



SPREP

SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

Pacific Paradise?

The Pacific environment is at risk. Climate change threatens to bring sea level rise and more destructive storms. Ugly rubbish is breeding disease and discouraging tourism. Reefs and fish are suffering from over-fishing and pollution. Weeds and pests have invaded our remaining forests and are killing what is left. This is costing money and destroying the inheritance for our children. That's why the nations of the Pacific have joined in SPREP, to help each other manage the environment across the huge Pacific region.



What is SPREP?

SPREP, the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme, is an inter-governmental agency that assists its Pacific islands Members in managing their environment and natural resources, and ensuring sustainable development.

SPREP Members Include:

American Samoa, Australia, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, France, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States of America, Vanuatu, Wallis & Futuna.

What does SPREP do?

SPREP works with the Members, the people, the private sector and donors to identify cost-effective ways of sustaining our natural assets, animals and plants - by providing training, education, information, legal and policy advice. SPREP focuses on pollution control, waste management, climate change, renewable energy, invasive species and natural resource and ecosystem management. Assistance with planning and development aims for sustainable changes and minimised negative impacts. SPREP is also influencing decision making in environmental governance of the region, so that the same problems don't keep re-occurring.

How does this improve the Pacific?



Waste – Turning a smelly dangerous open dump into a world class landfill with 60% less greenhouse gases and no impact on the neighbours or waterways.



Oil spills – Training people to deal with an oil spill before it destroys the reef or coast.



Adapting to climate change – Assisting a coastal community to protect its shoreline from erosion.



Conserving natural ecosystems – Assisting with the selection and declaration of significant marine conservation reserves.



Educating the community – Helping the people reduce the impacts from development and social change.



SPREP

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