

Media and Communications

Nanette Woonton

Communications and Outreach Unit

Pacific Voyage



The Pacific Islands:
one ocean



many people



unique plants
and animals



The Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) www.sprep.org

One Ocean

21 Island Countries and Territories

Spanning 30 million sq. km. of the Earth's surface

Containing a total land mass of 550,500 sq. km.

Providing 60% of the World's tuna fisheries

Supporting over 1/2 of the World's whale species

National Marine Mammal Sanctuaries totalling
over 10.9 million sq. km.



The Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) www.sprep.org

Many People



9.8 million inhabitants
growing daily by 506 people

Diverse cultures

At least 1,000 distinct languages

90% of land held in traditional ownership

Skilled seafarers and navigators

40% of some island populations live in
urban areas



The Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) www.sprep.org

Unique Plants and Animals



More endemic species than anywhere else on Earth

Almost 7% of the Planet's biodiversity is in Papua
New Guinea, in just 0.6% of global land area

Over half of the 69 reptile species found across
Micronesia, Fiji and Polynesia are endemic

Contains 1/4 of the World's endangered birds

Over 4,200 described fish species are found
across the Pacific islands region

1060 species known to be threatened with extinction



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Pacific CBD COP 11 News
www.bionesian.blogspot.com

Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
www.sprep.org

Pacific Side Event: *Nature protects if She is protected*
Thursday 18 October
6.15 – 7.45pm
Room 1.09 Level 1
Launch of the 9th Pacific Island Conference on Nature Conservation and Protected Areas
Natural Solutions: building resilience for a changing Pacific
November 2013, Fiji
www.sprep.org/ncpa

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YOUR PACIFIC CBD COP 11 COMPASS!



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Helpful Tips

- Remember to stay hydrated (safer to drink bottled water only) and have some snacks packed with you
- Make sure you collect your daily programme and other documentation such as the ENB – Earth Negotiations Bulletin from the Document centre each morning
- Security is strict at the CBD COP so in order to arrive at the conference venue on time for your meetings, please factor in travel/transport time as well as the time it will take to go through security
- Meetings last all day with the first meeting in the morning and the last meeting can be late at night, so prepare yourself both physically and mentally for the bust times ahead. Pace yourself.



Our Pacific biodiversity – helping us build resilience to impacts of climate change

9TH PACIFIC ISLAND CONFERENCE ON NATURE CONSERVATION AND PROTECTED AREAS
November 2013, FIJI

Natural Solutions: building resilience for a changing Pacific

www.sprep.org/ncpa | ncpa@sprep.org



The Pacific environment – sustaining our livelihoods and natural heritage in harmony with our cultures

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9TH PACIFIC ISLAND CONFERENCE ON NATURE CONSERVATION
AND PROTECTED AREAS

NOVEMBER 2013, FIJI

Natural Solutions: building resilience for a changing Pacific



VISIT: www.sprep.org/ncpa

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WHAT CAUSES CLIMATE CHANGE?

Earth is surrounded by a blanket of gases - the atmosphere. When heat rays from the Sun reach the Earth, one third is reflected directly back into space. The remaining two thirds is absorbed by the land, sea and the atmosphere. When this happens, Earth acts as a natural "greenhouse" and maintains a temperature suitable for all life-forms. This is the Natural Greenhouse Effect. The gases in the atmosphere that help trap the sun's heat are called Greenhouse Gases (GHGs). The concentration of GHGs in the atmosphere, especially carbon dioxide (CO₂), is increasing due to human activity. It causes Earth to retain more heat which warms the planet.

CLIMATE CHANGE SPEAK

ADAPTATION: Actions or activities that people take to adjust to, cope with or benefit from the effects of climate change.

CARBON SINK: Carbon reservoirs, such as forests that absorb and store more carbon than they release.

CLIMATE: The average weather for a particular region and time period. It is not the same as weather, which describes the short term state of the atmosphere.

CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES: The supreme body of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). It comprises of 192 nations that have ratified the Convention.

DEFORESTATION: The removal or clearing of a large number of trees, forests.

EMISSIONS: The release of gas into the atmosphere.

GLOBAL WARMING: An increase in the near surface temperature of the Earth.

KYOTO PROTOCOL: An international agreement linked to the UNFCCC. The Protocol commits industrialised countries to reduce their collective GHG emissions by 5% through individual country targets.

MITIGATION: Reducing the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere either by reducing GHG emissions or by increasing carbon sinks.

RENEWABLE ENERGY: Energy generated from natural resources such as sunlight, wind, water, tides, biomass and geothermal heat.

SEA LEVEL RISE: Increase in sea level due to increased volume of water in the ocean through melting of the polar ice caps and warming of the ocean.

CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE PACIFIC

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is a scientific intergovernmental body. They give an objective view of the latest climate change information.

The IPCC 4th assessment report (IPCC AR4) outlines that the Pacific islands contribute to 0.03% of the World's greenhouse gases, but are amongst the most vulnerable to its effects.

- More than 80% of Pacific islanders live in or around coastal areas. Coastal areas are critical for Pacific islanders, cultures and economies.
- In the last 20 years, many coastal areas have been heavily developed with human settlement and economic activities, increasing their vulnerability to natural climatic variability and change.
- Population growth rates of Pacific island nations are relatively high, averaging 2.2% per annum.
- In the absence of improved environmental and resource management policies and practices, the human pressure on the limited land and resources will increase. The Pacific nations can strengthen their ability to adapt to climate change through building the resilience of their islands.

IDEAS FOR CLIMATE CHANGE STORIES

Climate Change and Waste

How are waste sites in your country being impacted?
What measures are being taken to protect your waste site from the effects of climate change?

What can be done in response to such changes in the home?

- ✓ The consequences of sea level rise from climate change is increased inundation and flooding of coastal dumpsites and coastal pollution by harmful leachate which is a liquid generated from waste.
- ✓ Extreme weather events can give rise to disaster waste which must be managed. More severe weather events can also disturb sunken World War II wrecks, of which there are over 800 in the Pacific and increase the risk of marine pollution.

Climate Change and Invasive Species

What is the current status of invasive species in your country?

What border control regulations are in place to prevent invasive species from entering your country?

How can we reduce the impact of an invasive species?

- ✓ The effects of the changes in temperature and rainfall patterns on invasive species such as pests and weeds are not easy to predict.
- ✓ Pests and weeds are likely to become more invasive and damaging if new temperature and rainfall conditions favour them.
- ✓ Most invasive plants are adapted to thrive in disturbed areas.

Climate Change and Coral Reef

What role does the coral reef play for your local communities?

What is the current state of coral reefs in your country?

What community, NGO or Government projects are happening in your country to help strengthen your coral reefs?

- ✓ Coral reefs usually tolerate temperatures ranging from 20 to 30°C. In the Pacific, most corals live in waters of 26-29°C. The slightest rise in temperature can impact on them.
- ✓ Scientists are forecasting a sea surface temperature rise of 1-2°C by 2100.
- ✓ We need to make our reefs resilient and stronger so they have the capacity to absorb, resist or recover from disturbances; or adapt to change.

Climate Change and Mangroves

What is the status of mangroves in your country?

What community, NGO or Government projects are happening in your country to help strengthen your mangroves?

What can humans do?

- ✓ Mangroves grow with roots firmly held together underground protecting the shoreline from being washed away. This natural process of mangrove growth builds and extends shorelines.
- ✓ Mangroves promote the health and productivity of adjacent ecosystems such as seagrass beds and coral reefs. They also protect coastal communities.
- ✓ We need to work together to address existing threats to our mangroves, restore degraded mangrove areas and protect existing mangrove areas. By doing this we will improve mangrove health and resilience to the impacts of climate change.

If you'd like more information on climate change please contact your National Climate Change Officer, SPREP or the UNESCO Office for the Pacific States.

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UNESCO Office for the Pacific States:
The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
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Current Threats to Whales in the Pacific Islands Region

Although the Pacific islands region is relatively remote and sparsely-populated, the highly migratory behaviour of whales and the global impacts of industrialisation have exposed cetaceans to a whole range of new human-induced threats. Pacific island countries have responded to these threats by developing strategies and tools to mitigate these impacts, including the SPREP Whale and Dolphin Action Plan 2008-2012, and the CMS MoU on Pacific Island Cetaceans.

WHALING

Oceanic humpback whales are currently listed as a target for scientific whaling under Japan's JARPA II. The proposed hunting on feeding grounds for Oceania whales may selectively impact on Pacific island-born humpback whales, a population recognised as Endangered by IUCN (Red List 2009).

BY-CATCH AND ENTANGLEMENT

One of the most significant current causes of mortality for many cetaceans is by-catch from fisheries interactions. Although specific data are not available for the Pacific islands region, gill nets, made of very fine yet strong nylon twine, and tuna purse-seiners are known to be responsible for the unintentional deaths of various cetacean species worldwide. Interaction with fishing gear outside the Pacific islands region is also a significant problem. Over the last few years, humpback whales have arrived in the waters of a number of Pacific islands entangled in fishing nets, long-line gear and cray-pot rope, which they may have carried for many months and over several thousand kilometres. Entanglement can result in blood poisoning or starvation. Plastic makes up 60–80% of all marine litter found both on beaches and in the ocean and also poses risks to cetaceans through entanglement and ingestion.

PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS

Very high levels of persistent organic pollutants (POPs) and heavy metals can be found in long-lived top predators such as whales and large pelagic fish. High levels of these substances may result in impaired reproduction, indirect mortality through immuno-suppression and direct mortality from poisoning. The effect of POPs pollution on Pacific island humpbacks is unknown.

Increasingly the conservation management of cetaceans needs to address a larger number of threats beyond whaling. Research and monitoring investments are needed to understand and mitigate these threats where possible in order to foster the continued recovery of these species. Clearly, a combination of resumption in whaling and these additional threats will jeopardise species recovery.

NOISE

All cetaceans, but baleens, in particular, are vulnerable to anthropogenic noise in their environment. Different species are likely to be affected by different types of noise pollution. Some mass strandings of beaked whales have been linked to the use of mid-frequency sonar (2–10kHz) in military activities. Large scale exploration for hydrocarbons and other minerals occurs in several PICTs, notably Papua New Guinea, New Caledonia, and French Polynesia, but there are currently no data to assess the impacts of such activities.

VESSEL STRIKE

Large ships travelling faster than 14 knots pose the greatest threat to whales, although small boats are also known to cause threat. Large whales including humpback, minke and Bryde's whales have been involved in suspected fatal collisions in Tonga, Hawaii and New Zealand, while several large whales have reportedly been struck by high speed ferries in French Polynesia.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Global climate change has already resulted in a rise in oceanic water temperatures and a further rise is predicted. The effects are likely to be most severe at the poles, with predicted changes in oceanographic processes, such as upwelling events. Like the other large baleen whales, humpbacks feed almost exclusively on krill (*Euphausia superba*), a small crustacean found in the high latitudes of the Southern Ocean, which has a close relationship with Antarctic sea ice. There has been a 20% reduction in Antarctic sea ice since 1953, and as a result critical foraging habitats for species such as humpbacks, are likely to be reduced. This is compounded by the growing commercial fishery for krill (now being used in pharmaceuticals and as feedstock for fish farming), which may further reduce its availability for baleen whales.

Because of its role as a carbon sink, the relative acidity of oceanic waters increases with a rise in atmospheric carbon dioxide. Crustaceans such as krill may be especially vulnerable to such change, because it may affect their ability to form their body shells. This may change the structure and biodiversity of high-latitude ecosystems and have direct consequences for humpbacks and other Pacific Island whales dependent on the Southern Ocean as their feeding ground.

The Outlook for Pacific Island Whale Populations

Populations of large whales over-wintering in the Pacific Islands region were over-exploited during the last two centuries by whaling fleets mostly operating on their summer feeding grounds in the Southern Ocean. For most species, there is insufficient information on their current status and trends to know whether CBD goals are being achieved. For humpback whales, however, it is now clear that the recovery is both patchy and slow – to such a degree that IUCN in 2008 reclassified the Oceania humpback population from Vulnerable to Endangered. Even these small and endangered populations, however, are demonstrating that conservation can provide sustainable economic benefits to coastal communities. But many PICTs are limited in such opportunities because of past unsustainable and illegal whaling that devastated their local whale populations.

At a time of increased international concern about the potential impacts of climate change and other human-induced stressors on whales, increased investment is warranted to secure the future of its humpback whales and other cetacean species for the enjoyment of future generations of Pacific Islanders.

The Way Forward...

The Pacific islands region is vast, the economies are small, and the development and implementation of the regional action plans and associated mechanisms such as the CMS MoU would not be possible without the partnerships between governments and IGOs and the continued support of NGOs to complement and support national actions. Over the past decade, important and productive partnerships have been developed between national governments, SPREP and various NGOs, including the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW), Whales Alive, the South Pacific Whale Research Consortium (SPWRC), World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), the Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society (WDCS), Conservation International (CI), and the Pew Environment Group.

In association with local communities in the Pacific Islands region, and with the support of donor countries, these partnerships have collaboratively developed and implemented a number of successful research programmes and management measures for the conservation of humpback whales and other cetacean species. In the future, funding from sources such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF) will be needed to deliver targeted capacity-building and resourcing to allow for the implementation of ambitious programmes for the conservation of whales and dolphins in the region. Since the CBD commitment in 2002 to reverse biodiversity loss, the measures put in place at national, regional and international level for whales in the Southern Ocean have, for the most part, fostered recovery.

However, whales and other oceanic species face an ever-increasing array of threats.

The story of Oceania's humpback whales illustrates important lessons for CBD parties in biodiversity conservation.

Most notably these include:

- The need for long term commitment and investment to foster recovery
- Investments and commitments at local, national, regional and international levels are fundamental to success
- Economic benefits from conservation of species like humpback whales can clearly accrue over time.

The Convention on Biological Diversity offers a chance to reflect on these lessons and build long-term commitment for the conservation of biodiversity, including cetaceans.



Photo: Doug Allen

This document summarises a more comprehensive report available directly from SPREP.
For this report or further information contact:
Marine Species Officer, SPREP LSB@sprep.org
www.sprep.org



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Ocean Voices Lessons from the Whales for the CBD Humpback Whales in Oceania



Humpback mother and calf in Tonga 2009. Photo: Doug Allen.

The humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) of Oceania, and their story from whaling to whale watching, illustrates the changes in society's values and a shared responsibility for their recovery. Importantly, lessons from Oceania's humpback whales illustrate the commitment and investments needed to ensure trends of biodiversity loss are reversed in line with CBD goals; and the appropriate time scales for this to take place for such long-lived species.

The sixth Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity adopted the Strategic Plan for the Convention in Decision VI/26. The Decision says "Parties commit themselves to a more effective and coherent implementation of the three objectives of the Convention, to achieve by 2010 a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national level as a contribution to poverty alleviation and to the benefit of all life on Earth."





THE CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY SPECIES OF WILD ANIMALS [CMS]

What is the issue?

Of the world's approximately 1.75 million known animal species, at least 10,000 migrate seasonally in search of food, water and safe breeding grounds. Through the air, over land and in water, these animals navigate migration pathways much as our Pacific ancestors did in settling these islands – using natural cues to guide their journeys.

Examples of such animal behaviour familiar to us in the Pacific Islands region include the annual migrations of the Humpback whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*), the Bristle-thighed curlew (*Numenius tahitiensis*) and the Leatherback turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*).



Humpback whales migrate from their feeding grounds in the Antarctic to the warmer waters of the Pacific to breed, calve and suckle their young. For the humpback whales of the endangered sub-population of Oceania, they can spend up to 6 months in the Pacific before making the long swim back to the Southern Ocean.



The **Bristle-thighed curlew** is a globally threatened shorebird that breeds in Alaska during the summer months and then escapes cold winters by flying some 9,000 kilometres to the Pacific Islands region, where it can be seen on coastlines of Hawaii, French Polynesia and Pitcairn in the east right across to the Solomon Islands and Fiji in the west. It prefers undisturbed/isolated atolls as it spends a portion of the non-breeding season in moult (replacing its feathers) which means that flight is laboured or, for some individuals, impossible for a period of time.



The critically endangered **leatherback** is one of six species of marine turtles found in the Pacific, and the only soft-shelled member of this group of animals. It is known to migrate across the Pacific between Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands and the west coast of America.

Why are we concerned?

Over the years, habitat loss and fragmentation, overharvesting, pollution, climate change and invasive species have led to the decline in global biodiversity. Migratory species are particularly affected when the habitats they rely on for resting, reproducing, re-energising / replenishing energy and travelling are lost or disturbed. As they are programmed to travel these routes and make these required stop-overs, the loss of a single site anywhere can jeopardize an entire migrating population.



Threats to dugongs

Dugongs die every year for many reasons, both natural and human related. Dugong deaths need to be minimised to ensure that enough baby dugongs continue to be born to maintain long-term adult population numbers. Although it has been estimated that a dugong population of only 100 animals would not sustain any human-caused mortality (the most common reason for dugong deaths), further research is needed to determine what constitutes a sustainable dugong population in the Pacific.

Hunting for food, medicine and artifacts: These languid animals make an easy target for coastal hunters and they have been long sought after for their meat, oil, skin, bones and teeth. Specific parts of the dugong are used in customary events (e.g. weddings) as well as for making traditional items, including drums, hooks and necklaces.

Incidental by-catch and vessel strikes: The incidental drowning of dugongs caught in fishing gear, such as gill nets, has largely contributed to the decline of dugongs in much of its Pacific range. The increase in vessel traffic also increases the likelihood of dugongs being killed by vessel strikes.

Challenges for dugong conservation and management

Lack of data and information, including basic population parameters and long term data sets;
Limited information exchange, linkages and collaboration;
Absence and lack of ongoing and long term research, survey and monitoring programmes through much of its range;
Limited public awareness and education programmes;
Limited in-country skills/capacity to provide leadership in marine species conservation management;
Limited national management mechanisms to protect marine animals and their habitat;
Lack of resources, including accessing sustained funding.



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Dugong Regional Management Effort in the Pacific Islands Region

The Pacific Islands region supports the world's largest remaining population of dugongs, although much of this is shared between Australia and Papua New Guinea.

Concerns over the state of marine mammals in the region resulted in a marine mammal conservation programme at SPREP which currently has a 5-year regional Dugong Action Plan (2008-2012) in place.

All dugong range states in the Pacific Islands region (SPREP members that have dugongs in their waters) have signed the Convention on Migratory Species Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Dugongs and their Habitats throughout their range.

International agreements to protect dugongs



The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (also known as CMS or Bonn Convention) aims to conserve terrestrial, marine and avian migratory species throughout

their range. It is an intergovernmental treaty, concluded under the aegis of the United Nations Environment Programme, concerned with the conservation of wildlife and habitats on a global scale.

CMS Link: <http://www.cms.int/about/index.htm>

References and Suggested Additional Reading

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- Pacific Islands Regional Marine Species Programme 2008 - 2012 http://www.sprep.org/att/publication/000723_marinespeciesweb.pdf



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Our Vision is a Pacific environment, sustaining our livelihoods and natural heritage in harmony with our cultures



SPREP Factsheet No. IE-007
Photo credit Commonwealth of Australia (GBRMPA)
Revised: February 2011



Working with the media: *sharing information*

Why we should work with the media

Tips to good media relations

Writing press releases

Radio and Television tips

Crisis management

Things to remember



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ACP MEAs



UNCBD COP11 Survival Tips

COP 11 will be held in Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh, India

1–5 October 2012: COP Meeting of Parties (MOP) 6

8–19 October 2012: COP 11

VENUE:

HICC: Hyderabad International Convention Centre

HITEX: Hyderabad International Trade Expositions



XI Conference of Parties
CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
HYDERABAD INDIA 2012

● Suggestions on what to pack...

There is a lot of walking done at these meetings so you may want to make sure you have good comfortable shoes – remember comfort over fashion!

The opening day is always official, tie and dress jackets will be worn.

The dress code at these meetings tends to be FORMAL, particularly during the first day (ie the opening plenary), and ministerial events. For men, that means a tie and suit jacket. Note, however, that a sulu/traditional dress is ALSO considered formal, and island dress always makes a welcome change in a sea of bland suits!

Pack something with an 'island flair' which is still dressy. We'd like to have an 'Island Day' and raise our Pacific visibility.

When going to religious places people are advised to dress conservatively, so you may also want to consider that when packing.

While touring around the city people are advised to wear a hat or sun cap.

Good to travel by the "if you lose it and you will cry, then don't take it" philosophy when it comes to packing jewelry and other precious items.

Bring your business cards so they can be handed out to people as part of your networking.

Try to stay healthy – ie bring water bottles, eat fruit and veges, and bring multi-vitamins from home. Also pack in your bag headache pills and stomach medications, as travelling can give you an upset stomach.

● What the weather will be like...

According to websites, will have average temperature range between 21°C and 31°C in September and October. Weather is usually cloudy with possibility of rain.

You may want to bring your cellphones in case you are able to purchase a SIM so we can all keep in touch with each other.



ACP MEAs



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THE REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

2017–2022



Bionesian...Pacific Biodiversity

SUNDAY, MAY 15, 2011

Bionesian bites



Ms. Easter Galuvao, SPREP

Aichi Biodiversity Targets on the Pacific Biodiversity Agenda

16 May Nadi Fiji - The agenda for the one week also includes the Strategic Plan of the Convention on Biological Diversity or the "Aichi Target", the new global plan to save the biodiversity of the world and includes a number of ambitious targets. This includes a commitment to halve, and where feasible, bring close to zero the loss of natural habitats and also to protect 17% of terrestrial and inland water areas and 10% of marine areas. Also included are measures to control invasive species and to increase awareness of the values of biodiversity.

It is important to note that there will be additional opportunities for training workshops which will be provided by the CBD Secretariat.

"The targets are within our reach as the Pacific region has worked diligently to protect our unique biodiversity. The "Aichi Target" will help us strengthen our conservation work across the Pacific," said Easter Galuvao, SPREP's Biodiversity Adviser.

"We can boast the Phoenix Islands Protected Area (PIPA) in Kiribati - the largest marine protected area on earth - now a World Heritage Site. In our Pacific region we also have the Micronesia Challenge, a commitment by the Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Palau, Guam and the Northern Marianas to conserve at least 30% of the near-shore marine resources and 20% of the terrestrial resources across Micronesia by 2020."

On Tuesday a panel from the Micronesia Trust Fund will share their experience in planning to implement the outcomes of the CBD COP 10 in Nagoya.

SPREP AT THE IUCN WORLD PARKS CONGRESS!



12 - 19 November, Sydney Australia - photo of the Mua Voyage Vaka's courtesy of Mr. Stuart Chape

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2011 VISION PASIFIKA MEDIA AWARD

"Dugongs and Sea grasses: Respect and Protect."

In celebration of the Pacific Year of the Dugong, the 2011 Vision Pasifika Media Award that recognises excellence in Pacific environment reporting will focus on the theme – "Dugongs and Sea grasses: Respect and Protect."

Acknowledging that not all Pacific island countries and territories are home to the dugong species or are abundant in sea grasses, the media award will also contain a category about respecting and protecting Pacific marine life in general.

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SUBMISSIONS

Entries for the Vision Pasifika Media Award can be as innovative as you wish. Stories could showcase community projects, highlight how people are benefitting or conserving Pacific marine life, promote good environment practices towards our regions marine life or even be more investigative in style. However they do not need to be limited to these suggestions.

Any story that encompasses the need to protect or value our dugongs, sea grasses and marine life should be submitted.

JUDGING

The Judges panel will look for good journalism skills, accuracy and proficiency as well as review for innovation and creativity in communicating the message of the theme – "Dugongs and Sea grasses: Respect and Protect."

CATEGORIES

- Print
- Radio
- Television
- Journalism Student
- Online News
- Respect and Protect: Marine Life in General

PRIZES

500 USD awarded for the winner of each category.

If you're a Pacific reporter working and residing in any of the SPREP island member countries or territories then this is your chance! Submit news articles you have produced about our theme "Dugongs and Sea grasses: Respect and Protect" for the Vision Pasifika Media Award to be in to win!

SEND YOUR ENTRIES ALONG WITH THE FOLLOWING DETAILS: Name, Phone, Email, Address, Media organisation, Website, Award category. Date your news was uploaded/published/broadcast. Name of publication/TV or Radio Station/Website. Brief explanation of news entry. Confirmation from you that the entry is your original work.

SEND ALL ENTRIES TO: Vision Pasifika Media Award 2011, PO Box 240, Apia, Samoa. If you are emailing your entry please email sprep@sprep.org with Vision Pasifika Media Award 2011 in the subject header.



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OUR PACIFIC OCEAN MEDIA AWARD

ENTRY FORM

Name:

Telephone:

Email:

Address and Country:

Media Organisation Name:

Media Organisation Website:

ENTRY DETAILS

Category of Entry: ☐ Print ☐ Audio ☐ Video ☐ Journalism Student

Language of news item:

Brief explanation of news entry:

Date it was published or broadcast:

Name of publication it was published or broadcast in:

Name and signed confirmation from Editor that this is my original work:

Please check you have:

- 3 copies of the entry if it is in Audio or Video.
- 1 scanned copy of the entry and a copy of it from the newspaper it was published in.
- English transcript of the entry should it be in a national language other than English or French.

Entries are to be submitted before 4pm (Samoa) 5 October 2018 to the address below:

Our Pacific Ocean Media Award
PO Box 240
Apia
SAMOA

And/or email to sprep@sprep.org with *Our Pacific Ocean Media Award* in the subject line.



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