



Working papers

14th SPREP Meeting of Officials



Apia, Samoa
8-11 September 2003

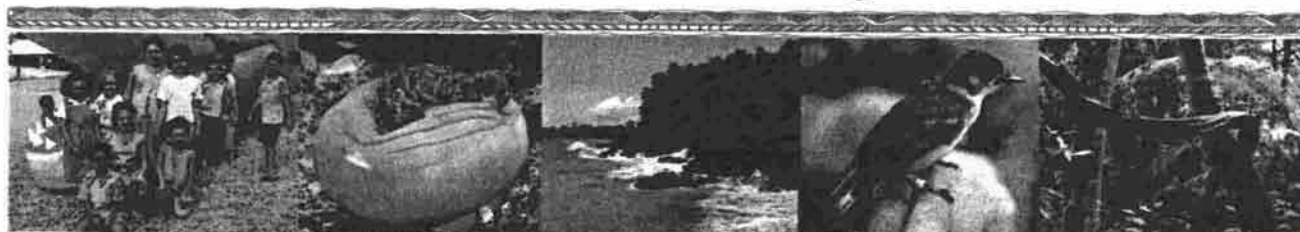
South Pacific Regional Environment Programme

Working
papers



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South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)

Fourteenth SPREP Meeting of Officials

Apia, Samoa

8 – 11 September 2003

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26 July 2003

** These two working papers will be circulated as soon as available.



South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)

Fourteenth SPREP Meeting

Apia, Samoa

8 – 11 September 2003

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

- Agenda Item 1: Official Opening**
- Agenda Item 2: Appointment of Chair and Vice-Chair**
- Agenda Item 3: Adoption of Agenda and Working Procedures**
- Agenda Item 4: Action Taken on Matters Arising from Thirteenth SPREP Meeting**
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- Agenda Item 7: Strategic Programmes**
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Agenda Item 8: Work Programme and Budget

- 8.1 Natural Resources Management
 - 8.1.1 Action Strategy for Nature Conservation in the Pacific Islands Region 2003 - 2007
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- 8.3 Economic Development
 - 8.3.1 Pacific Preparations for BPOA+10
- 8.4 Processes
 - 8.4.1 Capacity Building, Education and Awareness Action Strategy Review
- 8.5 Proposed Work Programme and Budget for 2004 and Indicative Budgets for 2005 and 2006

Agenda Item 9: Institutional Matters

- 9.1 Staff Regulations
- 9.2 Project Management Fee Policy
- 9.3 Proposed Name Change for the Organisation
- 9.4 Staff Appointments – Matters for Noting

Agenda Item 10: Items Proposed by Members

Agenda Item 11: Statements by Observers

Agenda Item 12: Other Business

Agenda Item 13: Date and Venue of Fifteenth SPREP Meeting

Agenda Item 14: Adoption of Report

Agenda Item 15: Close



South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)

Fourteenth SPREP Meeting of Officials

Apia, Samoa

8 – 11 September 2003

Agenda Item 4: Action Taken on Matters Arising from Thirteenth SPREP Meeting

Purpose of Paper

1. To report on the status of matters arising from the Thirteenth SPREP Meeting as outlined below.

Agenda Topic	Report Paragraph Number	Matter Arising	Action Taken
Agenda Item 6.2.1 Report on Members Contributions	67	Discussion then focussed on the need for decisions over Pitcairn's arrears... The representative of NZ indicated that his country would be willing to meet the cost of all the Pitcairn arrears during 2003.	The NZ Government has now paid SPREP these arrears
Agenda Item 7.2.1.1 Review Process – Action Strategy for Nature Conservation 2003 – 2007	97	The Meeting endorsed the review and formulation process for the 2003-2007 Action Strategy for Nature Conservation in the Pacific Islands; and encouraged Members to participate in, and contribute to this planning process at the appropriate levels.	The formulation process has now been completed and the Action Strategy is being submitted to consideration and endorsement by the 14SM later in its Agenda.
Agenda Item 7.2.1.2 Pacific Islands Roundtable for Nature Conservation	103	The Meeting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraged the Pacific Islands Roundtable for Nature Conservation to continue to contribute to the Action Strategy formulation and implementation by: • Reviewing and updating the regional and international actions of the 1999-2002 Strategy; • Promoting and supporting the development of the 2003-2007 Action Strategy among regional conservation organisations and donors; • Promoting active involvement of all stakeholders in the development and use of the roundtable inventory database; and • Monitoring progress in the implementation of the Action Strategy's regional and international actions and evaluating their effectiveness. 	Ongoing. A meeting will be held in July 2003 at SPREP Headquarters to enable round table members to sign up to the Action Strategy and to identify what they can do to contribute to the targets set.

Agenda Topic	Report Paragraph Number	Matter Arising	Action Taken
Agenda Item 7.2.2.1 Regional Strategy to Address Marine Pollution from World War II Wrecks	127	The Meeting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approved that the Secretariat continue with the first three steps of the strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - site and hazard identification; - general risk assessment; - identification of treatment options; and • encouraged the Secretariat to seek funding to enable the work to proceed. 	Secretariat has carried on with work on the first three steps of the strategy through funding sourced from within the existing PACPOL programme.
Agenda Item 7.2.2.2 Year of Waste and Regional Waste Clean-up (2004)	142	The Meeting noted the Outline Paper and endorsed the proposed programme in principle and invited the Secretariat to further strengthen the proposal.	The Secretariat noted the comments made by members regarding strengthening the proposal and has taken steps to obtain funds to begin the planning process. This will be the subject of a separate paper for discussion later in the agenda.
Agenda Item 7.2.2.3 Review of Ships' Wastes Reception Facilities – Implication for MARPOL 73/78	147	The Meeting noted the paper and endorsed the proposal to make a submission, in line with the Review recommendations outlined by the Secretariat, to IMO in consultation with those members that were party to MARPOL and/or were members of the IMO.	A submission was made to IMO as instructed. This submission was discussed at the 49 th Session of IMO's Marine Environment Protection Committee (MEPC), July 2003.
Agenda Item 7.2.3.2 Improving Operational Meteorological Services	171	The Meeting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • approved the transmittal of the Declaration calling on Pacific Island Leaders to support the proposed development projects in the Needs Analysis for the Strengthening of Pacific Islands Meteorological Services : Meeting the Challenges'; and • decided to approve the transmission of the Declaration and PMS:MC report to the Environment Ministers' Forum in Majuro for endorsement. 	The Declaration and PMS:MC were duly endorsed by the Environment Ministers Forum (Majuro, July2002) and were forwarded to the Pacific Island leaders Forum.
Agenda Item 7 Work Programme and Budget	189	...The representative (of NZ) advised that NZ further proposed to increase its annual membership contribution to similar levels as that provided by France.	A working paper setting out the effect of this offer on other members contribution will be discussed later in the agenda.

Agenda Topic	Report Paragraph Number	Matter Arising	Action Taken
Agenda Item 8.4 Proposed Name Change for the Organisation (Guam)	228	The Meeting agreed with the principle of a name change for the organisation and asked the Secretariat to provide the next SPREP Meeting with a paper proposing a suitable new name for the organisation together with its implications and bearing in mind the retention of the SPREP acronym.	A paper has been prepared and will be discussed later in the meeting.
Agenda Item 8.6 Appointment of Auditors	243	The Meeting agreed with the need for regular turnover of auditors and approved the appointment of Lesa ma Penn as SPREP's auditor for the 2002 and 2003 financial years and asked the Secretariat to negotiate with the appointed auditors lowering their quote to match or approximate that offered by Betham and Co.	As required Lesa ma Penn's quote was renegotiated and lowered to match that of Betham and co. and a contract has been executed for the audits of 2002 and 2003.
Agenda Item 8.8 Appointment of SPREP Director (Closed Session)	249	Following discussions on the report of the Committee, the meeting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decided to recommend to the Ministers' Forum to approve the appointment of Mr. Asterio Takesy as SPREP Director effective as from January 2003. 	The Ministers' Forum approved the Officials' recommendation. Mr Asterio Takesy took up post as SPREP Director in January 2003.
Agenda Item 9.2 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD)	265	The Meeting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreed that the challenge will be to ensure that the final agreements reached in Johannesburg translated into meaningful action at the national and regional levels; • Agreed that the regional efforts now be directed to securing appropriate sources of finance for initiatives in the Pacific including UNDP Capacity 2015 and GEF Small Grants; • Supported a portfolio of type II and other initiatives, including National Assessment Reports, for the Summit as a basis for further consultation and the development of partnerships post-Summit; and • Welcomed the development of the Regional Framework for Environmental Management to assist with the coordination and development of environmental initiatives in support of sustainable development across all regional organisations. 	Actions still progressing as part of WSSD outcomes & BPOA+10 preparations: SPREP is managing a BpoA+10 project, focused on supporting the implementation of the WSSD, and regional preparations for the BpoA+10. SPREP's main focus as indicated by PIC's during a regional consultation in March 2003 is supporting the further development of the National Assessment reports as a basis for developing National Sustainable Development Strategies (NSDS's) by 2005, as well as facilitating resource leverage for implementation of WSSD outcomes through a number of Initiatives including the portfolio of type II's launched by leaders during the summit. SPREP is also developing a regional Environmental framework in collaboration with the production of a Regional Environmental Outlook Report for 2004.

Agenda Topic	Report Paragraph Number	Matter Arising	Action Taken
Agenda Item 10 Reports of Meetings of the Parties to the Apia, SPREP and Waigani Convention	291	[The Chairman] highlighted the agreement of the Meeting to develop a successor Convention to the Apia Convention and noted the need for all SPREP members to be involved in this exercise as well as the budgetary implications.	To date funds have not been secured to hold a meeting to renegotiate the Apia Convention. Fund raising efforts continue with the hope of having this implemented in 2004.
	291	...In relation to the SPREP Convention, the Chairman briefly described the outcomes such as the need for amendments to the Dumping and Emergency Protocols to be examined.	A working group session of technical officials is planned for later this year for this purpose.
	293	The Chair (of the Waigani COP) commented on the decisions reached in the Meeting and the agreement to establish a Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee (STAC) and New Zealand's proposal to assist with financing a meeting of this body in 2003...	A draft terms of reference for STAC has already been circulated to Parties and generally accepted. The first meeting is scheduled for early 2004.
	294	[The Chair] stressed the need for the Ministerial segment to endorse the decision made by COP1 to establish a joint centre and to put forward a proposal for endorsement by the 6 th COP of the Basel Convention in December 2002.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Environment Ministers' Forum duly endorsed in principle the establishment of a Basel/Waigani joint regional centre agreed to undertake a feasibility study and to put forward a proposal for consideration at Basel COP-6. • A survey was completed and circulated to governments for comments and support. • A proposal to establish such a centre was tabled at Basel COP-6 which accepted its establishment in principle and requested the development of a tripartite MOU. • Currently, the MOU is being negotiated with the Secretariat of the Basel Convention.

Recommendation

2. The Meeting is invited to:
 - **review** and **note** the status of action undertaken by the Secretariat on matters arising from the Thirteenth SPREP Meeting.



South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)

Fourteenth SPREP Meeting of Officials

Apia, Samoa
8 – 11 September 2003

Agenda Item 6.1.1: Programme for Review of the 2001 – 2004 and Production of 2005 – 2009 Action Plans

Purpose of Paper

1. To seek guidance and endorsement from the Meeting of the scope, extent of members' involvement, the funding of the review of the 2001-2004 and production of a 2005 – 2009 Action Plan in 2004.

Background

2. The 2001-2004 Action Plan identified four broad environmental priority areas that when successfully addressed will result in achieving SPREP's mandate of protecting and improving the environment to ensure sustainable development for present and future generations of Pacific islanders. Each of these priority areas (Key Result Areas – KRA) were further broken down into several focus areas with Expected Outcomes to be achieved by the end of the Plan period. These Key Result and focus areas include:

KRA 1 – Natural Resources Management (Nature Conservation)

Focus Areas: Conservation Areas; Ecosystems Management; Species Protection; Biosafety and Traditional Resources Management

KRA 2 – Pollution Prevention

Focus Areas: Marine Pollution; Hazardous Wastes; and Solid Wastes;

KRA 3 – Climate Change and Variability

Focus Areas: Meteorology Services; Climate Change and Variability; Seal Level Rise; Impacts and Vulnerability; Adaptation and Mitigation; and Policy Development

KRA 4 – Economic Development

Focus Areas: Trade, Investment and Environment; Tourism; Integrating Environment and Development; Population, Settlement and Urbanisation; and Public & Private Sector Partnerships.

3. In addition, a number of processes and interventions were identified to assist in building the capacity of Pacific island members. These include: policy, planning and institutional strengthening; human resource development; communications and information; and technical advice and backstopping.
4. The principal objective of the Review is to assess the status of the implementation of the 2001-2004 Action Plan and how far it has been able to achieve its expected outcomes over the period and in the process, identify constraints and problems encountered, the lessons learned and from these, construct a new Action Plan to guide and direct the work of SPREP for the next 5 years to fulfil its mandate for the Pacific islands region. The new Action Plan will take effect in January 2005.
5. Given the central place of the Action Plan in guiding and providing strategic direction to SPREP's work it would be proper and fitting that an independent and competent consultant(s) be engaged to assist the Secretariat and members evaluate the current Plan and develop a successor Action Plan.
6. The Secretariat intends to directly and actively engage all Pacific island member countries and territories as well as other members and stakeholders in the review of the 2001-2004 Action Plan and the drafting of a successor Action Plan during the period January to May 2004. This would be necessary so that SPREP Members' have ownership of the process and the final product. Members' cooperation is also essential in ensuring that senior and relevant country representatives participate in the consultations at the national and regional level. This will enable both national and objective input into the process contributing to setting the future direction of SPREP's business and programmes.
7. The process scenario would be as follows:
 - questionnaires will be constructed and sent to SPREP members and collaborating partners to ensure wide coverage by mid December 2003.
 - direct in-country consultations with a selected representative cross section of SPREP's Pacific island countries and territories during the period February to April 2004. Consultations will involve government representatives, national leaders, political and national focal points, international and regional partners, civil society, community representatives and private sector.
 - a full regional workshop to allow representatives from all members to review outcomes of the present Plan and agree on an initial draft future Action Plan for review and approval by the 2004 SPREP Meeting towards end May 2004.

8. The Secretariat's plan is that a standard evaluation questionnaire will be sent to all members and collaborating institutions (including CROP agencies) for completion and return to the Secretariat. This will be supplemented by visits by a senior Management member and the consultant to say nine Pacific island countries and territories (3 for each of Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia) for more direct and detailed consultations and conclude with a full regional meeting of all members to verify any findings and to discuss and agree on a proposed 2005 – 2009 Action Plan for submission to the 2004 SPREP Meeting.

9. The expected outputs from this process are:

- a report of the Secretariat's internal review of 2001-2004 Action Plan;
- Agreed records of national consultations;
- Completed Questionnaires;
- an initial draft Action Plan prepared on the basis of agreed records from national consultations;
- Report of a regional workshop with amended initial draft Action Plan;
- Final Draft Action Plan completed, circulated to member countries early July 2004;
- Final Draft Action Plan submitted for consideration by the 15th SPREP Meeting in September 2004; and
- An approved Action Plan 2005 – 2009 for implementation in January 2005.

10. The estimated budget for the review and production of a new Action Plan which appears below include the costs of visits to nine Pacific island members as well as other collaborating partners in those countries visits to participate in in-country consultations. The budget also include costs of engaging a consultant(s) plus travel and other associated costs as well as holding a regional workshop to review the initial draft Action Plan, report writing, printing, interpretation and translation services. The national governments are expected and requested to contribute to the process by providing facilities and appropriate participation of relevant national parties as well as coordinating all in country arrangements for the national consultations.

Budget Estimates for Action Plan Review and Drafting	US\$
(i) In-country consultations	79,550
(ii) Regional workshop/meeting	85,500
(iii) Consultancy costs	19,250
(iv) Report production, translation and miscellaneous costs	15,000
(v) Miscellaneous	10,000
Total Funds required	<u>US\$209,300</u>

11. A draft terms of reference for the review is attached.

Recommendation

12. The Meeting is invited to:
- **review, comment and endorse** the scope and process for the review and production of a new five year Action Plan as well as how the project costs would be funded; and
 - **review and approve** in-principle the draft terms of reference for the review.
-

22 July 2003

DRAFT TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE REVIEW OF THE ACTION PLAN

The Consultant will be specifically required to:

- (i) Develop a detailed workplan and timetable for implementation of this consultancy in close consultation with SPREP Secretariat;
 - (ii) Review findings and materials produced by the various Key Result Areas of work done and issues arising from implementing the Secretariat's responsibility under the 2001 – 2004 Action Plan and prepare an executive summary and Issues paper based on these for the Secretariat and members consideration together with the questionnaire;
 - (iii) Draft a standard questionnaire to assist member countries with their review of the Action Plan and to obtain views on directions and priorities for a new Action Plan;
 - (iv) Facilitate and participate with the Secretariat, member countries and territories in national consultations and the regional workshop;
 - (v) Identify, in consultation with the Secretariat and in response to national viewpoints, possible priorities under a new Action Plan, with particular, but not exclusive, reference to other relevant agreements, conventions and strategies;
 - (vi) Define the SPREP Secretariat's roles, consistent with the agreed vision and possible priorities, as a co-ordinator, implementing agency, project facilitator (assisting national implementation), service provider and disseminator of information; and
 - (vii) Provide an initial draft of a 2005 – 2009 Action Plan to include specific goals, outcomes and performance indicators for consideration by the Secretariat and country representatives at a regional workshop to produce a generally agreed final draft for examination and adoption by the 2004 September meeting.
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South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)

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8 – 11 September 2003

Agenda Item 6.2.1: Secretariat's Evaluation of the 2002 Work Programme

Purpose of Paper

1. To report on the Secretariat's internal assessment of the achievements of 2002 work programme activities and performance measures.

Background

2. To assist Management in the effective monitoring and evaluation of the Secretariat's performance based on the implementation and delivery of annual work programme outputs, it has consolidated and submitted the annual performance report based on achievements of outputs in the 2002 work programme. This process of annual performance assessment is a management tool that has provided a means of internally reviewing the performance of work programme performance of the Secretariat to indicate where improvements could be made. It is the intention of Management that this tool could be strengthened in the future by regular independent evaluations of the work programme or of the work programme components should funds be available. Member countries, particularly Pacific Island countries and territories, are also encouraged to provide during the SPREP Meeting their own evaluation of SPREP's work and provide advice on priority programmes for the organization.

3. The Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Report of the 2002 Work Programme implementation is presented in the attached (14SM/Officials/WP.4). It provides in detail the status of achievements of the specified output performance measures for the period January to December 2002.

4. The 2002 Work Programme and Budget was developed and presented according to the *Action Plan for Managing the Environment of the Pacific Islands Region, 2001-2004* approved at the 11SM in Guam, October 2000. The work programme identifies annual outputs under the focal areas of the following four (4) Key Result Areas (KRAs), which are critical to achieving sustainable development in the Pacific islands region.

- Natural Resources Management
- Pollution Prevention;
- Climate Change and Variability;
- Economic Development.

5. Supporting the KRA's in delivering their outputs and services to the Pacific island countries and territories and members in general are the following services which outputs are also evaluated in the attachment:

- Policy, Planning and Institutional Strengthening;
- Human Resource Development;
- Communications and Information;
- Technical Advice and Backstopping;
- Financial Services; and
- Corporate Services

Recommendation

6. The Meeting is invited to:

- **review** the Report; especially the constraints affecting work programme implementation; and
- **provide guidance and comment** to the Secretariat on how it could improve its work programme delivery.

SPREP

South Pacific Regional
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2002

**WORK PROGRAMME AND BUDGET
PERFORMANCE MONITORING
AND
EVALUATION REPORT (PMER)**

12 June 2003

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction :

The Secretariat has made concerted effort to operationalize a robust system for monitoring and review of its performance of outputs against the approved annual Work Programme and Budgets. This report provides a detailed account of the achievements made by the Secretariat in 2002 assessed against the output performance measures in the approved Work Programme. The report also provides actual expenditures for each output against the approved budget.

The 2002 Work Programme and Budget was the second work programme under the 2001-2004 Action Plan. Strong linkages existed between the Action Plan objectives and delivery of the SPREP Secretariat services to its members. The Secretariat was committed to ensuring SPREP members received continued technical advisory assistance in their conservation efforts to achieve sustainable development for their respective countries.

The 2002 Work Programme and Budget recognized the importance of effective coordination and collaboration not just within the Secretariat but on all aspects of our work with SPREP members, and regional and international organisations. The Secretariat also recognised the need to build linkages and capacities in SPREP members to effectively implement and sustain development programmes being undertaken. The work programme also saw a continuing process of review and monitoring of the Secretariat's performance and service delivery to member governments and administration, donor agencies and collaborating partners.

The performance and output based work programme and budget system was designed to:

- (a) establish a robust system for monitoring, evaluating and reporting the Secretariat performance on an annual basis ;
- (b) report on achievements of specific outputs and activities planned in the annual work programme ; and
- (c) report on the actual expenditures and costs of delivering the different outputs and activities against the approved budgets.

Report Highlights:

- Substantial achievements were made despite funding constraints identified in the report.
- Approximately eighteen (18) percent of the 2002 total budget estimates of US\$9,658,654 was unsecured funding.
- Some outputs and activities were not delivered and implemented due to funding constraints. They have either been re-scheduled for implementation in 2003 in which case they have been included in the 2003 Work Programme or have been reviewed to reflect funding realities.
- Overall, total actual spending was around seventy seven (77) percent of the total budget estimates. The actual expenditures for each output shows variances (plus or minus) against the budget estimates and the report identify these.

Monitoring, Evaluating and Reporting System

a) SECRETARIAT

Consistent monitoring and reviews of the Secretariat's performance has been given greater emphasis and significance since the introduction of the performance and output budgeting in 1999. The Secretariat's review is based on the Approved 2002 Work Programme and Budget. The Key Result Areas and Processes are required to review and report quarterly to Management on their achievements of annual outputs and activities. These reports are consolidated to arrive at the Consolidated Annual Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Report. The report integrates the budget and actual expenditures per Output. Constant assessment and monitoring of the budget estimates during the year has identified that a proportion of the 2002 total Budget Estimates still consist of "unsecured funding". The variances shown in the actual spending against the budget estimates in some Key Result Areas have been reviewed in the hope to minimize these during the compilation and finalisation of future years Work Programme and Budget. Further improvements and refinements are being made to existing systems to ensure the "quality aspects" are reflected in the performance measures. This process allows the Secretariat to assess whether the predetermined performance measures and objectives of the focus areas in the annual work programme have been achieved at the end of the financial year. No independent performance audit for 2002 was undertaken due to funding constraint.

b) MEMBER COUNTRIES

A framework and process for SPREP members to monitor, review and report on the performance of the Secretariat in the delivery and implementation of its annual work programmes were developed and considered/reviewed by the Work Programme and Budget Sub Committee meeting in November 1999. Improvements and refinements as suggested by the Work Programme and Budget Sub-Committee have been incorporated in the country evaluation framework, process and documentation. Such process and documentation was used during the Action Plan Review process in 2000 and 2001. However, no formal country evaluation and feedback was undertaken in 2002 due to resources constraints to allow face-to-face in-country consultations. Questionnaires however were provided to focal points but limited feedback was received. It is anticipated that evaluation by questionnaire, and during the SPREP Meeting by PICTs would supplement the Secretariat's own internal evaluation and any independent reviews would provide the guidance to both the Secretariat and the SPREP Meeting on how the work of SPREP could be improved.

**2002 ANNUAL WORK PROGRAMME AND BUDGET
PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND EVALUATION REPORT**

**KEY RESULT AREA 1 : NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
PERIOD : JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2002**

Summary of Main Achievements in 2002:

Natural Resources Management is one of the Key Result Areas in the 2001-2004 Action Plan. It draws substantively on the implementation of the Action Strategy for Nature Conservation in the Pacific islands region (1999 – 2002), which is the region's blueprint for action most urgently needed to conserve the rich biological heritage of Pacific islands. The main issues of focus under the Natural Resources Management Key Result Area are:

1. Conservation Areas;
2. Ecosystems Management;
3. Species Protection;
4. Regional and international biodiversity related conventions and coordinating mechanisms.

Key achievements:

- The establishment of the International Waters Programme (IWP) in all 14 Global Environment Facility (GEF)-eligible countries of the region, together with the regional infrastructure.
- Strengthening of the International Coral Reef Action Network (ICRAN) Pacific Program with support to community based MPA in the Republic of Marshall Islands, American Samoa, Samoa, Vanuatu, Fiji, Solomon Islands and Palau.

- Strengthening capacity of Pacific Island Countries on the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) and Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (RAMSAR).
- Assistance provided through the National training workshops on CITES and Corals in Trade held in Fiji, Tonga, Vanuatu and Solomon Islands.
- Support provided to countries at Convention of Parties meetings for CITES, RAMSAR, Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and Intergovernmental Committee for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (ICCP)
- The 7th Pacific Islands Conference on Nature Conservation and Protected Areas (PI-CNPCA) was successfully convened in Cook Islands in July, attracting 320 conservation practitioners.
- The 1999-2002 Action Strategy for Nature Conservation was reviewed by the meeting and updated by Conference participants to produce the 2001-2005 Action Strategy for Nature Conservation, which will guide the activities of this KRA in the future.
- The Oceania Bird Conservation meeting was held as a side meeting to this conference, focusing particularly on migratory species and threatened species. A number of collaborative projects have been undertaken as a result of this meeting and others are in the pipeline

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- Provided a cross-sectoral agreement to the expansion of the Regional Strategy to include agricultural and marine sectors
- The completion, publication and distribution of “ *A Review of Turtle By-catch in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean Tuna Fisheries*” report, and the *Information Brochure on Turtle By-catch*, for the use of fisherman to assist in reducing and documenting turtle by-catch in fisheries operations.
- Papua New Guinea, Samoa and French Polynesia have joined the Cook Islands, Tonga, Australia and New Zealand in declaring their waters as whale sanctuaries. Vanuatu and Fiji have initiated discussion to establish Sanctuaries within their waters.

- Work has significantly progressed on developing a Full-Sized UNDP-GEF project on Pacific Invasive Species Management that aims to implement key elements of the Regional Strategies for Invasive Species and Bird Conservation, endorsed by SPREP member countries in 2000 and 2001.

Overall Financial Analysis:

Total Budget	Actual Expenditures	Rate of spending
US\$2,115,204	US\$2,725,745	129%

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<p>1.1 - Conservation Areas To effectively conserve and manage the biodiversity and natural resources sustainably <i>in-situ</i> particularly through the use of community-based approaches Samuelu Sesega, Action Strategy Coordinator, Mary Power, Coastal Management Adviser, Andrew Wright, Project Manager - IWP</p> <p>Focus Area: Objective:</p> <p>Output Manager:</p>	<p>• At least 3 new community based conservation areas are established.</p>	<p>• Community-based MPA projects established in Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and American Samoa.</p>	405,627	*1,098,115
<p>1.1.1 New community-based conservation areas identified, designed and established.</p>	<p><i>*[Expenditure included part of the disbursements to Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) and Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) under the International Waters Project (IWP) of US\$394,646 which were excluded from the budget and the rest are IWP project expenses]</i></p> <p>Additional Supporting Achievements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support and technical advice provided to International Waters Project (IWP) pilot projects that will lead to implementation of local initiatives for conserving and sustainably managing natural resources in 14 participating island countries - Cook Islands; Fiji; Kiribati; Republic of Marshall Islands; Federated States of Micronesia; Nauru; Niue; Palau, Papua New Guinea; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu. 	<p>• Community-based MPA projects established in Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and American Samoa.</p> <p><i>*[Expenditure included part of the disbursements to Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) and Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) under the International Waters Project (IWP) of US\$394,646 which were excluded from the budget and the rest are IWP project expenses]</i></p> <p>Additional Supporting Achievements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support and technical advice provided to International Waters Project (IWP) pilot projects that will lead to implementation of local initiatives for conserving and sustainably managing natural resources in 14 participating island countries - Cook Islands; Fiji; Kiribati; Republic of Marshall Islands; Federated States of Micronesia; Nauru; Niue; Palau, Papua New Guinea; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu. 	405,627	*1,098,115

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<p>1.1.2 Existing Conservation Areas (CAs) are strengthened with additional technical advice and other forms of support.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely provision of technical support for 17 CA's in 12 PICs as required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support provided as required to all CA's <p><i>[Expenditure incurred utilising reprogrammed resources retained at the closure of the GEF/UNDP South Pacific Biodiversity Project (SPBCP) for Uafato, Samoa CA and additional resources secured from New Zealand]</i></p>	<p>Nil</p>	<p>129,867</p>
<p>1.1.3 Beneficial traditional practices and methods recognized and integrated in resource management and biodiversity conservation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource management plans incorporating beneficial traditional practices and methods, in at least 2 pilot projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource management planning undertaken in Samoa and the Republic of Marshall Islands <p><i>[Expenditure included mainly personnel costs of IWP project staff of US\$17,417]</i></p> <p>Additional Supporting Achievements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical information on the potential for integration of traditional practice into the design of community-based IWP sustainable coastal fisheries and marine protected area pilot projects published. Action Strategy for Nature Conservation 2001-2004 focuses strongly on the integration of traditional knowledge/practices into nature conservation activities. 	<p>109,008</p>	<p>24,557</p>
<p>1.1.4 Networking and information exchange amongst Conservation Areas strengthened.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular information exchange by all CAs through a range of mediums. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7th Pacific Islands Conference on Nature Conservation and Protected Areas (320 Conservation professionals and Protected Area practitioners participated). Networking of sites facilitated. CALL Magazine published and distributed widely with contributions from all CA's. <p><i>[Expenditure included personnel costs only]</i></p>	<p>7,921</p>	<p>8,439</p>

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<p>1.1.5 Systematic and standardised ecosystems and species monitoring initiated.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 6 Conservation Projects under SPREP assistance have monitoring systems in place, using SPBCP indicators and methods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding not secured deliver output <p><i>[Expenditure included personnel costs only]</i></p>	2,574	2,813
<p>Focus Area: Objective: Output Manager:</p> <p>1.2 - Ecosystem Management To secure the protection or sustainable management of a representative sample of various types of island ecosystems in the Pacific islands and their associated flora and fauna. Mary Power, Coastal Management Adviser and Miriam Phillips, Assistant Wetlands Management Officer</p>				
<p>1.2.1 Regional mangrove management and monitoring programme initiatives underway.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Mangrove Managers Network established. Community-based management programmes initiated at 4 key mangrove sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Mangrove and Locally Managed Marine Areas Networks were established in 2001 and maintained Programmes initiated and activities undertaken at 5 key sites in Republic of Marshall Islands, Fiji, Samoa, Papua New Guinea and American Samoa. <p><i>[Operating expenditure low compared to budget as funding was mostly unsecured]</i></p> <p>Additional Supporting Achievements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programmes initiated on additional sites in community-based Marine Protected Areas in Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Vanuatu, and Palau Joint Workplan developed with RAMSAR Bureau RAMSAR Oceania Regional Meeting organized and hosted at SPREP HQ 	124,850	81,691

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1.2.2 Training and other capacity- building programmes for a wide range of conservation stakeholders, environmental managers and policy makers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of at least 2 capacity building activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Countries supported at RAMSAR COP and a side event on Pacific Coral Reefs co-hosted by SPREP, International Coral Reef Action Network (ICRAN) & World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) Funds raised for awareness-raising project for RMI Funds raised for Mangrove Taskforce in Fiji and for RAMSAR site profiling project. Samoa and Republic of Marshall Islands announce intention to accede to RAMSAR Preliminary approval of major funding for Capacity Building for wetlands management from the government of the Netherlands Coral Reef Monitoring Training Workshop held for Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, Samoa, Fiji, Nauru and Kiribati government and NGO teams in Fiji Oct 2002 National training Workshops for management of Coral Trade and CITES permitting issues held in Fiji, Tonga, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. Locally Managed Marine Area Network maintained as a focus for information sharing and training. Coastal Management Adviser (CMA) on organizing committee and all MPA projects engaged in the network. Integrated Coastal Management Training workshop held in Fiji. Two meetings of the IWP National Coordinators held. One IWP Multipartite Review undertaken involving senior policy makers. 	256,140	164,551
		[Expenditure included IWP project related expenses of US\$97,129]		

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<p>1.2.3 Awareness raised of threatened ecosystems of local, regional and international significance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstration sites of "Best Practice" in aspects of community-based Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) identified. • Target Sites identified for transfer of experience of "Best Practice in aspects of community-based MPA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrations of best practice at community-based MPA sites in Republic of Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Samoa, PNG, Fiji, Vanuatu, American Samoa. • Three IWP participating countries selected sustainable coastal fisheries as the focal issue to be addressed by their pilot project with plans to use MPAs as one tool to promote sustainable use of coastal resources. <p>[Expenditure included some disbursements to FFA and SPC and other operating costs of the IWP project of US\$256,188]</p> <p>Additional Supporting Achievements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translation of Coral Reef Handbook into Pacific languages - Tokelauan • Maintained Regional Mangrove and Locally Managed Marine Areas Networks established in 2001. • In-country project personnel attended Pacific Islands Community Conservation Course. • Management Plan developed for Jaluit Atoll, Republic of Marshall Islands. • Co-hosted Pacific Coral Reefs Side Event with ICRAN & WWF at RAMSAR CoP 	<p>235,030</p>	<p>507,087</p>

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1.2.4 The Pacific Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network (GCRMN) established.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Node Coordinators active and monitoring programmes in place in at least 14 PICs. • Training in Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) and Coral Trade in 4 PICs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contributions to Global Status of Coral Reefs 2002 Report • Proceedings of Workshop on Sustainable Management of Aquarium Trade disseminated • SPREP Open Day exhibits on mangroves. Coral reefs and coastal management. • IWP Programme and National Communications Strategy released. • Technical review of available literature for MPAs published. • Coral Reef Monitoring Training Workshop for Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, Samoa, Fiji, Nauru, Kiribati government and NGO teams in Fiji Oct 2002 <p><i>[Operating expenditure is low compared to budget as funding mostly unsecured]</i></p> <p>Additional Supporting Achievements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pacific Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network maintained • Input to and Review of the Pacific Section Global Coral Reef Status report 2002 • National training Workshops for management of Coral Trade and CITES permitting issues held in Fiji, Tonga, Vanuatu and Solomon Islands 	149,188	81,361

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<p>1.2.5 Regional Integrated Coastal Management initiative implemented.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Strategy for intervention at policy and practitioner level to encourage development of Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) plans in SPREP Members. • Integrated Coastal Management framework identified in 2 PICs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Round-tables held in Fiji, Vanuatu, Kiribati, Palau and FSM to explore the status of ICM in country and identify opportunities for engagement of PC volunteers in on-ground projects and also identify future interventions required by SPREP to foster ICM in countries. • Regional ICM project proposal concept put to the Marine Sector Working Group • Partnership with University of the South Pacific (USP), University of Rhode Island and Peace Corp in regional initiative 	<p>37,316</p>	<p>18,184</p>
<p>1.2.6 Integrated environmental management programmes at the regional and national levels supported.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance in the production of Country and Regional input into RIO+10 process in relation to marine and coastal issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> [Expenditure incurred are mainly for personnel costs as funding for operational costs unsecured] • Assistance given to country input • Regional Oceans Policy approved – Pacific Initiative went to WSSD • Regional Oceans Forum 2003 in planning <p>[No expenditure incurred as funding was unsecured]</p>	<p>10,000</p>	<p>Nil</p>

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<p>Focus Area: Objective: Output Manager:</p>	<p>1.3 - Species Protection To effectively protect viable populations of all IUCN category threatened and/or endangered species Job Opu, Marine Species Officer and Liz Dovey, Avifauna Conservation and Invasive Species Officer</p>			
<p>1.3.1 Regional marine turtle activities continued.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The current number of marine turtle field projects is at least maintained. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Marine Turtle Network was further strengthened with the inclusion of Cook Islands to Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, PNG, New Caledonia, American Samoa, Samoa, Tonga and Fiji. Highlighting of a major threat to the Pacific wild turtle population by the completion, publication and distribution of " A Review of Turtle By-catch in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean Tuna Fisheries" report. Production and distribution of the <i>Information Brochure on Turtle By-catch</i>, to be used by fisherman to assist in release and documenting of turtle by-catch in fisheries operations. <p><i>[Level of expenditure reflected pace of implementation]</i></p> <p>Additional Supporting Achievements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 in-country turtle conservation projects have been funded in New Caledonia and the Cook Islands - Cook Islands project on awareness, targeting community school children; New Caledonia project determining species and population distribution of sea turtles 	123,924	79,892

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1.3.2 Increased support for regional and national activities for marine mammal species especially whales, dugongs and saltwater crocodiles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of national marine mammal species activities targeting whales and dugongs increased by 20% over current levels. • Activities addressing saltwater crocodiles in Solomon Islands and PNG implemented. 	<p>January to December 2002 Achievements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan a strategy-planning national workshop for 8 communities networking together to conserve turtle nesting grounds in Lae, PNG. • Attended 2 regional meetings in Hawaii and American Samoa respectively to highlight turtle by-catch issues and the need to collaborate with fishermen. • Distribution of turtle conservation awareness materials (posters, turtles videos.. etc) and consultations with regard to in-country turtle conservation projects/programmes. A re-run of 400 save the turtle posters, 200 turtle fact sheets were done and distributed. • A further distribution of 50 turtle tag applicators and 2,000 turtle tags (1500 tags going to New Caledonia, 500 tags going to Vanuatu). • Increased education and awareness on whale conservation conducted in Tonga targeting community and high school children, in collaboration with Whales Alive. This is in addition to previous years and in support of the Tonga whale watch industry as opposed to the return of whale hunting. • 4 national marine mammal workshops undertaken in the Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, and Vanuatu. Developed and facilitated the workshops in Solomon Islands, Samoa and Vanuatu and provided background information to the Papua New Guinea workshop. South Pacific Whale Sanctuary and national sanctuaries were discussed in the workshops among other things. 	45,289	17,262

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1.3.3 Continuing measures for avifauna protection.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical assistance programme to continue support of avifauna and invasive species work in Kiritimati Island. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Papua New Guinea, Samoa and French Polynesia declared their waters as whale sanctuaries (in addition to Cook Islands, Tonga, Australia and New Zealand.) Vanuatu and Fiji have initiated discussions to establish Sanctuaries within their waters. Attended the 54th International Whaling Commission Meeting and presented a statement on the progress of the "South Pacific Whale Sanctuary" and the support for the sanctuary in the region. Initial discussions with regarding crocodiles undertaken with Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea Governments. <p><i>[Expenditures incurred are mainly for personnel costs and some minor operating costs]</i></p>	82,069	17,343
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two field trips to Kiritimati Island, Kiribati - continued staff capacity development and good results to rat removal from important seabird island. One Kiribati Wildlife Unit officer attended DOC pest animal management module and field training in NZ Collaboration underway with FAO to maximise the impact of their agricultural- and health-focused rodent control work. <p><i>[Expenditures are mainly for personnel costs and some minor operating costs]</i></p>		

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		<p>Additional Supporting Achievements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional seed funding also given to Kakerori project which leveraged significant support funding for the next 5 years. • Assisted Tahitian Flycatcher Project in Tahiti. • Oceania Bird Conservation meeting held as a side meeting to the Nature Conservation meeting in Cook Islands in July with 42 participants. Migratory species and threatened species were the two major topics and a series of recommendations tabled at the Nature Conservation Meeting. • Distribution of Polynesian bird book to a number of countries - American Samoa, Tokelau, Samoa, Cook Islands, Tonga, Fiji, Tuvalu, Wallis and Fortuna, Niue still to go. • Assisted Kiribati get simple books on nature conservation themes in their own language - books translated into Kiribati. • Facilitated lava tube cave survey of Samoa's lava tubes undertaken by Australian cave specialist with DEC staff - no recent sign of cave bat noted. Final report received. 		

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1.3.4 Training for invasive species personnel.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personnel from 3 PICs trained in Invasive Species protection. • Completed training module ready for implementation phase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of Invasives Prevention training module continued – a number of additional meetings were held with the consultants and partners involved (ISSG, NZ DOC) to progress it to the required standard. • SPREP hosted a Needs Analysis Workshop in December in Samoa to determine the needs of Quarantine and Environment Officers when dealing with invasive species. Quarantine officers from 3 countries attended. The information from this workshop was used in further development of the "Preventing Invasive Species" workshops which will be trialed in three countries, one each in Polynesia, Melanesia and Micronesia, before being used for the rest of the Pacific. • Necessary delays to ensure the appropriate standard of the course meant pilot courses postponed to 2003. • Significant funding for Phase II secured. <p><i>[Expenditures incurred are mainly for personnel costs and some minor operating costs]</i></p>	103,773	22,737

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1.3.5 Species protection work at the regional and national levels continued.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional funding secured to support avifauna protection work at the regional and national levels. 	<p>Additional Supporting Achievements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three Pacific islanders (from Kiribati and American Samoa) undertook NZ DOC Pest Animal Management and Weed Management training and personalised study tours in 2002 Funds raised for participation by a further three people in this programme 	16,478	30,842

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A number of new collaborative projects resulted from the networking at the Oceania Bird Conservation meeting, such as the Tuamotu Islands survey; others are in the pipeline, including several partnerships between off-shore experts and individual projects, modelled on the NZ DOC - Cook Islands Kakerori example. • Excellent relationships developed and fruitful discussions held with a range of potential collaborative institutions and donors. <p><i>[Additional resources secured for operational costs of additional supporting activities]</i></p> <p>Additional Supporting Achievements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-organised the Global Invasive Species Program Austral-Pacific Workshop, included representatives from both environment and agriculture sectors, with agreement to broaden sectoral collaboration. • Facilitated PIER weed surveys in Tonga, Samoa and Cook Islands; surveys completed and reports published. • Funds raised to explore feasibility of biological control of weeds (literature survey and preliminary assessment). • Assisted the invasive species programmes of Samoa and American Samoa in prioritising invasive species for management action, collaborative development of funding bids and public awareness activities. 		

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<p>Focus Area: 1.4 - Regional and international biodiversity-related conventions and coordinating mechanisms To properly coordinate nature conservation activities using existing and new regional mechanisms and to support PICs' efforts to negotiate and implement relevant international and regional conventions Output Manager: Samuelu Sesega, Acting Coordinator and Action Strategy Coordinator; Kate Brown, Conference Coordinator, Nature Conservation</p>	<p>Awaiting module development</p>	<p>111,796</p>	<p>311,153</p>	
<p>1.4.1 7th Pacific Islands Conference on Nature and Conservation and Protected Areas (PI-CNCPA) successfully convened in Cook Islands, July 2002.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7th Pacific Islands Conference on Nature Conservation and Protected Areas concluded successfully. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over 320 attendees from around the Pacific and the world. 18 resolutions were reached and a host of recommendations from the main conference and various side meetings. Main output was the new Action Strategy for Nature Conservation. Increased attendance from the local community level of people involved in conservation. A play was developed for the conference by Wan Smolbag development theatre. 	<p>[Successful fund raising for additional resources for hosting and organising the conference]</p>	<p>28,115</p>
<p>1.4.2 7th Pacific Islands Roundtable Meeting for Nature Conservation successfully held in SPREP, Apia, 2002.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7th Pacific Islands Roundtable Meeting on Nature Conservation successfully hosted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deferred till July 2003 to allow for follow up to the new Action Plan 	<p>26,280</p>	<p>13,092</p>
<p>1.4.3 1999-2002 Action Strategy for Nature Conservation for the Pacific Islands Region, updated and approved.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1999-2002 Action Strategy for Nature Conservation reviewed and updated based on Conference and Roundtable inputs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expenditures incurred are mainly for personnel costs Successfully updated at 7th Conference and reviewed in the period following the conference by delegates and a team of reviewers. Will be finally reviewed at the upcoming Roundtable meeting in July and presented to the SPREP meeting in September. 	<p>23,574</p>	<p>[Expenditures incurred are mainly for personnel costs]</p>

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<p>1.4.4 Technical and legal support for PICs on Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and other biodiversity-related conventions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country satisfaction with the quality of services and advice provided. Effective participation of PIC delegates at the international CBD related conferences. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participating countries (Kiribati, Samoa, Fiji, Tonga, Kiribati, Cook Islands, Republic of Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu) expressed thanks for technical and legal support provided to PICT representatives at CBD-COP 6 and ICCP3. Four interventions successful delivered and, by collaborating with other Small Island Developing States by meeting and agreeing on approaches to issues each day, the island nations had a significant impact on the meeting. <p><i>[Expenditures incurred for personnel costs only as operating funding was unsecured]</i></p>	137,188	49,775
<p>1.4.5 Support for national initiatives to develop and implement National Biosafety Action Plans (NBSAPs).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NBSAP strategy and plans completed by at least 4 PICs and under implementation in another 4 PICs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance provided to countries in their responsibility to develop NBSAPs as requested. Establishment of NBSAP discussion line and the subsequent technical advice through e-mail <p><i>[Expenditures incurred are for personnel costs only as operating funding unsecured]</i></p>	86,094	29,086
<p>1.4.6 Key recommendations of the 2001 Regional Biosafety Workshop implemented.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A regional biosafety programme proposal is developed, endorsed by countries and funding secured for its implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNEP-GEF National Biosafety Framework implementation covering 11 South Pacific Island Countries underway; UNEP agrees to appoint a Pacific sub-regional officer to support the countries in developing these frameworks. <p><i>[Expenditure incurred are for personnel costs only as operating funding unsecured]</i></p>	21,094	9,783
TOTAL BUDGET ESTIMATES - KRA 1			US\$2,115,204	US\$2,725,745

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**KEY RESULT AREA 2 : POLLUTION PREVENTION
PERIOD : JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2002**

Summary of Main Achievements in 2002 :

Pollution Prevention reflects one of the four Key Result Areas identified in the Action Plan 2001-2004. The focus areas under the Pollution Prevention Key Result Area which the Secretariat played a part in addressing in 2002 are:

1. Marine Pollution
2. Hazardous Waste Pollution
3. Solid Waste, Sewage and Other Land Based Sources of Pollution

Key Achievements:

- Updated Regional Marine Spill Contingency Plan (NATPLAN) distributed to countries
- Completion of the review of ships' waste reception facilities
- Completed first draft of Environmental Management Guidelines for Pacific Island Ports
- Project documentation and funding arrangements completed for PCB and intractable pesticides clean-up and disposal operation under Persistent Organic Pollutants in Pacific Island Countries project (POPs in PICs), phase II.

- Training course in hazardous materials management held in 11 Pacific Island countries.
- Awareness raising workshop on the POPs, PIC, Basel and Waigani Conventions
- Pacific activities started for the Regionally-based Assessment of Persistent Toxic Substances project
- Regional workshop on solid waste management, Apia, Samoa
- Improvement/upgrading of Tafaigata landfill as a regional model for land-based disposal facility
- Implementation of the International Waters Programme offering participating countries an opportunity to execute pilot projects to address community-based waste concerns.

Comparative Financial Analysis:

Total Budget	Actual Expenditures	Rate of spending
US\$1,216,456	US\$641,335	53%

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**KEY RESULT AREA 2 : POLLUTION PREVENTION
PERIOD : JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2002**

Specific Outputs as per 2002 Work Programme	Performance Measures as per 2002 Work Programme	January to December 2002 Achievements	2002 Budget per Key Output (US\$)	Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2002 per Key Output (US\$)
<p>Focus Area: Objective: Output Manager:</p> <p>2.1 - Marine Pollution To assess the current and potential risks of ship-sourced marine pollution and to assist SPREP Members develop better capacity to effectively prevent and respond to pollution incidents. Sefanaia Nawadra, Marine Pollution Adviser</p>				
<p>2.1.1 Management and implementation of Regional Marine Spill Contingency Plan (PACPLAN).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Members have current "Controlled Copies" of PACPLAN. Effectiveness of response to a three-tier spill. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All members have current controlled copy of PACPLAN One Tier 3 spill during this period, PACPLAN activated and assistance given. <p><i>[Expenditure included also operating costs for outputs 2.1.1-2.1.7]</i></p>	12,193	68,067
<p>2.1.2 Development and implementation of National Contingency Plans.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Members have National Contingency Plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Missions undertaken to all countries except Niue and Nauru. Draft National Plans prepared for all countries except FSM, Niue and Nauru. FSM only has state plans drafted for Kosrae. <p><i>[Expenditure are for personnel costs only whilst operating costs charged to output 2.1.1]</i></p>	21,179	8,664
<p>2.1.3 Training for spill response personnel with assigned responsibilities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective reporting of incidents by all Members. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hands-on training carried out as part of country missions. <p><i>[Expenditure are for personnel costs only whilst operating costs charged to output 2.1.1]</i></p>	14,047	11,740

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**KEY RESULT AREA 2 : POLLUTION PREVENTION
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Specific Outputs as per 2002 Work Programme	Performance Measures as per 2002 Work Programme	January to December 2002 Achievements	2002 Budget per Key Output (US\$)	Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2002 per Key Output (US\$)
2.1.4 Production and implementation of ships' waste management strategies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptance of Waste Strategies by PICs. Request by Members for assistance in implementing waste management strategies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report on ships' waste reception facilities published Report presented to and endorsed by the 13 SPREP Meeting. SPREP Meeting decision to make submission to IMO on report recommendations on regional ships waste arrangements <p><i>[Expenditure are for personnel costs only whilst operating costs charged to output 2.1.1]</i></p>	48,487	2,772
2.1.5 Regional recycling of waste oil.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pilot project on waste oil recycling implemented in 3 countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project outline produced and discussions initiated with key participants Survey form produced and circulated to participating countries – FSM, Marshall Islands and Palau. Design of a regional waste oil recycling feasibility study for three Micronesian countries commenced. <p><i>[Expenditure are for personnel costs only whilst operating costs charged to output 2.1.1]</i></p>	71,057	2,772
2.1.6 Environmental Management Guidelines for Pacific Island ports.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formal adoption of Guidelines by Members. Extent of application and/or use of Environmental Management Guidelines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presented draft at Association of Pacific Ports Meeting, September 2002. <p><i>[Expenditure are for personnel costs only whilst operating costs charged to output 2.1.1]</i></p>	8,207	2,772

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**KEY RESULT AREA 2 : POLLUTION PREVENTION
PERIOD : JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2002**

Specific Outputs as per 2002 Work Programme	Performance Measures as per 2002 Work Programme	January to December 2002 Achievements	2002 Budget per Key Output (US\$)	Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2002 per Key Output (US\$)
2.1.7 Lessons from Environmental Management pilot projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kosrae State Government acceptance of report and agreement to implement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kosrae State accepted and implementing Okat Harbour Management Plan <p><i>[Expenditure included personnel costs only whilst operating costs charged to output 2.1.1]</i></p>	60,857	2,772
2.1.8 Model legislation to assist country implementation of marine conventions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extent of ratification and implementation of marine conventions. National legislation drafting underway in 5 countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new ratifications of IMO Conventions Act in place for Cook Islands Tonga final stage of drafting process, Fiji well in to public consultation stage Vanuatu presented cabinet paper to begin procedure Samoa/ Marshall Islands and Kiribati shown interest but no action as of yet. <p><i>[Expenditure included personnel costs only whilst operating costs charged to output 2.1.1]</i></p>	12,699	8,474
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategy to Address World War II Wrecks as per decision of 12th SPREP Meeting 	<p>Additional Supporting Achievements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Strategy endorsed by the 13th SPREP Meeting Approval to implement phase 1 of the Strategy 		

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**KEY RESULT AREA 2 : POLLUTION PREVENTION
PERIOD : JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2002**

Specific Outputs as per 2002 Work Programme	Performance Measures as per 2002 Work Programme	January to December 2002 Achievements	2002 Budget per Key Output (US\$)	Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2002 per Key Output (US\$)
<p>2.2- Hazardous Waste Pollution To assess and enhance PIC capacities for effective management of hazardous materials, including eliminating hazards posed by existing waste stockpiles, and improve compliance with international convention requirements. Output Manager: John O'Grady, Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) Project Coordinator</p> <p>2.2.1 Disposal of poly-chlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and POPs pesticides.</p>	<p>• Agreement by all countries for disposal operation to proceed.</p>	<p>Field work undertaken in all 13 participating countries and formal agreement obtained from all governments to participate in the disposal operation. Agreement reached with AusAID on suitable disposal facilities, and the scope and methodology for the clean-up and disposal operation.</p>	216,038	322,087
<p>2.2.2 Preparation for disposal of other waste identified in POPs in PICs report.</p>	<p>• Extent to which the stockpile problem will be addressed.</p>	<p>[Expenditure included also operating costs of outputs 2.2.2, 2.2.4 and 2.2.5]</p> <p>• UNEP funding obtained for initial assistance with pesticide disposal activities, and Pacific Island consultant recruited to assist with this work. Interim remedial actions taken in most countries listed above for stockpiles of pesticides and lab chemicals. Funding agreed with AusAID to cover disposal of all pesticide stockpiles identified in the region.</p> <p>[Expenditure are for personnel costs only whilst operating costs charged to output 2.2.1]</p>	11,699	9,583

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**KEY RESULT AREA 2 : POLLUTION PREVENTION
PERIOD : JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2002**

Specific Outputs as per 2002 Work Programme	Performance Measures as per 2002 Work Programme	January to December 2002 Achievements	2002 Budget per Key Output (US\$)	Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2002 per Key Output (US\$)
2.2.3 National Implementation Plans (NIPs) for POPs Chemicals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formal adoption of National POPs Implementation Plans in at least 3 PICs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stockholm Convention signed by 10 Pacific Island countries by close-off date (22 May), and now ratified by 4 of these (Fiji, Samoa, Nauru, RMI). Assistance with drafting Global Environmental Facility (GEF) funding applications for 11 PICs. Funding now confirmed for 7 of these countries with the remaining 4 expected early next year. Attended INC6 meeting in Geneva along with participants from 4 PICs. Organised and facilitated regional workshop on NIPs in Pohnpei, FSM, in conjunction with UNEP and UNITAR <p>[Additional funding secured to convene regional workshop in FSM.]</p>	7,947	56,501
2.2.4 Hazardous Waste (HW) Management Plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formal adoption of Management Plans in at least 3 PICs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National HW Plans will now be addressed through the work on National Implementation Plans for the Stockholm Convention (see above). First drafts completed for regional guidelines for a range of problem wastes, including batteries, cans, asbestos, glass, medical wastes, domestic appliances, and car bodies. <p>[Expenditure are for personnel costs only whilst operating costs charged to output 2.2.1]</p>	33,807	9,493

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PERIOD : JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2002**

Specific Outputs as per 2002 Work Programme	Performance Measures as per 2002 Work Programme	January to December 2002 Achievements	2002 Budget per Key Output (US\$)	Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2002 per Key Output (US\$)
2.2.5 Regional assessment and management of persistent toxic substances.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Endorsement of regional report by Members and acceptance by UNEP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Technical Workshop convened in May (Apia) and Regional Priority Setting (RPS) Workshop held in August (Nadi). Regional Report endorsed at RPS and submitted to UNEP. <p><i>[Expenditure are for personnel costs only whilst operating costs charged to output 2.2.1]</i></p>	124,101	9,756
<p>2.3 - Solid Waste, Sewage and Other Land-Based Sources of Pollution</p> <p>Focus Area: To build and enhance SPREP member country capacities to manage land-based pollution sources, especially solid waste, and sewage.</p> <p>Output Manager: Bruce Graham, Coordinator, Pollution Prevention</p>				
2.3.1 Effective in-country awareness of waste management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness materials incorporated into country programmes in at least 4 PICs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paper on the proposed Year of Waste and Regional Waste Clean-up endorsed in principle by the 13th SPREP Meeting European Union (EU) waste awareness materials supplied to Guam, Samoa and PNG for inclusion in national programmes. <p><i>[Expenditure are for personnel costs only]</i></p>	3,996	3,036
2.3.2 Regional waste awareness and recycling of difficult wastes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding secured and programme under development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As above. Funding applications submitted to NZAID and also discussed with AusAID and JICA. <p><i>[Expenditure are for personnel costs only]</i></p>	14,695	12,215

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PERIOD : JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2002**

Specific Outputs as per 2002 Work Programme	Performance Measures as per 2002 Work Programme	January to December 2002 Achievements	2002 Budget per Key Output (US\$)	Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2002 per Key Output (US\$)
2.3.3 Development and implementation of action plans for specific land-based activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans adopted and implemented in each PIC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional workshop held in Apia, March 2002, including presentations from 2 PICs on 2001 Action Plans. 2002 Action Plans developed by all workshop participants <p><i>[Expenditure reflected implementation of additional activities for which additional funding was secured during year]</i></p>	6,574	62,713
2.3.4 Implementation, reviews and reports on waste demonstration projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommended methods adopted by other PICs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Composting and landfill improvement projects presented to workshop participants. Technical review of community-based waste issues in the Pacific Islands region completed. Six IWP participating countries formally identified waste as the focal issue to be addressed by their community-based pilot projects supported by the IWP. <p><i>[Expenditure are for IWP project personnel costs only]</i></p>	537,092	37,912
2.3.5 Guidelines for landfill design and operation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines formally adopted by each PIC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptance of consultant's report on landfill guidelines. This is now being reviewed and edited within SPREP. <p><i>[Expenditure are for personnel costs only]</i></p>	3,902	3,161

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Specific Outputs as per 2002 Work Programme	Performance Measures as per 2002 Work Programme	January to December 2002 Achievements	2002 Budget per Key Output (US\$)	Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2002 per Key Output (US\$)
2.3.6 Pilot Community waste minimisation programme.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme fully operational in Tokelau. IWP participating countries select waste as the focal issue for their community-based pilot projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance with preparation of Tokelau funding application to NZAID. Funding approved in November 2002. Following a review of priority environmental concerns Kiribati, Republic of Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, PNG, Tonga and Tuvalu selected waste as the issue to be addressed through their community-based pilot project. <p><i>[Expenditure are for personnel costs only]</i></p>	7,884	6,845
TOTAL BUDGET ESTIMATES-KRA 2			US\$1,216,456	US\$641,335

**2002 ANNUAL WORK PROGRAMME AND BUDGET
PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND EVALUATION REPORT**

**KEY RESULT AREA 3 : CLIMATE CHANGE AND VARIABILITY
PERIOD : JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2002**

Summary of Main Achievements in 2002:

Climate Change and Variability reflects one of the four Key Result Areas identified in the 2001-2004 Action Plan. The focus areas under Climate Change and Variability Key Result Area which the Secretariat played a part in addressing in 2002 are:

1. Strengthened Meteorological Services
2. Understanding Climate Change and Variability
3. Sea Level Rise
4. Impacts and Vulnerability
5. Adaptation and Mitigation
6. Policy Development with Climate Change.

Key Achievements:

- Work continued on implementing the Strategic Action Plan for the Development of Meteorology in the Pacific Region.
- The objectives of the Atmospheric Radiation and Measurement (ARM) Project continued to be met and 5 year contracts with Nauru and PNG were renewed.
- The Pacific Island Global Observing System (PI-GCOS) implementation plan based on the PI-GCOS Action Plan was finalized and funding for a PI-GCOS Officer was secured.
- Work with the World Meteorological Organisation continued to secure resources for the 9th Regional Meteorological Services Directors Meeting.
- A climate change resource book for policy makers and the general public was finalized and now posted on the SPREP Website.

- Work continued on the development of methodology for integrated vulnerability adaptation assessments in 4 Pacific island countries.
- An implementation plan to assist local communities with adaptation continued to be developed after national consultation meetings, the development of a communication strategy and the identification of pilot projects.
- Adaptation to climate change was promoted as a Type II initiative at the World Summit on Sustainable Development and work commenced to identify donors to work with SPREP to assist countries with national adaptation activities.
- Briefing paper and technical/legal assistance was provided to support Pacific Island Countries at the 8th Conference of the Parties in New Delhi.
- The Regional Framework for Action on Climate Change Variability and Sea Level Rise was updated and presented at the First High Level Adaptation Meeting held in May 2002.
- Countries continued to finalise their Memorandums of Understanding with SPREP to allow access to funding and the commencement of the effective phase out of ozone depleting substances(ODS) under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. ODS legislation for Tonga was completed and will be used to guide the development of national legislation.

Comparative Financial Analysis:

Total Budget	Actual Expenditures	Rate of spending
US\$2,755,220	US\$742,051	27%

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**KEY RESULT AREA 3 : CLIMATE CHANGE AND VARIABILITY
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Specific Outputs as per 2002 Work Programme	Performance Measures as per 2002 Work Programme	January to December 2002 Achievements	2002 Budget per Key Output (US\$)	Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2002 per Key Output (US\$)
<p>Focus Area: Objective: Output Manager:</p> <p>3.1 - Strengthened Meteorological Services To strengthen the meteorological and climatological capabilities of PICs. Vacant, Acting Coordinator, Climate Change, Kim Nitschke, ARM Project Coordinator</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommended Needs Analysis projects supported by donors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two proposed projects are undertaken by the Australian Bureau of Meteorology <p>[Budget included funding for Meteorological Climate Officer post which is unsecured – unsuccessful proposal to AusAID – Additional supporting activities undertaken by the ARM Project Coordinator]</p> <p>Additional Supporting Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pacific Meteorological Strategic Plan was endorsed by the 14th Session of the World Meteorological Organisation Regional Meeting in Manila. Advocacy of the Pacific Meteorological Needs Analysis Implementation Plan at the 8th Regional Meteorological Services Directors Meeting and the Pacific Island-Global Observing System Working Group meetings. A Declaration was prepared and endorsed at the 8th Regional Meteorological Services Meeting urging support for the recommended projects in the implementation plan 	53,258	698

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**KEY RESULT AREA 3 : CLIMATE CHANGE AND VARIABILITY
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Specific Outputs as per 2002 Work Programme	Performance Measures as per 2002 Work Programme	January to December 2002 Achievements	2002 Budget per Key Output (US\$)	Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2002 per Key Output (US\$)
3.1.2 Co-operation between SPREP/WMO and other organisations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaborative approach to meetings, workshops and specific projects. Coordinated WMO/SPREP Work Programme to develop Meteorology and Climatology in the region. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of collaborative approach to strengthening Meteorological Services in region among regional and international organisations through Financial Support of GCOS related activities by the US NOAA National Weather Service (NWS) and coordination of EMWIN upgrade activities through the US NWS Agreement with the World Meteorological Organisation on co-sponsorship of the 9th Regional Meteorological Services Meeting in Tonga 2003 <p>[Budget for Meteorological Climate Officer post unsecured – unsuccessful proposal to AusAID]</p>	72,523	5,580
3.1.3 Implementation of the Atmospheric Radiation Measurement (ARM) program in the Tropical Western Pacific (TWP) region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ARM maintenance and regional contractual objectives met. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitation of ARM maintenance subcontract Through contract management, monitoring and control activities in PNG and Nauru. 5-year contracts with Nauru and PNG renewed <p>[Expenditure low compared to budget as some operating expenditure charged to output 3.1.4]</p>	70,878	58,692
3.1.4 Coordination among Meteorological Service Directors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8th Regional Meteorological Service Directors' (RMSD) Meeting convened. Recommendations of RMSD implemented. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 8th RMSD was held in March, Nadi Fiji Follow up with RMSD recommendations through development of project proposals <p>[Expenditure included additional supporting activities for which funding was secured and also operating costs of output 3.1.3]</p>	40,730	86,958

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**KEY RESULT AREA 3 : CLIMATE CHANGE AND VARIABILITY
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Specific Outputs as per 2002 Work Programme	Performance Measures as per 2002 Work Programme	January to December 2002 Achievements	2002 Budget per Key Output (US\$)	Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2002 per Key Output (US\$)
<p>3.1.5 Improved climate prediction and observation networks.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of Global Climate Observing Systems (GCOS) Regional Action Plan commenced. Regional Climate Centres able to produce climate prediction and information services. 	<p>Additional Supporting Achievements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tropical Cyclone coordination meeting between Samoa and American Samoa NMHS held, SPREP Samoa, November. Telecommunications coordination meeting between Samoa and American Samoa NMHS held, SPREP Samoa, November 	47,348	45,538
<p>3.2 - Understanding Climate Change, Variability and sea level rise To reduce uncertainties in climate prediction and scenario development through the use of clearinghouse mechanisms. Vacant, Acting Coordinator, Climate Change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submission of at least 3 research proposals to Asia Pacific Network (APN)/ Systems Analysis Research and Training (START)/Donors. 	<p>Additional Supporting Achievements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PI-GCOS Action Plan published and tabled at the UNFCCC SBSTA in June A PI-GCOS Implementation Plan finalised Funding for PI-GCOS Manager post secured for three years Funding for 6 months publication of the Island Climate Update secured. 	16,634	9,889
<p>Focus Area: Objective: Output Manager:</p>	<p>3.2.1 Pacific-focused research to assist in reducing uncertainties.</p>	<p>[Expenditure are for personnel costs only]</p>		

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Specific Outputs as per 2002 Work Programme	Performance Measures as per 2002 Work Programme	January to December 2002 Achievements	2002 Budget per Key Output (US\$)	Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2002 per Key Output (US\$)
3.2.2 Development and strengthening of networks for climate related information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased participation at 3rd Pacific Islands Roundtable on Climate Change, Variability and Sea Level Rise. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pacific Roundtable on Climate Change, Variability and Sea Level Rise was 2nd held in July 2002 and involved countries, CROP agencies and donors. <p>[Expenditure included some operating cost of output 3.2.3]</p>	53,993	96,605
3.2.3 Understanding of climate change among target groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change component of regional clearinghouse operational by August 2002. Developed or strengthened climate websites or clearing-houses in at least 4 PICs. Use of material for target groups in at least 6 PICs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate Change Clearing house not developed in 2002 as a Coordinator, Climate Change post was not filled to implement output. However in 2003 SPREP Climate Change Website developed. Refer Output 5.2.2 with establishment of 4 national environment libraries and networks: i.e. Fiji, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu Distribution of CDR-ROM " Pacific at Risk" and Production of the Climate Change Resource Book <p>[Budget included unsecured funding. Some operating expenses charged to output 3.2.2]</p>	57,180	0

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Specific Outputs as per 2002 Work Programme	Performance Measures as per 2002 Work Programme	January to December 2002 Achievements	2002 Budget per Key Output (US\$)	Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2002 per Key Output (US\$)
<p>Focus Area: Objective: Output Manager:</p> <p>3.3 - Impacts and Vulnerability To develop frameworks for analysing Impacts and Vulnerability Vacant, Acting Climate Change Coordinator, Taito Nakalevu, Climate Change Adaptation Officer</p>				
<p>3.3.1 Integrated Vulnerability Adaptation Assessments in communities and private sector.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Methodology developed and adopted in at least 4 PICs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carried over into 2003 pending CIDA validation and approval of the CBDAMPIC Project Implementation Plan. <p><i>[Delayed implementation as validation of project by CIDA was in December 2002 and therefore no operating expenditure incurred except personnel costs]</i></p>	259,120	5,041
<p>3.3.2 Effective Technology Transfer Framework related to climate change.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formal acceptance of Technology Transfer Framework and needs assessment in at least 6 PICs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This output was not achieved due to delays in filling the post of Coordinator, Climate Change and implementation deferred to 2003. The listed activities are identification of technology needs, prioritisation of needs, undertaking human resource development assessments, coordination of training and materials and formal acceptance of the technology transfer framework. To deliver this secured funding is needed. Until this happens mainly through GEF funds, work will be done within existing the SPREP human resource development personnel and programs such as Pacific Islands Renewable Energy Programme. <p><i>[Expenditure are for relevant personnel costs only. Coordinator, Climate Change post was vacant in 2002 which resulted in delayed implementation of output]</i></p>	302,996	14,129

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Specific Outputs as per 2002 Work Programme	Performance Measures as per 2002 Work Programme	January to December 2002 Achievements	2002 Budget per Key Output (US\$)	Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2002 per Key Output (US\$)
<p>3.4 - Adaptation and Mitigation To improve or strengthen Pacific Island capacities to identify adaptation and mitigation options and undertake response measures. Output Manager: Vacant, Acting Coordinator, Climate Change, Emma Sale-Mario, Assistant Ozone Depleting Officer and Taito Nakalevu, Climate Change Adaptation Officer</p>				
<p>3.4.1 Awareness raising for adaptation among communities and the private sector.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Needs prioritised by at least 4 PICs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Needs were prioritised for 4 countries using Logical Framework Planning tool that identified activities at the institutional and community level. A communication strategy was also developed and distributed to guide awareness material production. <p><i>[Expenditure are for relevant personnel costs only. Coordinator, Climate Change post was vacant in 2002 which resulted in delayed implementation of output]</i></p>	287,348	250,981
<p>3.4.2 Capacity Building Tool Box for adaptation to climate change.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tool Box adopted and used in at least 4 PICs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activities will commence after project implementation plan is reviewed, validated and endorsed by CIDA. <p><i>[Delayed implementation due to confirmation of funding arrangements. Expenditure are for relevant personnel costs only]</i></p>	262,384	22,469

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**KEY RESULT AREA 3 : CLIMATE CHANGE AND VARIABILITY
PERIOD : JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2002**

Specific Outputs as per 2002 Work Programme	Performance Measures as per 2002 Work Programme	January to December 2002 Achievements	2002 Budget per Key Output (US\$)	Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2002 per Key Output (US\$)
3.4.3 Pilot adaptation projects based on integrated assessment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines incorporated into development process in 4 PICs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pilot projects identified by 4 countries particularly focusing on the coastal and the water sector. These activities were subject to endorsement of the project implementation plan by CIDA. <p>[Delayed implementation due to confirmation of funding arrangements. Expenditure are for relevant personnel costs only]</p>	263,198	30,264
3.4.4 Improvements to Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventories.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional study completed and new local emission factors agreed by at least 10 PICs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This activity called for the promotion of studies to determine local emission factors in the region and to work with PICs to improve national GHG inventories. Due to delay in the recruitment of a Coordinator, Climate Change, this was not achieved. <p>[Delayed implementation due to Coordinator, Climate Change post vacant and therefore no expenditure incurred]</p>	20,501	0
3.4.5 Opportunities for access to the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunities considered and actioned by at least 5 PICs. Institutional arrangements for CDM access considered by PICs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delays in the recruitment of a Coordinator, Climate Change resulted in delays in the implementation of this output even though some funds were received to develop guidelines for accessing the CDM in PICs. This will be achieved through the development of the guidelines above. <p>[Delayed implementation due to Coordinator, Climate Change post vacant and therefore no expenditure]</p>	227,326	0

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Specific Outputs as per 2002 Work Programme	Performance Measures as per 2002 Work Programme	January to December 2002 Achievements	2002 Budget per Key Output (US\$)	Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2002 per Key Output (US\$)
3.4.6 Removal of barriers to the adoption of renewable energy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formal acceptance of Project proposal by PICs. Proposal accepted by Global Environment Facility (GEF) Council. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project proposal accepted and the recruitment process for the PIREP Chief Technical Adviser post commenced. Proposal accepted by the GEF Council in May 2002. <p><i>[Delayed implementation as PIREP project was approved in May, recruitment of the Chief Technical Adviser post was delayed until 2003. Expenditure included some personnel costs of relevant technical staff]</i></p>	224,515	2,562
<p>Focus Area: Objective: Output Manager:</p> <p>3.5 - Policy Development on Climate Change To enhance the continuing development of policies in PICs in cooperation with multi-stakeholders at all levels Vacant, Acting Climate Change Coordinator, Emma Sale-Mario, Assistant Ozone Depleting Officer</p>				
3.5.1 Implementation of the Regional Framework for Action on Climate Change Variability and Sea Level Rise.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased and well coordinated climate change activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The matrix of activities to the regional framework was updated and tabled at the 2nd Climate round-table and High Level Adaptation Meeting. <p><i>[Expenditure are for personnel costs only]</i></p>	51,547	11,168
3.5.2 Strengthened Country Teams across all PICs, as the national coordination mechanism on climate change activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country Teams institutionalised and strengthened in at least 10 PICs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country teams set up under PICCAP operational. <p><i>[Delayed implementation as the Coordinator, Climate Change post was vacant and therefore no expenditure incurred]</i></p>	24,758	0

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Specific Outputs as per 2002 Work Programme	Performance Measures as per 2002 Work Programme	January to December 2002 Achievements	2002 Budget per Key Output (US\$)	Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2002 per Key Output (US\$)
3.5.3 National Implementation Strategy (NIS) for climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NIS developed or enhanced in at least 10 PICs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 initial NIS drafts completed but progression on hold for Coordinator, Climate Change. <p><i>[Delayed implementation as the Coordinator, Climate Change post was vacant and therefore no expenditure incurred]</i></p>	15,615	0
3.5.4 Effective participation by PICs in UNFCCC and IPCC processes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNFCCC/IPCC decisions reflecting Pacific positions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance provided at the climate change technical and subsidiary bodies meeting in June. Technical and legal assistance also provided at the 8th Conference of the Parties to the Climate Change in October through a SPREP Brief, organisation of meetings and assistance with interventions during the official and ministerial segment. <p><i>[Delayed implementation as the Coordinator, Climate Change post was vacant in 2002. Expenditure are for relevant personnel costs only]</i></p>	119,731	27,917

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Specific Outputs as per 2002 Work Programme	Performance Measures as per 2002 Work Programme	January to December 2002 Achievements	2002 Budget per Key Output (US\$)	Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2002 per Key Output (US\$)
3.5.5 Effective phase out of ozone depleting substances (ODS).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Compliance Action Plans (NCAPs) developed by 7 countries and submitted to the Multilateral Fund for financial assistance. • Increased awareness of PICs through 3 sub-regional training for Custom officers and Refrigeration technicians. • Draft ODS legislation prepared with policy statements submitted to respective Cabinets for endorsement in at least 3 PICs. • Ratification or accession by two non-parties (Cook Islands and Niue). • Improved information network and well established database for PICs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NCAPs were developed by 7 countries and this formed the basis of the regional strategy that was submitted to the multilateral fund for financial assistance. This was approved by UNEP and funds sent in December 2002 • Not done in 2002 as funds received in December • ODS legislation in Tonga awaiting Cabinet approval. • Ratification by Cooks and Niue being considered. • Established a network for better communication through an e-mail forum. <p><i>[Delay in training activities for both refrigeration technicians (and subsequent procurement of equipment) and customs officials in at least 3 core countries. This was not carried out as funding was only received in December 2002.]</i></p> <p>Additional Supporting Achievement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st Regional Thematic Meeting for Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in the Pacific region was held in May 2002 (Nadi, Fiji) 	283,648	73,560
TOTAL BUDGET ESTIMATES – KRA 3			US\$2,755,220	US\$742,051

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KEY RESULT AREA 4 : ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
PERIOD : JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2002

Summary of Main Achievements of 2002:

Economic Development reflects one of the four Key Result Areas in the 2001-2004 Action Plan. The main focus areas under the Economic Development Key Result Area are:

1. Integrating Environment and Development;
2. Trade, Investment and Environment;
3. Sustainable Tourism;
4. Population, Settlement and Urbanisation;
5. Public-Private Sector Partnerships.

Key achievements:

- Design of Programme components for building capacity in environmental planning, inclusive of EIA facilitation (supported at 13SM);
- Research and setting up of new partners to assist in strengthening of environmental monitoring and assessment at national and regional levels (Submissions to UNEP Governing Council (GC); Collaboration network with ADB, UNEP, Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) & others);
- Advocacy for the integration of environment and development linkages at all levels of governance (culminating in the 13SM Ministerial Meeting on Integrating Environment and Economic Development);

- Linking work with SPC and SOPAC on spatial baselines and identification of key environmental indicators to further enhance systems for State of Environment reporting;
- Working with Industry on self monitoring / appraisal of environmental performance through pilots (Samoa Exporter of the Year Awards, Samoa Sustainable Tourism Indicators Handbook);
- Development of Trade and Environment Programme outline to assist PICTs by providing information on potential implications in an era on free trade negotiations through WTO;
- WSSD Outcomes reflecting priority matters for the Pacific, including preparation materials used to lead SIDS arguments for the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;
- Achievement and maintenance of a high profile of PICTs/SIDS in WSSD PrepComs, Expert meetings, at the Summit and within the Summit Plan of Implementation (POI);
- Planned and facilitated the framework for the development of 14 Pacific Umbrella Initiatives aimed to leverage new partners, new ideas, clarity in teams, coordination in support – for sustainable development;
- Assistance to 14 PICTs in reporting to the UNCCD Secretariat on Implementation of the Convention, and achieving and maintaining a high profile of PICTs at the UNCCD review meeting.

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Outputs were restricted by lack of human and operational resources to certain areas, but particularly to the area of EIA (4.1.1), Integrated Environmental Planning (4.1.2) and State of Environment (4.1.4) reporting development. It is in this area, that KRA 4 is experiencing a growing number of requests from Capitals, NGOs and the business community. The Outcomes of the WSSD, the Plan of Implementation has seen recognition of the lack of institutional enabling environments for Sustainable Development – and refreshed focus on environmental baselines, indicators, monitoring, EIA, planning and community development to overcome this. It is expected that with this renewed interest in implementation building blocks - resources for PICTs in this critical working area could be leveraged in the near future.

All work areas of KRA4 have now been before the Governing Council as Programme/Project Outlines for PICT tailoring for specific national capacity building. This flexibility appreciates the different status of capacity of countries and enables them to determine priorities.

Comparative Financial Analysis:

Total Budget	Actual Expenditures	Rate of spending
US\$1,293,569	US\$941,176	73%

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Specific Outputs as per 2002 Work Programme	Performance Measures as per 2002 Work Programme	January to December 2002 Achievements	2002 Budget per Key Output (US\$)	Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2002 per Key Output (US\$)
<p>Focus Area: Objective: Output Manager:</p>	<p>KRA 4.1 - Integrating Environment and Development To enhance regional and national capacity for integrated environmental decision-making. Matt McIntyre, Acting Coordinator, Economic Development; Coral Pasisi, Assistant Sustainable Development Officer</p>			
<p>4.1.1 Establishment and operation of an Environmental Assessment (EA) facilitation office.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Toolkits of EA techniques and planning tools used, adapted and/or adopted by at least 4 PICTs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Toolkits not completed due to human and financial resource constraints; • Draft Integrated toolkit of guidelines referred to Cook Islands for comment <p>[Expenditure are for relevant personnel costs mainly as some operational costs. Most of the operating funding was unsecured]</p> <p>Supporting Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advice and assistance given to PICTs on needs basis for EIA; • EIA advocacy / training at regional/national workshops • Compilation of guidelines based on demands from PICTs; • Drafting of integrated environmental assessment toolkit model; • Maintenance of collaboration linkages with UNEP. 	<p>146,465</p>	<p>24,561</p>

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Specific Outputs as per 2002 Work Programme	Performance Measures as per 2002 Work Programme	January to December 2002 Achievements	2002 Budget per Key Output (US\$)	Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2002 per Key Output (US\$)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.1.2 Promotion of integrated environmental assessment, resource use management and planning tools. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pilot projects demonstrating integrated conservation and sustainable resource use at the community level in 2 Members. Increased awareness and use of tools by at least 4 Members. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following a review of priority environmental concerns Cook Islands, Samoa and Vanuatu selected integrated watershed resource management and conservation issues as the focus of their community-based pilot projects supported by the IWP. Outputs not completed due to human and financial resource constraints. <p><i>[Expenditure included IWP project related costs of US\$541,888 and for relevant KRA personnel costs whilst operating funding was unsecured]</i></p> <p>Supporting Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of strategy and case studies for ADB Pacific Region Environmental Strategy. Case studies to be delivered in early 2003. Consultation with 8 PICTs on Programme component Plans for referral to 13SM Preparation & Support of Integrated Environmental Assessment and Planning Project Outline by 13SM. Preparation of Type II WSSD Initiative – ‘Planning for Sustainable Community Lifestyles’ Funding secured for 1st Environmental Planning Workshop in early 2003. 	549,622	585,809

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Specific Outputs as per 2002 Work Programme	Performance Measures as per 2002 Work Programme	January to December 2002 Achievements	2002 Budget per Key Output (US\$)	Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2002 per Key Output (US\$)
<p>4.1.3 Spatial data sets and capacity development for regional and national assessment and reporting.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing regional base-line data holdings catalogued by of June 2002. • GIS/Resource Inventory systems produced and disseminated to PICs. • High quality reports for SOE, Environment Outlooks, Biodiversity and Climate Change programmes using relevant spatial data and agreed key environmental indicators. • Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening Strategy supported by PICs and Donors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report of Capacity completed (final Draft), awaiting editing prior to production; • Draft Resource Inventory Handbook produced • Outputs not completed due to human and financial resource constraints. <p>[Expenditure are for personnel costs only. Operating funding was unsecured]</p> <p>Supporting Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrangements with SOPAC agreed – for collaboration. Awaiting formal MOU; • Arrangements made with UNEP Bangkok office for collaboration. • Visits to PICTs to extend networks, introduce project objectives, gain feedback and update needs for capacity building; • Production of strategy awaiting additional PICTs visits. • Project proposals marketed to non-traditional donors • GIS and spatial database catalogue upgraded. 	<p style="text-align: center;">127,891</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">9,463</p>

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Specific Outputs as per 2002 Work Programme	Performance Measures as per 2002 Work Programme	January to December 2002 Achievements	2002 Budget per Key Output (US\$)	Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2002 per Key Output (US\$)
<p>4.1.4 Improved SOEs and Environment Outlooks.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Templates accepted and used for SOE reporting to SPREP. • Report on use of key or composite indicators circulated to PICTs and regional stakeholders. • Recommended key indicator shortlist supported by PICTs. • CROP agencies and regional stakeholders agreement on responsibility areas for regional SOE. • Reports accepted as SOE and National Outlooks based on guidelines produced from UNEP models. • 2nd Pacific Islands Environment Outlook accepted by countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outputs not completed due to human and financial resource constraints. • Key indicators referred to SPC Pacific Region Information Systems Management (PRISM) managers to assist statistics collection. • Subsequent actions at Johannesburg (WSSD) & re-emergence of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) – establishing international targets – requiring additional analysis. <p>[Expenditure are for relevant personnel costs. Operating funding was unsecured]</p> <p>Supporting Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project proposals marketed to non-traditional donors (UNEP – ED; FAO); • Support for regional SOE frameworks development approved - awaiting funds in 2003. • Networking arrangements made with SOPAC, SPC, FAO, UNEP & ESCAP on environmental and sustainable development indicators CB. • Collaborating arrangements firm with SPC with PRISM. • Key Indicators shortlist of SD Indicators in collaboration with SPC & UNEP – to be refined through consultation with PICTs & CROP. • Review of production drafts of GEO III for UNEP. • Review of UNEP Nairobi submissions to UNEP GC for resource support for PICTs. • Assistance to PICTs in reporting to WSSD, and Summary of reports used to confirm Draft Key SD indicators. 	<p align="center">377,534</p>	<p align="center">13,968</p>

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**KEY RESULT AREA 4 : ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
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Specific Outputs as per 2002 Work Programme	Performance Measures as per 2002 Work Programme	January to December 2002 Achievements	2002 Budget per Key Output (US\$)	Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2002 per Key Output (US\$)
<p>4.1.5 Effective coordination and participation by Pacific island Members in international negotiations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSD and World Summit for Sustainable Development (WSSD) outcomes reflecting Pacific priorities. • New partners supporting Pacific sustainable development initiatives. 	<p>January to December 2002 Achievements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WSSD outcomes reflecting priority matters for Pacific, and used to lead SIDS messages for Johannesburg; • Achieved high profile of PICTs/SIDS in PrepComs & Summit POI. • Type II Umbrella Initiatives used to firm new partnerships in Oceans, Waste, Community Planning and Energy. • Assist PICTs in producing Country Reports for UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) to Commission for Review of implementation of the Convention (CRIC 1) November Meeting; • Achievement of high profile of PICTs/SIDS at UNCCD review meeting (CRIC 1). <p>[Budget included only personnel costs. Substantial resources were secured during year which funded the supporting activities for the Pacific preparations for WSSD]</p>	<p>4,393</p>	<p>298,162</p>
		<p>Supporting Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Management for Pacific WSSD Preparations, UNCCD Pacific representation, and regional Mainstreaming Env & Dev events; • Assistance to PICTs at PrepComs & Regional Meetings for WSSD (standpoint and briefing papers for negotiation meetings); • Co-chair and operational management of the CROP WSSD Working Group; • Assistance to PICTs to produce Nat Assessment Reports for WSSD; • Production monitoring and facilitation of design of 14 PICTs Type II Initiatives; 		

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Specific Outputs as per 2002 Work Programme	Performance Measures as per 2002 Work Programme	January to December 2002 Achievements	2002 Budget per Key Output (US\$)	Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2002 per Key Output (US\$)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning for preparations for the BPOA+10 & tying to KRA 4 programme components to WSSD Outcomes. • Planning for continued support to further WSSD Type II Initiatives; • Produce summary of National Assessment Reports (NARs) to assist WSSD, Type II development, establishment of key SD indicators. • Prepare and present paper on Environment and Social Development forum, Feb 2002; • Prepare and present paper on Environment and Poverty, April 2002; • Assist KRA 3 with High Level Meeting on Financing Environment – Adaptation; • Assistance with the Communiqué from the High Level Meeting on Financing for Adaptation, Nadi, May 2002. • Prepare theme and present Mainstreaming Environment & Development at 13SM Ministerial – prepare Ministerial Statement. 		
<p>Focus Area: Objective:</p>	<p>KRA 4.2 - Trade, Investment and the Environment To enhance regional and national capacity to ensure that trade, investment and environmental considerations are mutually supportive in decision-making. Matt McIntyre, Acting Coordinator</p>			
<p>Output Manager:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Assessment frameworks for trade, investment and globalisation accepted by FTM and other stakeholders. 		35,750	5,849
<p>4.2.1 Framework for linking international trade and investment liberalisation and environmental implications.</p>				

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Specific Outputs as per 2002 Work Programme	Performance Measures as per 2002 Work Programme	January to December 2002 Achievements	2002 Budget per Key Output (US\$)	Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2002 per Key Output (US\$)
<p>Focus Area: Objective: Output Manager:</p> <p>KRA 4.3 - Sustainable Tourism To enhance regional and national capacity of stakeholders to ensure that Tourism development is environmentally sustainable. Matt McIntyre, Acting Coordinator</p>		<p><i>[Expenditure are for personnel costs only. Operating funding was unsecured]</i></p> <p>Supporting Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design and submission of project proposals to non-traditional donors; Presentations at key regional UNCTAD and WTO meetings </p>		
<p>4.3.1 Guidelines for assessment of impacts of tourism on the environment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Networks expanded to include environmental advisers, legal and policy practitioners. Inclusion in EA and Planning Toolkits and Factsheet of material pertinent to Tourism industry needs. 	<p>Outputs not completed due to human and financial resource constraints; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Assessment and Planning database inclusive of Tourism consultants/stakeholders Production of Samoa Tourism Indicators Handbook </p> <p><i>[Expenditure are for personnel costs only. Operating funding was unsecured]</i></p> <p>Supporting Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination and networking meetings with SPTO representatives; Assist with preparations of proposals to UNIFEM; Generate and submit proposals to ForSec for EU EDF 9 funding </p>	48,321	3,440

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Specific Outputs as per 2002 Work Programme	Performance Measures as per 2002 Work Programme	January to December 2002 Achievements	2002 Budget per Key Output (US\$)	Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2002 per Key Output (US\$)
4.3.2 Develop coordinated programmes with the South Pacific Tourism Organisation (SPTO).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advice and inputs accepted by SPTO. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist SPTO in development of Type II Initiative for WSSD; Advice on programme proposals by SPTO – used for submission to UNIFEM; <p><i>[Expenditure are for personnel costs only]</i></p>	3,593	2,924
TOTAL BUDGET ESTIMATES – KRA 4			US\$1,293,569	US\$941,176

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KEY RESULT AREA : KRA IMPLEMENTATION - GENERAL
PERIOD : JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2002

Summary of Main Achievements in 2002:

Implementation General reflects the Processes as defined by the SPREP Corporate Plan as mechanism and tools by which SPREP will assist in building capacity and strengthening institutional arrangements in Pacific island members. This is summarized under 3 broad categories:

- Legal Institutional Capacity building and Legal services
- Human Resources Development (Training, Education, Awareness)
- Environmental Information Services (Information Technology/Communications, Clearinghouse, Environmental Libraries, Publications/Public Relations)

- Human Resources Development (HRD) strategy developed and approved in the Republic of Marshall Islands Environment Protection Agency.
- Radio journalist trained in environmental reporting through a regional workshop.

Comparative Financial Analysis:

Total Budget	Total Actual	Rate of Spending
US\$433,637	US\$478,743	110%

Key achievements:

- First Conference of the Parties for the Waigani Convention adoption of work programme and Rules of procedures.
- Acceptance of establishment of a joint Pacific Regional Center from both Waigani and Basel secretariat.
- National Environmental Libraries and Network developed and strengthened in Fiji, Tonga, Tuvalu, Samoa and Vanuatu.

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Specific Outputs as per 2002 Work Programme	Performance Measures as per 2002 Work Programme	January to December 2002 Achievements	2002 Budget per Key Output (US\$)	Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2002 per Key Output (US\$)
<p>5.1 – Secretariat to Apia, SPREP and Waigani Conventions To operate an effective Secretariat for the Apia, SPREP (Noumea) and Waigani Conventions. Output Manager: Jacques Mougeot, Environmental Law Officer; Andrea Volentras, Environmental Legal Officer</p>				
<p>5.1.1 Draft amended text to the Apia Convention produced.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contracting Parties provided with amended Apia Convention. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft amended text was developed and provided to Contracting Parties through a working paper presented during 6th Meeting of Apia/SPREP convention <p><i>[Expenditure are for personnel costs only as some operational funding unsecured. Minimal operating costs charged to outputs 5.1.3, 5.1.4, and 5.1.5]</i></p>	18,212	7,744
<p>5.1.2 6th Meeting of Contracting Parties to Apia/SPREP Conventions convened.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6th Meeting of Contracting Parties to the Apia/SPREP Conventions convened and Record adopted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6th Apia/SPREP meeting took place in July 2002. The records were adopted. Report (English version) on the meeting was published and distributed October 2002. <p><i>[Expenditure are for personnel costs only as some operational funding unsecured. Minimal operating costs charged to outputs 5.1.3, 5.1.4, and 5.1.5]</i></p>	13,582	7,744
<p>5.1.3 Ratification of Apia Convention promoted.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased ratification. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited activities in promoting ratification due to limited funding. No new countries ratified the Apia Convention <p><i>[Expenditure included personnel and operating costs and also operating costs of outputs 5.1.1, and 5.1.2]</i></p>	15,594	17,946

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PERIOD : JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2002

Specific Outputs as per 2002 Work Programme	Performance Measures as per 2002 Work Programme	January to December 2002 Achievements	2002 Budget per Key Output (US\$)	Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2002 per Key Output (US\$)
5.1.4 SPREP Convention Protocols on Dumping and Emergency amended.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amendment to Protocols adopted at meeting of Plenipotentiaries-6th Meeting of Contracting Parties to the Apia/SPREP Conventions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This meeting was not held during this period <p>[Expenditure are for personnel costs only and operating expenses of outputs 5.1.1 and 5.1.2]</p>	16,233	23,230
5.1.5 Ratification of SPREP Convention and Protocols promoted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased ratification. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited activities in promoting ratification due to limited funding. No new countries ratified the SPREP Convention and Protocols during this period <p>[Expenditure included operational costs of output 5.1.2 for the convening of the Conference of the Parties of the Apia/SPREP Convention in July 2002]</p>	17,879	23,342
5.1.6 Waigani Convention promoted to SPREP Members to raise awareness on benefits of ratification.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness Raising Strategy implemented by several PICs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparatory meeting for Conference of Parties of the Waigani Convention conducted Draft Waigani Handbook in the form of CDR-Rom completed. <p>[Additional expenditure incurred with additional funding secured during year]</p>	16,465	26,602
5.1.7 Legal /Institutional Framework of countries assessed and needs identified with relation to Waigani Convention.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PICs acceptance of survey report finding. Selected competent authorities and focal points selected. Increased ratification. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey not conducted due to lack of funding. Increased number of nomination of Focal point and Competent Authorities No additional countries ratified <p>[Expenditure are for personnel costs only]</p>	5,512	7,745

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KEY RESULT AREA : KRA IMPLEMENTATION - GENERAL
PERIOD : JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2002

Specific Outputs as per 2002 Work Programme	Performance Measures as per 2002 Work Programme	January to December 2002 Achievements	2002 Budget per Key Output (US\$)	Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2002 per Key Output (US\$)
<p>5.1.8 First Conference of Parties to decide on implementation of the Waigani Convention convened.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptance by Parties of proposed Rules of Procedure and Work Programme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conference successfully convened Rules of procedure adopted Financial regulations adopted <p><i>[Expenditure are for personnel costs and operational costs for the convening of the first Conference of the Parties in July 2002]</i></p> <p>Additional Supporting Achievements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> STAC (Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee) established Acceptance of the establishment of a Pacific Regional Centre Assistance and advise to Members related to National legislation and linkage to Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) 	24,311	45,471
<p>Focus Area: Objective: Output Manager:</p> <p>5.2 - Environmental Information Services To promote a range of information services (Information Technology/Communications; Clearinghouse and Environmental libraries) to Members to assist them in Action Plan implementation. Herve Dropsy, Acting Coordinator, Processes; Satui Bentin, Information Resource Centre Manager</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of advice and other services in accordance with agreed timelines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided advice and recommendations through participation to various regional meetings and workshop: ITPACNet (as Chairman), PITA, CROP IWG Group, INET security, Officials and Minister Communication meeting Provided input and support in the finalisation of draft regional ICT policy and strategy through the ICT CROP working group. Provided advice through participation online discussion to ICT regionally focused Mailing list: PIGnet, ITPacNet, CROP_IWP 	21,310	16,930
<p>5.2.1 Technical advice/services relating to IT and communications addressed across all KRAs.</p>				

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KEY RESULT AREA : KRA IMPLEMENTATION - GENERAL
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Specific Outputs as per 2002 Work Programme	Performance Measures as per 2002 Work Programme	January to December 2002 Achievements	2002 Budget per Key Output (US\$)	Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2002 per Key Output (US\$)
5.2.2 National environmental libraries and networks established in Member countries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased collaboration with other national, regional and international networks in information sharing/ exchange and clearinghouse mechanisms support maintained. At least 4 national environmental libraries and networks established by December 2002. At least 2 in-country training activities (national) and regional workshop conducted) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hosted IT attachment from Tokelau for 2 months and provided advice on IT infrastructure plan for Tokelau 26 computers procured, setup and distributed to 14 Members countries IT Training provided as part as 2 workshops (3 days sessions) Timely provision of advice when requested [Expenditure are for personnel costs only. Operational costs charged to output 6.2.1] 	61,306	34,733
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaboration with other national/regional and international networks maintained and strengthened, evident in that PEIN is now a member of the Global Islands Network (based in Sweden) established in 2001. USP Samoa Alafua database updated and used for searching & borrowing. Depository agreement for IUCN maintained. Establishment of 4 national; environment libraries and networks: i.e. Fiji, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu Conducted 4 in-country trainings (Fiji, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu) and 2 national workshops (Tonga & Fiji). The regional workshop was postponed to July/August 2003. Assisted NERDS Coordinator conduct a NERDS Teachers Workshop in February – report completed by NERDS Coordinator <p>[Expenditure low as the regional workshop included in the budget was postponed to 2003]</p>		

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KEY RESULT AREA : KRA IMPLEMENTATION - GENERAL
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Specific Outputs as per 2002 Work Programme	Performance Measures as per 2002 Work Programme	January to December 2002 Achievements	2002 Budget per Key Output (US\$)	Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2002 per Key Output (US\$)
<p>5.3 – Environmental Education and Awareness To provide a range of environmental education and awareness raising services to Members across all environmental issues. Output Manager: Seema Deo, Environmental Education and Awareness Officer</p> <p>5.3.1 National capacity to conduct effective environmental education (EE) and awareness programmes strengthened at all levels.</p>	<p>• Number of young children reading the books. • Number of educators using EE resources directory. • Number of Community Education Training Centre (CETC) trainees that include environmental issues in national training programmes.</p> <p>• At least three youth-related activities assisted.</p> <p>• EE Case studies from at least two countries published.</p>	<p>Additional Supporting Achievements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussions underway with other interested networks to expand PEIN's reach into the US affiliated information networks. • Assisted NERDS Coordinator conduct a NERDS Teachers Workshop in February – report completed by NERDS Coordinator 	42,028	50,590
<p>Focus Area: 5.3 – Environmental Education and Awareness Objective: To provide a range of environmental education and awareness raising services to Members across all environmental issues.</p> <p>Output Manager: Seema Deo, Environmental Education and Awareness Officer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First draft of EE Resource Directory developed, not yet completed due to limited resources • SPC CETC workshop ran in August. 30 participants provided with resources and training on environmental issues during 2-week long outreach programme in Fijian communities. The training manual is being produced by SPC. • One youth related activities assisted. I.e. Funding assistance and support given to representative of the PYEN (Pacific Youth Environment Network) to attend the WSSD • Funding proposal submitted, but not yet secured for case study work and evaluation of activities under the Action Strategy for Environmental Education and Training (EE&T). <p align="right"><i>[Expenditure reflected costs incurred for additional supporting activities for which funding was secured during year]</i></p>				

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**KEY RESULT AREA : KRA IMPLEMENTATION - GENERAL
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Specific Outputs as per 2002 Work Programme	Performance Measures as per 2002 Work Programme	January to December 2002 Achievements	2002 Budget per Key Output (US\$)	Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2002 per Key Output (US\$)
<p>5.4 Capacity Building/Training To identify Members' needs and build capacity at the national level through a range of training activities Output Manager: Frank Wickham, HRD/Training Officer</p>	<p>Performance Measures as per 2002 Work Programme</p>	<p>Additional Supporting Achievements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12,000 copies of each set of 2 books sent to Solomon islands (SI) education department for dissemination. SI has not yet acknowledged receipt. 8,000 copies of each set of 2 books printed and freighted to Samoa (awaiting arrival) Education programme organized on request for group of primary school children in Samoa in the training and education centre. Children's opinions on environmental issues recorded on audio tape for future public awareness activities. Water Education Kit printed in collaboration with SOPAC. Development of schools-based education programme around the Kit has been initiated and is in progress. 		
<p>5.4.1 Capacity Building/Training provided for Members in support of national implementation of work across all KRAs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HRD Strategies approved in 2 countries. Increased number of trained staff in Environment departments in 2 countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HRD strategy developed and approved by RMI <p>[Expenditure reflected pace of implementation of activities under the HRD for Pacific Island countries Environment Departments project with funding from AusAID]</p>	83,202	168,129

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KEY RESULT AREA : KRA IMPLEMENTATION - GENERAL
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Specific Outputs as per 2002 Work Programme	Performance Measures as per 2002 Work Programme	January to December 2002 Achievements	2002 Budget per Key Output (US\$)	Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2002 per Key Output (US\$)
		<p>Additional Supporting Achievements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HRD strategy officer successfully completed first placement in the Republic of Marshall Islands (RMI) • At least 2 other countries confirmed - Kiribati and Cook Islands for 2003 • Contribution to regional planning of Capacity building strategy (WSSD process, AOSIS meeting, UNDP CAP 21 review) • Initiated type II initiative with USP on Capacity Building 		
<p>Focus Area: 5.5 – Technical Advisory Services to Members To assist Members with ad hoc requests for assistance across all KRAs as well as to assist with advice on new and emerging issues. Output Manager: Herve Dropsy, Acting Coordinator Processes and all Team</p>				
<p>5.5.1 Technical advice/services provided to Members across all KRAs as well as advice on new and emerging issues.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members' confidence in SPREP's ad hoc response ability evident through Member feedback at 13SM. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated in other KRA output reporting. 	0	0
<p>Focus Area: 5.6 – Capacity Building/Training Publications/Public Relations Fatu Tauafafi, Information & Publication Officer; Paul Stapleton, Editor & Publications Officer; Chris Peteru, Assistant Media & Publications Officer</p>				
<p>5.6.1 Technical advice and services relating to production of print resources and reports, public relations and campaign activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical advice and services provided in accordance with agreed standard and timelines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Media training workshop conducted for Radio journalists on environmental reporting. • Advise and services provided for activities of other KRAs on public relation, production of print and multimedia materials <p><i>[Additional resources were secured to implement the regional media workshop which was not in budget]</i></p>	98,005	102,419
TOTAL BUDGET ESTIMATES – KRA IMPLEMENTATION – GENERAL			US\$433,637	US\$478,743

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KEY RESULT AREA : SECRETARIAT FUNCTIONS AND CORPORATE SERVICES

PERIOD : JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2002

Summary of Main Achievements in 2002:

Consistent with the functions outlined in the Agreement Establishing SPREP (1993), the SPREP Management provided strategic direction to the Secretariat's work programme, coordinated, facilitated, managed and monitored the overall implementation of the Action Plan, Corporate Plan and the 2002 Secretariat Annual Work Programmes and Budget.

The main areas of focus were:

- Policy, planning and institutional strengthening for Members to enable them to more effectively implement and undertake environmental management and protection activities at the national level.
- Integration and mainstreaming of the Secretariat's annual work programme with SPREP members' efforts at the national level.
- Project proposal development and management involved liaison with donors and international financial institutions.

Key Achievements:

- Effectively marketed and enhanced SPREPs profile and its mission through its first SPREP Open Day.
- 2002 was a year of restructuring, streamlining and consolidation which was necessary with the implementation of the new approved organization structure.

- The new organization structure based on members needs for increased technical advisory services; expansion of workload and effective integration of the work programme of the Secretariat was implemented in 2002. Recruitment and appointment of a Deputy Director, Programme Delivery Manager, Business Support Manager, Project Accountant and Finance Manager.
- Conducted reviews of systems and processes, documented administration and financial procedures for uniformity and consistency of application across the organization.
- Management participated in over 20 international and regional meetings requiring profiling, advocacy and technical advisory services. Attended the Pacific Islands Forum; Forum Economic Ministers Meeting (FEMM); Heads of CROP Annual Meeting; Governing Council meetings of sister CROP agencies; World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD); GEF Assembly and Council Meetings; Meeting of Pacific ACP-National and Regional Authorising Officers (NAO & RAO) on the Cotonou Agreement; Ministerial meeting on Adaptation Measures and a number of CROP Working Groups Meeting.
- Provided information briefs for conferences and negotiations; regional collaboration and cooperation on policy development; guidelines development; and providing information and liaising on project management aspects with donors and international financial institutions.

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PERIOD : JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2002**

- One country visit to the Republic of Marshall Islands during the preparations for the 13 SPREP Meeting and calls were made on the Fiji national focal point during Management attendance at other regional meetings in Fiji which funding was made possible by another project donor.
- Facilitated the implementation of few training programmes for staff to raise skills level and to meet the challenges the output work programme and budget system, improved financial and administrative systems have presented and to provide effective and timely business support services.

Comparative Financial Analysis:

Total Budget	Total Actual	Rate of Spending
US\$1,790,202	US\$1,905,571	106%

- Organised and planned the hosting of the 13 SPREP Meeting by the Republic of Marshall Islands including the finalization and distribution of all Working Papers for the Meeting according to agreed procedures.
- Effective management and maintenance of SPREP's Training and Education Centre and facilities. The building and facilities was funded by the Government of Japan through a grant of approximately US\$2.85m to the Government of Samoa. It was completed and officially handed over in February, 2002.
- SPREP's Information Resource Centre (IRC) was constructed with funding of €350,000 (approx. SAT\$1,077,387) from the European Union's Regional Programme to the Pacific Region under Lome Lome IV-8th EDF. It was completed and officially opened in March 2002.

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Specific Outputs as per 2002 Work Programme	Performance Measures as per 2002 Work Programme	January to December 2002 Achievements	2002 Budget per Key Output (US\$)	Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2002 per Key Output (US\$)
<p>Focus Area: Objective: Output Manager:</p>	<p>6.1 - Secretariat Functions To ensure that Members are kept well informed and effectively consulted in Action Plan Implementation and that SPREP provides advice in line with global agendas. Tamariri Tutangata - Director; F. Vitolio Lui - Deputy Director</p>			
<p>6.1.1 Annual SPREP Meeting (13SM) and associated events convened.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting Papers circulated according to timeline. • Policy advice give to Members on request. • Acceptance of Action Plan Implementation Performance Report at SPREP Meeting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting Papers for the 13SM distributed on schedule. • Member participants to 13SM acknowledged meeting arrangements and preparation with appreciation during the meeting proceedings. • A number of policy advice provided to members upon request and normally within three working days depending on the nature of the request. • Performance Monitoring Report on the Action Plan implementation accepted by the 13SM. <p><i>[Expenditure included personnel costs and operational costs of convening the 13SM- transportation of equipment and working papers, translation and interpretation services, Small island states (SISs) costs of attendance, official hospitality and Secretariat support services]</i></p>	196,298	327,267

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SECRETARIAT FUNCTIONS AND CORPORATE SERVICES
: JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2002**

Specific Outputs as per 2002 Work Programme	Performance Measures as per 2002 Work Programme	January to December 2002 Achievements	2002 Budget per Key Output (US\$)	Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2002 per Key Output (US\$)
6.1.2 Action and Corporate Plans implemented and monitored.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of national processes to implement the Action Plan at national level. • Acceptance of Terms of Reference (TOR) for Focal Points. • Focal Points effectively undertaking their TOR. 	<p>Additional Supporting Achievements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13SM venue with logistic arrangements confirmed. • Set up executed according to plan and schedule. • Travel arrangements confirmed for 4 participants from small island countries and paid by SPREP according to policy. • Assistance with travel and accommodation for all participants provided as requested. 	95,176	69,749
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information provided by some members indicated that some processes have been put in place to monitor the implementation of the Action Plan at the national level. These were identified during the preparation of national reports for the World Summit on Sustainable Development. • Draft TORs are being reviewed and not yet being considered by the Focal Points. • Made good progress but TORs yet to be formalized. <p><i>[Expenditure are for personnel costs only and reflected also delay in recruitment of Planner/Donor liaison officer. Operating costs charged to output 6.2.6.]</i></p>		

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JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2002**

Specific Outputs as per 2002 Work Programme	Performance Measures as per 2002 Work Programme	January to December 2002 Achievements	2002 Budget per Key Output (US\$)	Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2002 per Key Output (US\$)
6.1.3 2003 Work Programme and Budget Estimates adopted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consolidated 2003 Work Programme and Budget approved by 13th SPEP Meeting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consolidated and distributed Draft 2003 Work Programme and Budget for members' consideration and comments six weeks prior to the 13SM. 2003 Work Programme and Budget approved by the 13SM <p><i>[Expenditure are for personnel costs only. Operating costs charged to output 6.2.6]</i></p> <p>Additional Supporting Achievements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepared and completed the costing of the annual Work Programme and Budgets in a "performance and output based system" and ensuring the Chart of Accounts and the financial systems and processes are aligned and reflected closely the requirements of the approved Work Programme and Budget. 	146,463	116,067
6.1.4 Annual Work Programme monitored and evaluated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual performance monitoring report on implementation of 2001 Work Programme and Budget completed and submitted according to agreed timelines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consolidated 2001 Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Report (PMER) used as the basis of the 2001 Performance Audit. 2001 Financial and Performance Audit reports considered and approved by the 13SM. <p><i>[Expenditure are for personnel costs only. Operating costs charged to output 6.2.6]</i></p>	149,659	118,003

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Specific Outputs as per 2002 Work Programme	Performance Measures as per 2002 Work Programme	January to December 2002 Achievements	2002 Budget per Key Output (US\$)	Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2002 per Key Output (US\$)
6.1.5 Liaison and coordination with SPREP Members.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective consultations with at least 5 countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations undertaken with RMI during the preparation meetings for the 13SM due to limited resources to undertake any further consultations. Management members made calls on Fiji national focal point during Management attendance at some regional meetings in Fiji. <p><i>[Expenditure are for personnel costs only. Travel costs to Marshall Islands for preparation of 13SM are charged to output 6.1.1]</i></p>	83,247	58,899
6.1.6 Liaison and coordination with Donors and Funding agencies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely responses and feedback on project implementation, review and monitoring aspects according to donor inquiries. Consolidated Narrative and financial reports submitted according to donor requirements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual and periodic consultations with donors and funding agencies conducted according to agreed timelines and funding. Periodic narrative and financial reports prepared and submitted in accordance with donor requirements <p><i>[Expenditure included funding of additional activities for which resources were secured for Management to attend a High Level Consultation with AusAID in Australia]</i></p>	47,068	51,071

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Specific Outputs as per 2002 Work Programme	Performance Measures as per 2002 Work Programme	January to December 2002 Achievements	2002 Budget per Key Output (US\$)	Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2002 per Key Output (US\$)
<p>6.1.7 Project activities within SPREP planned, managed, monitored and evaluated.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management approved and submitted at least 10 new viable programmes/project proposals to potential donors within agreed timeframe. Projects effectively evaluated, achievements and lessons learned identified to assist in designing new programme and projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management submitted over 20 programme/project proposals to traditional and potential donors within agreed timelines. Consolidated and documented project proposals according to Members' needs and donor guidelines. <p>[Expenditure are for personnel costs only] Additional Supporting Achievements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progressed development of programme strategies for each KRA to facilitate securing funding for 2004 and beyond. Around 10 proposals submitted received positive indication for funding from donors and some are still being reviewed to take into account donors feedback. Tabled some project evaluation reports containing recommendations with Management for appropriate actions. 	71,931	62,895
<p>6.1.8 Regional/International cooperation and coordination support.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective participation at annual Council Meetings of CROP agencies, CROP Heads meetings and other Collaborating Agencies' meetings according to agreed timetable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attended and contributed to around 20 regional and international meetings of CROP agencies, collaborating agencies and institutions. <p>[Expenditure are for personnel costs only. Reflected also funding constraint for Management participation at high level regional and international meetings].</p> <p>Additional Supporting Achievements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepared Briefs/Information Papers for Regional meetings and information of Members and other Regional Agencies. 	69,207	43,508

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Specific Outputs as per 2002 Work Programme	Performance Measures as per 2002 Work Programme	January to December 2002 Achievements	2002 Budget per Key Output (US\$)	Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2002 per Key Output (US\$)
<p>6.2 - Corporate Functions To ensure that the Secretariat is effectively resourced and supported in order for it to effectively assist Members with implementation of the Action Plan. Pisaina Leilua-Lei Sam, Business Support Manager; IT Manager - Herve Dropsy; IRC Manager - Satui Bentin; Administration Officer - Malama Hadley</p>				
<p>6.2.1 Information and Communication Technology Services effectively operated and maintained.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> System working appropriately according to set of agreed standards relating to quality of service, timelines, capacity, security. New equipment ordered, setup and installed within agreed timeframes. Secure IT system. Recommendations of the policy adopted by Management. Overall cost of communication minimised. Downtime of communication system kept to a minimum. Communication network implemented in new buildings as planned. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided general IT support services to the whole of SPREP. Procured and installed IT equipment (Hardware/software/peripherals) according to staff and organization needs. Provided corporate communication tools (voice, fax, email). Implementation of new email server Provided advice on ICT strategies and policies to SPREP management SPREP systems maintained and enhanced continuously, following best practice and recommendation of ITPacNet group. Communication cost effectiveness maximized through improved Internet connectivity with no increase of cost, and implementation of email distribution list (decrease of fax costs) Provided advice on networking/communication issues Information Resource Centre (IRC), Training and Education Centre) to SPREP HQ wide network (data/voice). 	168,260	74,963

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Specific Outputs as per 2002 Work Programme	Performance Measures as per 2002 Work Programme	January to December 2002 Achievements	2002 Budget per Key Output (US\$)	Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2002 per Key Output (US\$)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 new buildings connection to SPREP HQ communication infrastructure (Training and Education Centre, and Information Resources Centre) <p><i>[Expenditure are for personnel costs and operating costs. Corporate Database Management (CDM) work was delayed due to unsecured funding]</i></p> <p>Additional Supporting Achievements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participated at Information/Computer Technology (ICT) forum relevant to ICT issues in the region (e.g. ITPacNet Meeting). • Reviewed and set priority for application development by the CDM Task Force after implementation of first application. • Implementation pending availability of funding on proposal already submitted • Implementation of more comprehensive measurement and logging of system performance to provide more accurate comparison with standard and benchmark. • Security enhanced, updated and monitored <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – no major problem recorded. – 2 independent external internet security audit showed high level of security • Communication kept up-time (more than 98%) 		

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Specific Outputs as per 2002 Work Programme	Performance Measures as per 2002 Work Programme	January to December 2002 Achievements	2002 Budget per Key Output (US\$)	Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2002 per Key Output (US\$)
6.2.2 Development of Data and Information Management Services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved business systems through use of database application and data management system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinated development and maintenance of SPREP Corporate Data Management (CDM) system. Managed SPREP's website. (technical maintenance, infrastructure, general structure and design). People and Organisation Database (POD) implemented Training on new database application conducted in house <p><i>[Expenditure are for personnel costs only]</i></p> <p>Additional Supporting Achievements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organised and effectively marketed and publicly advertised SPREP's mission and work through its first SPREP Open Day as a corporate wide achievement. Enhanced SPREP's profile and image. Review of Document Management / Corporate Knowledge continued. Potential suitable system Software identified People and Organisation Database (POD) supported and usage improved. Integration of POD use with internal procedure, and communication tools. (2000 contact records entered and shared within SPREP) Proposal submitted were unsuccessful in attracting funding to new module. Programmatic approach developed for further development and funding. 	86,202	67,837

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<p>6.2.3 Electronic Archives and Archival Repository systems for SPREP developed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electronic Archives and Archival Repository established by December 2002. Availability of online information increased. Usage increased. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical archives established in March 2002 [transfer of archives to new IRC building] 2 computers purchased for IRC electronic archiving/scanning on hold until secure position of Archival Assistant. Not much achieved due to lack of staff/personnel to conduct work required Only 5 users throughout the year <p><i>[Expenditure are for personnel costs only whilst operating costs charged to output 6.2.6 and capital costs charged to output 6.2.5]</i></p>	47,313	18,979
<p>6.2.4 Personnel services effectively managed and supported.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff provided with regular and efficient service at all times. CROP Harmonisation of Conditions implemented, based on decision of 12SM. Recruitment, settlement and repatriation processes completed according to agreed timelines. Staff performance appraisals completed within six weeks after due dates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service provided regularly and available at all times during normal working hours however, overtime sometimes is required to keep up with demands. Effective only from January 2002 due to limited resources to implement the 12 SM, 2000 decision. Recruited and appointed 15 staff positions. Recruitment of remaining 6 approved vacancies are on hold due to uncertainty of funding and final assessment. 2001 performance evaluation for all local support staff completed. Performance appraisal and probationary reports for some professional staff are being processed. TNA is yet to be completed. 	141,508	154,535

**2002 ANNUAL WORK PROGRAMME AND BUDGET
PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND EVALUATION REPORT
KEY RESULT AREA : SECRETARIAT FUNCTIONS AND CORPORATE SERVICES
PERIOD : JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2002**

Specific Outputs as per 2002 Work Programme	Performance Measures as per 2002 Work Programme	January to December 2002 Achievements	2002 Budget per Key Output (US\$)	Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2002 per Key Output (US\$)
<p>6.2.5 SPREP's Corporate Assets procured and managed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training Needs Analysis (TNA) completed. • Staff well trained. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional training were undertaken to raise skills level mainly of support staff. Some professional staff participated in the ACCPAC training programme mainly on project financial reporting. Five support staff took courses towards certificates in Accounting, Finance and Computing at the Polytechnic and NUS. <p><i>[Expenditure are for personnel costs and all SPREP staff recruitment costs instead of charging these costs to relevant output. Operating costs charged to output 6.2.6]</i></p> <p>Supporting Achievements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous review and clarification of the Staff and Financial Regulations and relevant policies and procedures for effective implementation and monitoring. • Updated when the time is available but not monthly due to high demand in other areas. • Premises maintained according to Occupational, Health and Safety standards and 24 hour security provided for SPREP facilities. • Performed as required and according to schedule • Mostly completed as scheduled. <p>[Expenditure included all operational and maintenance costs of SPREP facilities, electricity consumption, grounds and security service, insurance cover for facilities and replacement of aging computers and essential office equipment with funding secured during year.]</p>	219,809	379,898

**2002 ANNUAL WORK PROGRAMME AND BUDGET
PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND EVALUATION REPORT
KEY RESULT AREA : SECRETARIAT FUNCTIONS AND CORPORATE SERVICES
PERIOD : JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2002**

Specific Outputs as per 2002 Work Programme	Performance Measures as per 2002 Work Programme	January to December 2002 Achievements	2002 Budget per Key Output (US\$)	Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2002 per Key Output (US\$)
6.2.6 General administration services provided.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work of Administration and secretarial support actioned within 2 working days of receipt. • SPREP Meetings, conferences and workshops supported and serviced according to set standard. • Bilingual policy implemented. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mostly completed as scheduled and according to priority of matters. Staff overtime helped to overcome certain delays. • Arranged for SPREP Management and staff participation at a number of international and regional meetings through travel, protocol arrangements and transport services. • Provided support services and assistance in the organizing of logistical arrangements for a number of SPREP sponsored and organized events during the year. eg. transport, conference services, cleaning, courier and catering services etc • Achieved with high translation costs. 	84,250	210,034
6.2.7 Registry Services managed and records maintained.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All incoming and outgoing communications actioned, filed and recorded within 2 working days of receipt. • All requests from members responded to within fourteen working days of receipt. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed as scheduled. • Mostly achieved but dependent on the turnaround time from the responding staff member. <p><i>[Expenditure are for personnel costs only]</i></p>	24,581	23,956

**2002 ANNUAL WORK PROGRAMME AND BUDGET
PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND EVALUATION REPORT
KEY RESULT AREA : SECRETARIAT FUNCTIONS AND CORPORATE SERVICES
PERIOD : JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2002**

Specific Outputs as per 2002 Work Programme	Performance Measures as per 2002 Work Programme	January to December 2002 Achievements	2002 Budget per Key Output (US\$)	Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2002 per Key Output (US\$)
<p>6.3 - Financial Services To ensure the Secretariat has effective financial services in order for it to undertake its Work Programme and Secretariat/Corporate functions. Output Manager: Pisaina Lellua-Lei Sam - Business Support Manager; Alofa Tu'uau - Finance Manager</p>		<p>Additional Supporting Achievements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitated contact and liaison with the translators regarding translation jobs and receipt of completed work for referral to the relevant officers and finance for payment 		
<p>6.3.1 Financial Services provided.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily processing and updating. Accounts reconciled by the 15th of the following month. Daily maintenance of financial records, e-mail and correspondence all actioned within three working days after consultation. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data processed and posted daily. All General ledger accounts being reconciled in preparation of the 2002 financial statements as these were not done monthly as per standard requirements. Processed and updated daily accounts. Maintained daily financial records, e-mail and correspondence actioned timely. <p><i>[Expenditure are for personnel costs only, Operational costs are charged to output 6.3.3]</i></p> <p>Additional Supporting Achievements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arranged for payment of airfares; per diems for approved travel by SPREP Management and staff, and transferring funds to recipient CROP agencies, member countries and for organizers of SPREP organized and sponsored workshops and meetings. Reviewed the maintenance of financial records to ensure it is done daily. All incoming correspondence actioned according to timelines. 	41,006	38,106

**2002 ANNUAL WORK PROGRAMME AND BUDGET
PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND EVALUATION REPORT
SECRETARIAT FUNCTIONS AND CORPORATE SERVICES
JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2002**

Specific Outputs as per 2002 Work Programme	Performance Measures as per 2002 Work Programme	January to December 2002 Achievements	2002 Budget per Key Output (US\$)	Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2002 per Key Output (US\$)
6.3.2 Payroll services provided.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fortnightly Payroll completed within 3 working days after end of each pay period. Monthly Payroll completed by Wednesday before the last Friday of each month. PAYE, NPF and other payroll related payments made before the 14th day of the following month. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fortnightly and monthly payrolls processed and paid as scheduled PAYE, NPF and other payroll related payments made simultaneously as part of the payroll process. <p>[Expenditure are for personnel costs only. Operating costs charged to output 6.3.3]</p> <p>Additional Supporting Achievements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Payroll system including timelines reviewed to ensure the payroll statutory requirements such as PAYE, NPF and other related payments are streamlined and actioned at the same time. Computerised ANZ Bank payroll payment system reviewed to ensure quality controls are intact. 	28,342	13,231
6.3.3 SPREP financial systems managed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial management (budget) system maintained. Financial reporting system and procedures reviewed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ACCPAC Financial system upgraded to the latest version. 2002 Chart of accounts improved and aligned to the 2002 approved Work Programme and Budget. Minor changes made to the financial management system (budget) and presentation to incorporate changes in the output structure in few KRAs. Financial reports produced and distributed as requested. <p>[Expenditure included all operating costs of outputs 6.3.1, 6.3.2 and 6.3.4]</p>	35,842	37,561

**2002 ANNUAL WORK PROGRAMME AND BUDGET
PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND EVALUATION REPORT
KEY RESULT AREA : SECRETARIAT FUNCTIONS AND CORPORATE SERVICES
PERIOD : JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2002**

Specific Outputs as per 2002 Work Programme	Performance Measures as per 2002 Work Programme	January to December 2002 Achievements	2002 Budget per Key Output (US\$)	Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2002 per Key Output (US\$)
6.3.4 Financial reports prepared.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports produced consistent with reporting requirements and requests of Members, Donors, Management and staff. • Six monthly and annual financial review and analysis of programme and project spending produced on time. • 2001 Accounts completed and submitted for audit by 31st March • Audited accounts report accepted by 13th SPREP Meeting. 	<p>Additional Supporting Achievements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2003 Chart of Accounts structure aligned to the approved 2003 Work Programme and Budget approved to become effective in January 2003. • Produced and submitted financial and project reports periodically, consistent with requests by members, donors, Management and staff. • Reviewed financial reporting system and formats taking into account the changes resulting from the approved annual work programme and budget. • 2001 Accounts were completed in April and the audit undertaken in May 2002. • The 2001 Financial Statements with the Auditors report and the Management letter were considered and accepted by the 13SM. <p><i>[Expenditure are for personnel costs only. Operating costs are charged to output 6.3.3]</i></p>	54,045	39,013

**2002 ANNUAL WORK PROGRAMME AND BUDGET
PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND EVALUATION REPORT
SECRETARIAT FUNCTIONS AND CORPORATE SERVICES
: JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2002**

Specific Outputs as per 2002 Work Programme	Performance Measures as per 2002 Work Programme	January to December 2002 Achievements	2002 Budget per Key Output (US\$)	Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2002 per Key Output (US\$)
		<p>Additional Supporting Achievements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 2002 Financial Statements are being prepared for auditing in February 2003. The Report will be tabled for consideration at the 14th SPREP Meeting. 2001 Consolidated Performance Report was used for the independent performance audit of the 2001 approved work programme. The performance audit report tabled at the 13 SPREP Meeting. Schedule was demanding and sometimes could not be achieved. Completed 12 specific audits and reports submitted as required by some Donors during the year. Periodic financial analysis and review undertaken but with much delay due to unavailability of the 2002 budget comparison report according to the approved work programme. 		
TOTAL BUDGET ESTIMATES – SECRETARIAT FUNCTIONS AND CORPORATE SERVICES			US\$1,790,202	US\$1,905,571



South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)

Fourteenth SPREP Meeting of Officials

Apia, Samoa

8 – 11 September 2003

Agenda Item 6.3.1: Report on Members' Contributions

Purpose of Paper

1. To report on the receipt of Members' contributions in accordance with Financial Regulation 13.

Background

2. Financial Regulation 13 requires the Director to submit to each SPREP Meeting a report on the receipt of Members' contributions. This report addresses Members' contributions received during 2002. It also provides an update on the status of Members' contributions received in 2003, up to 12 June, and the unpaid balances of contributions as at 12 June 2003.

Members' Contributions received in 2002 and 2003 (to 12 June 2003)

3. Attach for members' information is a statement, which shows the amounts due from respective members as at 12 June 2003. Total contributions outstanding as at 12 June 2003 is USD\$669,894, made up of USD\$320,468 unpaid for 2002 and prior years and USD\$349,426 for 2003 contributions.

4. As the table would indicate, a total of USD\$706,374 was received by the Secretariat in 2002 leaving a balance of contributions outstanding of USD\$320,468 as at 31 December 2002.

5. The contributions due for the year 2003, is \$717,850 and so far this year, (as at 12 June 2003), the Secretariat has received US\$368,424 in lieu of 2003 and prior years contribution in arrears.

Outstanding Contributions:

6. Other than members with minor adjusting balances, the following member countries are in arrears as at 12 June 2003 for both 2003 and prior years contributions:

Member Country	2002 and prior year liabilities	2003 contributions payable	Payments to 12-Jun-03	Balance as at 12-Jun-03
Cook Islands	26	8,412	-	8,438
FSM	(4,774)	8,412	-	3,638
Fiji	21,796	16,817	(14,820)	23,793
France	36,667	110,847	-	147,514
French Polynesia	9,264	16,817	(11,435)	14,646
Marshall Islands	26	8,412	-	8,438
Nauru	99,270	8,412	-	107,682
New Caledonia	4,323	16,817	-	21,140
Niue	8,331	8,412	(8,412)	8,331
Nth Marianas	8,331	8,412	-	16,743
Palau	26	8,412	-	8,438
Solomon Islands	66,877	16,817	-	83,693
Tokelau	0	8,412	-	8,412
Tonga	2,770	8,412	(3,311)	7,871
Tuvalu	0	8,412	-	8,412
USA	0	154,280	-	154,280
Vanuatu	28,977	16,817	(15,454)	30,340
Wallis & Futuna	(431)	8,412	-	7,981

Recommendation

7. The Meeting is invited to:
- **consider** the report and **decide** on how the substantial arrears problem is to be addressed;
 - **note** the status of debts relating to member contributions.
 - **commit** itself to paying current contributions and arrears in full in 2003

17 June 2003

SOUTH PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME
Members Contribution Schedule

for the five months to 31 May 2003

MEMBER COUNTRY	Balance as at 31-Dec-00	2001 Cont Payable	2001 Addt'l Cont Payable	Payments Received	Balance as at 31-Dec-01	2002 Cont Payable	2002 Addt'l Cont Payable	Payments Received as at 31-Dec-02	Adjustment per 13SM decisions	Balance as at 31-Dec-02	2003 Cont Payable	Payments Received as at 12-Jun-03	Balance as at 12-Jun-03
American Samoa	3,816	5,725	2,022	-	11,563	5,725	2,590	(16,676)	-	3,201	8,412	(11,610)	3
Australia	-	104,055	36,750	(140,475)	330	104,055	47,066	(150,875)	-	576	152,892	(153,458)	9
Cook Islands	-	5,725	2,022	(7,730)	17	5,725	2,590	(8,305)	-	26	8,412	-	8,438
Federated States of Micronesia	(3,220)	5,725	2,022	(7,375)	(2,848)	5,725	2,590	(10,240)	-	(4,774)	8,412	-	3,638
Fiji	3,571	11,445	4,042	(6,925)	12,133	11,445	5,177	(6,959)	-	21,796	16,817	(14,820)	23,798
France	20	75,440	26,644	(83,010)	19,094	75,440	34,123	(91,990)	-	36,667	110,847	-	147,513
French Polynesia	25	11,445	4,042	(17,231)	36	11,445	5,177	(11,435)	-	9,264	16,817	(11,435)	14,846
Guam	1,780	11,445	4,042	(19,180)	17	11,445	2,590	(8,331)	-	63	16,817	(16,817)	62
Kiribati	11,450	5,725	2,022	(13,455)	17	5,725	2,590	(8,305)	-	26	8,412	(8,382)	30
Marshall Islands	5,725	5,725	2,022	-	90,956	5,725	2,590	-	-	99,270	8,412	-	8,438
Nauru	83,208	5,725	2,022	(14,258)	5,126	11,445	5,177	(17,425)	-	4,323	16,817	-	107,682
New Caledonia	3,892	11,445	4,042	(51,400)	122	38,075	17,222	(55,205)	34,804	35,018	55,945	(90,963)	0
New Zealand	-	38,075	13,447	(5,725)	7,747	5,725	2,590	(7,730)	-	8,331	8,412	(8,412)	8,331
Niue	5,725	5,725	2,022	(19,180)	17	5,725	2,590	-	-	8,331	8,412	-	16,743
Northern Marianas	11,450	5,725	2,022	-	7,747	5,725	2,590	(16,035)	-	26	8,412	-	8,438
Palau	-	11,445	4,042	-	38,417	11,445	5,177	(54,975)	-	64	16,817	(16,881)	(1)
Papua New Guinea	22,930	11,445	4,042	(15,451)	36	11,445	5,177	(16,594)	-	64	16,817	(16,881)	(1)
Samoa	34,768	11,445	4,042	-	60,255	11,445	5,177	-	-	66,877	16,817	-	83,698
Solomon Islands	11,450	5,725	2,022	(19,180)	17	5,725	2,590	(8,332)	-	(1)	8,412	-	8,411
Tokelau	-	5,725	2,022	-	7,747	5,725	2,590	(13,292)	-	2,770	8,412	(3,311)	7,870
Tonga	-	5,725	2,022	-	7,747	5,725	2,590	(16,061)	-	0	8,412	-	8,412
Tuvalu	-	5,725	2,022	-	7,747	5,725	2,590	(144,587)	-	(0)	154,280	-	154,280
United States of America	-	105,000	37,084	(149,990)	(7,906)	105,000	47,493	(14,631)	-	(0)	16,817	(15,454)	30,339
Vanuatu	22,905	11,445	4,042	(11,406)	26,996	11,445	5,177	(11,797)	-	28,977	16,817	-	30,339
Wallis & Futuna Islands	2,170	5,725	2,022	(6,866)	3,051	5,725	2,590	(11,797)	-	(431)	8,412	-	7,980
Total	\$221,666	\$488,555	\$172,548	(\$600,267)	\$282,502	\$488,555	\$220,980	(\$706,374)	\$34,804	\$320,467	\$717,850	(\$368,424)	\$669,894

Note 1 - There were two agreed increases to the members contributions. They are as follows:

- A. Determined at the 11th SPREP USD \$174,570 35.318%
- B. Determined at the 12th SPREP USD \$49,000 9.913%

Note 2 - Pitcairn Islands' withdrawal from SPREP took effect in June 2002 and NZ offered to meet Pitcairns accumulated arrears of USD34,804.

Note 3 - Due to Pitcairn's withdrawal a new contributions share distribution amongst the remaining members was also determined at the 13th SPREP Meeting. It was decided that the portion previously paid by Pitcairn would be distributed proportionately.



South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)

Fourteenth SPREP Meeting of Officials

Apia, Samoa
8 – 11 September 2003

Agenda Items 6.3.2: Proposed Revised Membership Contributions Formula

Purpose of Paper

1. To seek the SPREP Meeting's agreement on a new formula for membership contributions to take account of the New Zealand Government's proposal to increase the dollar value of its contribution to SPREP as from 2004 to the same level as France.

Background

2. At the 13th SPREP Meeting last year, the representative of New Zealand made a proposal that his Government increase its annual membership contribution in the future to similar levels as that provided by France. In subsequent consultations with the Secretariat New Zealand explained that the SPREP "core budget has been too low for too long and because of the low level of the core budget some of the activities that New Zealand consider as Primary Functions were funded as extra-budgetary support. NZAID had not been able to fund these as core budget because of its low share of membership contributions... New Zealand therefore proposed to increase its contribution in actual dollar terms to the same level as France..."

New Zealand's Proposal

3. New Zealand's proposal as the Secretariat understands it, is that as from the 2004 financial year, its contribution in United States dollar terms be increased to the same level as France. France's current contribution on last year's approved formula is USD110,847 (which is 15.441% of total membership contributions). The net effect of New Zealand's proposal would result in the total SPREP membership contributions being increased by the difference in New Zealand's current contribution and that of France (i.e. France's, USD110,847 minus New Zealand's USD55,945 equals USD54,902). No other member's contribution is affected in dollar terms. The effect however to other members would be in percentage shares of total membership contributions. These would fall for all other members except New Zealand which would increase by 6.55%. This is depicted in Attachment 1 to this paper.

4. In terms of advantages the organisation's total membership contributions is increased overall by about 7.6%. Other members contributions remain unchanged in dollar terms and reduced in percentage terms. In terms of any future increases in contributions, all members except New Zealand would shoulder a lesser percentage share than currently. By taking this bold action, New Zealand is also making a positive and powerful statement to the organization and its international supporters of its faith and support of the organisation's goals and work. The Secretariat cannot think of a disadvantage.

Recommendation

5. The Meeting is invited to:

- **examine** and **approve** New Zealand's proposal and the resulting new percentage share of contributions as contained in Attachment 1.

2 July 2003

**MEMBERS CONTRIBUTIONS SHARES ALLOCATION
PROPOSAL FOR 2004 AND BEYOND**

	A		B	C = A + B	
	Current Contributions Shares %	Current Contributions \$		Offer to Increase \$	Proposed Contributions \$
American Samoa	1.172%	8,412	0	8,412	1.089%
Australia	21.299%	152,892	0	152,892	19.785%
Cook Islands	1.172%	8,412	0	8,412	1.089%
Federated States of Micronesia	1.172%	8,412	0	8,412	1.089%
Fiji	2.343%	16,817	0	16,817	2.176%
France	15.441%	110,847	0	110,847	14.344%
French Polynesia	2.343%	16,817	0	16,817	2.176%
Guam	2.343%	16,817	0	16,817	2.176%
Kiribati	1.172%	8,412	0	8,412	1.089%
Marshall Islands	1.172%	8,412	0	8,412	1.089%
Nauru	1.172%	8,412	0	8,412	1.089%
New Caledonia	2.343%	16,817	0	16,817	2.176%
New Zealand	7.793%	55,945	54,902	110,847	14.344%
Niue	1.172%	8,412	0	8,412	1.089%
Northern Marianas	1.172%	8,412	0	8,412	1.089%
Palau	1.172%	8,412	0	8,412	1.089%
Papua New Guinea	2.343%	16,817	0	16,817	2.176%
Samoa	2.343%	16,817	0	16,817	2.176%
Solomon Islands	2.343%	16,817	0	16,817	2.176%
Tokelau	1.172%	8,412	0	8,412	1.089%
Tonga	1.172%	8,412	0	8,412	1.089%
Tuvalu	1.172%	8,412	0	8,412	1.089%
United States of America	21.492%	154,280	0	154,280	19.965%
Vanuatu	2.343%	16,817	0	16,817	2.176%
Wallis & Futuna Islands	1.172%	8,412	0	8,412	1.089%
	100.000%	717,850	54,902	772,752	100.000%

IMPLICATIONS

1. Overall percentage for Tonga will reduce from 1.172% to 1.089%. This is a direct of New Zealand taking on a larger share of total members contributions. Thereafter, any increases will increase only the dollar value, but not the percentage of share.



South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)

Fourteenth SPREP Meeting of Officials

Apia, Samoa
8 – 11 September 2003

Agenda Item 6.3.3: Audited Annual Accounts for 2002

Purpose of Paper

1. To present the Audited Annual Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2002.

Background

2. Financial Regulation 26(c) requires the Director to submit annual financial statements to the SPREP Meeting, while Regulations 27-33 prescribes the manner in which the financial statements are to be presented and audited. Financial Regulation 34 requires the Director to circulate to each SPREP Meeting, the Auditors Report on the financial operations of SPREP, together with such remarks as the Director may wish to offer, prior to the next SPREP Meeting.

3. The Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December, 2002 have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Regulations and comprise the following documents:

- Audit Report
- Balance Sheet
- Income and Expenditure Statement
- Statement of Cash Flows
- Notes and Supporting Papers to the Accounts
- Auditor's Report to Management

Recommendation

4. The Meeting is invited to:
 - **review and adopt** the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report.

19 June 2003


Lesā ma Penn
Certified Public Accountants

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AUDITORS REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE

SOUTH PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME (SPREP)

We have audited the financial statements of SPREP as set out on pages 3 to 13, for the year ended 31 December 2002. The financial statements provide information on the financial performance of the organisation, and its financial position as at 31 December 2002. The financial statements of SPREP for the financial year ending 31 December 2001, were audited by another firm of public accountants, who issued a qualified audit report on 20 May 2002 on those financial statements, because of non compliance with matters relating to specific reporting requirements.

Management responsibilities

The management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that comply with generally accepted accounting practice, and that gives a true and fair view of the financial position of SPREP as at 31 December 2002, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Auditors responsibilities

It is our responsibility to express an independent opinion of the financial statements presented by management, and to report our opinion to you.

Basis of Opinion

An audit includes examining on a test basis, evidence relevant to the amounts, and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes assessing:

- The significant estimates and judgements made by management in the preparation of the financial statements; and
- Whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the circumstances of the organisation, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations, which we considered necessary to provide us with sufficient evidence, to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatements, whether caused by fraud or error. In forming our opinion, we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

Specific reporting requirements

In accordance with the specific audit reporting requirements of SPREP's Financial Regulation 33 (a) to (f), we report as follows:

- (a) extent and character of examination is as explained in the section above under the heading "Basis of Opinion"
- (b) matters affecting the completeness and accuracy of the accounts, refer to our report to management which is attached, titled Management report.
- (c) the adequacy or otherwise of the supplies and equipment records as determined by stocktaking and examination of the records. There is no fixed asset register maintained at present, management is in the process of establishing a fixed asset register.
- (d) the adequacy of financial procedures of SPREP including internal control matters and adherence to financial regulations. Draft Financial Rules and Procedures Manual (DFRPM) is in the process of being finalised.
- (e) the adequacy of insurance cover for the buildings, stores, furniture, equipment and other property of SPREP. Insurance cover for buildings, furniture, equipment and other property is adequate.
- (f) Other matters, the matters raised in our report to management have been addressed.

Qualified Opinion

In our opinion, except for effects, if any, on the matters referred to in the section on "specific" reporting requirements, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme as of 31 December 2002, and of the results of its operations for the year then ended in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and in accordance with the SPREP Financial Regulations as amended.

Our audit was completed on 22 May 2003, and our qualified opinion is expressed as at that date.

Apia, Samoa



Lesama Penn
Certified Public Accountants

SOUTH PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2002

2001		2002	Notes
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
1,868,278	Property, Plant and Equipment	4,545,380	2
1,868,278	Total Non-Current Assets	4,545,380	
CURRENT ASSETS			
2,823,692	Cash at Bank and on Hand	1,444,481	3
1,881,075	Bank Term Deposits	2,077,020	4
-	Accounts Receivable	23,474	5
4,704,767	Total Current Assets	3,544,975	
6,573,045	TOTAL ASSETS	8,090,355	
REPRESENTED BY:			
FUNDS AND RESERVES			
52,867	Capital Fund	52,867	6
349,105	Reserve Fund	448,558	7
1,834,286	Capital Reserve	4,591,313	8
76,854	Exchange Variation Reserve	67,092	9
2,313,112	Total Funds and Reserves	5,159,830	
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES			
-	Deferred Income	70,805	10
-	Total Non-Current Liabilities	70,805	
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
659,237	Creditors and Accruals	603,730	11
939,220	Advance Funding	-	
2,661,476	Project Funds	2,255,990	12
4,259,933	Total Current Liabilities	2,859,720	
6,573,045	TOTAL FUNDS, RESERVES AND LIABILITIES	8,090,355	

The Balance Sheet should be read in conjunction with the Notes to the Financial Statements, which form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

Asterio Takesy
Director

SOUTH PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2002

2001 Actual		2002 Budget	2002 Actual	Notes
INCOME				
600,622	Members Funds	848,654	706,374	13
252,862	Administration Fees	250,000	228,773	13
138,633	Interest	150,000	79,910	13
-	Sale of Fixed Assets	-	8,149	13
15,029	Other Income	20,000	95,008	13/14
8,457,728	Donor Funds	8,249,368	5,834,112	13
9,464,874	TOTAL INCOME	9,518,022	6,952,326	
EXPENDITURE				
5,796,252	Project Implementation	7,434,815	5,127,428	15
479,519	Project Management	1,064,554	910,832	15
485,785	Primary Function	1,159,286	1,362,131	15
6,761,556	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	9,658,655	7,400,391	
2,703,318	SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR	(140,633)	(448,065)	16
-	Donor Funds brought forward from prior year		2,661,476	
			2,213,411	
-	Add: Transfer from Special Funds	-	142,032	17
(41,842)	Less: Transfer from/to Reserve Funds	140,633	(99,453)	
2,661,476		-	2,255,990	

SOUTH PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2002

CASH FLOWS FROM/(TO) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	2002	Notes
<i>Inflows</i>		
Donor funds	5,834,112	
Members contributions	706,374	
Project administration fees	228,773	
Interest receipts	54,343	
Miscellaneous receipts	82,664	
<i>Outflows</i>		
Salaries and related costs	(2,104,220)	
Other operating expenses	(5,905,353)	
Net Cashflows provided to Operating Activities	(1,103,307)	
CASH FLOWS FROM/(TO) INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
<i>Inflows</i>		
Proceeds from sale of property, plant & equipment	8,149	
<i>Outflows</i>		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(88,108)	
Net Cash Flows provided to Investing Activities	(79,959)	
Net (Decrease)/Increase in cash held	(1,183,266)	
Cash at the beginning of the year	4,704,767	3 & 4
Cash and cash equivalents at year end	3,521,501	
<i>Represented By:</i>		
Cash on hand and at banks	1,444,481	3
Term deposits	2,077,020	4
Cash and cash equivalents at year end	3,521,501	

SOUTH PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2002

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following summary of significant accounting policies is given in order to assist in understanding the amounts presented in the financial statements.

(a) Accounting System

- (i) The financial statements are prepared on the basis of historical costs and, do not take into account current valuation of non-current assets.
- (ii) The concepts of the accrual method and going concern basis of accounting are applied.
- (iii) The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the accounting standards and disclosure requirements of the International Accounting Standards, except where stated otherwise.
- (iv) All amounts shown in the financial statements are expressed in US dollars.

(b) Change in Accounting Policy

Employees' entitlement to leave is charged as an expense at the time it is incurred. The Secretariat has decided to make full provision for employees' unused leave entitlement in 2002. This is a new accounting policy and is shown at the balance sheet date as a liability in the financial statements. The effect of the new accounting policy has resulted in additional charges to Income and Expenditure of \$135,200.

(c) Fund Accounting

The Secretariat has adopted a fund accounting system, as a considerable part of its annual fund comprises of aid funds for specified projects.

Accordingly, it is necessary to establish a separate fund to record the amount received, expenditure incurred and the net balance of the funds available to be carried forward into the next financial period.

The identification of funds is maintained throughout the accounting system thus providing the control necessary to ensure that each fund is used only for the purpose, which it is received.

(d) Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets including buildings and capitalised leased assets, but excluding freehold land, are depreciated on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Properties held for investment purposes are not subject to a depreciation charge.

Note however that assets funded by Donor Funds donated to SPREP at the completion of the projects are included in the Balance Sheet at their carrying value. These assets are taken to Deferred Income Liability as income over the remaining life of the asset.

The depreciation rates used for each class of assets are:

Class of Fixed Assets	Depreciation Rate
Buildings	20-year life with no residual value – 5%
Furniture and Fittings	10-year life with no residual value – 10%
Motor Vehicles	10-year life with no residual value – 10%
Computer Equipment	5-year life with no residual value – 20%
Office Equipment	5-year life with no residual value – 20%

(e) Comparative Figures

Where necessary figures have been adjusted to conform to the changes in presentation in the current financial year.

(f) Foreign Currency Transactions

All foreign currency transactions during 2002 have been brought to account using the exchange rate in effect at the date of the transaction. This is a change in policy as the foreign currency transactions during the past years were converted at the monthly average rates of exchange applicable.

Gains and losses arising on translation are taken to the Exchange Variation Reserve to accommodate future losses or gains due to fluctuation of rates in the foreign currency market. The reduction in the reserve in the 2002-year was due to the weakening of various currencies used for operations against the United States currency.

(g) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised in the accounts using the cash basis concept of accounting except for interest income. Expenditure is accounted for on an accrual basis.

(h) Donor Funds

Donations from Aid Agencies are usually for specified purposes. These funds are separately identified in the accounting system and expenditure recorded against each fund. Donor Funds, which are applied to capital items, are brought into account as assets at the completion of projects and are valued at their carrying costs.

(i) Commitment Accounting

The Secretariat operates a system of commitment accounting for its non-salary expenditure. Expenditure is recognised when purchase orders are placed and charged against the appropriate code.

(j) Apportioning of Expenses

Consistent with the financial regulations adopted at the Fifth Intergovernmental Meeting in Apia in September 1992 and further amended at the Tenth SPREP Meeting in Apia in September 1998, expenses will be apportioned amongst the categories of "Primary Function," "Project Management" and "Project Implementation". Apportionment was based on the following criteria:

- Costs that can be directly traced to Primary Function have been charged to Primary Function.
- Costs that can be directly charged to Project Management have been charged to Project Management.
- Costs that can be directly charged to Project Implementation have been charged to Project Implementation.
- Costs that are common between Primary Function, Project Management, and Project Implementation have been allocated between the Primary Function, Project Management and Project Implementation on the basis of cost drivers developed by the SPREP Secretariat. For the 2002-year, the cost drivers have resulted in 30% of these costs being allocated to Project Implementation, 30% to Project Management and 40% to Primary Function.

This is a change in estimate as the apportionment was 60% allocated to Primary Function and 40% to Project Management.

(k) Donor Funded Assets

Assets acquired by individual projects during the year are not included in SPREP's balance sheet as the ownership of these assets remains with the donor. The treatment at this level is to expense these assets in the Income Statement as the disbursement is incurred. At the completion of these projects, donors generally donate these assets to SPREP, at which time the assets will be included on the Balance Sheet at its carrying value. This is done by way of crediting the Deferred Income Liability account.

NOTE 2: NON-CURRENT ASSETS - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

WDV 31-Dec-01	Description	Cost/Valuation				Accumulated Depreciation				WDV 31-Dec-02
		1-Jan-02	Addtn	Disp'l	31-Dec-02	1-Jan-02	Depn	Disp'l	31-Dec-02	
1,745,786	Property at cost	1,839,310	2,329,166	-	4,168,476	(93,524)	(145,518)	77,010	(162,032)	4,006,444
27,836	Computer Equip at Cost	34,170	58,745	-	92,915	(6,334)	(19,049)	-	(25,383)	67,532
19,142	Equipment at cost	26,060	94,070	-	120,130	(6,918)	(17,886)	-	(24,804)	95,326
46,133	Furniture at cost	56,374	306,903	-	363,277	(10,241)	(23,458)	-	(33,699)	329,578
29,381	Motor Vehicles at Cost	33,654	20,057	-	53,711	(4,273)	(2,938)	-	(7,211)	46,500
1,868,278	Total	1,989,568	2,808,941	-	4,798,509	(121,290)	(208,849)	77,010	(253,129)	4,545,380

2001		2002
NOTE 3: CASH AT BANK AND ON HAND		
	Local Currency	
64,308	ANZ - SAT Account	34,812
86,008	WBC - SPBCP/GEF SAT Account	76,252
29,288	WBC - Int Waters SAT Account	4,352
8,539	WBC - EU PEIN SAT Account	6,688
205	Petty Cash	205
188,348		122,309
	Foreign Currency	
1,000,745	ANZ - USD Account	16,352
14,205	ANZ - AUD Account	15,330
79,071	ANZ - NZD Account	52,858
968,247	WBC - USD Account	813,183
244,970	WBC - Int Waters USD Account	142,959
288,253	WBC - SPBCP/GEF USD Account	201,534
34,982	WBC - Int Maritime Org Account	60,525
-	WBC - Call Account	14,580
4,871	WBC - Headquarters Account	4,851
2,635,344		1,322,172
2,823,692	Closing Balance as at 31 December 2002	1,444,481

2001		2002
NOTE 4: BANK TERM DEPOSITS		
	Local Currency	
-	WBC - SAT Account	1,019,295
		1,019,295
	Foreign Currency	
1,841,110	WBC - USD Account	-
39,965	WBC - USD Account	-
-	WBC - AUD Account	492,223
-	WBC - NZD Call Account	27,688
-	WBC - NZD Account	537,814
1,881,075		1,057,725
1,881,075	Closing Balance as at 31 December 2002	2,077,020

NOTE 5: ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE		
-	Debtors	1,239
-	Staff Accounts	108
-	Other	1,917
-	Accrued Interest	20,210
0	Closing Balance as at 31 December 2002	23,474

NOTE 6: CAPITAL FUND

52,867	Opening Balance	52,867
-	Add/Less: Movements during the year	-
<u>52,867</u>	Closing Balance as at 31 December 2002	<u>52,867</u>

NOTE 7: RESERVE FUND

307,263	Opening balance as at 1 January 2002	349,105
41,842	Add: Net Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	99,453
<u>349,105</u>	Closing balance as at 31 December 2002	<u>448,558</u>

2001

2002

NOTE 8: CAPITAL RESERVE

Capital Reserve is represented by the following capital donations:

2,014,239	Opening Balance as at 1 January 2002 (SPREP Complex by Donor Governments)	1,870,480
21,757	Add: Training and Education Centre Project by Japan	2,370,833
-	Add: Information Resource Centre by European Union	350,000
<u>2,035,996</u>		<u>4,591,313</u>
(201,710)	Less: Accumulated Amortisation	-
<u>1,834,286</u>	Closing Balance as at 31 December 2002	<u>4,591,313</u>

NOTE 9: EXCHANGE VARIATION RESERVE

118,174	Opening Balance as at 1 January 2002	76,854
(41,320)	Less: Exchange difference arising from translation	(9,762)
<u>76,854</u>	Closing Balance as at 31 December 2002	<u>67,092</u>

NOTE 10: DEFERRED INCOME LIABILITY

-	Represents Deferred Income on Assets acquired through Donor Funds	88,506
-	Less: Accumulated Amortisation	(17,701)
-	Closing Balance as at 31 December 2002	<u>70,805</u>

NOTE 11: CREDITORS AND ACCRUALS

9,635	Provision for Leave Entitlement	135,200
71,578	Provision for Repatriation	104,995
466,101	Trade Creditors	270,600
-	Payroll Creditors	562
97,216	Other Creditors and Accruals	92,373
14,707	Closed Projects	-
659,237	Closing Balance as at 31 December 2002	603,730

NOTE 12: PROJECT FUNDS

Details	Balance 1-Jan-02	Income	Expenses	Transfers	Balance 31-Dec-02
Australian Aid	299,038	391,960	(553,164)	-	137,834
Canadian Aid	77,079	195,433	(201,672)	-	70,840
China Aid	30,911	(13,574)	(13,791)	-	3,546
Danida Aid	177,439	-	(97,702)	-	79,737
EU Aid	309	24,291	(23,230)	-	1,370
French Aid	29,932	81,710	(57,020)	-	54,622
New Zealand Aid	583,823	349,181	(541,922)	-	391,082
Japanese Aid	(10,932)	134,724	(88,507)	-	35,284
US Aid	210,570	234,176	(281,092)	-	163,655
British Aid	58,953	52,590	(41,103)	-	70,440
COMSEC Aid	12,017	-	-	-	12,017
UNDP Aid	634,416	1,925,599	(2,276,468)	-	283,546
UNEP Aid	161,305	920,751	(576,106)	-	505,950
ADB Aid	(3,579)	29,990	(7,832)	-	18,579
Other Aid Funds	400,196	2,625,495	(2,728,890)	130,687	427,488
	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,661,476	6,952,326	(7,488,499)	130,687	2,255,990
Transfer (to)/from fixed assets				(88,108)	
Transfer (to)/from special funds				(42,579)	

2001

2002

NOTE 13: INCOME SUMMARY

		Project Implementation	Project Management	Primary Function	Total
5,137,782	Donor Funds	5,066,647	283,031	484,434	5,834,112
600,622	Members Contributions	-	267,382	438,992	706,374
252,862	Project Administration Fees	-	228,773	-	228,773
138,633	Interest	5,357	-	74,553	79,910
-	Sale of Fixed Assets	-	-	8,149	8,149
15,029	Other Income	-	7,710	87,298	95,008
3,319,946	Donor Funds b/fwd from previous years	-	-	-	-
9,464,874	Total	5,072,004	786,896	1,093,426	6,952,326

2001

2002

NOTE 14: OTHER INCOME

-	Insurance Recovery	2,249
1,520	Publications Sale	7,710
-	Donation from USA	55,403
2,692	Rental Income	3,845
10,817	Miscellaneous	8,100
-	Deferred Income on Amortisation	17,701
15,029	Total	95,008

NOTE 15: EXPENDITURE - SUMMARY

		Personnel Costs	Operating Costs	Subtotal	Capital Costs	Total
5,796,252	Project Implementation	985,292	4,142,136	5,127,428	-	5,127,428
479,519	Project Management	549,157	361,675	910,832	68,018	978,850
485,785	Primary Function	728,753	633,378	1,362,131	20,090	1,382,221
6,761,556	Total	2,263,202	5,137,189	7,400,391	88,108	7,488,499

NOTE 16: DEFICIT ANALYSIS BY FUNCTIONS

Description	Balance 1-Jan-02	Members Contribution/ Other Funds	Donor Funds	Expenses	Surplus/ (Deficit)	Balance 31-Dec-02
Project Implementation	2,112,293	5,357	5,066,647	(5,127,428)	(55,424)	2,056,869
Project Management	323,057	503,865	283,031	(910,832)	(123,936)	199,121
Primary Function	226,126	608,992	484,434	(1,362,131)	(268,705)	(42,579)
Total	2,661,476	1,118,214	5,834,112	7,400,391	(448,065)	2,213,411

NOTE 17: SPECIAL FUNDS

Description	Balance 1-Jan-02	Surplus/ (Deficit)	Transfer	Balance 31-Dec-02
Medical Evacuation Fund	12,706	-	(12,706)	-
Staff Development Fund	60,392	-	(60,392)	-
Prior Year Fundamental Errors	-	68,934	(68,934)	-
Total	73,098	68,934	(142,032)	-

**Lesā ma Penn***Certified Public Accountants*

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9 June 2003

The Director
South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)
PO Box 240
Vailima
APIA

Dear Sir

MANAGEMENT REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2002

During the course of our audit of SPREP's accounting records for the year ended 31 December 2002, we examined certain aspects of the organisation's system of internal controls and accounting procedures.

Accompanying this letter are the matters noted during our audit examination, together with our recommendations, which were communicated to you in our letter of 9 January 2003.

We have included in the report, Management comments as communicated to us per your letter of 20 December 2002, and our comments on follow up actions taken by Management.

We are pleased to note that all of the issues raised during our interim examination, have been addressed by Management including the efforts put in by Management in the preparation of the Draft Financial Rules and Procedures Manual (DFRPM).

We are certain that the DFRPM will assist in improving the internal control aspect of SPREP in the future.

It must be appreciated that matters dealt with in the report came to our notice during the conduct of our normal audit procedures, which were designed primarily with a view to the expression of our opinion on the financial statements of the organisation. Our comments therefore cannot be expected to include all possible improvement in internal control, which a more extensive special examination might develop.

We appreciate the positive reaction of Management and its efforts in taking immediate corrective action in resolving the issues as noted in our report. We would like to take this opportunity to express our appreciation to Management and staff, for the co-operation and assistance rendered to us during the course of our work.

Yours faithfully
Lesa ma Penn



Matataualiitia A Lesa
Partner

SOUTH PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME (SPREP)
REPORT TO MANAGEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2002
ATTACHMENT

1. MANUAL OF PROCEDURES

There is no formal documented manual of financial rules and procedures available, for the guidance of Management and staff, to ensure effective financial administration and the exercise of economy, as required under Financial Regulation 23 (a).

Recommendation

We recommend that Management should seriously consider the establishment of a detailed manual of financial rules and procedures, to guide Management and staff in the execution of their duties, and to ensure effective financial administration of its operations.

Client Comment

A Draft Financial Rules and Procedures Manual is being developed, as part of SPREP Management's drive, to update and set in place sound financial rules and procedures, as required under the Financial Regulation 23. We aim to have the Initial Draft available for consideration by Management in January 2003.

Subsequent follow up, March 2003

The Draft Financial Rules and Procedures Manual (DFRPM) has been completed. Contents of the manual have been discussed with Business Support Manager and Finance Manager, further final amendments are to be included in the financial document.

2. LINKAGES BETWEEN BUDGET AND GENERAL LEDGER CHART OF ACCOUNTS

The linkages between the budget functions, out puts and the chart of accounts as per the general ledger, is not apparent, mainly because of the different structure of the budget information and the chart of accounts.

Recommendation

We recommend that serious consideration be given in aligning the budget and the general ledger chart of accounts, as this will enable Management to review at a glance the status of each KRA and outputs against the approved budget and project analysis to facilitate decision making.

Client Comment

This is a fair comment and the recommendation is accepted. The Secretariat is currently addressing the issue and improvements will be reflected in the preparation of the year end accounts. This will also be considered in the design of the chart of accounts for the financial year 2003.

3. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PRESENTATION

The current presentation of the Income and Expenditure Statement classifies Project Implementation Fund as income. This, in a way is misleading because Project Implementation Fund is not an income for SPREP, rather these are donor funds which are managed by SPREP for donor funded projects on behalf of members and donors. Whilst we appreciate that Financial Regulation 8 specifically refer to "income and expenditure" for the project implementation, paragraphs 2 and 3 support our views that the implementation funds should be taken directly to the Statement of Financial Position, because under normal circumstances, these funds represent assets and liabilities rather than income and expenditure.

Recommendation

We recommend that serious consideration be given to amending the presentation of the Income and Expenditure Statement to disclose only the income and expenditure from primary and project management functions. The Project Implementation Funds should be taken directly to the Statement of Financial Position with appropriate details by way of a note to the financial statements explaining the movements of the funds during the financial year. We further recommend consideration to review the wording of Financial Regulation 8 to ensure specific interpretation of the words income and expenditure to avoid misinterpretation of the Financial Regulations.

Client Comments

While the comments by the Auditors are valid, the financial statements format is in accordance with the Financial Regulations. Documents have been provided to support the financial statements by showing the primary function and project management income and expenditure are clearly distinct from project implementation fund.

4. PROJECT ADMINISTRATION FEES

There is no clear-cut agreement/policy relating to the charging of Project Management Administration Fees on donor funded projects.

Recommendation

We recommend that a clear-cut policy be considered for the charging of Project Management Administration fees on projects. This will ensure SPREP is not out of pocket in managing donor funded projects.

Client Comment

The Secretariat is currently developing a Project Management Policy that would take into account concerns raised, which will require consideration and decision by Members in the upcoming SPREP Meeting.

4. CREDIT CARDS

Documents supporting credit cards were not available for the six months to June 2002.

Recommendation

We recommend that procedures be put in place to ensure supporting documents are available to determine the propriety of credit card transactions.

Client Comment

The recommendation is accepted and measures have been taken to ensure cardholders provide the finance section with relevant summaries and all supporting documents to verify transactions.

Subsequent follow up, March 2003

This issue has been addressed by Management.

5. PER DIEM OVERSEAS CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS

There were no documentation to support that per diems were uplifted by the participants of SPREP at workshops and conferences held overseas.

Recommendation

We recommend that proper documentation be signed by participants of workshops and conferences to provide evidence of receipt of per diems.

Client Comment

The recommendation is now actioned. Supporting documents are now in place and unclaimed per diems are now properly accounted for.

Subsequent follow up, March 2003

Control over per diems has been addressed by Management.

6. FIXED ASSETS

Detailed fixed assets register has not been updated to reflect additions and disposal of fixed assets as well as depreciation rates.

Recommendation

We recommend that the register of fixed assets be updated to reflect all the fixed assets of the organisation, acquisition and disposal of fixed assets as well as depreciation rates.

Client Comment

The relevant procedures for updating the fixed asset register is in progress, and procedures for acquisition and disposal as well as depreciation rates will be reflected in the Draft Financial Rules and Procedures Manual.

Subsequent follow up, March 2003

Physical verification of all fixed assets has been carried out in early May 2003. The fixed assets register will be updated at the completion of the physical inspection.

**7. WRITTEN CONFIRMATION FROM EXECUTING AGENCY
ACKNOWLEDGING RECEIPT OF FUNDS.**

There are no written confirmations from the executing agencies to evidence receipt of funds.

Recommendation

We recommend that appropriate accounting procedures be put in place to ensure that executing agencies provide formal acknowledgement of receipt of funds.

Client Comment

The recommendation is accepted. Procedures are being put in place to implement the recommendations and to ensure our communications with the executing agencies include provision to this effect.

Subsequent follow up, March 2003

The Draft Financial Rules and Procedures Manual Procedures are yet to be incorporated into.

Additional Client Comment

The oversight is now being corrected and included in the Manual.

8. MEMBERS CONTRIBUTIONS

There is no set date for the member countries to pay in their contribution.

Recommendation

We recommend that the SPREP Meeting approve a set time for the member countries to pay in their contributions. This will enable the Secretariat to plan its cash flows and operation on a timely basis.

Client Comment

The thrust of the recommendation is appreciated. However, the issue is more complicated, these being voluntary contributions from the member countries. The issue will be taken up at the next SPREP meeting.

10. CONSULTANCY AGREEMENTS

Extension date of some consultancy contracts are either done verbally or by e-mail.

Recommendation

We recommend that all extension of due dates of consultancy contracts, should be formally documented and signed by both parties. This will avoid any unnecessary disputes arising at a later date.

Client Comment

The recommendation is accepted. The current arrangements and procedures relating to consultancy contracts are currently being reviewed. This will ensure that principles of transparency and accountability are maintained. The review will incorporate the above recommendation, and will be in place before the end of the financial year.

Subsequent follow up, March 2003

Procedures for Consultancy Agreements are covered in detail in Part (ii) of the Draft Financial Rules and Procedures Manual.

11. DEPRECIATION RATES OF FIXED ASSETS

The current depreciation rates for fixed assets are as follows:

Building	20 years
Computer equipment	5 years
Office equipment	5 years
Furniture and fittings	10 years
Motor vehicles	10 years

Recommendation

We recommend that depreciation rates for buildings and motor vehicles be reconsidered, to ensure realistic depreciation rates are assigned for the above assets, considering the nature and the life expectancy. The rates to be considered for buildings could be between 30 and 40 years, depending on the nature of the structure and etc., the motor vehicle could be depreciated for 5 years instead of 10 years.

Client Comment

The recommendation is accepted, and will be reconsidered by Management in the near future.



South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)

Fourteenth SPREP Meeting of Officials

Apia, Samoa

8 – 11 September 2003

Agenda Item 7.1: Proposed SPREP's Strategic Programmes for 2004 - 2013

Purpose of Paper

1. To provide the SPREP Meeting, as requested at its last Meeting the Secretariat's Proposed Strategic Programmes for review and endorsement.

Background

2. Over the years since SPREP's establishment as an independent intergovernmental environment organization of the Pacific region, it had been able to implement almost all of its work programme activities in the Pacific islands through grants from donor countries, multilateral agencies and in joint projects with other regional and international organizations. While this assistance has helped SPREP and its Pacific islands members benefit significantly in environmental and related development over all these years, most of the assistance was project specific with finite time spans and project conditions and criteria.
3. This limited the Secretariat's and the members' flexibility in responding to new priorities and unplanned urgent needs of Pacific island countries and territories. It also by its project nature create uncertainties and rigidities in the organization's forward planning. These were evident with the closure of the South Pacific Biodiversity Conservation Programme (SPBCP) and the Pacific Islands Climate Change Assistance Programme (PICCAP), and the dramatic reduction of available resources both financial and human to PICTs in these crucial areas. This of course was not confined to SPREP but affected other CROP organizations as well.
4. This situation led in the past few years to SPREP (and other CROP organizations) as well as members and the SPREP Meeting to call for a new way of thinking and work planning for SPREP. To gradually but steadily move away from operating largely on short term project based implementation with its attendant uncertainties to a more long term programmes based work planning that would be more stable, flexible and predictable.

5. At last year's SPREP Meeting, there was some discussion of this matter with a number of members urging the Secretariat and offering to assist in this needed move. It was the Secretariat's understanding that the Meeting was supportive of taking this direction. It was certainly timely for such a move. Most of the CROP agencies were also working towards this end.

6. Subsequent to the 13th SPREP Meeting, the SPREP management and staff worked with the help of facilitators and consultants funded by Australia and New Zealand to develop more long term strategic programmes that are directly related to SPREP's mandate, that follows its vision and within the comparative advantage and expertise of the Secretariat to conduct. The process included a series of intensive staff discussion sessions over a week's period. This was necessary so that there is a sense of ownership and commitment by staff to any Strategic Programmes to ensure successful implementation.

7. Although the Strategic Programmes have been drafted by the Secretariat, it is also necessary that the SPREP members particularly the PICTs also provide comments, inputs and endorsement. The Strategic Programmes are a Draft and will constitute a work-in-progress that although long term in nature (10 years) will be updated from time to time to take account of work completed and emerging needs and priorities of members and the Secretariat.

8. The Secretariat does not envisage any immediate changes to its work or structure should the strategic programmes receive the endorsement of the Meeting. Rather, the Secretariat would see the Strategic Programmes implemented gradually but steadily in a phased manner beginning in 2004 and it would report to the 2004 SPREP Meeting on any necessary changes either to its work or organization that may be required to successfully implement the Strategic Programmes.

Recommendation

3. That the Meeting:

- **review** the Draft SPREP Strategic Programmes and comment as necessary; and
- **endorse** this as work-in-progress for phased implementation by the Secretariat beginning in 2004

SPREP's Strategic Programmes

Introduction

The 13th SPREP Meeting in 2002 requested that the SPREP Secretariat consider moving to a programme-based approach in its operations. The Secretariat has taken this opportunity to review its mode of operation and rethink the way its works to achieve its mandate. By refocusing, a simplified programme structure that directly aligns with its mandate and increases the potential for SPREP to carry out its work has evolved. This new approach provides clear, measurable indicators of the progress and impact that SPREP is having in the region. This is an important element of the Secretariat's efforts to encourage long-term collaboration with new and existing partners.

Strategic management framework

SPREP achieves its purposes through an Action Plan that is adopted every 5 years by the SPREP Meeting. The current Action Plan runs from 2001 to 2004. The Plan is a framework for managing the environment of the Pacific islands region. It embodies the vision of SPREP members and stakeholders for the long-term management of their environment, identifying the broad priorities and key areas of the regional agenda.

The 2001-2004 Action Plan identifies nature conservation, pollution prevention, climate change and variability and economic development as key result areas critical to achieving sustainable development. Sustainable development is an overarching theme that influences everything that SPREP does.

The SPREP Secretariat develops its Corporate Plan and annual work programmes from the Action Plan. The structure, roles and functions of the SPREP Secretariat are determined by the mandate, priority needs and expectations of its members and partners, and by the resources available to it to implement its programme of work.

SPREP's Corporate Plan 2001 to 2005 describes the business functions and vision of the Secretariat, with a focus on further strengthening national capacities to address sustainable development issues. It is envisioned that the approach described in this document will be implemented gradually and contribute to the review of the current Corporate Plan. With the endorsement of SPREP members, it will gradually replace the existing Corporate Plan.

Fundamentals

SPREP's **mandate** is:

to promote cooperation in the Pacific islands region and to provide assistance in order to protect and improve the environment and to ensure sustainable development for present and future generations.

This can be paraphrased into three elements:

- cooperate with member countries
- protect the environment
- ensure sustainable development.

SPREP's **vision** is that:

people of the Pacific islands are better able to plan, protect, manage and use their environment for sustainable development.

SPREP's unique **focus** is:

to sustain the integrity of the ecosystems of the Pacific islands region to support life and livelihoods today and tomorrow.

Taken together, the mandate and focus of SPREP distinguish SPREP's role and functions from those of other Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific (CROP) agencies, setting it apart as the primary institution responsible for environmental affairs in the Pacific islands. The mandate and focus provide a long-term basis for setting key functional goals, give a framework for the activities of SPREP and the performance indicators that will measure its progress.

The programme approach

The SPREP Secretariat will adopt a programme-based approach for its work that is innovative and strategic. The programme approach incorporates project-based operations into a broad agenda with clear strategic goals. Distinguishing features of an effective programme are:

- broadly encompassing
- allowing progress towards the mandate to be demonstrated
- long time span – up to 10 years
- flexible and dynamic
- component-based yet can be implemented as a whole
- allowing linkages and encouraging partnerships.

A programmatic approach will enhance flexible decision-making to respond to changing local circumstances, and promote stronger dialogue and interaction with local partners. The advantages of this approach are that it will improve sustainability, allow greater attention to quality and impact and reduce the role of the project-based approach.

The programming approach is based on broad goals that relate directly to the mandate. Phased implementation of programmatic components will be designed to achieve the longer-term objectives and goal of the programmes. Outcomes from shorter-term projects influence and contribute to the development of subsequent projects designed to achieve the longer-term objectives.

Within a programme, a particular area of focus is expected to change over time, with lower level outputs delivered and goals achieved as projects are completed. Projects have finite time spans. They begin and end, and if successful accomplish a series of clearly defined objectives contributing to an overall goal. The outputs of the projects form the basis of identifiable indicators that verify the progress and impact of the immediate work towards programme outputs.

Each key operational programme has the following essential elements:

- A narrative summary
- A strategic framework
- A summary logical framework.

The programmes provide direction for up to 10 years. However, they are flexible to accommodate changing needs, progress and developments as work proceeds. This approach is not constrained by the shorter time frame or constrained resources of the project approach. It is deliberately designed to recognise and respond to new and emerging demands from SPREP members in their pursuit of sustainable development of the Pacific environment.

Each programme has an overall goal that addresses an aspect of the mandate. The goals are reached through the delivery of outputs, each with a series of achievements that are clearly measurable. To achieve the outputs, activities or projects are carried out to produce tangible results with demonstrable impact. These day-to-day aspects of SPREP's work are presented in the annually approved Work Programme and Budget, which reflects the incremental efforts of the longer-term programmatic approach. It will provide an easier and clearer way for SPREP stakeholders to measure impact.

Operational Programmes

The new operational Programmes are described in detail following this introduction. Briefly they are as follows.

Programme 1: Island Ecosystems

This Programme has the following goal:

Pacific islands countries and territories able to manage island resources and ocean ecosystems in a sustainable manner and that support life and livelihoods.

To do this, the Islands Ecosystems Programme focuses on sustainably managing and conserving the terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems of Pacific islands. It will work to conserve priority threatened species and to reduce the impact of alien, invasive species and living modified organisms. The capacities of the peoples of the islands to meet the challenges of sustaining the ecosystems that support them will be enhanced and supported.

Programme 2: Pacific Futures

This Programme has the following goal:

Pacific island countries and territories able to plan and respond to threats and pressures on island and ocean systems.

To do this, the Pacific Futures Programme will support member countries and territories with sustainable development policies for improved environmental governance, which paves the way for implementation mechanisms and resources at the national and community level. The Programme will improve the means to monitor and report on environmental performance and socioeconomic pressures on the environment, as well as improve the understanding and strengthen the capacity of Pacific island countries and territories to respond to climate change, climate variability and sea level rise. Assisting and enhancing the island members' capabilities to manage and respond to marine pollution, hazardous waste, solid waste, sewerage and other land-based sources of pollution will be essential components of the Programme, as will be providing tools to improve the means to respond to pressures, emerging threats and opportunities through integrated assessment and planning.

Sustainable development - fundamental to SPREP's Programmes

The three pillars of sustainable development are:

- biodiversity and the natural environment
- economic activity
- peoples, their cultures, traditions, social situations and welfare.

All of SPREP's activities contribute to, and are guided by, the following overarching objectives and principles that are essential requirements to achieving sustainable development:

- promoting an environment that alleviates poverty, changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption and protecting and managing the natural resource base for economic and social development
- promoting the long-term sustainable use and development of resources for intergenerational equity
- promoting a transparent operating environment
- promoting equal opportunities for men and women and aim to benefit all, particularly women, youth, children and vulnerable groups
- collaborating with other regional and international organisations, member countries, civil society, and the private sector, to strengthen efforts, and develop effective partnerships
- promoting the appropriate transfer of technology and strengthening our information clearinghouse role and functions to support SPREP members
- assisting to further build national capacity by providing professional, competent and timely policy and technical advice, institutional strengthening and human resource development support.

The outcomes of the recent World Summit on Sustainable Development 2002 (WSSD) were a great success for small island developing states (SIDS). Efforts by the Pacific countries ensured that the sustainable development of SIDS and the management of the oceans were effectively addressed. The SIDS section of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) maintains target dates, supports regional fisheries management organisations and agreements, supports conservation and freshwater programmes for islands, supports pollution prevention, calls for tourism initiatives, disasters prevention, work on vulnerability, support for adaptation to climate change, intellectual property, access to environmentally sound energy, capacity building for improved health and poverty eradication.

Pacific island leaders launched 14 Type II Umbrella Partnership/Initiatives in Johannesburg at the WSSD, as a platform for implementation in a number of critical areas for the region. SPREP is facilitating the development of these initiatives in particular in the areas of waste management, nature conservation, capacity building and sustainable community lifestyles. As co-chair of the CROP working group on Sustainable Development, SPREP is playing a central role in supporting Pacific island countries prepare effectively for and implement the outcomes of the BPoA+10.

Cross-cutting mechanisms - good governance is integral to all of SPREP's work

Effective resource management and sustainable economic development require good governance. To promote the principles of good governance, SPREP recognises three common elements that support the more specific and technical aspects of project and Programme work:

- capacity building
- institutional development
- knowledge management.

Capacity building

Most Pacific island countries and territories are strengthening their technical, institutional and human resource capabilities. SPREP contributes to the following elements of capacity building:

- advocacy, awareness raising and education
- training and human resource development
- technology transfer
- leveraging resources
- knowledge bases.

Institutional development

The need to support and promote the development and implementation of appropriate policy, planning and regulatory frameworks of institutions is consistently highlighted as a national and regional priority. SPREP contributes to the following elements of institutional support:

- institutional capacity building
- legal, policy, practice and institutional strengthening
- policy and legislation, regulations, advocacy and negotiation support
- mainstreaming the environment into national agendas.

Knowledge management

Successful planning and implementation of environmental protection and sustainable development programmes and interventions require adequate national institutional and human capacities. A population that is well informed and aware through effective communication, and access and use of appropriate technologies and information dissemination systems, is critical to this. SPREP contributes to the following elements of knowledge management:

- technical and legal support and skilled advisers
- sharing learning and best practice
- tools and guidelines
- databases and directories
- geographic information systems
- information dissemination
- regional clearing house for environmental information
- knowledge base of what works.

Prioritising mechanisms

As a guiding principle, the Agreement Establishing SPREP requires the Secretariat to set strategies and objectives for sustainable development through the Action Plan, adopted by the SPREP Meeting. It is essential to prioritise work on the basis of sound criteria, that address immediate concerns as well as take into account future demands. Thus, priority-setting criteria must be forward looking, flexible and pragmatic.

Programme strategies are longer-term and allow prioritisation over time frames longer than one budgetary period or project time span. Some of SPREP's criteria for setting priorities are:

- consistency and alignment with SPREP's mandate
- international and regional obligations
- alignment with national priorities
- extent of threat to ecosystems or species
- regional consensus for action
- contribution to principles of good governance.

SPREP's work is also guided by the principles and objectives of Agenda 21 together with the priorities of small island developing states (SIDS) embodied in the Barbados Programme of Action for SIDS agreed in 1994 and now taken as the Agenda 21 of SIDS. The Pacific island countries and territories (PICTs) have reflected on issues and priorities for sustainable development in the WSSD process. As part of the preparations the countries, territories, other regional stakeholders including civil society, nominated the following critical concern areas: oceans, natural resources, climate change, variability and sea level rise, island vulnerability, energy; the people, finance and capacity building. These concerns are also criteria that SPREP uses to prioritise its work.

As well as responding to international developments, SPREP's priority setting is informed by wide consultation with its partners, as well as the results of meetings to deal with specific issues in the region, including:

- the Wetlands Action Plan 1999
- the Avifauna Conservation Strategy for the Pacific Region 2000
- the Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Conservation 2000
- the Action Strategy for Nature Conservation 2003-2007
- the Action Strategy for Environmental Education and Training
- the Pacific Island Pollution and Prevention Strategy and Work Plan
- the Regional Invasive Species Strategy 2001
- the Needs Analysis for Strengthening of Pacific Islands' Meteorological services the Strategic Plan for Meteorological Services
- the Strategic Action Programme for International Waters
- the Training Needs Assessment for Environmental Management 220
- Pacific Information Communication Technology Strategy and Policy.

The scale and wide coverage of these issues affirms the need for a long-term approach.

Partnership

Sustainable development in the Pacific depends on the work of many institutions and individuals at international, regional, national and local levels. SPREP works with partners at all these levels, often serving as a mechanism to link them. SPREP undertakes some activities independently. It coordinates and collaborates with other agencies and partners with an interest in the region to assist Pacific island countries and territories to manage their environmental resources to ensure sustainable development. By working with and through its partners, SPREP seeks to broaden and deepen its programme and hence to maximize its impact.

To implement its programme of work, SPREP collaborates with governments and administrations that are members of SPREP, in conjunction with the many organisations and individuals active in the protection of the environment and natural resources of the Pacific islands region. Key players include the environment, planning and development agencies in each country and territory, natural resource management agencies, donors, intergovernmental organizations, community groups, local communities and resource owners, regional and international organisations, bilateral and multilateral agencies, and local non-governmental organisations.

Corporate functions

SPREP recognises the need for effective and streamlined corporate services to support the delivery of the Secretariat programmes. These services includes:

- corporate policy and planning
- strategic leadership
- managerial services
- donor and member relations
- financial services, management and reporting
- asset management
- human resources management and development
- organisational performance and assessment
- infrastructure and asset management
- administrative services
- information and communication technology services.

SPREP is directed by a group of executives who are responsible for operating the Secretariat and implementing the many areas of corporate functions. In addition, two areas stand out that involve collaborative efforts from across the organisation.

Means of delivering the programmes and funding strategies

SPREP receives funds from its member countries and primary donors, as well as direct funding from other donors for its project-based work. The short-term nature of project funding complicates strategic planning as well as day-to-day planning. The advantages of a programme structure in relation to funding is that it will encourage donors to form partnerships with SPREP in the pursuit of common strategic goals. Thus, both SPREP and its donors will be able to develop funding strategies that will allow long-term commitment of funds and the consequent flexibility and confidence that such financial security will give to SPREP.

Progress reporting and performance evaluation

The ability to report on the effectiveness of SPREP's Programmes and their impact on its stakeholders is an essential corporate responsibility and a key aspect of demonstrating achievement of the SPREP mandate, while assuring donors and members of value for money.

The SPREP Secretariat, through its day-to-day management processes, will continually assess its progress through a rolling programme of evaluations measured against clear performance indicators, feeding back into the Programmes to modify and adapt their activities. This approach will allow clear, analytical reporting of performance against outputs and approved work programmes. It will also enable SPREP to reflect the diversity in the region and the needs of the countries and other stakeholders. Such mandates from the region mean that SPREP will be more readily accountable to its members and its donors every year for its activities, indicating the programme goals that have been achieved and the direction of continuing activities.

Individual projects are developed according to a logical framework approach in which outputs, activities, performance indicators and means of verification are closely linked to objectives. This approach enhances the impact of SPREP's work and allows its achievements to be clearly measured. Its reporting will be able to demonstrate the impact of SPREP's work in line with the strategic direction set out in this document.

Programme strategies

1. Island Ecosystems

Goal: Pacific islands countries and territories able to manage island resources and ocean ecosystems in a sustainable manner and that support life and livelihoods.

Programme focus

The Islands Ecosystems programme focuses on developing the capacities of the peoples of the islands to equip them to sustainably manage and conserve the terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems of Pacific islands. The Programme also focuses efforts to protect priority threatened species, and to protect PICTs from invasive alien species and living modified organisms (LMOs).

SPREP's core business under the Islands Ecosystems programme is to address the issues of ecosystem conservation, the sustainable management of natural resources and the protection of priority threatened species, from the threats of human-induced impacts, invasive species and living modified organisms. These issues require action at the local, national, regional and international levels.

SPREP's future direction in the Islands Ecosystems Programme reflects a fundamental commitment to sustaining the livelihoods of Islands people today and tomorrow by supporting ecosystem management and species conservation.

The programme approach re-positions the Secretariat to deal more effectively with natural resources conservation within four broad focus areas. These are terrestrial island ecosystems, coastal and marine ecosystems, species of special interest and people and institutions. It provides clearly defined and linked objectives, outcomes and short-term, time-bound outputs.

The stronger linkages to community and economic livelihoods are reflected in the prominence given to the sustainable use concept in resource management, the conservation of ecosystems and the protection of species. There will be greater involvement of the Secretariat in the provision of resource management advice, information and capacity building, to support the development of community-based income generating enterprises based on sustainable resource use.

For most PICTs, the protection of critical biodiversity and the sustainable management of resources will inevitably involve local communities. Lessons from the past 50 years of protected area management in the region reaffirm this approach. Building on this experience, future ways for delivering community-targeted services will focus on capacity building and other catalytic measures where the regional approach is more cost effective. Technical and legal advice, and direct interventions will be provided in specific areas including the development of income-generating enterprises, resource management planning and ecosystem, species and threat management and monitoring. Interventions will be in response to specific country requests, involving careful participatory planning and consultation, and for the parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), consistent with the priorities of the National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plans.

The Secretariat will maintain its important role in coordinating its work with that of other regional organizations through the CROP working groups, the Pacific Island Roundtable and within the framework of the 2003-2007 Action Strategy for Nature Conservation and other conservation strategies.

Programme Focus

1.1 Terrestrial island ecosystems

Particularly among the high islands, important terrestrial ecosystems require on-going support to secure representative areas under robust conservation arrangements, and to promote sustainable resources use by local communities. National efforts, and subregional or regional collaborative initiatives targeting key terrestrial island ecosystems will be facilitated over the medium to long term. Linkages to other key regional arrangements, such as the Action Strategy for Nature Conservation and the Regional Avifauna Conservation Strategy, will serve as important linkages to this Programme component.

1.2 Coastal and marine ecosystems

As the dominant ecosystems of most SPREP members, coastal and marine environments will be the focus of considerable attention throughout the life of the plan. As a principal support for life and livelihoods throughout the region, community-based initiatives will continue to be the basis for much of SPREP's Programme in coastal and marine ecosystems. Understanding social and economic driving factors in community decision making in relation to resource use and conservation, and empowering local communities through co-management of projects will be critical elements of the Programme.

1.3. Species of special interest

The Pacific islands have a high proportion of species that are threatened with extinction, including 14% of the region's bird species – representing 24% of the world's globally threatened species. Loss of species not only increases the vulnerability of island ecosystems to environmental disturbances but also impoverishes economies and cultures that depend on them for food, medicine and in some cases, spiritual values. The major threats to Pacific native species are invasive species, habitat loss or modification and over-harvesting. This focus area aims to protect the region's biodiversity against the threat of invasive species and living modified organisms. It also aims to ensure the maintenance of viable wild populations of species of special significance by identifying and addressing their key threatening processes.

1.4 People and institutions

People and institutions, from the regional to the local community level, are critical to the success of every element of this strategic plan. Through mutually beneficial partnerships, with other multinational organisations, national institutions and government agencies, non-government organisations, community groups and the private sector, the potential to achieve all programme goals will be enhanced.

SPREP provides assistance to PICTs through a number of general environmental management support mechanisms that cut across all technical areas. However, there are a number of very specific issues that stand alone and require focused action leading to the development of essential capacities for PICTs. These include the ability to PICTs to deal with national environmental legal frameworks, developing knowledge and information capacity, environmental education and awareness, and building capacity within countries/for developing human resources and training.

This component will provide an integrated, long-term approach to strengthen island members' capacities in these areas.

2. Pacific Futures

Goal: Pacific island countries and territories able to plan and respond to threats and pressures on island and ocean systems.

Programme rationale

This Programme focuses on securing a healthy Pacific islands environment for future generations. Cross-cutting themes for the Programme include good governance - through building institutional capacity for assessment and priority setting, planning responses and ability to monitor and anticipate the impact of pressures, and emerging threats to Pacific islands. In the medium term, threats and pressures include climate change, climate variability, sea-level rise, pollution, waste and other land-based sources of pollution.

Programme Focus

2.1 Managing multilateral environmental agreements and regional coordination mechanisms

Many Pacific islands are parties to a range of international environment-related agreements and processes. To secure favourable outcomes, Pacific island countries (PICs) are required to maintain an active role in the development and subsequent implementation of these agreements and negotiation outcomes. To support SPREP members, the Secretariat will promote coordination at the national level, provide technical and legal advice to countries, assist in preparing conference briefing papers, identify synergies between agreements and related international processes such as the Convention on Sustainable Development (CSD) and the Barbados Plan of Action Ten Year Review (BPoA+10), and coordinate pre-conference consultations to determine regional positions. This component also addresses the need to strengthen regional legal frameworks such as the Apia, SPREP and Waigani Conventions.

2.2. Environment monitoring and reporting

There are two linked components to this output. Ultimately, it aims to provide PICTs with better systems to monitor environmental performance, but recognizes that the key to this is the availability of suitable information.

The lack of data vital to effective decision making has been identified as a recurring need for most PICTs since the 1992 Rio Conference. Support for data acquisition, application and management is therefore a key element of this plan's emphasis on sustainable development. Increasingly the accessibility of data relates to the capability of countries in information and communication technologies. SPREP has a contribution to make in the best knowledge management practices across the region.

The state of the environment (SOE) component of the Programme will build on the outcomes of WSSD and BPoA+10 at the national and regional levels to reassess and identify key issues for environmental management and sustainable development. The aim is to develop processes to monitor detrimental trends, emerging threats or identify competing policies, which threaten sustainable development. Simple but systematic reporting systems shall be designed with PICTs and tailored to suit key issues and indicators. The outcome of this work will be a reduced burden of reporting by PICs to numerous multilateral environmental agreements and international agreements.

2.3. Climate change and atmosphere

One of the greatest challenges to sustainable development in the 21st century is climate change. While the international community has initiated steps under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to stabilize greenhouse gases in the atmosphere and promoted carbon trading to assist with this overall objective under its Kyoto Protocol, progress has been slow.

SPREP's members have identified four main areas of work. First, meteorological and climatological capacities of PICTs need to be strengthened to plan and respond to climate variability and extreme weather events. Second, more research needs to be undertaken to understand climate variability, climate change and sea level rise through information, modeling and clearinghouse mechanisms. Such research needs to identify and assess vulnerabilities as well as impacts. Third, Pacific Islands urgently need to adapt to climate change and adopt mitigation options and coordination, and assistance is needed to assess and implement feasible options and access funds for implementation of activities. And fourth, technical/legal advisory services need to be provided to assist Pacific Island Parties implement the UNFCCC and to ensure consistency with other international processes such as the WSSD Type II initiatives and BPoA+10. As well linkages need to be made with the CBD and related instruments such as the Convention on Desertification.

At the regional level SPREP coordinates the regional framework for climate change and its attendant round table process, and assists with mainstreaming of climate change into developmental processes and capacity building activities. Eliminating ozone-depleting substances by the year 2005 to meet the objectives of the Montreal Protocol will also be addressed under this component.

2.4. Waste management and pollution control

Pollution is one of the major threats to sustainable development in the Pacific islands region. The transboundary nature of much marine pollution requires a coordinated and comprehensive approach to both assessment and control. Without adequate measures to combat the growing sources and extent of pollution, the Pacific islands' efforts to maintain healthy societies, to stimulate development and new investment and a sustainable future for its people may be permanently undermined.

Increasing quantities of solid waste, the lack of controls on chemicals imported into the region, and the lack of capacity to manage the range of pollutants are of immediate concern for Pacific island members. In addition to land-based activities, the region's coastal and marine resources are threatened by introduced marine species, ship wrecks, marine accidents and spills, ships' waste and antifouling paints on vessels.

The primary role of SPREP is to assist countries in implementing the Programme, mainly through technical advice and support. It is expected that the Programme will continue to evolve over time, including a continuing move to an even greater focus on national activities carried out under bilateral arrangements. There are some elements, such as hazardous waste disposal, where SPREP is directly involved in implementation, because of the technical and logistical complexities of the work.

2.5. Environmental planning

Effective and lasting integration of environment and development is at the heart of sustainable development and, in turn, island livelihoods. The intent of environmental planning is to address the causes of environmental degradation and over-exploitation through integrated government and community decision-making mechanisms.

The aim is to enhance the range of tools available to PICTs to enable sound environmental decision making in the pursuit of sustainable development. Effective decision making through planning is the primary theme. Capacity development will assist with providing development-assessment tools to anticipate and address the negative pressures, the key risks and emerging threats, and to seek out sustainable development opportunities. There will also be the promotion of integrated assessment and environmental planning platforms for PICTs - to bring together the two above aspects in a manner that mainstreams environment as part of the development process.

SPREP's Programme structure

Programme 1: Island Ecosystems Goal: Pacific islands countries and territories able to manage island resources and ocean ecosystems in a sustainable manner and that support life and livelihoods			
Components			
1.1 Terrestrial ecosystems management	1.2 Coastal and marine ecosystem management	1.3 Species of special interest	1.4 People and institutions
Objectives			
Promote and support the sustainable management and conservation of terrestrial ecosystems	Promote and support the sustainable management and conservation of coastal and marine ecosystems	Promote and foster conservation of island biodiversity	Equip people and institutions of Pacific island countries and territories with capacity to manage their own environmental development
Outputs			
1.1.2 Key terrestrial ecosystems conserved	1.2.1 Key coastal and marine ecosystems conserved	1.3.1 Threatened species managed and conserved	1.4.1 Human resource development (HRD) strategies in environment departments developed and implementation supported
1.1.2 Increased use of sustainable approaches in the management of marine and terrestrial resources	1.2.2 Integrated coastal management 1.2.3 Implementation of IWP	1.3.2 Threat posed by invasive species reduced 1.3.3 Cooperative management of migratory populations 1.3.4 Threat posed by Living Modified Organisms reduced	1.4.2 Regional and national environmental education and awareness strategies developed and implementation supported 1.4.3 Regional and national information and communication strategies developed and implementation supported

Programme 2: Pacific Futures**Goal: Pacific island countries and territories able to plan and respond to threats and pressures on island and ocean systems**

Components				
2.1 Multilateral environmental, international agreements and regional coordination mechanisms	2.2 Environment monitoring and reporting	2.3 Climate change and atmosphere	2.4 Waste management and pollution control	2.5 Environmental planning
Objectives				
Increase PICTs capacity to manage MEAs and other relevant regional mechanisms and international agreements	Improve means to monitor and report on environmental performance and socioeconomic pressures on the environment	Improve PICTs' understanding of and strengthen their capacity to respond to climate change, climate variability and sea level rise	Assist and enhance the PIC capabilities to manage and respond to marine pollution, hazardous waste, solid waste, sewerage and other land-based sources of pollution	Provide tools to improve the means to respond to pressures, emerging threats and opportunities through integrated assessment and planning processes
Outputs				
2.1.1 PICT involvement in MEAs and relevant international agreements/regional coordination forums. 2.1.2 Development of PICT national environmental legislation for MEAs	2.2.1 Enhanced national & regional capacity for State of Environment (SOE) reporting	2.3.1 National meteorological and climatological capacities strengthened 2.3.2 Science of climate change, variability and sea level rise promoted and tools for responding to impacts developed 2.3.3 Adaptation and Mitigation options promoted and response measures strengthened 2.3.4 Ozone Depleting Substances phase out supported	2.4.1 Support to PICTs control of marine pollution 2.4.2 POPs chemicals removed from PICTs and destroyed in Australia 2.4.3 Waigani Treaty ratified by all PICTs plus Waigani/Basel centre established 2.4.4 Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans (NIPs) completed in all PICTs 2.4.5 Management of Waste in PICTs supported management of ports	2.5.1 EIA and strategic environmental planning mechanisms incorporated into development planning 2.5.2 Conservation and sustainable natural resource management principles reflected in national planning and policy across all sectors

Corporate Services Programme Summary

Corporate Services Programme	
Goal	
To ensure that effective policies and services are in place to support delivery of secretariat work programme goals	
<p>Component Information and Communication</p> <p>To provide secure information and communication systems</p> <p>Outputs Corporate and programme databases managed Archive systems developed and maintained Access to library services provided, maintained and facilitated Publications, awareness and education materials produced and distributed ICT services support for the Secretariat provided ICT risk management process developed and maintained</p>	<p>Component Finance</p> <p>To provide transparent, accountable and timely financial information and reporting</p> <p>Outputs Accurate and timely financial statement presented to SPREP Meeting Accurate and timely financial reports provided to donors Accurate and timely management financial reports provided to directorate and programmes Integrated financial risk management processes provided</p>
<p>Component Administration</p> <p>To ensure effective human resource management and administration systems</p> <p>Outputs Recruitment, induction and welfare of staff managed Staff performance management systems in place Secretariat's infrastructure and assets managed SPREP Meeting serviced</p>	

Logical framework of SPREP's Strategic Programmes

Programme 1. Island Ecosystems					
Goal: Pacific islands countries and territories able to manage island and ocean ecosystems in a sustainable manner and that supports the life and livelihoods					
ID	Outputs	Verifiable indicators	Means of verification	Internal linkages	Donors (1) and Partners (2)
1.1 Terrestrial ecosystems management					
1.1.1	Key terrestrial ecosystems conserved	<p>Existing conservation areas, special management areas and protected areas effectively managed</p> <p>New conservation areas, special management areas and protected areas established</p> <p>PACINET network [taxonomic services] accessible by PICTs</p> <p>Community-based management programmes in place</p> <p>National biodiversity strategic action plans incorporated into national sustainable development strategies</p> <p>Pacific Islands Round Table on Sustainable Resource Management and Nature Conservation active</p>	<p>No. and total area of conservation areas, special management areas and protected areas actively managed</p> <p>No. and area of new conservation areas, special management areas and protected areas established against 2003 baseline</p> <p>Directories and databases of taxonomic experts and information</p> <p>No. of sites with community or co-management arrangements in place</p> <p>Reports of community surveys/ project performance reviews</p> <p>National sustainable development strategies established</p> <p>Reports from the Round Table Round Table Inventory</p>	<p>Links to the species of special interest component – especially invasive species and threatened species of this programme, as well as to the climate change and environmental planning and monitoring components of the Pacific Futures programme</p>	<p>AusAID (1), NZAID(1), UNDP (1/2), GEF (1), PC (2), CROP(2), Conservation International (2), The Nature Conservancy (2), WWF (2)</p>

Programme 1. Island Ecosystems

Goal: Pacific islands countries and territories able to manage island and ocean ecosystems in a sustainable manner and that supports the life and livelihoods

ID	Outputs	Verifiable indicators	Means of verification	Internal linkages	Donors (1) and Partners (2)
1.1.2	Increased use of sustainable approaches in the management of natural resources	<p>Model sites demonstrating the benefits of sustainable resource management established</p> <p>Increased awareness at national and local level of need and mechanisms for sustainable resource management</p> <p>National biodiversity strategic action plans incorporated into national sustainable development strategies</p> <p>Policy initiatives supporting integrated environmental governance</p>	<p>Site visits by experts, peer review</p> <p>Surveys of leaders and communities</p> <p>National Sustainable Development Strategies and state of Environment Reports</p> <p>No. of countries with national environmental governance regulations</p>	<p>Links to all other components of this programme, waste management, climate change and environmental planning components of the Pacific Futures programme</p>	<p>AUSAID (1), NZAID(1), UNDP (1/2), GEF (1), PC (2), CROP(2), Conservation International (2), The Nature Conservancy (2), WWF (2)</p>
1.2 Coastal and marine ecosystem management					
1.2.1	Key coastal and marine ecosystems conserved	<p>Key threatened coastal and marine ecosystems identified and regional and national strategies to conserve them developed, supported and implemented</p> <p>Existing marine conservation areas, special management areas and protected areas effectively managed</p> <p>New marine conservation areas, special management areas and protected areas established</p> <p>Regional Oceans Policy implemented</p> <p>National biodiversity strategic action plans incorporated into national sustainable development strategies</p> <p>Community-based natural resource management programs in place</p>	<p>Total area of critical coastal/marine ecosystems under effective management</p> <p>Regional and national networks of marine protected areas</p> <p>Additional conservation areas, special management areas and marine protected areas established against 2003 baseline</p> <p>Regional Implementation Plan for Oceans Policy</p> <p>National sustainable development strategies</p> <p>Reports/community surveys/ project performance reviews</p>	<p>Links to all other components of this programme, as well as to the multilateral agreements, waste management, climate change and environmental planning components of the Pacific Futures programme</p>	<p>AUSAID (1), NZAID(1), UNF (1), UNEP (1 & 2), France ODA (1), USAID (1), SPC (2), CROP MSWG (2), Aus National Oceans Office (1 & 2), UNEP (1 & 2), Conservation International (2), The Nature Conservancy (2), WWF (2), FSPi (2), RAMSAR (2), CBD (2), IUCN (2), ICRI (2), ICRAN (2),</p>

Programme 1. Island Ecosystems					
Goal: Pacific islands countries and territories able to manage island and ocean ecosystems in a sustainable manner and that supports the life and livelihoods					
ID	Outputs	Verifiable indicators	Means of verification	Internal linkages	Donors (1) and Partners (2)
1.2.2	Integrated coastal management	Demonstration sites as learning centres for "best practice" coastal resource management Coastal management policy and legislation Alternative and/or supplementary livelihoods for coastal people	No. of national /local coastal management plans Reports /project performance reviews Successful alternative income initiatives documented	Links to all other components of this programme, as well as to the multilateral agreements, waste management, climate change and environmental planning components of the Pacific Futures programme	CIDA (1), EU (1)
1.2.3	International Waters Programme implemented	Implementation of IWP national pilot projects Regional collaboration of 14 IWP participating countries. Support for transboundary IWP-related consultative arrangements Regional and national pilot initiatives addressing root causes of environmental problems	National IWP work plans Regional IWP work plan MPR reports Annual project reports, SPREP Meeting records, records of regional consultations	Links to most components of this programme, with several elements of Pacific Futures	GEF
1.3. Species of special interest					
1.3.1	Threatened species managed and conserved	Existing regional bird conservation strategy supported and implemented Threatened species components of regional nature conservation strategy and national biodiversity strategy and action plans implemented Regional summary of threatened species status, distribution and key threats documented, mapped and databased.	No. of countries and agencies implementing regional and national strategies and plans No. of sites and threatened species being assisted Regional summaries of Pacific threatened species available	Links to all other components of this programme, as well as to the multilateral agreements, climate change and environmental planning components of the Pacific Futures programme	(1) AusAID, (1) NZODA, (1) CEPF (1,2) WCS, (2) Birdlife International, (2) Conservation International, (1,2) IUCN ISSG, (1,2) TNC, (2) WWF, (2) CIDA

Programme 1. Island Ecosystems

Goal: Pacific islands countries and territories able to manage island and ocean ecosystems in a sustainable manner and that supports the life and livelihoods

ID	Outputs	Verifiable Indicators	Means of verification	Internal linkages	Donors (1) and Partners (2)
1.3.2	Threat posed by invasive species reduced	<p>Key endangered species recovery plans developed, supported and implemented</p> <p>Key sites supporting aggregations of threatened species/ecosystems identified and major threats identified and addressed</p> <p>Regional and national action plans for dugongs, cetaceans (whales and dolphins) and turtles developed, supported and implemented</p> <p>Existing regional invasive species strategy broadened to include marine species and agricultural sector; strategy supported and implemented</p> <p>National invasive species programmes and strategies developed and implemented</p> <p>Regional Strategy on Shipping Related Invasive Marine Species formulated</p> <p>Tools and techniques to address key Pacific invasive species developed and shared</p> <p>Regional and national capacity to prevent, quickly respond to, control and eradicate invasive species strengthened</p> <p>New invasive species problems identified, recorded, and addressed, especially marine invasives</p>	<p>No. of species recovery plans being used</p> <p>No. of Pacific endemic species on IUCN's list of threatened species.</p> <p>No. of new regional and national action plans for key groups</p> <p>No. of countries actively participating in implementing the regional strategy</p> <p>No. of national invasive species plans and coordinating groups in place</p> <p>Level of investment by partners</p> <p>Level of engagement of non-biodiversity sector in the issue</p> <p>Regional strategy on shipping related invasive marine species completed and approved</p> <p>No of country training courses held</p> <p>No of detections of invasive species at country or intra-country borders</p> <p>No. of specific invasive species issues being addressed</p>	<p>Links to all other components of this programme, as well as to the multilateral agreements, waste management, climate change and environmental planning components of the Pacific Futures programme</p>	<p>(1) UNEP-GEF (1) NZODA (1) AusAID (1) USF&WS (1,2)IUCN ISSG (1,2)GISP (1,2)TNC (1) ACIAR (2)SPC (2)CSIRO (1) ACIAR (1,2)CABI (1,2)IMO (2) C-SPOD, (1,2) SPREP member countries quarantine, agriculture and environment authorities</p>

Programme 1. Island Ecosystems					
Goal: Pacific islands countries and territories able to manage island and ocean ecosystems in a sustainable manner and that supports the life and livelihoods					
ID	Outputs	Verifiable indicators	Means of verification	Internal linkages	Donors (1) and Partners (2)
1.3.3	Management of migratory populations	Regional mechanisms and action plans developed for key localities or species Key migratory species habitat identified and included in management agreements	Proportion of key areas and species provided for under plans or mechanisms No. of cooperative agreements between countries and agencies. No. of habitat areas identified and under agreed management Maintenance of the Oceania Bird Conservation Working Group	Links to the coastal and marine ecosystems management component of this programme, as well as to the multilateral agreements component of the Pacific Futures programme	(1) CBD (2)CMS (2) RAMSAR IWC
1.3.4	Threat posed by living modified organisms (LMOs) reduced	Regional and national capacity for regulating cross-boundary movement of LMOs strengthened	No. of countries with LMO regulatory plans	Links to the invasive species component of this programme, as well as to the multilateral agreements component of the Pacific Futures programme	(1) UNEP, (2) SPC
1.4 People and institutions					
1.4.1	Human resource development (HRD) strategies in environment departments developed and implementation supported	Environment departments implementing national HRD strategies and training plans	No. of countries implementing HRD strategies and training plans	Links to all other components of the programmes in some form	(1) AusAID

Programme 1. Island Ecosystems

Goal: Pacific islands countries and territories able to manage island and ocean ecosystems in a sustainable manner and that supports the life and livelihoods

ID	Outputs	Verifiable Indicators	Means of verification	Internal linkages	Donors (1) and Partners (2)
1.4.2	Regional and national environmental education and awareness strategies developed and implementation supported	No. countries participating in the regional strategy No. countries implementing national strategies Environmental/sustainable development issues integrated into national school curricula	No. of countries actively participating in the regional strategy National environmental education and awareness plans No. of countries with school curricula integrating environmental/sustainable development issues No. of education/awareness materials produced and available for school use at national level	Links to all other components of the programmes in some form	
1.4.3	Regional and national environment information and communication strategies developed and implementation supported	Countries participating in the Pacific Environmental Information Network (PEIN) Countries operating environmental information resource centres Countries participating in regional environmental communication strategy	No. of countries actively participating in PEIN No. of countries with operational information resource centres No. of environmental communication strategy activities implemented No. of SPREP information resources accessed No. of SPREP information and communications products produced, distributed and accessed	Links to all other components of the programmes in some form	(1) EU

Programme 2. Pacific Futures					
Goal: Pacific islands countries and territories able to plan and respond to threats and pressures to island and ocean systems					
ID	Outputs	Verifiable indicators	Means of verification	Internal linkages	Donors (1) and Partners (2)
2.1 Multilateral environmental, international agreements and regional coordination mechanisms					
2.1.1	Management of multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) by PICs and relevant international agreements/regional coordination forums supported	Coordinated systems to negotiate, ratify and implement MEAs and to ensure inter-linkages and synergies between MEAs and relevant international agreements International agreements and coordination forums/negotiations reflecting Pacific environmental priorities Outcomes of Barbados Plan of Action (BPoA)+10 and Convention on Sustainable Development (CSD) incorporating key Pacific priorities for implementation National and regional sustainable development strategies and initiatives developed	No. of countries with coordination systems for MEA and relevant international agreements No. of outcomes adopted by members and CROP agencies No. of examples of Pacific priorities included in outcomes of BPoA+10 and CSD meetings No. of national and regional sustainable development strategies and initiatives completed No. of new partners and additional resources directed to the national level	2.4.2	(1) CROP SDWG
2.1.2	Implementation of the Apia and Noumea Conventions supported	PICs fulfil reporting obligations under the Apia and Noumea Conventions PICs ratify the Apia and Noumea Conventions	No. of PICs producing national reports produced No of PICs ratifying the Apia and Noumea Conventions		
2.1.3	Development of PICT national environmental legislation for MEAs	Countries developing and accepting national legislation	No. of countries with national legislation developed	2.1	

Programme 2. Pacific Futures

Goal: Pacific islands countries and territories able to plan and respond to threats and pressures to island and ocean systems

ID	Outputs	Verifiable Indicators	Means of verification	Internal linkages	Donors (1) and Partners (2)
2.2 Environment monitoring and reporting					
2.2.1	Enhanced national and regional capacity for state of the environment (SOE) reporting	Key environment and sustainable development indicators used to show trends and pressures on the environment Framework for resource inventory and training in use of geographic information systems and tools and support systems for SOE and environmental planning Integrated information systems used to assist SOE & environmental planning	No of PICTs producing SOEs using key indicators to show trends, conflicts & emerging threats No. of action plans targeting priority pressures and threats to the environment developed and implemented No of PICTs developing integrated resource inventory systems		(1) SPC, SOPAC, UNEP
2.3 Climate change and atmosphere					
2.3.1	National meteorological and climatological capacities strengthened	Meteorological implementation plan projects coordinated Pacific Island -Global Climate Observation Systems project (PI-GCOS) coordinated ARM project completed	No. of projects operational No. of projects coordinated and supported Contractual obligations in MOU satisfied		(1) PRC, WMO CROP, East West Centre, NIWA, Australia Bureau of Meteorology NOAA, USDE, GCOS, WMO
2.3.2	Science of climate change, variability and sea level rise promoted and tools for responding to impacts developed	Clearinghouse Mechanism, materials and tools established through partnerships	Clearinghouse Mechanism and database operational No. of materials and tools provided		(1) Japan, NZ CROP Agencies, NOAA, ARM, East West Center, NIWA, AMSAT

Programme 2: Pacific Futures					
Goal: Pacific islands countries and territories able to plan and respond to threats and pressures to island and ocean systems					
ID	Outputs	Verifiable indicators	Means of verification	Internal linkages	Donors (1) and Partners (2)
2.3.3	Adaptation and mitigation options promoted and response measures strengthened	<p>Pilot projects in local communities implemented</p> <p>Regional adaptation facility in regional organization established</p> <p>National assessments on the removal of barriers to the adoption of renewable energy completed</p> <p>Full GEF proposal for adoption of renewable energy and regional capacity building developed and submitted</p> <p>Technology transfer needs facilitated</p>	<p>No. of community vulnerability and assessment reports and environmental impact assessment (EIA) training provided</p> <p>Regional adaptation facility operational</p> <p>"Medium Size Project" completed</p> <p>GEF proposals accepted</p> <p>Reports and workshops</p>		<p>(1) CIDA, World Bank; (1) Australia CROP (1) GEF; UNDP. (2) National Climate Change Coordinators, CROP Energy Working Group, National Focal points of members engaged in Fund and accredited NGOs and local communities</p> <p>UNDP</p> <p>World Bank</p>
2.3.4	Ozone-depleting substances (ODS) phase out supported	<p>National Ozone Units established and supported</p> <p>ODS legislation established</p> <p>Training for refrigeration technicians (and equipment provided), and customs officers</p>	<p>No. of countries with National Ozone Units</p> <p>Regulations in place</p> <p>Training Reports completed,</p> <p>Reduction of ODS emissions through use of alternative technologies, ban on ODS imports</p>		<p>(1) UNEP, Australia, NZ, GTZ</p>
Component 2.4 Waste management and pollution control					
2.4.1	Support to PICTs control of marine pollution	<p>Marine spill contingency plans and responses completed</p> <p>Environmental management of ports supported/improved</p> <p>Guidelines for the environmental management of ports developed</p>	<p>No. of PICTs completing marine spill contingency plans and responses</p> <p>No. of guidelines completed and endorsed</p> <p>Designated ships' regional waste reception centres in place and operating</p>		<p>(1) C-SPOD, IMO, FSM environment unit, war museums, PICTs port authorities, transport and environment units</p>

Programme 2 Pacific Futures

Goal: Pacific islands countries and territories able to plan and respond to threats and pressures to island and ocean systems

ID	Outputs	Verifiable indicators	Means of verification	Internal linkages	Donors (1) and Partners (2)
		Marine pollution from WWII wrecks addressed	WWII wreck database completed and made available Pilot risk assessment of Chuuk Lagoon completed		
2.4.2	Persistent organic pesticides (POPs) removed from PICs and destroyed in Australia	POPs removed from region	No. of countries from which POPs are removed		(1) AusAID. (2) EA, PICTs port authorities and environment units, GHD, shipping companies
2.4.3	Waigani Treaty ratified by all PICs and Waigani/Basel centre established	PICs ratify the Waigani Convention	No. of PICs ratifying the Waigani Convention Waigani/Basel Centre operational		(1) AusAID
2.4.4	Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans (NIPs) completed in all PICs	Stockholm Convention NIPs developed/completed	No. of countries with completed NIPs		(1) GEF
2.4.5	Management of waste in PICTs supported	Government personnel trained to improve management of solid waste Landfill facilities and management in PICTs supported Community-based waste management pilot projects in International Waters Programme participating countries	No. of PICTs with improved solid waste management skills Community-based waste pilot project implementation plans International Waters Programme quarterly and annual reports, implementation monitoring reports.		(1) JICA, GEF

Programme 2. Pacific Futures					
Goal: Pacific islands countries and territories able to plan and respond to threats and pressures to island and ocean systems					
ID	Outputs	Verifiable indicators	Means of verification	Internal linkages	Donors (1) and Partners (2)
		<p>Regional guidelines on improved waste disposal plans developed and distributed</p> <p>National policy initiatives in relation to waste</p> <p>Technical advice and services on pollution prevention provided to member countries</p>	<p>No. of PICTs adopting the regional strategy to develop national waste management plans</p> <p>No. of countries with national waste policies implemented</p> <p>Degree of Member countries' satisfaction with advisory services provided</p>		
Component 2.5 Environmental planning					
2.5.1	EIA and strategic environmental planning mechanisms incorporated into development planning	<p>Promotion, awareness and training in EIA and integrated systems for planning</p> <p>Framework for assessing linkages between trade, investment and environmental implications</p>	<p>No. of governments institutionalising EIA and environmental planning provisions in government instruments</p> <p>No. of case study outputs and toolkits distributed to PICTs</p>		
2.5.2	Conservation and sustainable natural resource management principles reflected in national planning and policy across all sectors	National biodiversity strategic action plans incorporated into national sustainable development strategies	No. of countries with national sustainable development strategies		



South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)

Fourteenth SPREP Meeting of Officials

Apia, Samoa

8 – 11 September 2003

Agenda Item 8.1.1: Action Strategy for Nature Conservation in the Pacific Islands Region 2003 - 2007

Purpose of Paper

1. To seek from the Meeting, endorsement of the Action Strategy for Nature Conservation (2003 – 2007) which is the main output of the 7th Pacific Islands Conference for Nature Conservation.

Background

2. The Action Strategy for Nature Conservation (2003 – 2007) replaces the previous Action Strategy for Nature Conservation (1999 – 2002).

3. It was drafted at the 7th Pacific Islands Conference for Nature Conservation and Protected Areas held in the Cook Islands in July 2002 with 320 participants from Pacific island governments, Pacific and international organizations and community groups. A small drafting committee finalised the document which has been sent twice for review by conference participants. The conference reviewed the previous Action Strategy both in terms of progress in its implementation and to ensure its continuing relevance to the priorities of the region. The updated strategy includes inputs from the conference as well as further consultations at the national and regional levels.

4. The strategy represents a consensus of the priority concerns for conservation and ways in which these can be addressed in the coming four years. Its main focus is on mainstreaming nature conservation and in this context is built on three main pillars – economy, society and environment.

Recommendation

5. The Meeting is invited to:

- **consider and endorse the Action Strategy for Nature Conservation in the Pacific Islands Region 2003 - 2007.**

15 May 2003



Action Strategy for Nature Conservation in the Pacific Islands Region

2003 – 2007
Electronic Version

Vision

*Our people proudly honour our natural heritage and cultural identity
The waters of our streams, lagoons and ocean are bountiful and crystal clear
Our mountains are wild, our forests pristine and our beaches unspoiled
Our societies are vibrant and diverse*

*We have equitable relationships with our global partners
and our economies thrive*

*Our cultures and traditions are widely appreciated and
The products of our creativity and labour are especially prized
Islands of Life... Pure Pacific*

Mission

*To protect and conserve the rich natural and cultural heritage
of the Pacific Islands forever
for the benefit of the people of the Pacific and the World*

1. Statement from the Hon. Norman George, Chair of the Conference

Kia Orana,

It was a great honour for the Cook Islands to host the 7th Pacific Islands Conference on Nature Conservation and Protected Areas. It was a privilege for me to be the Chair of the Conference.

Several strands of discussion emerged during the conference – the need to mainstream nature conservation in all our activities, the reinforcement of the association of people with the land and its resources, and significantly, the importance of our ocean which connects us all as one people of the Pacific.

These strands can be woven into a very strong rope.

Conference participants, especially community leaders, spoke with passion during plenary sessions, workshops and other gatherings. They presented many compelling stories. They tabled many challenges.

When they left the conference participants took a draft copy of this Action Strategy with them. Since then a group has worked to edit that draft, to refine it, to remain true to the spirit of the conference. I believe this final Action Strategy fairly reflects the calls made at the Conference.

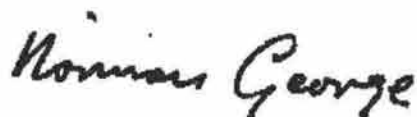
*Our conference image was: **Islands of Life....Pure Pacific.***

*Our theme was: **Mainstreaming Nature Conservation***

Our challenge is: to implement this strategy. We have long term goals. We have five year objectives. We have achievable targets to reach before our next conference.

The Roundtable mechanism was charged by the Conference with promoting, facilitating and monitoring the implementation of the strategy. The Roundtable will report back to the next conference on progress.

I look forward to governments and organisations signing up to this strategy, to committing to achieve the targets, so that at the next conference real progress can be reported.



Hon. Norman George
Chairman

Seventh Pacific Islands Conference on Nature Conservation and Protected Areas

30 October 2002

2. Introduction

Over 320 participants from governments, Pacific and international organizations, and, community groups met in Rarotonga, Cook Islands from July 8 – 12th for the 7th Conference on Nature Conservation and Protected Areas. Participants recognized that conservation can only be achieved when conservation values are mainstreamed in society, they must “become part of everyone’s decisions” including government, private enterprise and the community as a whole.

Despite the achievements of the past two decades conservation still faces huge challenges at regional, national and community level (See Annex 1 Brief History). Conservationists are realizing the best way forward is to take conservation beyond the traditional players. Making conservation issues and options relevant and viable in all development activities is the next big step. The Pacific region offers a unique opportunity to make this happen.

Mainstreaming conservation is the new direction in this strategy. The mainstreaming approach recognizes that a successful conservation strategy will improve quality of life through a vibrant economy, a prosperous society and a healthy environment.

Mainstreaming is defined as; *making conservation everyone’s responsibility. It makes conservation part of all aspects of managing the economy and society. It integrates conservation into all activities of individuals, government, private enterprise and civil society at local, national, regional and international levels.*

An effective conservation strategy must involve all sectors in development through strong partnerships between conservationists and Governments, private sector and civil society. There must be participation from all levels of society.

This new action strategy accommodates the three pillars of sustainable development and addresses all sectors in development:

- ENVIRONMENT – Biodiversity and the natural environment
- ECONOMY – Economic activity
- SOCIETY – People, their cultures, traditions, social situations and attitudes.

Environment, Economy and Society provide broad 30 year goals for the action strategy. These goals are overall ideals to achieve over the long term. Achievable 5 year objectives and targets have been identified within these 30 year goals at national and regional levels. The targets are estimates of the collective efforts required of all parties. They provide measurable, achievable and inspirational targets for the action strategy that can be easily communicated beyond the conservation community.

The conference recommended an expanded Pacific Islands Roundtable for Nature Conservation as the mechanism to oversee implementation and monitoring of the action strategy during the next 5 years (See Annex 3). The roundtable enhances the effectiveness of the conference's strategy by providing an opportunity to identify gaps, update activities and share experiences in the period between conferences. Coordination of the implementation of the action strategy is the responsibility of the Roundtable and SPREP through the Action Strategy Coordinator.

Publication of the Action Strategy

The action strategy will exist in two formats. This format (the eVersion) is the core strategy and contains key strategic directions, targets and a small amount of additional material to provide some context. It is abbreviated for ease of electronic circulation and to allow immediate use by governments, agencies and conservation organizations.

A published document (the pVersion) will be produced which contains additional explanatory material, illustrative material, maps and tables. The pVersion will be more attractive and informative and is useful for communicating the strategy to a broader audience. This is unlikely to be available until some time in 2003

How to Use the Action Strategy

The action strategy has been developed through a consultative process involving a wide range of stakeholders and organizations. It can be used in a variety of ways. It provides:

- a. A regional consensus on priorities for actions to promote the mainstreaming of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.
- b. Guidance to international, regional, national and local communities, organizations and governments in development, review and implementation of their individual plans and programmes.
- c. A framework for regional and national coordination of actions.
- d. A framework for regional and international institutions to use in integrating their work.
- e. Guidance to donor communities when allocating resources (financial and capacity).
- f. Guidance to communities seeking resources on priorities for funding.

3. Goals, Objectives and Targets

30 Year ENVIRONMENT Goal

The biodiversity and natural environment of the Pacific region are conserved.

Building on the Pacific experience with community-based approaches to resource management, all sectors will be engaged in new partnerships. Supportive legislation, policies and plans at the national level will be needed to ensure the effective mainstreaming of sustainable resource management. Coordinated and systematic monitoring of critical ecosystems and species will be required to identify trends and achievement of conservation priorities.

5-Year Objectives		5-Year Targets	
1.1	Establish and strengthen conservation networks and partnerships	→	<p><i>1.1.1 Establish at least 5 nationwide networks and 1 regional network of conservation areas</i></p> <p><i>1.1.2 Expand three national networks to include partnerships that address environmental, economic and social interests in the region</i></p> <p><i>1.1.3 Establish at least 40 national and 20 regional sectoral and multi-sectoral partnerships to fund and implement conservation activities.</i></p>
1.2	Increase the number of areas under effective conservation management	→	<p><i>1.2.1 Place at least 5% of coastal and terrestrial areas under effective community-based conservation management in all Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs).</i></p>
1.3	Bring each PICT's priority invasive species under effective control, and prevent new introductions of marine and terrestrial alien invasive species and regulate genetically modified organisms.	→	<p><i>1.3.1 Implement improved port quarantine regulations and practices on 70% of islands and PICTs</i></p> <p><i>1.3.2 Implement national awareness programs of existing invasive species and threats in all PICTs</i></p> <p><i>1.3.3 Implement pilot eradication and control pilot programs for selected priority species in at least 5 PICTs</i></p>

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- 1.3.4 *Develop and implement marine and terrestrial invasive species management plans in at least 10 PICTs*
- 1.3.5 *Establish a regional mechanism for coordinating the monitoring of invasive species.*
- 1.3.6 *Establish national biosafety frameworks in at least 10 PICTs*
- 1.3.7 *Implement national awareness programs on genetically modified organisms in all PICTs*
-
- 1.4 Safeguard and restore threatened species of ecological and cultural significance.
- 1.4.1 *Declare at least 20 million square kilometers of Pacific Island Countries' EEZs to be whale sanctuaries*
- 1.4.2 *Enact and enforce legislation for protection of rare, threatened or endangered marine and terrestrial species in all PICTs*
- 1.4.3 *Initiate national actions to safeguard and restore at least 2 rare, threatened, endangered or culturally significant species in 10 PICTs*
- 1.4.4 *Commence restoration of viable populations of regionally significant rare, threatened and endangered species.*
- 1.4.5 *Identify and document regionally significant threats to species and associated habitats*
- 1.4.6 *Publish a Red Data list of rare, threatened and endangered species and habitats in the region*
-
- 1.5 Safeguard and restore threatened areas of ecological and cultural significance.
- 1.5.1 *Identify and map ecosystems and habitats that are threatened and /or culturally significant in at least 10 PICTs*
- 1.5.2 *Develop and implement plans for the restoration of at least one threatened ecosystem of cultural significance in at least 5 PICTs*
-
- 1.6 Address the impacts of climate change on the natural environment and biodiversity.
- 1.6.1 *Prepare adaptation and contingency plans to address impacts of climate change on society and biodiversity in all PICTs*
- 1.6.2 *Integrate impacts of climate change on biodiversity in national and community conservation plans in all PICTs.*
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- 1.7 Improve knowledge and understanding of the state of Pacific's natural environment and biodiversity
- 1.7.1 *Develop standardized and practical biological indicators and monitoring methods for all major ecosystems and resource systems including coral reefs, forests and mangroves*
 - 1.7.2 *Initiate and maintain an on-going monitoring programme targeting the level of use and the health of key natural resource systems and biodiversity values at the regional level*
 - 1.7.3 *Compile and distribute widely regular state of the environment and biodiversity reports for the Pacific region.*
 - 1.7.4 *Identify research needs in all PICTs to address gaps in knowledge in key areas of biodiversity conservation.*
 - 1.7.5 *Document and disseminate lessons learned from the experiences from all major regional and conservation initiatives.*
 - 1.7.6 *Develop a map of the region using the eco-regional approach to show areas of high conservation value*
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30 Year ECONOMY Goal

Nature conservation and sustainable resource use are integral parts of all island economies.

Making conservation and sustainable resource an economic development priority in Pacific economies is essential for a long term, sustainable future. This requires effective partnerships between private sector, community groups, NGOs and governments and the development of new and innovative financial mechanisms. To enable this Pacific Governments need to adopt new approaches to economic management and decision making

5-Year Objectives	5-Year Targets
2.1 Develop multi sector partnerships for sustainable resource use and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → 2.1.1 <i>Launch, strengthen or maintain at least one effective multi-sector partnership to promote sustainable use and good governance of a selected natural resource in each PICT</i> → 2.1.2 <i>Establish a mechanism for high level private enterprise involvement in conservation at the regional level.</i> → 2.1.3 <i>Foster multi-sector teams to improve decision making in conservation planning and management in all PICTs</i>
2.2 Develop and enforce integrated environmental, economic and social planning, policy and legal frameworks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → 2.2.1 <i>Implement NBSAPS or their equivalent through a national co-ordination mechanism in all PICTs</i> → 2.2.2 <i>Integrate NBSAPs into the development plans of at least 5 PICTs</i> → 2.2.3 <i>Ensure integrated environmental, social, and economic assessment legislation and policies are in place and applied in all PICTs.</i> → 2.2.4 <i>Determine sustainable harvest rates of critical commercial resources and ensure these are not exceeded in at least 5 PICTs</i> → 2.2.5 <i>Promote effective compliance and enforcement of conservation legislation, instruments and authorities in all PICTs</i>

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- 2.2.6 Facilitate preparation of legislative, regulatory, economic and moral suasion instruments for sustainable development of each major resource sector – fishing, forestry, agriculture, mining and tourism – in 5 PICTs
 - 2.2.7 Develop mechanisms for equitable sharing of the benefits from the use of genetic resources and are operating effectively in at least 5 PICTs
 - 2.2.8 Enact intellectual property rights legislation which recognizes traditional rights and ownership systems in at least 5 PICTs
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- 2.3 Foster economic instruments that create incentives for conservation and remove those that with negative impacts
- 2.3.1 Implement incentives for environmentally friendly technology and practices in at least 5 PICTs
 - 2.3.2 Establish economic incentives to encourage conservation initiatives by private businesses and communities in at least 5 PICTs
 - 2.3.3 Remove incentives that encourage unsustainable resource harvesting or irreversible resource degradation in at least 5 PICTs
 - 2.3.4 Direct a portion of natural resource rents to conservation initiatives in at least 10 PICTs
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- 2.4 Strengthen resource and environmental valuation for effective decision making
- 2.4.1 Complete environmental valuations for selected natural resources in at least 5 PICTs
 - 2.4.2 Implement environmental service charges to users of at least 3 natural resources in at least 5 PICTs
 - 2.4.3 Incorporate natural resource accounting into national accounting systems in at least 5 PICTs
 - 2.4.4 Train at least 1 person in natural resource and environmental economics in all PICTs
 - 2.4.5 Incorporate the use of environmental valuation information in key economic development decisions in at least 5 PICTs
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- 2.5 Engage business in environmentally sound practices and support for conservation
- 2.5.1 Achieve accreditation under ISO standards for at least 20 key businesses in the region
 - 2.5.2 Achieve adoption of socially responsible codes of Practice by at least one lead industry in each PICTs
 - 2.5.3 Achieve certification of commercial forestry and fisheries operations in at least 5 PICTs
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2.6	Create sustainable financial mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none">→ 2.6.1 <i>Assist community income-generating activities through national marketing and financial structures in at least 10 PICTs</i>→ 2.6.2 <i>Operate at least 1 self-financing conservation project in 5 PICTs</i>→ 2.6.3 <i>Operate at least 1 viable national or regional long-term financial mechanism for environmental projects</i>→ 2.6.4 <i>Increase government funding for conservation by 10% in at least 5 PICTs</i>→ 2.6.5 <i>Incorporate national conservation funding plans in all PICT NBSAPs or equivalent.</i>
2.7	Promote sustainable livelihoods to eradicate poverty.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">→ 2.7.1 <i>Demonstrate revenue generation from sustainable use of resources by 20 local communities in the region</i>→ 2.7.2 <i>Document and disseminate the contribution of 20 community conservation projects to the basic needs and livelihood of the communities in the region.</i>

30 -Year SOCIETY Goal

Pacific peoples, their governments, and institutions are leading activities for the sustainable and equitable use of natural resources in the Pacific region

Pacific peoples, their cultures, values and attitudes, provide the platform for successful conservation. Pacific institutions, organizations and communities require the capacity to implement conservation and sustainable use of resources as part of their activities. This demands effective legislation and policies to encourage active participation in conservation and to ensure equitable distribution of its benefits.

	5-Year Objectives	5-Year Targets
3.1	Empower local people, communities and institutions to effectively participate in decision making and action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → 3.1.1 Increase the number of tertiary trained graduates in conservation and environment sciences employed in all PICTs → 3.1.2 Provide further training and skill development for all conservation officers in identified priority areas in all PICTs → 3.1.3 Achieve the appointment of women to at least 25% of the senior nature conservation roles in all PICTs. → 3.1.4 Introduce and implement an environmental education component in primary and secondary school programmes in all PICTs. → 3.1.5 Establish and support at least one peer learning network to promote rapid dissemination of new skills and tools in the region
3.2	Recognize and integrate customary structures and processes in natural resource and environmental governance systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → 3.2.1 Integrate traditional village councils and chiefly systems into national and local authority decision making in 10 PICTs → 3.2.2 Integrate traditional knowledge and management practices that promote sustainable use of resources in management plans conservation areas in at least 10 PICTs → 3.2.3 Recognise community based conservation approaches in national conservation and development plans in at least 10 PICTs → 3.2.4 Translate significant local, national and regional conservation documents into local languages in all PICTs

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| 3.3 | Safeguard and strengthen traditional knowledge and practices | <ul style="list-style-type: none">→ 3.3.1 <i>Document and disseminate traditional knowledge, practices and innovations in 5 PICTs</i>→ 3.3.2 <i>Establish effective mechanisms and regulations in at least 5 PICTs to recognise and protect customary land tenure, traditional knowledge, practices and innovations</i>→ 3.3.3 <i>Empower traditional knowledge holders to promote, facilitate and regulate access to and use of traditional knowledge in 10 PICTs</i>→ 3.3.4 <i>Create national regimes for regulating access to genetic resources in 5 PICTs</i> |
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| 3.4 | Raise awareness and promote conservation values | <ul style="list-style-type: none">→ 3.4.1 <i>Implement at least 2 new regional awareness campaigns targeting 2 key regional conservation issues</i>→ 3.4.2 <i>Establish national information storage and clearinghouse mechanisms for biodiversity in at least 5 PICTs</i>→ 3.4.3 <i>Establish and maintain a regional mechanism for information sharing on nature conservation</i>→ 3.4.4 <i>Develop skills and capacity for accessing and using information in all PICTs</i>→ 3.4.5 <i>Communicate conservation and sustainable resource use principles effectively to targeted audiences in 5 non conservation sectors</i>→ 3.4.6 <i>Implement a regional programme to involve Pacific Island media in conservation and environment activities</i>→ 3.4.7 <i>Conduct at least one training or awareness seminar on nature conservation for key decision makers (including community and church leaders, parliamentarians, leaders of industry) in all PICTs</i> |
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Annex 1: Brief History and Background

The emergence of the first regional strategy reflected the need to give expression to regional issues requiring coordinated regional actions. At the time, the regional players were limited to a few organizations, with SPREP, UNEP's Regional Seas Programme and IUCN the major ones. Interest in nature conservation was also narrowly focused on protected areas establishment and management. Inevitably, SPREP's prominence in coordinating regional actions and promoting the strategy led to the misconception that it was a SPREP strategy and new players who later entered the region felt no ownership of it.

Subsequent strategies sought to overcome these issues in a variety of ways. The 1993-1997 Action Strategy came from 5th Conference in Tonga which unanimously endorsed the concept of community-based conservation areas. The action strategy, at least in terms of this new approach, became driven by an idea that was widely and unanimously endorsed. Many different stakeholders identified with the idea and the strategy.

The strength of one idea however did not avert other criticisms. There were concerns the strategies were over-prescriptive and presenting wish-lists rather than the critical priorities needing urgent action. They also lacked monitoring and reporting mechanisms.

The prominence given to the environment by the Earth Summit, Agenda 21, the Barbados Plan of Action and the Convention on Biological Diversity coincided with the entrance into the region of other regional and international players. With limited involvement in the action strategy process, most of these organisations and funding agencies felt no allegiance to, nor ownership of, the 1993-1997 action strategy.

The process for developing the *1998 – 2002 Action Strategy* reflected a serious attempt at addressing these matters. The 6th Conference in Pohnpei was the launching pad. The Action Strategy Review Committee of national and regional representatives worked the outcomes of the conference into the regional planning process. The Pacific Islands Roundtable for Nature Conservation emerged out of this Conference in response to the need to promote implementation of the regional actions of the strategy.

Seeking to overcome concerns about the lack of regional ownership, the action strategy went through a formal signing-up ceremony wherein many regional and international organizations, and the Chairman of the SPREP Meeting (on behalf of Pacific Island Countries) signed the document to formalize their commitment to promoting its implementation. If an organisation was undertaking work (or was committed to undertaking work) which advanced specific action in the strategy this was noted in the document.

The success of the Roundtable process in getting regional players involved in the development and monitoring of the action strategy shifted perception of the strategy from it being SPREP driven to it being regionally driven. Concerns about the lack of national and local community input were frequently raised. Other issues such as monitoring implementation were also still not quite resolved, despite the Roundtable's best efforts.

This was the context leading into the 7th Conference. The design of the Conference reflected a conscious attempt to put emphasis on the review and update of the action strategy, and to seize the opportunity to engage all delegates in a truly participatory multi-stakeholder planning exercise. Local community engagement and participation were to be critical to the conference's success.

Achievements, Threats, Challenges and Opportunities

Despite their imperfections, the Action Strategies have provided guidance, direction and the framework for coordination amongst regional players. There were many notable achievements that clearly flowed from the priorities and focus promoted by the Action Strategies. Some of these include the significant increase in the total area of ecosystems brought under conservation management and the shift to community-based conservation areas. The coming together of regional implementers and funders in the Roundtable process to coordinate their work and to build partnerships is another achievement. Recently the vision of a region-wide whale sanctuary moved closer to being realized with the declaration by five Pacific Island countries of their Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ's) as whale sanctuaries. National capacities to deal with environment issues have also grown immensely with 22 national agencies now established and dealing directly with environmental issues amongst PICs where there were none 20 years ago.

Achievements

- 10.9 km² of EEZ for whale sanctuaries
- 232 protected areas covering 25,500 km²
- 13 national conservation agencies in 13 PICs
- 13 PICs undertaking NBSAP exercises

The other side of the ledger however remains gloomy. Threats facing the region's natural heritage remain. If anything they are increasing in numbers and intensities. Climate change, over-harvesting of natural resources, the proliferation of invasive species, high population growth, natural disasters and unsustainable development continue to place biodiversity under intense pressure.

Lack of institutional capacity (especially at national level), limited infrastructure development, lack of coordination and integration of environment and conservation activities, limited economic alternatives, lack of political support and good governance, and limited funds pose major challenges to environmental management and conservation in the region. Making the environment and conservation a national and regional priority is also a great challenge, because they have not traditionally been part of the economic equation in PIC's development plans. Addressing basic needs such as alleviating poverty, food security and earning money for survival are often a more immediate priority.

Threats

- Over harvesting of natural resources
- Invasive species
- High population growth
- Natural disasters
- Climate change

However, new opportunities for environmental management and conservation work exist, thanks to support from the concerned global community. The identification and establishment of alternative resource uses, including promotion of market based alternatives with environmentally friendly or sustainable development business enterprises, and other innovations offer additional opportunities. Existing environment and conservation international conventions, effective private sector participation, and community based initiatives through effective participation and utilization of local authorities and churches are other options available.

Development of this Action Strategy

The 7th Pacific Islands Conference on Nature Conservation and Protected Areas established two Committees on its first day – the Resolutions Committee and the Action Strategy Review Committee.

The Action Strategy Review Committee met during the Conference. It took the material prepared by the workshops, plenary sessions and presented papers and commenced revising the action strategy. On the final day of the conference it was able to present a draft of the revised action strategy to participants for their consideration in plenary session. It also presented a proposed plan for finalising the action strategy.

Conference participants were invited (as part of the plan) to provide any additional feedback to the Committee chair over the following month.

After receiving feedback the Chair called together a sub-committee to finalise the action strategy. The sub-committee met for one week in August 2002 and one week on October 2002. As they worked, members of the subcommittee sent draft material to the full committee for comment to ensure they were reflecting the calls of the conference. It is from this work that this Action Strategy 2003 -2007 has emerged. It reflects the calls of the 7th Pacific Islands Conference on Nature Conservation and Protected Areas.



South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)

Fourteenth SPREP Meeting of Officials

Apia, Samoa
8-11 September 2003

Agenda Item 8.1.2: International Waters Project Review

Purpose of Paper

1. This paper provides a status report on the implementation of the Strategic Action Programme (the SAP) for the International Waters of the Pacific Small Island Developing States.

Background

2. The International Waters Programme (IWP) involves 14 participating Pacific Island Countries¹. It is funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and executed by the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP).

3. There are two components. The Oceanic Fisheries Management (OFM) component focuses on the management and conservation of tuna stocks in the western central Pacific. This component, executed by the Secretariat for the Pacific Community (SPC) and the Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA), is scheduled to conclude in December 2004². The integrated coastal watershed management (ICWM) component, which is piloting primarily community-based sustainable resource management and conservation projects, is implemented through SPREP and is scheduled to conclude in December 2006.

4. As the OFM component is discussed separately in other fora (the Forum Fisheries Committee, Heads of Fisheries and the Committee of Representative Governments and Administrations), this Status Report is confined to the ICWM component. It broadly covers the 12-month period to July 2003.

¹ Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

² In June 2003 the GEF approved the pipeline entry of a follow-up project for the OFM component. At the time of preparation of this paper a PDF-B application was being prepared. The PDF-B will support the design of the full project that is tentatively scheduled to commence in early 2005 and run for 5 years with a total GEF contribution of USD8.5 million.

Status

5. Highlights for the reporting period include:

- an effective regional network of 14 IWP National Coordinators working on national implementation of the Programme;
- a start to the examination of institutional issues associated with the SAP through profiles of Government agencies and reviews of environment-related legislation;
- confirmation of focal issues to be addressed by the pilot projects in all 14 participating countries;
- selection of sites to host community-based pilot activities in Fiji, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Samoa and Tonga;
- Effective backstopping for national coordinators supported, in part, by PCU country visits to all participating countries: Cook Islands (2), FSM (1), Fiji (4), Kiribati (2), RMI (2), Nauru (3), Niue (2), PNG (2), Palau (1), Solomon Islands (2), Tonga (4), Tuvalu (2) and Vanuatu (2);
- Advanced design for a second Train Sea Coast course (economics for community based environmental management) in association with UN DOALOS, USP and ANU;
- the launching of the IWP Scholarship Scheme (valued at US\$19,500 offered to postgraduate students linked to the pilot projects in each country);
- efforts to build national capacity and strengthen local institutions – starting with national coordinators and local facilitators through sub-regional train-the-trainer workshops;
- two National Coordinator's Meetings to plan IWP implementation strategies;
- release of an extended version of the IWP Guidelines that outlines steps for the planning and design phase of the IWP;
- representation of the Programme in regional and international fora;
- active management of a Programme website;
- two Multipartite Reviews (MPRs) and reporting to one Annual SPREP Meeting;
- formal approval for a revised termination date for the ICWM Component of December 2006; and
- a Mid-Term Evaluation.

6. The Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) started in April 2003. The MPR at Nuku'alofa, Kingdom of Tonga, 23-27 June 2003 involving UNDP and all participating countries was the last element of the MTE. The recommendations adopted by the MPR, which the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) is now implementing in collaboration with participating countries, UNDP and the SPREP Secretariat, include:

Strategic Coordination

- The PCU should undertake a review of strategic agreements, strategic plans and consultative fora in relation to the IW Strategic Action Programme (SAP) with a view to building linkages and collaboration, to achieving a degree of harmonization between the diverse instruments and to contributing selectively to the strengthening of the most useful mechanisms. It should be completed as input to the Regional Ocean Forum (PIROF) in February 2004 and with the view to contributing to the 10-year review of the Barbados Programme of Action.

Responsibilities: PCU in collaboration with the SPREP secretariat

Regional Mechanisms

- The PCU to be more pro-active in strengthening international waters-related regional coordination. This should be taken up in the PIROF with a view to identifying and promoting sustainable regional mechanisms.

Responsibilities: PCU, SPREP working with the Marine Sector Working Group

- The Pacific Island Regional Ocean Forum (PIROF) is an opportunity to highlight international waters issues in general and the IWP specifically. It is also an opportunity to contribute to Objective 4 of the project, including catalyzing donor participation. The PCU should explore options for bringing forward to 2004 funds allocated for the project donor conference in 2005 so they are used in conjunction with the IWP's contribution to the PIROF.

Responsibilities: PCU, UNDP

National Issues

- Strengthening national participation and ownership was recognized as a key issue with broad agreement with the relevant MTE Recommendations concerning:
 - the need for the IWP to pilot activities that address the root cause for concerns in relation to the focal area(s) selected i) at the local community level while ii) at the same time piloting activities at the national policy and institutional level – including those already commenced under existing initiatives. [*PCU, Lead Agencies*];

- the role of the PCU as a coordinating unit, not a hands on operational unit and a requirement for the PCU to liaise on IWP issues through the Head of the Lead Agency *[PCU]*;
- increased devolution of project responsibilities based on agreed criteria and output reporting with responsibilities for performance assigned to the Lead Agency. Responsibility for performance could be assigned to Lead Agencies. To achieve this, indicators for success of pilot activities need to be developed and linked to overall indicators of the project's impact. The MPR agreed that indicators of success need to be endorsed by respective National Task Forces (NTF), agreed with the PCU and shared with UNDP for comment *[PCU, Lead Agencies, UNDP]*;
- the strengthening of National Task Forces (although the related recommendation for each country to prepare a national IW Strategic Action Plan was not supported by National Coordinators) *[PCU, Lead Agencies]*;
- encouraging the PCU to continue to pilot effective means of transferring knowledge, particularly in relation to stakeholders in participating countries. It was recommended that this should include devising and supporting innovative methods for using pilot activities directly as learning exercises, integrating a capacity building component with each pilot activity, based wherever possible on local resources, skills and experience. It was recommended IWP National Coordinators pay particular attention to knowledge management – documenting national systems and processes, lessons and good practice to standards that can be easily used by others from within the region or elsewhere *[PCU, Lead Agencies, National Coordinators]*;
- project support for capacity building which should be broadened to systematically address the needs of Lead Agencies and NTF members in relation to integrated coastal watershed management. The project should collaborate with the GEF enabling activity on National Capacity Self Assessment in this respect *[PCU, UNDP, Lead Agencies]*;
- Refinement of the Project Logical Framework and production a National Logical framework for each participating country *[PCU, Lead Agency, national Coordinators]*;
- the preparation of an indicative output budget for the remainder of the Project – for regional and national activities. The MPR acknowledged indicators of success need to be incorporated into annual work plans, by developing annual progress targets *[PCU, Lead Agency]*; and

- the development of guidelines for the use of funds for pilot activities. The guidelines could include broad budget ranges or caps for different types of inputs. The guidelines could be applied to the indicative budgets prepared by the Lead Agency and budget ranges agreed with the PCU. Lead Agencies should be free to apply funds within the guidelines. SPREP as the executing agency, would be free to call for an audit at any time [*PCU, Lead Agencies, UNDP*].

Recommendation

7. The Meeting is invited to:

- **note** the Status Report; and
 - **note** the recommendations adopted by the MPR, encouraging the PCU to report back to the next SPREP Meeting on progress with their implementation.
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8 July 2003



South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)

Fourteenth SPREP Meeting of Officials

Apia, Samoa
8 – 11 September 2003

Agenda Item 8.2.1: Year of Waste and Regional Waste Clean-up (2005)

Purpose of Paper

1. To update and seek final endorsement from the Meeting on the developments for the proposed Year of Waste and regional waste clean up plan.

Background

2. This programme aims to identify, demonstrate and then set in place realistic and effective solutions to many of the key solid waste issues faced by Pacific Island countries. It will do so through a regional waste awareness campaign (Year of Waste) coupled with a regional clean-up campaign, which would be directed at difficult* wastes. Both of these programmes will be used to assess the financial, technical, legal, institutional and social barriers to effective waste management and to identify ways in which these can be overcome. The programme would build on and enhance current national and bilateral waste management activities in the region.
3. At the 13th SPREP meeting 2002 an Outline Paper was presented to members which attracted a great deal of debate that led to the endorsement of the proposed Year of the Waste and Regional Waste Clean-up (2004) programme "in principle and invited the Secretariat to further strengthen the proposal" in light of the comments and suggestions made by countries. Following its presentation an informal meeting was held with the following countries American Samoa, FSM, Kiribati, Palau, and Vanuatu. It was a useful exercise for participants to input their specific concerns and also provided an opportunity for clarifying some aspects of the proposal.

* Difficult wastes are those for which there are no "easy" disposal options within Pacific Island countries. These include car bodies and old machinery, domestic whiteware, computers and other small appliances, glass, cans, car batteries, dry-cell batteries, and plastics. In addition, some hazardous wastes not already covered under the POPs in PICs will also be targeted.

4. The primary focus of the programme will be on national activities to be determined at the national level. While it was initially scheduled for 2004 the Year of Waste will now be scheduled for 2005 with a workshop for all National Coordinators to be held in advance to facilitate exchange of ideas between the countries, and to identify resource materials that could be effectively produced and distributed on a regional basis.

5. A revised proposed programme is presented in the attached Outline Paper, and endorsement by the SPREP Meeting will assist in progressing the programme forward and the presentation of funding proposals to donors and other possible sponsors.

Recommendation

6. The Meeting is invited to:
- **consider** the Outline Paper; and
 - **endorse** the proposed programme.
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24 July, 2003

Outline Paper

Pacific Year of Waste and Regional Waste Clean-up (2005)

Background

The solid waste management issues in most Pacific Island countries are all quite similar. The major disposal items are organic wastes (food and vegetation), paper and cardboard, imported packaging (paper/card, plastic, glass, aluminium, steel), building materials, old machinery, cars and domestic appliances, and hazardous materials such as batteries and waste oil.

Landfill disposal is currently the only option available to most Pacific Island countries for the management of most solid wastes. However this is not an ideal approach and is severely limited by land availability and environmental constraints. There is an urgent need for countries to find ways of reducing the overall quantities of waste being produced and to drastically reduce the proportion of waste sent to landfills, through recycling, reuse and recovery.

Most of the options available for waste reduction or diversion are well established in developed countries. However there are institutional, financial and technical barriers to implementing these in the Pacific environment. This programme aims to assess these barriers and ways in which they can be overcome. The objectives are as follows:

- To enhance current national and bilateral waste management activities within the region by identifying, demonstrating and institutionalising options for reducing the quantities of waste sent to landfills, including methods for elimination of wastes at source, enhancement of current recycling activities, and recycling/disposal options for difficult wastes including non-recyclable imported goods;
- To raise awareness in Pacific Island countries at the community, government and political levels about the need for positive actions in solid waste management. This will also assist in the strengthening of institutional arrangements and capacity building initiatives;
- To raise awareness in the wider international community (especially industry) about the solid waste management problems of the Pacific and potential areas for assistance;
- To implement an industry-sponsored regional clean-up programme which demonstrates the most effective ways of dealing with "difficult" wastes;
- To assess the financial, regulatory, institutional and social requirements for establishing on-going management programmes for difficult wastes; and
- To encourage and assist Pacific Island countries in implementing the recommended financial, regulatory, institutional and social requirements.

Project Outline

The scope of the project will cover all of the 21 Pacific Island SPREP member countries (subject to funding), and will have 6 components as follows:

1. A regional workshop for National Coordinators will be organised by SPREP in advance of the Year of Waste and Regional Waste Clean-up, and will be held in 2003. The programme aims to seek government commitment to the long-term appointments of waste management officers. Funds and other support will be directed as much as possible to countries;
2. An initial Regional Forum (5 days) to discuss current waste management programmes, current issues, national, bilateral and regional/global activities and future plans, and possible solutions. The participants (100-150 people) will include country representatives at the political and government levels, NGOs and industry/business representatives, and members of the donor community. There will also be invited speakers from the regional and international waste management industry. The key outcomes of the Forum will be adoption of the proposed action programme, and a heightened awareness and indicative support (financial and in-kind) from national governments and the international donor and industrial communities. The Regional Forum would encourage private sector financing as one means of resourcing the national meetings and in raising the profile of the issues for the Pacific region and Year of Waste and as a means of actively engaging new partners directly in this work.

This Forum would also set the agenda and/or direction for activities to be carried out at the **national level** where the main focus of the Year of the Waste will concentrate. One of these activities will be the running of national consultative workshops. These workshops are seen as an important component of the programme as they would not only get the coordination aspect of the programme in order but also ensure a good degree of community involvement and commitment to any proposed activities. Furthermore, these workshops would work on activities that would compliment and provide an additional impetus to relevant programmes that already exist in some countries. Because these national workshops are run at the beginning or early in the programme, they could also be used as a vessel to carry out a needs assessment and consequently identify the types and levels of assistance needed by each country.

It is noted that there will still be some regional awareness activities because potential corporate sponsors could promote these as a possible advertising vehicle for publicising their involvement in the programme;

3. A "Year of Waste" programme based around in-country, regional and international awareness raising activities. National activities, which are seen as the major component of this programme would include local/national clean-up campaigns and competitions ("rubbish as art", cleanest village, etc), workshops, and advertising (TV, radio, newspapers, posters). Regional activities would provide financial support, and training and resource materials for the National Coordinators. The programme would also be promoted internationally as a vehicle for showcasing industry and donor support, and to raise additional (on-going) funds. The programme slogan could be "Let's not Waste Another Week" and promotional materials (mascots) would be based around some of nature's cleaners (eg. Cleaner Wrasse, Mangrove Crab, Bower Bird, Ghost Crab);
4. A regional clean-up campaign. This would be carried out in conjunction with the "Year of Waste" programme and would be focussed on difficult wastes. Individual countries would be assisted in addressing their specific problem wastes and these would include assistance to improving or expanding on existing national programmes such as can recycling. The programme would be funded by "international" industries (eg. steel, aluminium, glass and plastic producers/recyclers, and car, computer, and home appliance manufacturers) and donor agencies (if necessary). The programme would be designed to address the bulk of existing problems, and to provide information on financial, regulatory and logistical issues for future activities. It would also provide a promotional vehicle (in conjunction with item 2 above) for the companies and donor agencies involved;
5. Assessment of the financial, technical, legal, institutional and social requirements for the development of on-going waste management programmes, especially for difficult wastes. This work would be carried out through a number of consultancies, which would assess current constraints and build on the lessons learned from the regional clean-up campaign in item 3 above; and
6. Review Forum. This meeting would provide a forum for a review of the overall programme and identify, confirm and agree on any necessary future programmes and activities to maintain the momentum and create permanent and effective waste management programmes for Pacific Island countries.

Related Activities

This programme would build on and enhance a number of waste management activities in the region, including the following:

- The recently completed EU/SPREP WASTE project (1998-2001), which has provided regional information on waste compositions and current levels of waste awareness. It has also assisted in the development of national waste management strategies, and materials for use in waste education and awareness programmes;

- The JICA/SPREP programme on solid waste management (2000-2004), which is supporting intensive training courses in waste management, demonstration projects (eg composting) and the development of guidelines for landfill design, operation and management, and incremental improvements at existing landfills;
- The AusAID/SPREP POPs in PICs project (1997-2004) which aims to address existing problems and strengthen national capacities for the management of hazardous chemicals, contaminated sites and hazardous wastes;
- The GEF/SPREP International Waters project, which is to include demonstration projects on community, based waste management, and an assessment of regional recycling programmes (probably waste oil);
- Bilateral AusAID programmes in waste management (eg The Tuvalu Waste Management and Tonga TEMPP programmes);
- NZODA/SPM project on public/private partnerships, which includes an innovative waste demonstration project in Samoa; and
- Other donor programmes (eg. EU Kiribati and Fiji waste management projects, and the ADB Rarotonga landfill project).

Indicative Timetable (Project start date, January 2003)

1. January – December 2002: preparatory work by SPREP staff, including identification of possible sponsors and preparation of funding applications.
2. July 2002: presentation of Year of Waste programme to 13th SPREP Meeting and formal endorsement by Member countries.
3. September 2003: re-presentation of updated version to 14th SPREP Meeting for final endorsement by Member countries.
4. October/November 2003: Regional workshop for National Coordinator's. Funding for this activity has been secured through the NZAID Pacific Initiative for the Environment (PIE).
5. January – December 2004: SPREP staff recruitment, organise and hold Regional Forum (May), recruit and appoint (June) and train (August) in-country Coordinators, develop regional waste awareness materials (all year), and secure funding for regional waste clean-up (all year 2004).
6. January – December 2005: Year of Waste: regional and international waste awareness and clean-up campaigns. Initiate consultancies for the assessment of financial, technical, legal, institutional and social requirements for effective waste management programmes.
7. January-March 2006: Finalise programme assessment reports and hold regional Review Forum (July 2006). Continue to assist/advise countries and seek/secure funding for on-going work.

Indicative Costs (US Dollars)

Project Coordinator, includes related expenses: \$70,000 x 3 years	\$210,000
Regional Workshop for 21 National Coordinator's (NZD110,000)	\$ 55,000
Regional Forum: (75-100 paid participants, plus expenses)	\$200,000

Public Awareness Programme (Regional)

Awareness materials (posters, etc) and other costs:	\$150,000
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Public Awareness Programme (in-country)

*National Coordinator's: \$5,000 x 21 x 2.5 years (includes salaries and associated costs)	\$262,500
Regional training and local programme costs: \$5,000 x 21 x 2 years	\$210,000

Programme Assessment Consultancies

To be carried out by Project Coordinator in cooperation with National Coordinators	\$100,000
Travel, etc costs:	\$50,000

<u>Clean-up Programme and associated equipment</u>	\$2-3million
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Programme Review and Follow-ups

Regional Review Forum:	\$100,000
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TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS: **approx \$4million**

* National Coordinators would be essential elements of the programme and therefore the need to mainstream as much as possible the costs of these positions into national budgets.



South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)

Fourteenth SPREP Meeting of Officials

Apia, Samoa

8 – 12 September 2003

Agenda Item 8.2.2: Regional Waste Management Strategy

Purpose of Paper

1. To seek consideration and endorsement from the Meeting for the development of a Regional Waste Management Strategy.

Background

2. Earlier this year, Japan developed a draft master plan for addressing waste management issues in the Pacific islands region to minimise and avoid their adverse effects in response to requests for assistance from some PICs. Consequently, the May 2003 Japan/Pacific Islands Forum Leaders Meeting (PALM 2003) endorsed the need for developing a Pacific islands regional waste management strategy building on the Japanese master plan. This strategy is to be developed with full consultation with regional countries, stakeholders and potential donors and that this process be coordinated by SPREP.
3. This programme aims to develop a Regional Waste Management Strategy that will serve as the umbrella document for pursuing waste management strategies and actions at the national and regional levels. This Strategy will address a wide range of issues that have been at the center of the region's difficulties in managing waste in a sound and effective manner.
4. When a final Regional Waste Management Strategy is agreed and adopted the focus would be directed to the development of appropriate national waste management policies at individual country level adapted to suit their own particular circumstances. It is envisaged that extensive consultation amongst interested stakeholders will be a key element of this process.
5. The programme is very much related to the activities described in the Year of Waste and Regional Clean-up document that will be addressed next on our agenda. More specifically the activities outlined in the Year of Waste and Regional Clean-up document will form a major component of the development of this strategy.

6. Details of the background, justification and programme for the development of a strategy are given in the attached Outline Paper. It should be noted that some funding has been secured for this work but this money will cater only for the initial Regional Forum to develop the Regional Waste Management Strategy. Endorsement by the SPREP Meeting will assist in the presentation of funding proposals to donors and other potential sponsors.

Recommendation

7. The Meeting is invited to:

- **consider** the Outline Paper; and
 - **endorse** the proposed programme for developing a Regional Waste Management Strategy contained in the attached Outline Paper.
-

26 July 2003

Outline Paper

Regional Waste Management Strategy (RWMS)

Background

Waste Management is widely recognised as a major concern for Pacific Island countries (PICs) with the potential to cause negative impacts on national development activities, including tourism and trade, food supplies, public health and the environment. The generation and disposal of wastes has direct and indirect linkages to economic development. Waste materials represent wasted money, in terms of the original cost of the materials, the costs of disposal, and also the potential value of the material as a reusable resource. Poorly managed wastes can have negative effects on tourism, by detracting from the "Pacific Paradise" image promoted by most PICs, and by association with health warnings about infectious and vector-borne diseases. There is the potential for contamination of food supplies, which can have impacts on local markets or revenue from export crops. And there are numerous health and environmental hazards that arise when wastes are poorly managed and disposed.

Conversely, the benefits from good waste management can include reduced raw material costs, enhancement of the tourism experience, reduced health care costs. Effective measures now will also avoid the need for expensive clean-up operations in the future.

As a result of this, the need for a Regional Waste Management Strategy is now more crucial than ever before. A draft Japanese plan has now been prepared in response to requests to the Government of Japan to provide assistance to Pacific Island countries in this area. It is directed at the management of domestic, commercial and industrial solid wastes, including hazardous wastes. It does not address the management of municipal wastewater and other related liquid wastes, which are already being targeted through other regional initiatives, such as the Pacific Wastewater Framework for Action (SOPAC, 2001).

This draft Japanese plan sets out a long-term programme for addressing waste management issues in the region, so as to avoid these adverse effects. It was recently endorsed by the Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting (PALM) to be used as one of the working papers by the Pacific Island countries to develop the Regional Waste Management Strategy.

A key element of the draft Japanese plan allows for consultations with stakeholders in the region, including national governments, donors, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations, with the aim of producing a final agreed Regional Waste Management Strategy, which should then be implemented at both national and regional levels. It is also intended that the strategy should provide a mechanism for coordination of the future activities of donor agencies with interests in this area. Foreign aid is one of the limited resources available to the Pacific and there are obvious benefits in ensuring the integration of any efforts to get the maximum possible benefit from this resource.

KEY ELEMENTS OF THE PLAN

The draft Japanese plan is based around the following four major activities:

- Institutional activities, including policy development, capacity building, information exchange, and public education and awareness;
- Improvement and upgrading of existing waste management and disposal systems;
- Development and/or enhancement of waste minimisation activities such as recycling, so as to reduce the quantities of wastes being produced; and
- To implement an industry-sponsored regional clean-up programme which demonstrates the most effective ways of dealing with "difficult" wastes.

The proposed activities are intended to assist PICs in moving towards the development of effective waste management systems within their countries, and in accordance with their specific needs. It is intended to be implemented over a period of ten or more years, in recognition of the fact that many of the required changes will only be achieved through gradual improvements over long periods of time. In addition, emphasis has been given to the development of activities embodying some of the key requirements for sustainability, including the use of appropriate technologies and management systems, and with a strong focus on self-help and in-country capacity building.

COORDINATION MECHANISM

At the PALM it was endorsed that the development of this strategy be coordinated through the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP). The key elements of the coordination mechanism will include the provision of technical advice and support, information exchange, and the facilitation of communications between the various stakeholders, including governments, donors and intergovernmental organizations. All of these activities are consistent with the SPREP mandate and its established roles within the region.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Pacific Island governments have all recognised the importance of waste management as an issue for the region, and the need for positive action has been noted on numerous occasions. However, little progress will be made until the issue is acknowledged and actions endorsed at the highest political levels. It is recommended that governments demonstrate their commitment to action through endorsement of the following policy:

Pacific Island governments recognise the importance of sound waste management practices to their economic and social development, and undertake to address current problems through implementation of the proposed Waste Management Master Plan for Pacific Island Countries. In doing so, PICs undertake to:

- 1. provide the necessary resources for development and implementation of national waste management policies;*
- 2. encourage and support appropriate waste minimisation activities so as to achieve measurable reductions in the quantities of waste that need to be disposed; and*
- 3. establish or upgrade waste disposal facilities within their countries that comply with minimum agreed regional performance standards*

Related Activities

This programme would build on and enhance a number of waste management activities in the region, including the following:

- The recently completed EU/SPREP WASTE project (1998-2001) which has provided regional information on waste compositions and current levels of waste awareness. It has also assisted in the development of national waste management strategies, and materials for use in waste education and awareness programmes;
- The JICA/SPREP programme on solid waste management (2000-2004) which is supporting intensive training courses in waste management, demonstration projects (eg composting) and the development of guidelines for landfill design, operation and management, and incremental improvements at existing landfills;
- The AusAID/SPREP POPs in PICs project (1997-2004) which aims to address existing problems and strengthen national capacities for the management of hazardous chemicals, contaminated sites and hazardous wastes;
- The GEF/SPREP International Waters project which is to include demonstration projects on community based waste management, and an assessment of regional recycling programmes (probably waste oil);
- Bilateral AusAID programmes in waste management (eg The Tuvalu Waste Management and Tonga TEMPP programmes);
- NZODA/SPM project on public/private partnerships, which includes an innovative waste demonstration project in Samoa; and
- Other donor programmes (eg. EU Kiribati and Fiji waste management projects, and the ADB Rarotonga landfill project).

Indicative Timetable (Project start date, January 2003)

May 2003	Endorsement of the Draft Master Plan at PALM III
May-June 2004	Regional Forum to finalise Regional Waste Management Strategy
Oct-2003 to Oct 2004	Preparatory workshop for Year of Waste
2003 – 2005	Continuation of the JICA waste management workshops
2004 – 2005	Development and endorsement of National Waste Policies
2005	Pacific Regional Year of Waste
2004 – 2006	Assess regional options for disposal of difficult wastes and Regional clean-up programme for difficult wastes
2005 onwards	Review laws and regulations, review funding needs and mechanisms, establish national coordinating mechanism, prepare National Waste Management Action Plans, establish national planning and monitoring processes, and assess national capacities
2008	Repeat of Regional Forum to review Regional Waste Management Strategy
On-going activities	All other activities to commence in accordance with National Plans

Indicative Costs (US Dollars)

Project Coordinator \$50,000 x 4.5 years \$315,000

Regional Forum: (75-100 paid participants, plus expenses) \$200,000

Public Awareness Programme (in-country)

National Coordinator's salaries and associated costs
\$5,000 x 21 x 2.5 years \$262,500

Regional training and local programme costs: \$5,000 x 21 x 2 years \$210,000

Programme Assessment Consultancies

To be carried out by Project Coordinator in cooperation with National Coordinators \$100,000

Travel, etc costs: \$ 50,000

Programme Review and Follow-ups

Regional Review Forum: \$100,000

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS **\$1,237,500**



South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)

Fourteenth SPREP Meeting of Officials

Apia, Samoa
8 – 11 September 2003

Agenda Item 8.2.3: Progress on Implementation of Regional Strategy to Address Marine Pollution from World War II Wrecks

Purpose of Paper

1. To inform the Meeting of progress in implementing the Regional Strategy and should the Meeting wish the Secretariat to take further action to seek the Meetings' guidance on additional steps to be taken.

Background

2. At the 12SM, the Delegation of the Federated States of Micronesia raised concerns about an oil spill incident that occurred during July and August 2001 from a sunken World War II US Navy oil tanker the USS Mississinewa at Ulithi Atoll, Yap State. This concern was shared by a number of other members some of whom also had World War II wrecks within their exclusive economic zones (EEZs). The Meeting requested the Secretariat to work with other regional agencies to formulate a regional strategy to address World War II Wrecks for presentation at the 13th SPREP Meeting.

3. The Secretariat formulated and presented the Regional Strategy as instructed and it was endorsed at the 13SM. The Strategy has 5 broad components:

- (i) Data collection on location and particulars of wrecks;
- (ii) Examining generic risk assessment models that could be used as a rapid assessment of the identified wrecks to group them into high, medium and low risk sites;
- (iii) Agreement on the types of intervention that would be applicable for each risk type;
- (iv) Carry out site specific assessments by order of priority based on the generic risk assessment results; and
- (v) Facilitation of agreed intervention.

4. The 13SM approved the implementation of the first 3 steps. The Meeting also approved that the Secretariat seek funding for implementing these steps and that the USS Mississinewa be the first wreck addressed.

Progress on Implementation of the first 3 steps

5. **(Step 1) - Data Collection on Location and Particulars of Wrecks:** - A GIS database has been developed to map the location and tabulate the particulars of WWII wrecks in the Pacific. To date there are 3852 WWII wrecks within the Pacific region, 857 of these wrecks are located within the EEZ of SPREP Members.

Table 1: Number of WWII Wrecks by EEZ.

SPREP Member EEZ	Number of Wrecks
FSM	150
Fiji	3
Kiribati	6
Marshall Islands	49
Nauru	4
New Caledonia	10
New Zealand	2
Northern Mariana's	64
Palau	77
Papua New Guinea	279
Solomon Islands	158
Vanuatu	6
Total	857

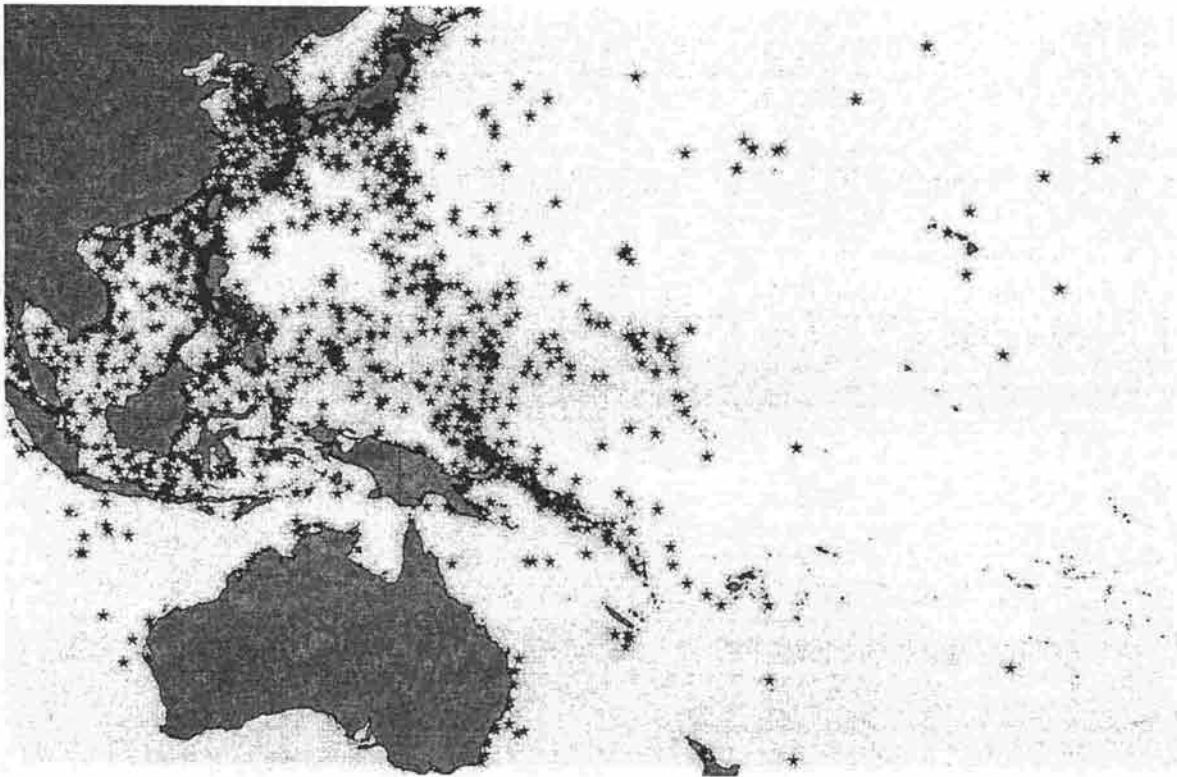


Figure 1: All WWII Wrecks on the Database

A CD containing data and maps developed from the GIS database will be distributed at the Meeting to country delegations.

6. **(Step 2) - Generic Risk Assessment** - The Strategy recommends that the implementation of activities to address WWII wrecks be carried out within a comprehensive risk assessment framework and provides guidance on these recommended activities. A number of appropriate risk assessment models have been identified. Risk categories will be limited to high, medium and low based on the probability and consequence of pollution.

7. **(Step 3) - Appropriate Risk Based Interventions** - The Regional Strategy had proposed 3 simple intervention types based on risk:

- High Risk – Direct Intervention such as salvage and oil pump-out;
- Medium Risk – Institute management measures such as site management and contingency plans; and
- Low Risk – Leave alone and monitor.

8. **USS Mississinewa** - The Federated States of Micronesia and the United States of America bilaterally agreed on the high risk posed by the USS Mississinewa and that the pump-out of oil from the USS Mississinewa was necessary. SPREP on request from the FSM provided technical advice and review of the EIA and operational plans for the oil pump-out.

9. The US Navy and contractors undertook the oil pump-out operation from the 2nd to the 28th of February 2003. A total of 2 million US Gallons (9 million litres) was pumped out and transported in barges to Singapore for reprocessing. The cost of the operation was borne by the United States and is estimated at between 4-6 million US dollars.

10 **Funding** - To date all funding for the above Secretariat activities have been sourced in-house by carrying out the above activities in conjunction with programmed activities under SPREP's Pacific Ocean Pollution Prevention Programme (PACPOL). Appreciation is given to PACPOL's funding agencies, the Canada South Pacific Ocean Development Programme (C-SPOD) and the International Maritime Organization for approving the use of funds to these activities.

11. The Secretariat encountered two major problems when carrying out initial discussions on funding. The first was the politically sensitive nature of the issue and the second was the lack of awareness of the issue. The Secretariat decided that it would be more effective to try and first raise awareness of the issue

12. **Awareness** - This was carried out through:

- Papers and presentations at International Conferences such as the UNEP-IMO Forum on Marine Pollution (London, September 2002); SPILLCON (Sydney, September 2002) and the International Oil Spill Conference (Vancouver, April 2003);
- Media – 60 Minutes Australia feature, articles in The Bulletin and New Scientist and there is a short article forthcoming in the October issue of National Geographic with interest in doing a full feature, newspaper reports and radio interviews; and
- Opportunistic discussions – Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs while attending PALM Preparatory Meeting (Tokyo, March 2003).

Next Steps

13. The Secretariat has essentially completed implementation of the first three steps of the Regional Strategy as approved by the 13th SPREP Meeting. We have produced a GIS database that provides the location and particulars of wrecks; identified appropriate risk assessment tools and recommended the appropriate risk based interventions.

14. It is recommended that the next 2 steps of the strategy is undertaken bilaterally between the relevant SPREP member as the Coastal State and the wreck owners as the Flag State – as in the case of the USS Mississinewa (between FSM and USA). The Secretariat is available on request to provide advice and technical assistance.

15. If the members feel strongly that multilateral implementation at the regional level on this matter should continue, a pilot assessment of a priority site that has a high concentration of wrecks could be considered for implementation. Two sites, Chuuk lagoon in FSM and Iron Bottom Sound in the Solomon Islands are best suited for this purpose. If this is the wish of the Meeting it is recommended that Chuuk lagoon be addressed initially because all wrecks belong to one Flag State (Japan), the past experience of the FSM with the USS Mississinewa and the current situation in the Solomon Islands. The Secretariat could assist the FSM to put together a funding proposal and approaches to funding agencies.

Recommendation

16. The Meeting is invited to:

- **note** progress on the implementation of the strategy;
- **agree** that the next 2 steps for the Strategy be undertaken bilaterally between the relevant SPREP Member and the wreck owners; and
- **provide guidance** to the Secretariat if it wishes the Secretariat to undertake further steps on this matter.



South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)

Fourteenth SPREP Meeting of Officials
Apia, Samoa
8 – 11 September 2003

Agenda Item 8.3.1 : Pacific Preparations for BPOA+10

Purpose of Paper

1. To report on preparations for the 10 year review of the Barbados Programme of Action (BPoA+10) and implications for SPREP.

Background

2. The Earth Summit in 1992, Rio de Janeiro, resulted in the Rio Declaration, and Agenda 21, which focused on the need to address the effects of development on the environment and therefore the long term sustainability of global resources. Small Island Developing States (SIDS), recognizing their unique circumstances and extreme vulnerability to economic and environmental shocks, called for an international meeting to focus specifically on the sustainable development issues of SIDS. This meeting came to fruition in Barbados in 1994 where the BPoA was written and agreed to. This has been a guiding document for SIDS in their pursuit of sustainable development over the last 9 years. In summary the milestones for these international agreements are as follows:

1992 Rio - 40 chapters that resulted in Agenda 21.

1994 SIDS Barbados considered 14 of the 40 chapters and came up with the BPOA

2002 WSSD (Rio+10) resulted in the Johannesburg Declaration, the JPOI and non-negotiated Type II Partnership/Initiatives. Chapter 7 of the JPOI is on the Sustainable Development of SIDS.

3. Amongst the significant outcomes of the JPOI, for the Pacific Region, paragraph 52 calls for action at all levels to:

“Undertake a full and comprehensive review of the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States in 2004, and in this context requests the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session to consider convening an international meeting for the sustainable development of small island developing States.”

4. During the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg, the Pacific leaders called on CROP to assist Pacific island countries (PICs) implement the outcomes of the WSSD as well as prepare for the ten-year review of the BPoA+10. In response, the CROP working group on WSSD agreed to continue as the CROP Sustainable Development working group and to support PICs in their preparations for the BPoA+10. The SPREP Secretariat provides guidance and advice to the CROP working group on options for the regional preparations for the BPoA+10.

5. The SPREP Secretariat developed a project proposal in collaboration with CROP and secured seed money from New Zealand and the Commonwealth Secretariat to support PICs in their preparations for BPoA+10. The project aims to:

- Identify and mobilise resources for flagship initiatives that will implement the outcomes of the WSSD;
- Support ongoing multi-stakeholder approaches to develop and implement sustainable development initiatives;
- Facilitate national consultations and the elaboration of national assessments to identify priorities and implementation issues;
- Strengthen and build national capacity for ongoing international negotiations on sustainable development;
- Strengthen sectoral coordination and the integration of environment, social and economic goals at the national level;
- Improve regional coordination and the integration of environmental, social and economic goals at the regional level; and
- Assist countries participate effectively in the regional and inter-regional preparations for BPoA+10.

To date this project has resulted in the following assistance:

- Dedicated human resources;
- Briefing and technical backstopping during the CSD11;
- Organisation and delivery of the Regional Consultation on WSSD, Type II Initiatives and BPoA+10, March 2003, Nadi, Fiji;
- Synthesis of National Assessment Reports (NARs) and the draft Regional Assessment;
- Further development of the Pacific Umbrella Type II Partnership Initiatives;
- Preparations of papers, presentations and briefs for the Pacific Regional Meeting 4 – 8th of August 2003, Apia, Samoa; and
- Dissemination of information on developments relating to the BPoA+10.

6. The UN General Assembly at its 57 Session agreed to convene an international meeting in 2004 in Mauritius, including a high level segment, for a full and comprehensive review of the implementation of the Program of Action for the sustainable development of SIDS. The Commission on Sustainable Development at the 11th session (CSD11) was given the role to determine and institute the preparatory process. In this regard the following was decided:

- CSD12 would act as the preparatory committee (PrepCom) for the International Meeting;
- The Secretary General will prepare a synthesis report combining all inputs from national, regional, inter-regional, and expert thematic groups as input to the PrepCom;
- Preparatory regional meetings would include:
 - (i) **Pacific SIDS**, to be held in **Apia, Samoa from 4 to 8 August 2003**;
 - (ii) Caribbean SIDS, to be held in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago from 18 to 22 August 2003; and
 - (iii) Atlantic, Indian Ocean, Mediterranean and South China Seas SIDS to be held in Praia, Cape Verde from 1 to 5 September 2003,
 - (iv) The **Inter-Regional Meeting** will be at the Ministerial level, for all SIDS, to be held in Nassau, Bahamas from **26 to 30 January 2004**.
- CSD11 reiterated the need for the full and effective participation of all SIDS.

7. At the international level the SIDS Unit of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) is the focal point within the UN for BPoA+10. Further to this the Fiji Mission to the UN, as the current Chair of the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF), is the focal point for PICs as members of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS). Significant activities in preparations for BPoA+10 at the international level, can be summarised by the following:

- UNDESA is working closely with AOSIS and CROP to leverage resources to support national and regional activities in the lead up to BPoA+10, including funding for NARs and funding for full participation at all regional, inter-regional and international meetings relevant to the BPoA+10;
- UNDESA and the University of the West Indies are facilitating four experts meetings to provide important input in key areas to the BPoA+10. The four key areas are energy, trade, education, and waste management. The energy experts meeting was recently held in Niue on the 8th-11th of July. Schedules for and results of these meetings are being disseminated as they are confirmed and concluded; and
- Pacific Island Forum Missions to the UN are helping to leverage resources for the Pacific umbrella type II partnership initiatives, and updates on their development will be presented at the preparatory meetings for the BPoA+10.

8. The regional stakeholder consultation held in March 2003 was the first significant introduction for PIC's to the BPoA+10 preparations and this meeting concluded that:

- the national planning process should lead to a clear statement of national priorities, reinforcing ownership;
- the Pacific Type II umbrella initiatives though launched by leaders as a means for implementation, need to be secondary to, but strongly supportive of, the national development of sound coordinating mechanisms and strategies. This should enable countries to better deal with the disjointed and enormous number of reporting obligations, and national, regional and international activities; and
- the BPoA+10 process, also called for by leaders, needs to focus on the national mechanisms in place to firmly direct regional and international resources and efforts to the priorities of the countries.

9. Augmenting of NARs reports to WSSD, for BPoA+10 will enable PICs to improve the type Type II Initiatives, generate national based initiatives and provide the policy evaluation work needed as a basis for National Sustainable Development Strategies (NSDS) by 2005 as agreed to in paragraph 145 of the JPOI. National priorities must drive the preparatory process towards the success of activities emanating from the initiatives. Lessons learnt from this process should be regarded as important input to Pacific preparations for BPoA+10 (see Figure 1 below).

10. Augmenting of NARs to WSSD for BPoA+10 will enable PICs to improve the type Type II Initiatives, generate national based initiatives and provide the policy evaluation work needed as a basis for NSDS by 2005 as agreed to in paragraph 145 of the JPOI. National priorities must drive the preparatory process towards the success of activities emanating from the initiatives. Lessons learnt from this process should be regarded as important input to Pacific preparations for BPoA+10 (see Figure 1 below).

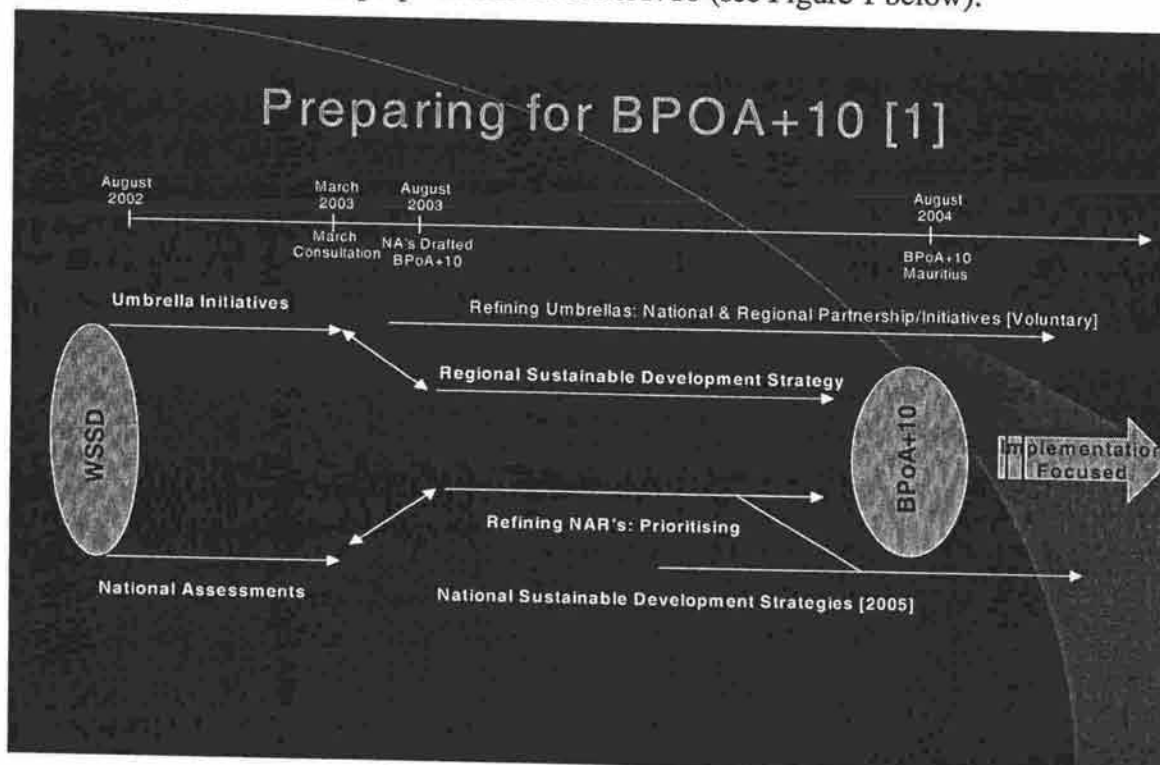


Figure 1: Schematic representation of processes leading into and through BPoA+10

11. NSDS have been identified as a priority for PICs. However, it must be noted that the refined NARs provide the foundation for the NSDS. In the preparations of these NARs and NSDS, extensive national engagement and consultation is required to ensure full ownership of the process in order to facilitate change. Thus high-level political support is needed to build on leaders' commitment at the WSSD and the implementation of the agreements that have been entered into and resultant reporting requirements. Additionally enhancing commitment and ownership at the decision-making level will ensure adequate distribution of resources to facilitate progress.

12. The Pacific Regional Meeting for BPoA+10 was held in Apia on 4 – 8th August. The report and recommendations from this meeting will be presented to Members at the 14th SPREP Meeting.

Recommendations

13 The Meeting is invited to:

- **consider** the report on preparations for the BPoA+10;
- **note** the outcomes and recommendations of the Pacific regional meeting on BPoA+10;
- **provide** guidance to the Secretariat on critical issues to be pursued in the Inter-regional, Preparatory Committee and International Meeting;
- **commit** to the completion of National Assessment Reports for the BPoA+10;
- **commit** to the development of National Sustainable Development Strategies by 2005; and
- **note** the key dates for preparations for the International Meeting.



South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)

Fourteenth SPREP Meeting of Officials

Apia, Samoa

8 – 11 September 2003

Agenda Items 8.4.1: Capacity Building, Education and Awareness Action Strategy Review

Purpose of Paper

1. To advise on the results of the review process for the Action Strategy for Environmental Education and Training in the Pacific Region, 1999-2003 and to seek the Meeting's endorsement of its recommendations,

Background

2. The Action Strategy for Environmental Education and Training in the Pacific Region, 1999-2003 was developed at the Pacific Regional Conference on Environmental Education and Training (Suva, 1998). More than 170 participants from 24 SPREP member countries and territories participated in the Conference. The Strategy was endorsed by Member governments at the 10th SPREP Meeting of Officials (Apia, 1998) when governments reiterated the importance of environmental education and called on SPREP to continue its efforts to attract donor support to assist member countries in implementing the strategy.

3. A review of the Strategy was conducted with the following objectives:

- (a) to determine the extent to which the Action Strategy has been implemented and
- (b) to establish the future direction of environmental education and awareness (EEA) in the region, in particular because the United Nations has resolved to make 2005 – 2014 the Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (ESD).

4. The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation does not make mention of "environmental education". Rather it uses terms like "education for sustainable development", "participation" "empowerment" and "life long learning". This is in response to a call from Agenda 21 for a "reorientation" of environmental education, the term with which we are most familiar, to better address the environmental, social and economic dimensions that underpin sustainable development. Hence, the Decade of ESD. The review of the current Action Strategy presents an opportunity for the Pacific region to guide its involvement in the Decade of ESD.

5. The review was conducted through the use of questionnaires, country visits and informal discussions with national counterparts. An informal expert group of environmental educators has also met to share their knowledge and experience in EEA. The outcome of the review is available as an information paper.

Issues

6. The review has highlighted the following key issues:

- (i) Environmental education continues to be recognised by all stakeholders as a priority in achieving the overall goal of sustainable development. However, most SPREP members have not committed adequate resources to retaining trained and skilled staff in EEA. A lot of EEA work is conducted by non-governmental and civil society groups.
- (ii) Capacity exists for the development and production of education and awareness resource material in the majority of Pacific island countries and territories (PICTs). However, there is a need for training in appropriate techniques/methodology that will lead to attitudinal and behavioural change at all levels.
- (iii) Behaviour change is seldom used as an indicator of success in EEA projects.
- (iv) Awareness of the Action Strategy is limited at the national level. Thus, although components of the Action Strategy have been implemented in most PICTs, this has been largely in an unsystematic manner. EEA activities remain uncoordinated even at the national level.
- (v) The general goals and outputs of the current Action Strategy are still relevant to all PICTs. However, these do need to be better aligned with the concept of ESD.

7. To address these issues the Secretariat proposes the following:
- (i) That focus be given to the implementation and monitoring of the current Strategy rather than expending resources on a major revision of the Strategy.
 - (ii) An expert group of environmental educators be selected and charged with revising the success criteria for the Strategy and developing a draft programme of implementation for the Strategy. The expert group will also be responsible for seeking funding for EEA in the region, particularly in line with the objectives of the UN Decade of ESD. The selection criteria for involvement in the expert group and its terms of reference will be the responsibility of the Secretariat, in consultation with appropriate national EEA personnel.
 - (iii) An EEA Contact Point be identified for each PICT. This Contact Point will be SPREP's official liaison at the national level for EEA related activities.
 - (iv) Greater emphasis be given to the development, implementation and monitoring of national EEA strategies through national EEA contact points.
 - (v) Greater use be made of the extensive human resource potential of non-governmental and civil society groups for EEA.

Recommendation

8. The Meeting is invited to:
- **note** the findings of the review process for the Action Strategy for Environmental Education and Training, 1999-2003 as highlighted in paragraph 6;
 - **agree** on the need to focus on implementation of the current goals and outputs of the Action Strategy;
 - **endorse** the Secretariat's proposition to select an expert group of environmental educators to develop a draft programme of implementation for the Strategy;
 - **agree** to identify and support at the national level, an EEA Contact Point that will be recognised as the official SPREP liaison for EEA related activities; and
 - **reaffirm** the great potential of civil society and non-governmental organisations in EEA and to support their activities.



South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)

Fourteenth SPREP Meeting of Officials

Apia, Samoa
8 – 11 September 2003

Agenda Item 9.1: Staff Regulations

Purpose of Paper

1. To propose for the Meeting's review and approval a minor amendment to the current Staff Regulations section on Higher and Extra Duties Allowances.

Background

2. Paragraph (b) of Regulation 21 on Higher and Extra Duties Allowances state that "A staff member who is required by the Director to carry out and does carry out the full duties of a higher graded position for a continuous period of not less than ten working days will be paid a higher allowance amounting to the difference between his or her **salary at the time and the minimum salary** for the higher graded position".
3. This wording was constructed and approved in the context of the salary scales which SPREP and other CROP agencies had prior to the current system. In this previous scheme the salary steps for each grade in the scale did not overlap. Hence a person at the maximum of the lower grade earn less than the minimum of the higher grade.
4. In the current harmonised CROP salary scale which became effective for SPREP in January last Year (2002), the salary steps of all grades overlap, such that the top 3 to 5 steps of the lower grade overlap with the lower 3 to 5 steps of next higher grade. In this situation therefore, the current wording of the regulation under reference does not make sense as in many cases the person of the lower grade undertaking acting duties for a higher position and that meets the other conditions of the Regulation, would be on a salary above the minimum of the higher grade but still earning much less than the more senior post he/she is relieving.

5. The Secretariat therefore recommends that for this Regulation to have meaning and substance in the current scheme, the wording should be amended by deleting the words "minimum salary for" and substituting the phrase "actual salary of the incumbent of" so that the new paragraph (b) would read:

"A staff member who is required by the Director to carry out and does carry out the full duties of a higher graded position for a continuous period of not less than ten working days will be paid a higher allowance amounting to the difference between his or her salary at the time and the **actual salary of the incumbent of** the higher graded position".

Recommendation

6. That the Meeting:

- **approves** amending Staff Regulation 21(b) by replacing the current words "minimum salary for" with the phrase "**actual salary of the incumbent of**".

17 July 2003



South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)

Fourteenth SPREP Meeting of Officials

Apia, Samoa

8 – 11 September 2003

Agenda Item 9.3: Proposed Name Change for SPREP

Purpose of Paper

1. To propose some alternative names for the Organisation and the Secretariat for the SPREP Meeting to review and take a decision on.

Background

2. At the 13th SPREP Meeting in Majuro last year, the Government of Guam presented a paper in absentia through the Secretariat seeking the Meeting's agreement to change the name of the organization to one that would be more reflective of the spread of the Pacific island countries and territories over both the south and north Pacific ocean. The paper noted in particular that about one third of the members are situated north of the equator.

3. The SPREP Meeting (paragraph 228) "agreed with the principle of a name change for the organization and asked the Secretariat to provide the next SPREP Meeting with a paper proposing a suitable new name for the organization together with its implications and bearing in mind the retention of the SPREP acronym". The general understanding of this decision is that the word "South" is no longer appropriate and is to be dropped.

4. While the Guam paper provided a few options for a name change the members were not ready to decide at that time on a new name and wanted more time to reflect on the matter and the Secretariat to provide some suggestions on the matter as well as informing the membership of the implications, financial and legal, of such a change.

5. In the SPREP Meeting discussions, several points were emphasised by the members for the Secretariat to take into account in the paper it was to present to the 14th SPREP Meeting. These relate to the need to retain the SPREP acronym (the Secretariat has taken this to apply to both the English and French acronyms) as this is now well established and recognised both regionally and internationally, that a suggested name distinguish between the Organisation (membership) and the Secretariat, and a comment on the implications. Article 1(2) of the Agreement Establishing the SPREP (1993) states that "The organs of SPREP are the SPREP Meeting and the Secretariat.

Some Suggestions

Names For The Organisation

6. (i) **Pacific Regional Environment Organisation (SPREP)**
- (ii) **Pacific Regional Environment Agency (SPREP)**
- (iii) **Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)**

Any of the above names could adequately reflect a name for SPREP the organization representing the Members and the SPREP Meeting as distinct from SPREP the Secretariat. A number of members had asked for this distinction to be borne in mind and the Secretariat agrees. The Secretariat would wish to point out however that the use of the term "Agency" or "Programme" would infer that the organization is an agent or programme of some higher body or organization. In this respect "Organisation" would appear to be a more appropriate term to reflect SPREP's status as an independent intergovernmental organization. The South Pacific Regional Environment Programme name was coined when it was established in the late seventies/early eighties as a programme of the then South Pacific Commission (SPC). When the Treaty establishing SPREP as an independent intergovernmental organization was negotiated and concluded in the early nineties, it was felt as it is now, that the acronym had found acceptance in the region and in the world and hence the name be retained. SPREP, the programme, has evolved and developed significantly since then and using a more appropriate term such as "Organisation" or other might better reflect its nature and existence at this point in time and to provide the distinction between SPREP encompassing the Members and the SPREP Meeting from SPREP the Secretariat.

7. One question that might be raised could be that two of the suggested names do not match the acronym. In this context it would be relevant to note that SOPAC's long form is the South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission. Similar to the exercise SPREP is undergoing now, when the former CCOP/SOPAC (Committee for the Coordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in South Pacific Offshore Areas) became an independent regional organization in 1984, its members elected to retain its well established and accepted acronym SOPAC but with a name more reflective of what it had evolved to become at the time. In similar fashion the IUCN, formerly the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, is now simply called the World Conservation Union while retaining its IUCN acronym.

8. (i) **Pacific Environment Organisation (SPREP)**
- (ii) **Pacific Environment Agency (SPREP)**
- (iii) **Pacific Environment Programme (SPREP)**

A variation of the names in paragraph 6. The above refinements are to take account of a contention that the word "regional" is not necessary in the context of the Pacific. Hence leaving this word out would further simplify the name.

Name for the Secretariat

9.
 - 1.(a) Secretariat for the Pacific Regional Environment Organisation (SPREP)
 - (b) Secretariat for the Pacific Environment Organisation (SPREP)
- 2.(a) Secretariat for the Pacific Regional Environment Agency (SPREP)
- (b) Secretariat for the Pacific Environment Agency (SPREP)
- 3.(a) Secretariat for the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)
- (b) Secretariat for the Pacific Environment Programme (SPREP)

Depending on what the SPREP Meeting decides for the new name of the organization, under paragraphs 6 or 8, that name would also be adopted for the Secretariat with the "S" signifying Secretariat instead of South as it is now.

Implications

10. With secretariat correspondence and circulars now being done on staff computers rather than on pre-printed stationery, there is little financial cost to any decision to change the name of the organization. Any new publication would be done with any new adopted name at no additional cost.

11. Any name change for the organization would naturally require amendments to the main legal instruments of SPREP that refer to the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (e.g. Agreement Establishing SPREP, the Waigani Convention, Apia Convention and SPREP Convention). Considering that these intergovernmental agreements involve multiple States Parties which have varying constitutional requirements for ratifying amendments irrespective of whether these are significant or editorial, it is not advisable from the Secretariat's point of view to subject any new name change to amendments to the basic SPREP legal instruments before being used officially. The Secretariat advises that any name change be adopted and used by resolution of the SPREP Meeting and that any amendment to its legal agreements be held off until an appropriate opportunity presents itself in the future.

Recommendation

12. The Meeting:
 - **consider** the above suggestions and **decide** on an appropriate name for the organization and the Secretariat, retaining the acronym SPREP; and
 - **agree** to bring a new name into effect by resolution of the SPREP Meeting and that any necessary amendments to SPREP's legal instruments be put off until an appropriate time in the future.