"/>
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
<p>Fiji has been working closely with Regional partners, the Commonwealth countries and the Asian, Caribbean &amp; Pacific Countries (ACP) on this matter. It has always been a high priority due to Fiji's economy based largely on biological resources exploitation.</p> <p>Legislation enacted in the 1800s and early 1900s, as reported in the 1<sup>st</sup> National Report though outdated in today's context had conservation provisions which generally aimed at conserving and sustainably use Fiji's biological diversity.</p>							

254. Has your country taken measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (18(1))?	
a) no measures	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) some measures in place	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) potential measures under review	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) comprehensive measures in place	<input type="checkbox"/>
255. Do the measures taken to promote cooperation with other Contracting Parties in the implementation of the Convention pay special attention to the development and strengthening of national capabilities by means of human resources development and institution building (18(2))?	
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) yes - limited extent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) yes - significant extent	<input type="checkbox"/>
256. Has your country encouraged and developed methods of cooperation for the development and use of technologies, including indigenous and traditional technologies, in pursuance of the objectives of this Convention (18(4))?	
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) early stages of development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) advanced stages of development	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) methods in place	<input type="checkbox"/>

257. Does such cooperation include the training of personnel and exchange of experts (18(4))?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	✓
258. Has your country promoted the establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention (18(5))?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	✓

**Decision II/3, Decision III/4 and Decision IV/2. Clearing House Mechanism**

259. Is your country cooperating in the development and operation of the Clearing House Mechanism?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
260. Is your country helping to develop national capabilities through exchanging and disseminating information on experiences and lessons learned in implementing the Convention?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	✓
261. Has your country designated a national focal point for the Clearing-House Mechanism?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
262. Is your country providing resources for the development and implementation of the Clearing-House Mechanism?	
a) no	
b) yes, at the national level	
c) yes, at national and international levels	✓
263. Is your country facilitating and participating in workshops and other expert meetings to further the development of the CHM at international levels?	
a) no	
b) participation only	✓
c) supporting some meetings and participating	
264. Is your CHM operational	
a) no	
b) under development	
c) yes (please give details below)	✓

265. Is your CHM linked to the Internet	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
266. Has your country established a multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary CHM steering committee or working group at the national level?	
a) no	✓
b) yes	

**Decision V/14. Scientific and technical co-operation and the clearinghouse mechanisms (Article 18)**

267. Has your country reviewed the priorities identified in Annex I to the decision, and sought to implement them?	
a) not reviewed	
b) reviewed but not implemented	
c) reviewed and implemented as appropriate	✓

**Further comments on implementation of these Articles**

Further to information provided on page 65, regarding this article, the various government agencies have well establishes libraries, museum or herbarium that enable researchers and those interested to extract information as they wish. The agencies have not been able to computerise all information in their possession as yet and this will have to be a priority in future.

The Department of Environment is reviewing most data from these agencies and act as a Clearing House Mechanism for the Convention as initially funded by GEF through UNDP.

**Article 19 Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits**

268. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?			
a) High		b) Medium	✓
269. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?			
a) Good		b) Adequate	✓
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources			
The issue of biotechnology is something we cannot shut ourselves completely from with the current international interest on the issue. Fiji imports a lot of commodities despite its effort to produce local crops and livestock and concern at scientific advances in this field requires high priority on our part. This is to safeguard our environment and human life. We have limited resources to tackle the particular issue.			

270. Has your country taken measures to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities by those Contracting Parties which provide the genetic resources for such research (19(1))?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	✓
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
If so, are these measures:	
a) Legislation	
b) Statutory policy and subsidiary legislation	
c) Policy and administrative measures	✓
271. Has your country taken all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access on a fair and equitable basis by Contracting Parties to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based upon genetic resources provided by those Contracting Parties (19(2))?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	✓
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	

**Decision IV/3. Issues related to biosafety and Decision V/1. Work Plan of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety**

272. Is your country a Contracting Party to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety?	
a) not a signatory	
b) signed, ratification in progress	✓
c) instrument of ratification deposited	

**Further comments on implementation of this Article**

Fiji has just signed the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety recently (May, 2001). While our officers in the Ministry of Agriculture, Forest and Fishery (MAFF), say they are ready to handle introduced organisms that are GMOs, the Consumer Council of Fiji after an awareness workshop in 2000 are saying otherwise.

This will need to be verified and Department of Environment is consulting relevant agencies to ascertain our capabilities in handling GMOs, etc.

It is encouraging to note of initiative taken by government and those concerned in addressing the issue.

MAFF has for years been producing new varieties of crops and even livestock to suit local needs and condition and benefits of such research shared with farming communities. This should indicate the level of preparedness of the particular agency and with assistance of the University of the South Pacific, Pacific Community and other institutions we do not doubt that time will come when we will have proper resources and capabilities to handle and implement the article.

**Article 20 Financial resources**

273. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	✓	c) Low	
274. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate	✓	c) Limiting	
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
Due to recent events in the country, endorsement of Fiji's NBSAP by Cabinet has been delayed. This has resulted in limited understanding and appreciation of the objective of the Convention in general by our Policy makers and the people of Fiji. In the coming years, we will have to prioritise our activities to cater for the lack of funds and other important resources for the purpose of advancing the Convention objectives.					

275. Has your country provided financial support and incentives in respect of those national activities which are intended to achieve the objectives of the Convention (20(1))?	
a) no	✓
b) yes - incentives only	
c) yes - financial support only	
d) yes - financial support and incentives	
<b>If a developed country Party -</b>	
276. Has your country provided new and additional financial resources to enable developing country Parties to meet the agreed incremental costs to them of implementing measures which fulfil the obligations of the Convention, as agreed between you and the interim financial mechanism (20(2))?	
a) no	
b) yes	
<b>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</b>	
277. Has your country received new and additional financial resources to enable you to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing measures which fulfil the obligations of the Convention (20(2))?	
a) no	✓
b) yes	
<b>If a developed country Party -</b>	
278. Has your country provided financial resources related to implementation of the Convention through bilateral, regional and other multilateral channels (20(3))?	
<b>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</b>	
279. Has your country used financial resources related to implementation of the Convention from bilateral, regional and other multilateral channels (20(3))?	
a) no	✓
b) yes	

**Decision III/6. Additional financial resources**

280. Is your country working to ensure that all funding institutions (including bilateral assistance agencies) are striving to make their activities more supportive of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	✓
281. Is your country cooperating in any efforts to develop standardized information on financial support for the objectives of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) yes (please attach information) **	✓

\*\* A committee already exist in Government Finance Ministry that receive project proposals including those that are related to the objective of the Conventions. The Committee while vetting proposals along guidelines established by government is mindful of the need to help the country in fulfilling its obligation required under the Convention. Most other financial support to biodiversity conservation in government is structured in each agencies budgetary provisions. Such information together with their policies are easily obtained from governmentt sources.

**Decision V/11. Additional financial resources**

282. Has your country established a process to monitor financial support to biodiversity?	
a) no	
b) procedures being established	
c) yes (please provide details) **	✓
283. Are details available of your country's financial support to national biodiversity activities?	
a) no	
b) not in a standardized format	
c) yes (please provide details)	✓
284. Are details available of your country's financial support to biodiversity activities in other countries?	
a) not applicable	
b) no	
c) not in a standardized format	
d) yes (please provide details)	✓
<b>Developed country Parties -</b>	
285. Does your country promote support for the implementation of the objectives of the Convention in the funding policy of its bilateral funding institutions and those of regional and multilateral funding institutions?	
a) no	
b) yes	

<b>Developing country Parties -</b>	
286. Does your country discuss ways and means to support implementation of the objectives of the Convention in its dialogue with funding institutions?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
287. Has your country compiled information on the additional financial support provided by the private sector?	
a) no	✓
b) yes (please provide details)	
288. Has your country considered tax exemptions in national taxation systems for biodiversity-related donations?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national conditions	
c) exemptions under development	
d) exemptions in place	✓

***Further comments on implementation of this Article***

Refer to items 161 - 170 pgs 43 and 44 and information on page 45.

**Article 21 Financial mechanism**

289. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>
290. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Severely limiting <input type="checkbox"/>					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
Fiji contributes to the fund annually and is up to date with its contribution.					

291. Has your country worked to strengthen existing financial institutions to provide financial resources for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**Decision III/7. Guidelines for the review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism**

292. Has your country provided information on experiences gained through activities funded by the financial mechanism?	
a) no activities	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) no, although there are activities	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) yes, within the previous national report	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) yes, through case-studies	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) yes, through other means (please give details below) **	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**Further comments on implementation of this Article**

\*\* Quarterly reports to UNDP on usage of funds show progress in the activities the country is involved in.

This is related to the production of Fiji's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) and setting up of the Clearing House Mechanism for the Convention.



**Article 23 Conference of the Parties**

293. How many people from your country participated in each of the meetings of the Conference of the Parties?	
a) COP 1 (Nassau)	
b) COP 2 (Jakarta)	
c) COP 3 (Buenos Aires)	
d) COP 4 (Bratislava)	
e) COP 5 (Nairobi)	One (1)

**Decision I/6, Decision II/10, Decision III/24 and Decision IV/17.  
Finance and budget**

294. Has your country paid all of its contributions to the Trust Fund?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓

**Decision IV/16 (part) Preparation for meetings of the Conference of the Parties**

295. Has your country participated in regional meetings focused on discussing implementation of the Convention before any meetings of the Conference of the Parties?	
a) no	
b) yes (please specify which)	✓
<b>If a developed country Party -</b>	
296. Has your country funded regional and sub-regional meetings to prepare for the COP, and facilitated the participation of developing countries in such meetings?	
a) no	
b) yes (please provide details below)	

**Decision V/22. Budget for the programme of work for the biennium 2001-2002**

297. Did your country pay its contribution to the core budget (BY Trust Fund) for 2001 by 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2001?	
a) yes in advance	
b) yes on time	
c) no but subsequently paid	
d) not yet paid	✓

298. Has your country made additional voluntary contributions to the trust funds of the Convention?	
a) yes in the 1999-2000 biennium	
b) yes for the 2001-2002 biennium	
c) expect to do so for the 2001-2002 biennium	
d) no	✓

***Further comments on implementation of this Article***

Political situation in the country has delayed endorsement by Cabinet of the country's NBSAP. Awareness of the objectives of the Convention at higher level will be enhanced when the issue is brought to their attention. We actually proposed to the Interim Cabinet in 2000 funding various projects brought up by various government agencies but did not receive favourable support.

It may have been due to Interim Cabinet Members not fully aware of the Conventions among other things. However, the country and the government in particular participate in sub-regional or regional meetings in preparation of the Conference whenever it is required. Even during its time of instability, Fiji has been able to host many regional meetings and workshops all for the furthering of the objectives of the Conventions. Nationally the government of Fiji has put in place patent and copyright Acts and will soon be drafting a bioprospecting legislation. During this time also Fiji government endorsed renewal of MOU of WWF (South Pacific Programme) and will soon endorse set up of Wetland International Office in Fiji just to show its commitments to the Conventions objectives that it will work closely with Civil Society and help implement the particular article despite the many difficulties we are facing.

**Article 24 Secretariat**

299. Has your country provided direct support to the Secretariat in terms of seconded staff, financial contribution for Secretariat activities, etc?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓

**Further comments on implementation of this Article**

Fiji has paid its required contribution to the Secretariat. Our Ambassadors to the UN and Brussel have attended meetings and conferences required at that level and contributing giving directions to the Secretariat activities.

**Article 25 Subsidiary body on scientific, technical and technological advice**

300. How many people from your country participated in each of the meetings of SBSTTA?	
a) SBSTTA I (Paris)	
b) SBSTTA II (Montreal)	
c) SBSTTA III (Montreal)	1
d) SBSTTA IV (Montreal)	1
e) SBSTTA V (Montreal)	-

**Further comments on implementation of this Article**

Fiji has some well developed Scientific Research facilities that began during the British Colonial administration. There were many personnel who had been trained in Commonwealth Countries. Even with the establishment of the Regional University in Fiji, government still send its people abroad for certain specialised areas and for Post-graduate courses. Many of those graduates who hold Doctorate degrees from the UK, US, Australia, NZ and other countries are now our leading scientists in researches undertaken by government. Others work at the Regional University.

Fiji is well aware therefore, of SBSTTA's activities and the need to send qualified people to its meetings. Scientific research results pertaining to the objectives of the Convention have been published in various journals and are available widely.

The library of the University of the South Pacific, and various government institutions will have ample collections of such publications.

**Article 26 Reports**

301. What is the status of your first national report?	
a) Not submitted	
b) Summary report submitted	
c) Interim/draft report submitted	
d) Final report submitted	✓
If b), c) or d), was your report submitted:	
by the original deadline of 1.1.98 (Decision III/9)?	✓
by the extended deadline of 31.12.98 (Decision IV/14)?	
Later (please specify date)	

**Decision IV/14 National reports**

302. Did all relevant stakeholders participate in the preparation of this national report, or in the compilation of information used in the report?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
303. Has your country taken steps to ensure that its first and/or second national report(s) is/are available for use by relevant stakeholders?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
If yes, was this by:	
a) informal distribution?	
b) publishing the report?	
c) making the report available on request?	✓
d) posting the report on the Internet?	

**Decision V/19. National reporting**

304. Has your country prepared voluntary detailed thematic reports on one or more of the items for in-depth consideration at an ordinary meeting of the parties, following the guidelines provided?	
a) no	✓
b) yes - forest ecosystems	
c) yes - alien species	
d) yes - benefit sharing	

*Further comments on implementation of this Article*

First National Report submitted in time.

Second National Report should be submitted in time also.

Reports on thematic issues are available as responsible agencies published their findings regularly. However, most of these are not presented in the format that may be required by the Convention.

It should be noted that the thematic areas are important ecological ecosystems or issues in the country that help determine our economic structure and the livelihood of the majority of our people. It is in our interest to monitor and maintain well being of these ecosystems and biological resources within by conducting relevant scientific research and appropriately disseminating knowledge in manner widely acceptable.

Fiji exchange a lot of information with Regional Countries in the Pacific bearing in mind our geographical location in the world and likeness in terms of our geography, type of ecosystems present and even most species within. Our country plays a leading role in producing reports that help among other things the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in the Region.

**Decision V/6. Ecosystem approach**

305. Is your country applying the ecosystem approach, taking into account the principles and guidance contained in the annex to decision V/6?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	
c) some aspects are being applied	✓
d) substantially implemented	
306. Is your country developing practical expressions of the ecosystem approach for national policies and legislation and for implementation activities, with adaptation to local, national, and regional conditions, in particular in the context of activities developed within the thematic areas of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	
c) some aspects are being applied	✓
d) substantially implemented	
307. Is your country identifying case studies and implementing pilot projects that demonstrate the ecosystem approach, and using workshops and other mechanisms to enhance awareness and share experience?	
a) no	
b) case-studies identified	
c) pilot projects underway	✓
d) workshops planned/held	✓
e) information available through CHM	
308. Is your country strengthening capacities for implementation of the ecosystem approach, and providing technical and financial support for capacity-building to implement the ecosystem approach?	
a) no	
b) yes within the country	✓
c) yes including support to other Parties	
309. Has your country promoted regional co-operation in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders?	
a) no	
b) informal co-operation	✓
c) formal co-operation (please give details)	

**Inland water ecosystems**

**Decision IV/4. Status and trends of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems and options for conservation and sustainable use**

310. Has your country included information on biological diversity in wetlands when providing information and reports to the CSD, and considered including inland water biological diversity issues at meetings to further the recommendations of the CSD?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
311. Has your country included inland water biological diversity considerations in its work with organizations, institutions and conventions affecting or working with inland water?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
<b>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</b>	
312. When requesting support for projects relating to inland water ecosystems from the GEF, has your country given priority to identifying important areas for conservation, preparing and implementing integrated watershed, catchment and river basin management plans, and investigating processes contributing to biodiversity loss?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
313. Has your country reviewed the programme of work specified in annex 1 to the decision, and identified priorities for national action in implementing the programme?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) yes	✓

**Decision V/2. Progress report on the implementation of the programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems  
(implementation of decision IV/4)**

314. Is your country supporting and/or participating in the River Basin Initiative?	
a) no	✓
b) yes	
315. Is your country gathering information on the status of inland water biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) assessments ongoing	✓
c) assessments completed	
316. Is this information available to other Parties?	
a) no	
b) yes - national report	
c) yes - through the CHM	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	✓
317. Has your country developed national and/or sectoral plans for the conservation and sustainable use of inland water ecosystems?	

a) no	
b) yes - national plans only	
c) yes - national plans and major sectors	✓
d) yes - national plans and all sectors	
318. Has your country implemented capacity-building measures for developing and implementing these plans?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓

**Decision III/21. Relationship of the Convention with the CSD and biodiversity-related conventions**

319. Is the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands, and of migratory species and their habitats, fully incorporated into your national strategies, plans and programmes for conserving biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓

**Further comments on implementation of these decisions and the associated programme of work**

Fiji's NBSAP has identified appropriate activities to be targeted to help conserve inland water ecosystems as well as other wetland ecosystems. Leading and supporting agencies responsible for implementation of those activities have also been identified.

A committee initiated by WWF (Fiji Project) has collected information on various wetlands in the country and the type of biological resources found in the particular site. Information is available on a database.

The Department of Environment (DOE) is collecting information on the status of certain ecosystems in Fiji and this will include inland waters. Fiji's NBSAP Steering Committee and UNDP Officials in Suva will soon be invited to view the database and help advice DOE further in this area.



**Marine and coastal biological diversity****Decision II/10 and Decision IV/5. Conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity**

320. Does your national strategy and action plan promote the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	✓
321. Has your country established and/or strengthened institutional, administrative and legislative arrangements for the development of integrated management of marine and coastal ecosystems?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	✓
d) arrangements in place	
322. Has your country provided the Executive Secretary with advice and information on future options concerning the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
323. Has your country undertaken and/or exchanged information on demonstration projects as practical examples of integrated marine and coastal area management?	
a) no	
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes - case-studies	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	✓
324. Has your country programmes in place to enhance and improve knowledge on the genetic structure of local populations of marine species subjected to stock enhancement and/or sea-ranching activities?	
a) no	
b) programmes are being developed	
c) programmes are being implemented for some species	✓
d) programmes are being implemented for many species	
e) not a perceived problem	
325. Has your country reviewed the programme of work specified in an annex to the decision, and identified priorities for national action in implementing the programme?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) yes	✓

**Decision V/3. Progress report on the implementation of the programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity (implementation of decision IV/5)**

326. Is your country contributing to the implementation of the work plan on coral bleaching?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
c) not relevant	
327. Is your country implementing other measures in response to coral bleaching?	
a) no	
b) yes (please provide details below)	✓
c) not relevant	
328. Has your country submitted case-studies on the coral bleaching phenomenon to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	✓
b) yes	
c) not relevant	

**Further comments on implementation of these decisions and the associated programme of work**

The fishery sub-sector is currently the fourth largest export industry in Fiji which in 1998 gross earnings was estimated at F\$200 million. Therefore, an important task of the Fisheries Division is to establish appropriate regimes for the proper conservation and management of fisheries resources. Fisheries Division programme of saving sea turtles by ranching and monitoring nesting and feeding population is on going as well as introducing threatened tridacna clam species on certain reefs.

Various other government agencies are already reviewing existing legislation that should overall help conserve marine ecosystems and species.

NGOs like WWF (Fiji Project) and Foundation for the People of the South Pacific (FSP) are setting up MPAS and working closely with communities and government agencies in this area.

**Agricultural biological diversity**

**Decision III/11 and Decision IV/6. Conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity**

329. Has your country identified and assessed relevant ongoing activities and existing instruments at the national level?	
a) no	
b) early stages of review and assessment	✓
c) advanced stages of review and assessment	
d) assessment completed	
330. Has your country identified issues and priorities that need to be addressed at the national level?	
a) no	
b) in progress	✓
c) yes	
331. Is your country using any methods and indicators to monitor the impacts of agricultural development projects, including the intensification and extensification of production systems, on biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	✓
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	
332. Is your country taking steps to share experiences addressing the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - case-studies	✓
c) yes - other mechanisms (please specify)	
333. Has your country conducted case-studies on the issues identified by SBSTTA: i) pollinators, ii) soil biota, and iii) integrated landscape management and farming systems?	
a) no	
b) yes - pollinators	✓
c) yes - soil biota	✓
d) yes - integrated landscape management and farming systems	✓
334. Is your country establishing or enhancing mechanisms for increasing public awareness and understanding of the importance of the sustainable use of agrobiodiversity components?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	✓
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	

335. Does your country have national strategies, programmes and plans which ensure the development and successful implementation of policies and actions that lead to sustainable use of agrobiodiversity components?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	✓
336. Is your country promoting the transformation of unsustainable agricultural practices into sustainable production practices adapted to local biotic and abiotic conditions?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	✓
c) yes - significant extent	
337. Is your country promoting the use of farming practices that not only increase productivity, but also arrest degradation as well as reclaim, rehabilitate, restore and enhance biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	✓
c) yes - significant extent	
338. Is your country promoting mobilization of farming communities for the development, maintenance and use of their knowledge and practices in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	✓
339. Is your country helping to implement the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
340. Is your country collaborating with other Contracting Parties to identify and promote sustainable agricultural practices and integrated landscape management?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓

***Decision V/5. Agricultural biological diversity: review of phase I of the programme of work and adoption of a multi-year work programme***

341. Has your country reviewed the programme of work annexed to the decision and identified how you can collaborate in its implementation?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓

342. Is your country promoting regional and thematic co-operation within this framework of the programme of work on agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) some co-operation	✓
c) widespread co-operation	
d) full co-operation in all areas	
343. Has your country provided financial support for implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) limited additional funds	✓
c) significant additional funds	
<b><i>If a developed country Party -</i></b>	
344. Has your country provided financial support for implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biological diversity, in particular for capacity building and case-studies, in developing countries and countries with economies in transition?	
a) no	
b) yes within existing cooperation programme(s)	
b) yes, including limited additional funds	
c) yes, with significant additional funds	
345. Has your country supported actions to raise public awareness in support of sustainable farming and food production systems that maintain agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes, to a limited extent	
c) yes, to a significant extent	✓
346. Is your country co-ordinating its position in both the Convention on Biological Diversity and the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	
b) taking steps to do so	
c) yes	✓
347. Is your country a Contracting Party to the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade?	
a) not a signatory	✓
b) signed - ratification in process	
c) instrument of ratification deposited	
348. Is your country supporting the application of the Executive Secretary for observer status in the Committee on Agriculture of the World Trade Organisation?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓

349. Is your country collaborating with other Parties on the conservation and sustainable use of pollinators?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
350. Is your country compiling case-studies and implementing pilot projects relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of pollinators?	
a) no	
b) yes (please provide details)	✓
351. Has information on scientific assessments relevant to genetic use restriction technologies been supplied to other Contracting Parties through media such as the Clearing-House Mechanism?	
a) not applicable	
b) no	
c) yes - national report	
d) yes - through the CHM	
e) yes - other means (please give details below)	✓
352. Has your country considered how to address generic concerns regarding such technologies as genetic use restriction technologies under international and national approaches to the safe and sustainable use of germplasm?	
a) no	
b) yes - under consideration	✓
c) yes - measures under development	
353. Has your country carried out scientific assessments on <u>inter alia</u> ecological, social and economic effects of genetic use restriction technologies?	
a) no	
b) some assessments	✓
c) major programme of assessments	
354. Has your country disseminated the results of scientific assessments on <u>inter alia</u> ecological, social and economic effects of genetic use restriction technologies?	
a) no	
b) yes - through the CHM	
c) yes - other means (please give details below)	✓
355. Has your country identified the ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the <u>in situ</u> and <u>ex situ</u> conservation and sustainable use, including food security, of agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) some measures identified	✓
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive review completed	

356. Has your country assessed whether there is a need for effective regulations at the national level with respect to genetic use restriction technologies to ensure the safety of human health, the environment, food security and the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - regulation needed	✓
c) yes - regulation not needed (please give more details)	
357. Has your country developed and applied such regulations taking into account, <i>inter alia</i> , the specific nature of variety-specific and trait-specific genetic use restriction technologies?	
a) no	✓
b) yes - developed but not yet applied	
c) yes - developed and applied	
358. Has information about these regulations been made available to other Contracting Parties?	
a) no	✓
b) yes - through the CHM	
c) yes - other means (please give details below)	

***Further comments on implementation of these decisions and the associated programme of work***

Refer to answers given above and any comments added.

**Forest biological diversity**

**Decision II/9 and Decision IV/7. Forest biological diversity**

359. Has your country included expertise on forest biodiversity in its delegations to the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
c) not relevant	
360. Has your country reviewed the programme of work annexed to the decision and identified how you can collaborate in its implementation?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) yes	✓
361. Has your country integrated forest biological diversity considerations in its participation and collaboration with organizations, institutions and conventions affecting or working with forest biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	✓
362. Does your country give high priority to allocation of resources to activities that advance the objectives of the Convention in respect of forest biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
<b>For developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition -</b>	
363. When requesting assistance through the GEF, Is your country proposing projects which promote the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓

**Decision V/4. Progress report on the implementation of the programme of work for forest biological diversity**

364. Do the actions that your country is taking to address the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity conform with the ecosystem approach?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
365. Do the actions that your country is taking to address the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity take into consideration the outcome of the fourth session of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓



366. Will your country contribute to the future work of the UN Forum on Forests?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
367. Has your country provided relevant information on the implementation of this work programme?	
a) no	
b) yes - submission of case-studies	✓
c) yes - thematic national report submitted	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
368. Has your country integrated national forest programmes into its national biodiversity strategies and action plans applying the ecosystem approach and sustainable forest management?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	✓
369. Has your country undertaken measures to ensure participation by the forest sector, private sector, indigenous and local communities and non-governmental organisations in the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) no	
b) yes - some stakeholders	
c) yes - all stakeholders	✓
370. Has your country taken measures to strengthen national capacities including local capacities, to enhance the effectiveness and functions of forest protected area networks, as well as national and local capacities for implementation of sustainable forest management, including restoration?	
a) no	
b) some programmes covering some needs	✓
c) many programmes covering some needs	
d) programmes cover all perceived needs	
e) no perceived need	
371. Has your country taken measures to implement the proposals for action of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests and the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests on valuation of forest goods and services?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	
c) measures taken	✓

**Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands**

**Decision V/23. Consideration of options for conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in dryland, Mediterranean, arid, semi-arid, grassland and savannah ecosystems**

372. Has your country reviewed the programme of work annexed to the decision and identified how you will implement it?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) yes	✓
373. Is your country supporting scientifically, technically and financially, at the national and regional levels, the activities identified in the programme of work?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	✓
c) to a significant extent	
374. Is your country fostering cooperation for the regional or subregional implementation of the programme among countries sharing similar biomes?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	✓
c) to a significant extent	

**Further comments on implementation of these Decisions and the associated programme of work**

Fiji is a tropical island. However, most area in the dry zone of the major islands have been mostly converted to fine climax grassland or scrub communities. Fiji's NBSAP has identified activities need to be taken to protect the special created genome. In other aspects such areas are viewed with interest to further programme of planting commercial timber species to save clearing of native forest areas.

**Decision V/20. Operations of the Convention**

375. Does your country take into consideration gender balance, involvement of indigenous people and members of local communities, and the range of relevant disciplines and expertise, when nominating experts for inclusion in the roster?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
376. Has your country actively participated in subregional and regional activities in order to prepare for Convention meetings and enhance implementation of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	
c) to a significant extent	✓
377. Has your country undertaken a review of national programmes and needs related to the implementation of the Convention and, if appropriate, informed the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	
b) under way	
c) yes	✓

**Please use this box to identify what specific activities your country has carried out as a DIRECT RESULT of becoming a Contracting Party to the Convention, referring back to previous questions as appropriate:**

1. Complete Fiji National Report and submitted on 31/12/1997 to the Secretariat
2. Second National Report should be completed in time and submitted electronically by 15/05/2001 to the Secretariat.
3. Complete production of the country's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) although this is still to be endorsed by a Parliamentary Cabinet.
4. Government has form various committees locally with Civil Society to advance objectives of the Convention. It has also drafted appropriate legislation while drafting other such as on bioprospecting.

***Please use this box to identify joint initiatives with other Parties,  
referring back to previous questions as appropriate:***

1. Most initiatives or activities are related to agriculture, forest and fishery in terms of sustainably using resources important to these sectors.
2. Management of resources such as sea turtles and tuna which are highly migratory species are other examples where Fiji work closely with neighbouring countries in the Pacific Region.

***Please use this box to provide any further comments on matters related  
to national implementation of the Convention:***

The Ministry of National Planning have compiled policy matters of various government agencies including those responsible for biological resource use to be handed to the incoming Parliamentary government to be elected in August this year. Some of the policies reflect change in attitude of Policy Makers regarding importance of environmental issues in overall development of the country economically and socially.

It will be to our benefit also when we return to Parliamentary Democracy as growth in the economy will enhance our chances of more budgetary allocation by the Central Government to help Fiji implement the requirement of the Convention.

***The wording of these questions is based on the Articles of the Convention and the decisions of the Conference of the Parties. Please provide information on any difficulties that you have encountered in interpreting the wording of these questions***

Certain decision of the Conference of the Parties are not available which made our work difficult.

We are also trying to re-organise our capability so that a particular Department of Conservation is put in place to better co-ordinate the work relate to this Convention and others like CITES, Ramsar and others.

If and when , third National Reporting is required at least certain level of implementation work will have been done compared to what we are reporting at this Second National Report.

*If your country has completed its national biodiversity strategy and action plan (NBSAP), please give the following information:*

Date of completion:	<i>December, 1997</i>		
If the NBSAP has been adopted by the Government			
By which authority?	-		
On what date?	-		
If the NBSAP has been published please give			
Title:	-		
Name and address of publisher:	-		
ISBN:	-		
Price (if applicable):	-		
Other information on ordering:	-		
If the NBSAP has not been published			
Please give full details of how copies can be obtained:	<i>Draft copies can be obtained from the Department of Environment by requesting through e-mail &lt;biodiversity@suva.is.com.fj&gt;</i>		
If the NBSAP has been posted on a national website			
Please give full URL:	-		
If the NBSAP has been lodged with an Implementing Agency of the GEF			
Please indicate which agency:	<i>Draft copies with UNDP (SUVA)</i>		
Has a copy of the NBSAP been lodged with the Convention Secretariat?			
Yes		No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

*Please provide similar details if you have completed a Biodiversity Country Study or another report or action plan relevant to the objectives of this Convention*

N/A

*Please provide details of any national body (e.g. national audit office) that has or will review the implementation of the Convention in your country*

N/A at this stage