



# Working Papers

## 16th SPREP Meeting



Apia, Samoa  
13-16 September 2005

Pacific Regional Environment Programme

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SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

**Sixteenth SPREP Meeting**

Apia, Samoa  
13-16 September 2005

**Documentation List**

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**Sixteenth SPREP Meeting**

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**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 Fifteenth SPREP Meeting**

**Agenda Item 5: Performance Review/Overview of Developments in 2004**

- 5.1 Presentation of Annual Report for 2004 and Director's Overview of Progress since the Fifteenth SPREP Meeting
- 5.2 Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Report on the 2004 Annual Work Programme and Budget
- 5.3 Financial Reports
  - 5.3.1 *Report on Members' Contributions*
  - 5.3.2 *Audited Annual Accounts for 2004*
  - 5.3.3 *Auditor's Advice on the revised Financial Regulation*

**Agenda Item 6: Regional Conventions**

- 6.1 Outcomes of the Conference of Plenipotentiaries under the SPREP Convention to Consider and Adopt amendments to its protocols

**Agenda Item 7: 2006 Work Programme and Budget**

- 7.1 Island Ecosystems Programme Issues
  - 7.1.1 *Island Biodiversity Programme of Work*
  - 7.1.2 *International Waters Project*
  - 7.1.3 *Endorsement of the Pacific Islands Regional Ocean Policy Integrated Action Strategy and SPREP's activities related to the PIROP*
  - 7.1.4 *SPREP/Convention for Migratory Species Secretariat collaboration to Assist PICTs on Marine Mammals*
- 7.2 Pacific Futures Programme Issues
  - 7.2.1 *Climate Change Issues*
  - 7.2.2 *Strategy for Solid Waste Management in Pacific Island Countries and Territories*
  - 7.2.3 *Increasing Integration of Pacific Island Territories into the Work Programme of the Secretariat*

- 7.3 Effects of Human Population on the Environment
- 7.4 Consideration and Approval of Proposed Work Programme and Budget for 2006 and Indicative Budgets for 2007 and 2008

**Agenda Item 8: Institutional Matters**

- 8.1 Appointment of SPREP Director
- 8.2 Proposed Procedures for Reappointment of Incumbent Directors in the Future
- 8.3 Proposed Amendments to the Current Procedures for Recruitment of Post of Director (Paper by Australia)

**Agenda Item 9: Regional Cooperation**

- 9.1 Report of the CROP Heads

**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 Seventeenth SPREP Meeting**

**Agenda Item 14: Adoption of Report**

**Agenda Item 15: Close**

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18 March 2005



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**Agenda Item 2: Appointment of Chair and Vice-Chair**

**Purpose of Paper**

1. In accordance with the "*Rules of Procedure of the SPREP Meeting*" (Rules 8.1 and 8.2), where a Meeting is hosted by the Secretariat, the Chair shall rotate alphabetically. Where a Meeting is not hosted by the Secretariat, the Chair shall be provided by the host country.
2. Accordingly, the **Chair** of the Sixteenth SPREP Meeting will be **France**, the next in alphabetical order since the Secretariat last hosted the SPREP Meeting (14SM, Apia 2003) at which time the Chair was **Fiji**.
3. Rule 8.3 also provide that the Vice-Chair shall rotate alphabetically whether or not the Meeting is hosted by the Secretariat. The Vice-Chair of the Fifteenth SPREP Meeting was New Zealand. Under the principle of alphabetical rotation, therefore, **Niue** should be appointed **Vice-Chair** of the Sixteenth SPREP Meeting.

**Recommendation**

4. The Meeting is invited to:
  - to **appoint** the Representative of **France** as **Chair**; and
  - to **appoint** the Representative of **Niue** as **Vice-Chair**.



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**Agenda Item 3: Adoption of Agenda and Working Procedures**

**Agenda**

1. The Revised Provisional Agenda appears in the Working Paper documentation as 16SM/Officials/Provisional Agenda/Rev.1.

**Hours of Work**

2. Suggested hours of work for the Meeting are contained in the attached (16SM/Officials/WP.3/Att.1).

**Sub-committees**

3. A Report Drafting Committee would need to be appointed to assist with the preparation of the report of the Meeting. While the membership of the Committee is open-ended it should comprise a core of 5 or 6 members one of which should be from a French speaking member. The Vice-Chair would chair the Report Drafting Committee.

**Recommendation**

4. The Meeting is invited to:
    - **consider** and **adopt** the Provisional Agenda;
    - **agree** on hours of work; and
    - **appoint** an open-ended Report Drafting Committee.
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## SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

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### Agenda Item 4: Action Taken on Decisions Made by Fifteenth SPREP Meeting

#### Purpose of Paper

1. To report on action taken on the decisions of the 15<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting as outlined below.

Agenda Topic	Report Paragraph Number	Matters Arising	Action Taken
<b>Item 5.1:</b> Secretariat's performance Monitoring and Evaluation Report on the 2003 Work Programme and Budget	14	The following consensus points emerged from subsequent discussion: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Future Meetings will include more detailed discussion of programme outcomes, achievements, challenges and lessons learned as well as long-term objectives and vision for the future. Further, discussion would include the status of the regional environment and information from Members on the value of SPREP's work at the national level.</li> <li>• Need for a breakdown of financial information similar to that included in the proposed Work Programme and Budget for 2005.</li> </ul>	Secretariat has, where feasible, taken these into account in improving the 2004 Performance Monitoring and Evaluation report addressed under Agenda Item 5.2.
<b>Item 5.2.1:</b> Report on Members' Contributions	18	The Meeting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• encouraged the Secretariat to continue to work with countries with outstanding contributions to have these paid at an early date.</li> </ul>	Secretariat collected USD194,691 as at 31 December 2004 of outstanding contributions of USD371,765 as at the 15 <sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting.
	25	The Meeting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• endorsed the draft SPREP Action Plan for Managing the Environment of the Pacific Islands Region for 2005 – 2009 as amended for recommending to the Environment Ministers' Meeting for approval.</li> </ul>	The Action Plan is now published and distributed.

Agenda Topic	Report Paragraph Number	Matters Arising	Action Taken
<b>Item: 7.1:</b> SPREP Strategic Programmes 2004 - 2013	28	The Meeting noted that the document would be revised and refined over time, taking into account the following points: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• that there was a need to show how the strategic programmes link back to the Action Plan</li> <li>• that more detail was required in the activities under the outputs of the programmes</li> <li>• that increased clarity was required about what will be achieved at the component level</li> <li>• that indications were required as to how to maintain equity in the assistance provided to Members</li> <li>• that the development of country profiles would be a useful tool for the Secretariat to monitor the equity and performance of its work to Members;</li> <li>• that the Pacific Futures programme was of key interest for France, which is keen to see countries in the region contribute to the global improvement of environmental governance; and</li> <li>• that the Secretariat assist countries in identifying their capacity building priorities, development of appropriate indicators in environmental reporting and monitoring for standardisation processes</li> </ul>	The Secretariat will continue to take account of areas for necessary improvements to the Strategic Programme matrix both from members, stakeholders and its own experience in the implementation of the Strategic Programme and do another review/revision of the Strategic Programme in 3 years time but no later than the mid-term of the Strategic Programmes.
	30	The Meeting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• approved the second draft of the Secretariat Strategic Programmes as amended;</li> <li>• noted that the Strategic Programmes was a living document that would be refined and improved over time; and</li> <li>• approved the realigned organization structure (attached to the Strategic Programmes) for phased implementation as current employment contracts expire and as funding becomes available</li> </ul>	The Strategic Programmes document has now been published and distributed.

Agenda Topic	Report Paragraph Number	Matters Arising	Action Taken
<b>Item 8.1:</b> Triennial CROP Remuneration Review on Professional Staff	35	After some discussion and clarification, the Meeting approved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a one off 50% increase for SPREP professional staff for 2004, based on satisfactory performance, to be effective from 1 January 2004 on the basis that it would not be funded through a Membership contributions increase;</li> <li>• all 15 recommendations of the 2004 CRWG report (attached as Annex VII), including a 5% equal increase across the CROP and SPREP professional staff salary scale, effective from 1 January 2005, and on the basis that it would not be funded through a Membership contributions increase; and</li> <li>• the stabilisation mechanism (attached as Annex VIII) also to be effective from 1 January 2005.</li> </ul>	These decisions have now been implemented.
<b>Item 8.2:</b> Triennial Remuneration Review of SPREP Support Staff	37	The Meeting approved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the upgrading of the minimum salary of all five grades of support staff to the 75<sup>th</sup> percentile of the local employment market as stipulated in the Staff Regulations while the maximum remain at current levels. The new scale is attached as Annex IX;</li> <li>• extension of the current maximum salary at which overtime rates are based from WST28,600 p.a. to WST36,200 p.a.; and</li> <li>• (i) and (ii) become effective from 1 January 2004.</li> </ul>	These decisions have now been implemented.
<b>Item 9:</b> Recommendations of the joint Task Force (JTF) on SPREP Core Services and Budget	39	The Meeting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• approved the conclusions of the JTF and the changes as proposed in the revised Financial Regulations.</li> </ul>	The decisions of the JTF had been incorporated into the revised Financial Regulations which had been approved and entered into force.
<b>Item 11.1.1:</b> Regional Support Mechanism for National Capacity Self-Assessments	43	The Meeting supported SPREP's involvement in assisting countries in the process and noted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the importance of the process and the short time frame for its completion;</li> <li>• the potential for the Secretariat to back-stop national activities particularly in relation to the development of the toolkit and benchmarking;</li> </ul>	Following endorsement by Members of the NCSA Pacific Regional Support Mechanism the following actions have been taken: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support to members in development of Project Document for GEF approval and funding.</li> </ul>

Agenda Topic	Report Paragraph Number	Matters Arising	Action Taken
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• potential linkages with related activities, such as the national biodiversity capacity assessment, millennium development goal reporting and national sustainable development strategies;</li> <li>• several countries had commenced implementation of the NCSA;</li> <li>• the need to consider subsequent work to build capacity following the assessment;</li> <li>• Australia's commitment of AUD\$413,000 to support the project.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 sub-regional workshops held on the NCSA process and methodology for Thematic Assessments</li> <li>• Newsletter developed and circulated</li> <li>• Support for in-country activities (national workshops and meetings)</li> <li>• Development of guide on the UNFCCC for use in stocktaking</li> <li>• Development of a self assessment tool for use by NBSAP national coordinators and country teams.</li> </ul>
	45	<p>The Meeting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• endorsed the approach proposed by the Secretariat.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Item 11.2.1:</b> Pacific Islands Environment Outlook 2004</p>	49	<p>The Meeting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• noted the development of the PIEO 2004;</li> <li>• undertook to provide comments to the Secretariat by 15 October 2004; and</li> <li>• agreed that PIEO 2004 would be circulated to Members by November 2004.</li> </ul>	<p>Comments received and incorporated. Revised draft sent in full form to some members in November. Subsequently a final edit by UNEP/SPREP reduced the document to fit within a 100 page framework. Final product released at the Mauritius International meeting. Copies received by SPREP in May. Sent by Circular to Member sin June 2005. E-version soon to be available via the SPREP website. The PIEO has now been published and distributed.</p>
<p><b>Item 11.2.2:</b> Climate Change, Climate Variability and Sea Level Rise</p>	51	<p>In discussion, the Meeting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• approved the second phase of PIREP so long as there were sufficient funds to carry out the activities;</li> <li>• expressed some concern about possible duplication of work with SOPAC's energy work and the need to collaborate closely with SOPAC and other relevant CROP agencies; and</li> <li>• noted the inadequacy of funds for Phase 1 and encouraged wide consultation with stakeholders.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Brief was submitted to the GEF Council meeting in June. Project Brief is now converted into a UNDP Project Document prior to GEF CEO endorsement.</li> <li>• Consultation meetings were held with SOPAC and the CROP Energy Working Group to ensure complementarity. PIGGAREP activities have been agreed to with the CROP Energy Working Group and reflected in the Group's endorsed Pacific Islands Regional Energy Strategic Action Plan.</li> </ul>

Agenda Topic	Report Paragraph Number	Matters Arising	Action Taken
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Through tight control on expenditures, the PIREP was extended from November 2004 based on its original budget.</li> <li>• Widespread consultations have been conducted with both national, regional and international stakeholders through country team meetings, national workshops, meetings of the CROP Energy Working Group and Project Advisory Committee, the 2004 Regional Energy Meeting and regional workshops.</li> </ul>
	52	<p>The Meeting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• endorsed the approach taken by the Secretariat to address greenhouse gas mitigation and adaptation measures;</li> <li>• endorsed the approach made by the Secretariat in support of assisting Pacific Island Countries with Second National Communications,</li> <li>• strongly encouraged participating countries to approve ODS regulations;</li> <li>• endorsed the initiative taken by the Secretariat to address waste ozone depleting substances;</li> <li>• noted the recommendation of the <i>ad hoc</i> Working Group on Climate Change; and</li> <li>• requested PIREP to collaborate with SOPAC in the implementation of Phase 2.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preliminary discussions have been conducted with relevant staff at SPREP about their role in the implementation of the PIGGAREP, thus supporting SPREP's programmatic approach.</li> <li>• In collaboration with UNDP, SPREP is developing a Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change Proposal to be submitted to GEF for funding in 2006.</li> <li>• SPREP has supported Samoa, Cook Islands and FSM carry out their stocktaking and proposal development and further work will be carried out in this area.</li> <li>• The establishment of ODS regulations is a precursor to conducting train-the-trainer workshops for customs officers on controlling the imports of ODS and how ODS regulations would be implemented in each country. In April 2005, SPREP conducted the first customs training in the Republic of the Marshall Islands as it was the only core country that has passed ODS regulations.</li> </ul>

Agenda Topic	Report Paragraph Number	Matters Arising	Action Taken
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developing this initiative from a concept note into a proposal is "on hold" due to the commitments of each country to complete the current phase of the Project. The Secretariat plans to convene a regional thematic workshop in Nadi, Fiji in the third quarter of 2006 to discuss lessons learnt from the project and future directions. It is envisaged that future directions would include developing this initiative further into a proposal. As well, a component on "research and development" to highlight any possible environmental and health impacts of ozone layer depletion in the Pacific region would be included.</li> <li>• A regional meeting in Madang 12 June 2005 adopted the Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change 2006-2015.</li> <li>• Consulted SOPAC and other stakeholders on co-financing the PIGGAREP.</li> <li>• Implementation details will be discussed later in 2005 with the PICs, UNDP and the co-financing partners during the UNDP Project Document preparation process.</li> <li>• Confirmation of SOPAC's and any other CROP Energy Working Group's role in the implementation of the PIGGAREP will be confirmed with the PICs, UNDP and GEF in a regional workshop, planned to be held later in 2005, as part of the UNDP Project Document preparation process.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Item 11.3:</b> Proposed work programme and Budget for 2005 and Indicative budgets for 2006 and 2007</p>	54	<p>The Meeting noted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• with appreciation France's stated intention to increase its level of funding support to the Secretariat and to the region in general;</li> </ul>	

Agenda Topic	Report Paragraph Number	Matters Arising	Action Taken
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• with appreciation the new work programme and budget format;</li> <li>• that the format may be periodically refined to provide Members with a better means to evaluate work programme implementation;</li> <li>• the positive development in reducing the unsecured proportion of the budget from 24% in 2004 to 19% in 2005;</li> <li>• Australia's focus on support to the organization through programme funding to achieve agreed outcomes;</li> <li>• New Zealand's preference for providing programme funding (currently tagged to specific staff positions), with flexibility to support one-off projects where the need arose;</li> <li>• risks associated with preparing annual budgets on the basis that all Member contributions would be received;</li> <li>• the allocation of some donor programme funds to cover a shortfall in the core budget arising from outstanding member contributions;</li> <li>• the potential for the Secretariat to access additional sources of funding assistance, particularly in relation to the EU, through Member Pacific French territories;</li> <li>• the need to develop and implement the Resourcing Strategy to strengthen collaboration with existing and new partners;</li> <li>• that activities and verifiable indicators for the annual work programme need to be more specific than is provided in the Action Plan and the Strategic Programmes;</li> <li>• the need to include costs associated with executive appointments in the 2005 work period;</li> <li>• that the Environmental Impact Assessment Officer is currently unfunded;</li> <li>• the need to secure funds for the Donor Liaison Officer post and for continued support to the PEIN initiative;</li> </ul>	<p>The Secretariat has to the best of its ability taken on board and incorporated relevant suggestions made here by last years Meeting in developing the 2006 Work Programme and Budget.</p>

Agenda Topic	Report Paragraph Number	Matters Arising	Action Taken
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• opportunities to use experts in French Member territories to support implementation of specific work programme activities;</li> <li>• the need to clearly identify activities, within the Pacific Futures Programme, that address management and public education regarding rapid population growth; and</li> <li>• the availability of a strategy for the Year of Action Against Waste and the draft Solid Waste Management Strategy.</li> </ul>	
	55	<p>The Meeting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• requested the Secretariat to investigate the possibility of increasing the Project Management Fee from non-member countries and organizations to help free up funds for programmatic work;</li> <li>• requested increased clarity in relation to personnel and personnel costs associated with outputs;</li> <li>• requested the Secretariat to produce a discussion paper addressing the effects of human population on the environment, in close consultation with other CROP agencies including the University of the South Pacific; and</li> <li>• approved the proposed 2005 Work Programme and Budget on the understanding that the Secretariat would adjust the allocation of funds to reflect negotiations with donors and circulate the revised final document to Members within one month and where possible, the revised final document would also incorporate greater specificity in work program activities and verifiable indicators.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A discussion paper has been prepared and circulated and will be addressed under Agenda item 7.3</li> </ul>
<p><b>Item 12.1:</b> Proposed Name Change for SPREP</p>	57	<p>The Meeting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• agreed that the new name for the Organisation be the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (while retaining the acronym SPREP) and the Secretariat be the Secretariat for the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP).</li> </ul>	<p>The 5<sup>th</sup> Environment Ministers Meeting did endorse the SPREP Meeting Officials recommendation in this regard and the Secretariat has now used the name change and the Depositary has on the official and legal level informed Parties of the approval for ratifications.</p>



Agenda Topic	Report Paragraph Number	Matters Arising	Action Taken
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>agreed to recommend this change to the 5<sup>th</sup> Environment Ministers' Meeting for endorsement by consensus of all Parties attending the SPREP Environment Ministers' Meeting, and that the proposed name changes may be used immediately thereafter.</li> </ul>	
	61	<p>The Meeting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>requested the Secretariat to prepare a paper for the next SPREP Meeting with a view to harmonising with practices evolving in other CROP agencies on reappointment of incumbents and a mechanism to enable all Pacific island countries and territories to comment on the performance of the incumbent director;</li> <li>appointed a SAC with representatives from Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, France, Republic of Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Tokelau, Samoa and the United States, chaired by French Polynesia as Chair of the SPREP Meeting; and</li> <li>approved a Terms of Reference for the Position of Director, attached as Annex X.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A paper has been prepared and circulated and will be addressed under Agenda item 8.2</li> <li>The SAC had met to carry out its duties and its report will be discussed under Agenda Item 8.1</li> <li>The approved TOR was used in the advertisement of the post.</li> </ul>
	62	<p>To meet concerns expressed at the 14<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting, the Secretariat proposed to the Meeting a new section to be added to Staff Regulation 11 as follows:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Appointment of Director and Staff Regulation 11</p> <p><b>Staff</b></p> <p>“(e) When appointing staff, the Director shall comply with the SPREP recruitment procedures and will ensure that these processes are transparent, equitable and based on merit.”</p>	<p>The new approved sub section (e) is now incorporated into an amended Staff Regulations.</p>
<b>Item 12.3:</b> Proposed Amendment to Staff Regulations	63	<p>The Meeting noted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>that the Secretariat was developing a policy on sexual harassment that would be made available to Members.</li> </ul>	<p>A policy has been approved and is be available on request.</p>

Agenda Topic	Report Paragraph Number	Matters Arising	Action Taken
	64	<p>The Meeting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• requested that copies of the detailed recruitment procedures of the organisation be made available to Members;</li> <li>• requested that Members resident in Samoa be involved in the recruitment of senior staff positions, such as the new Programme Manager positions; and</li> <li>• approved the proposed amended text</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With the coming on board now of the Corporate Services Manager, he will be coordinating the compilation of various existing policies and procedures into a single manual.</li> <li>• The Secretariat, called on the help of SPREP members resident in Apia to participate in the selection panels for the 3 Manager posts.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Item 12.4:</b> Revised Financial Regulations</p>	66	<p>The Meeting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• requested that the Secretariat seek the advice of its current auditors on the adequacy of the new financial Regulations.</li> <li>• agreed that the wording of 8(b) (i) and 8(b) (ii) be amended as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 8(b) (i) replace "after consideration of donor requirements" with "in a manner consistent with donor requirements".</li> <li>○ 8(b) (ii) replace "consultation with donors where appropriate" with "in a manner consistent with donor requirements".</li> </ul> </li> <li>• agreed that the wording of regulation 10 be amended as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Change "two thirds of the previous year's approved budgetary expenditure" to "one quarter of the previous year's approved budgetary expenditure" as well as to seek the advice of the auditors on the amount of expenditure permitted.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• requested additional wording for Regulation 16c to reflect the idea that if requested by donors then any interest generated from programme and project funding should revert back to the programme and not be credited to the core fund. This request is to be actioned from the 2006 Budget;</li> </ul>	<p>The auditors opinion is provided and tabled under Agenda Item 5.3.3.</p>

Agenda Topic	Report Paragraph Number	Matters Arising	Action Taken
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• requested that the audited financial statements of the Secretariat be detailed to the level of the programme components (refer to regulation 27); and</li> <li>• approved the proposed revised Financial Regulations (attached as Annex XI), with the amendments above, to become effective immediately after the conclusion of the 15<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting.</li> </ul>	<p>The new Amended Financial regulations is in force, printed and available.</p>
<p><b>Item 12.5:</b> Palau – Notice of Desire to Accede to the SPREP Agreement</p>	<p>68</p>	<p>The Meeting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• welcomed Palau’s request to accede to the SPREP Treaty;</li> <li>• welcomed the advice from Vanuatu that it intends to accede to the SPREP Treaty before the 16<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting; and</li> <li>• noted that the United States remains in the process of accession.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Government of Palau has been officially informed of the SPREP Meeting’s agreement and invited to lodge its Instrument of Accession.</li> <li>• The Secretariat has been in constant contact with the Government of Vanuatu on this matter and assisting with the provision of information.</li> </ul>

**Recommendation**

2. The Meeting is invited to:
- **note** the actions taken by the Secretariat on decisions taking by the 15<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting.



SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

**Sixteenth SPREP Meeting**

Apia, Samoa

13-16 September 2005

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**Agenda Item 5.1: Presentation of the Director's Annual Report for 2004 and Overview of Progress since the Fifteenth SPREP Meeting**

**Purpose of the Paper**

1. To table the Director's Annual Report for the Year 2004 and to present his overview of progress since the Fifteenth SPREP Meeting (Pape'ete, French Polynesia, September 2004).

**Comment**

2. The Annual Report for the Year 2004 is attached. The Director will verbally present his overview, a copy of which will be distributed immediately following his presentation. As well as providing an overview on progress, the Director's presentation is also intended to alert Members to emerging issues and trends and to raise matters on which he and the Secretariat will need further direction and advice.

**Recommendation**

3. The Meeting is invited to:

- **address** the issues raised by the Director in his Overview;
  - **provide** any necessary **advice** and **direction** to the Secretariat; and
  - **endorse** the Year 2004 Annual Report.
-



## SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

**Sixteenth SPREP Meeting**

Apia, Samoa

13-16 September 2005

**Agenda Item 5.2: Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Report (PMER)  
on the 2004 Work Programme and Budget****Purpose of Paper**

1. To present to the Meeting for review the Secretariat's internal monitoring and evaluation of its performance for 2004.

**Background**

2. The SPREP Meeting (SM) Rules of Procedure require that the Secretariat include in the SM agenda "a review by the Secretariat of progress with the implementation of the SPREP work programme..." The Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Report however does not only serve to meet this requirement but it also enables the Secretariat itself particularly its Executive to identify areas where it would need to improve as well as emerging issues and challenges. This experience guides the formulation of ensuing work programmes and budgets.

3. The report provides details of what had been achieved in each KRA against individual outputs and performance measures set for those outputs. These outputs and performance measures are drawn from the previous Action Plan (2001-2004) through the Secretariat's Corporate Plan (2001-2005). The performance monitoring and evaluation report is contained in Attachment 1.

3. This evaluation is useful for both management and members and the Secretariat's intention is that with available funding in the future this internal assessment could be supplemented with independent evaluations of aspects of its work on a rolling basis.

**Recommendation**

4. The Meeting is invited to:
  - review and comment as necessary on the report



**Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme  
(SPREP)**

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**2004 Work Programme and Budget  
Secretariat's Performance Monitoring  
and  
Evaluation Report (PMER)**

## 2004 WORK PROGRAMME AND BUDGET PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND EVALUATION REPORT

### Introduction

The Secretariat's Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Report (PMER), submitted annually to the members and the SPREP Meeting (SM) is in fulfilment of the Director's obligations under the SM Rules of Procedure to provide the SM a review by the Secretariat of progress with the implementation of the SPREP work programme. The Secretariat is also providing separate reports on the financial performance and accounts of the Secretariat for the 2004 financial year and the Director's Annual Report to the SM on the overall Secretariat achievements, prospects and challenges in its 2004 operations.

At the discussion of the 2003 PMER at last year's SM, members requested that in the future, the Secretariat in presenting this report should "include more detailed discussion by programme staff of programme outcomes, achievements, challenges and lessons learned as well as long term objectives and vision for the future". The SM also requested "a breakdown of financial information similar to that included in the ...work programme and budget..."

Accordingly, the Secretariat intends to have programme staff make short video presentations to introduce the various programme focal areas ahead of detailed examination and discussion of the details provided in this comprehensive document. The report now also includes the breakdown requested last year of the financial information for each output.

The 2004 work programme and budget was the last under the previous Action Plan (2001 - 2004) which required the work programme of the Secretariat to focus on 5 Key Result Areas (KRAs) - Nature Conservation (Natural Resources Management), Pollution Prevention, Climate Change and Variability, Economic Development and Processes. This PMER will therefore be the last in this format. Future Secretariat reports will be presented to reflect the priorities of the new Action Plan (2005 - 2009), the Strategic Programmes (2004 - 2013) and to match the new format and presentation of the annual work programme and budget.

### Broad Assessment of 2004 Achievements

Again SPREP made significant progress in 2004 towards improving the environment of the peoples of the Pacific. Working at the local, national, regional and international levels, SPREP staff were able to move work forward and produce clear results and achievements in the key focal areas of natural resources management, pollution control, response to climate change, economic development and in capacity building, training, environment education and awareness. Working in collaboration with island members, collaborating institutions and its donors partners, the Secretariat has been able to place SPREP at the centre of environmental activities in the region and to raise its profile.

The achievements are detailed in the document and will be introduced by the staff who implemented them. The staff would speak to the document and address any issues raised.

## 2004 WORK PROGRAMME AND BUDGET PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND EVALUATION REPORT

### A Note on Interpreting Budget and Expenditure Figures

The formulation of the 2004 work programme and budget began in early 2003, circulated to members in July and approved in September about a year before its implementation. Although formulation was based on the best information available at the time, many of the assumptions and circumstances at formulation date would have changed by January 2004.

The financial assumption taken by the Secretariat particularly on membership contributions was that these would be available at the start of the financial year and for programme funding at the timeframe envisaged at the time of budget drafting. More often than not, however, for various reasons the reality 12 months later was not as envisaged.

Within this context, readers should note that while the total approved work programme and budget totalled USD9,195,810, actual funds received from all sources at end of year were only USD8,445,735. Actual total expenditure for 2004 was USD7,836,435.

In terms therefore of approved budget resources and receipts for the 2004 year of operations the Secretariat, in delivering its work activities to the PICTs and to maintain the Secretariat and programme support, expended 85% of approved resources. In terms of actual receipts in 2004, the Secretariat expended 93% of the resources actually made available.

Total Approved Budget USD9,195,810	Total Actual Expenditure USD7,836,435	Rate of Spending 85%
Total Actual receipts USD8,445,735		Rate of Spending 93%



**2004 ANNUAL WORK PROGRAMME AND BUDGET  
PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND EVALUATION REPORT**

**KEY RESULT AREA 1 : NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT  
PERIOD : JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2004**

**Summary of main achievements in 2004**

**Key achievements**

- Renewed effort on working with member countries to support National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plans and related strategies saw the integration on National Coordinators into the work of the wider Roundtable for Nature Conservation process.
- Facilitation and support to the region's input into the development of the Island Biodiversity Programme of Work under the CBD.
- Support provided to PICs through COP7 of the CBD.
- The Roundtable as the WSSD Type II Initiative on Nature Conservation is developing into a very successful method to ensure that conservation action in the Pacific is both targeted to the Action Strategy for Nature Conservation and enables dialogue between members and partners to improve implementation. New partners committed themselves to implementing the Action Strategy, in particular the World Council of Churches. A new model of Working Group operation was trialled and led to stronger collaboration and focus.
- SPREP provided important input into a number of strategies developed in 2004 to ensure they represented Pacific island priorities including the development of a regional Oceania Strategy for IUCN, Pacific Strategy for World Heritage, Global Taxonomy Initiative programme development, Island Biodiversity Programme of Work process and others.
- Successfully presented the evolving Preventing Invasive Species Course to Samoa, Tokelau, American Samoa and twice in Papua New Guinea.
- Emphasis placed on strengthening collaboration and collaborative mechanisms in the Pacific between NGO, other regional and global organisations interested in Invasive Species are leading to improved integration of efforts and better outcomes in the PICTs.

- Contributed significantly to the holding of the Pacific Islands Regional Oceans Forum as part of the Marine Sector Working Group to progress the Pacific Islands Regional oceans Strategy and framework for Integrated Strategic Framework of Action
- Started negotiations with the Agence Francaise du Developpement to resource institutional strengthening activities related to ICM, promote and facilitate the access to and adoption of lessons learnt through the AFD CRISP initiative and other regional initiatives
- Supported the implementation of a number of community based projects, through projects such as the International Waters Project.
- Supported the collection and analysis of information on the socio-economic, institutional, legislative and ecological aspects of coastal and marine management.
- Conducted a workshop on the development of a regional arrangements on whales and dolphins under the Convention on Migratory Species held in Apia, with support from Australia, New Zealand and Samoa, leading to a recommendation to proceed with the development of a MoU for consideration by countries. Have progressed the design of the Regional Turtle database.
- Provided technical advice to member countries at International Fora, meetings and conferences including International Coral Reef Symposium, the CBD and the Mauritius meeting.

**Comparative Financial Analysis:**

Total Budget	Actual Expenditures	Rate of spending
US\$2,820,545	US\$2,250,465	80%

**2004 ANNUAL WORK PROGRAMME AND BUDGET  
PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND EVALUATION REPORT**

**KEY RESULT AREA 1 : NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT  
PERIOD : JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2004**

Specific Outputs as per 2004 Work Programme	Performance Measures as per 2004 Work Programme	January to December 2004 Achievements	Budget vs Actual Expenditure as at 31 Dec 2004, per Key Output (US\$)															
<p><b>Focus Area:</b> <b>Objective:</b> <b>Output Manager</b></p> <p><b>1.1 – Forest Ecosystems Conservation</b> To sustainably manage and conserve the forest ecosystems of the Pacific islands and their associated flora and fauna.</p> <p><b>1.1.1</b> Community based management and conservation of key forest ecosystems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical and financial support to existing forest conservation area project maintained.</li> <li>New community based biodiversity protection project established if funding can be secured.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>provided technical and where possible, financial support to ex-SPBCP community-based forest conservation area projects.</li> <li>sought funding for new projects but were unsuccessful in this specific area.</li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Personnel Costs</td><td>\$14,103</td><td>Actual</td><td>\$15,808</td></tr> <tr><td>Operating Costs</td><td>\$114,000</td><td></td><td>\$89,496</td></tr> <tr><td>Capital Costs</td><td>\$1,000</td><td></td><td>\$0</td></tr> <tr><td><b>Sub Total</b></td><td><b>\$129,103</b></td><td><b>Budget</b></td><td><b>\$105,304</b></td></tr> </table>	Personnel Costs	\$14,103	Actual	\$15,808	Operating Costs	\$114,000		\$89,496	Capital Costs	\$1,000		\$0	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$129,103</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>\$105,304</b>
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<p><b>Focus Area:</b> <b>Objective:</b> <b>Output Manager</b></p> <p><b>1.2 – Threatened Terrestrial Species Conservation</b> To effectively protect viable populations of all Pacific islands' IUCN category threatened and/or endangered terrestrial species.</p> <p><b>1.2.1</b> Regional and national capacity to undertake threatened species conservation strengthened.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training provided for conservation personnel of at least 2 Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs).</li> <li>Regional and national coordination for bird conservation work strengthened.</li> <li>Regional Bird Conservation Strategy continues to be implemented.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>successfully applied for funds and participated in the cooperative development of other funding proposals that facilitated implementation of the Bird Conservation Strategy.</li> <li>participated in the BirdLife International Pacific Partnership meeting improving collaboration and facilitating BI contributions to the implementation of the Regional Bird Conservation Strategy</li> <li>provided technical advice and resourcing assistance to new and on-going in-country bird cons projects eg Samoa, Cook Islands, Kiribati</li> <li>increased access to bird conservation information through distribution of copies of the Polynesian bird field guide to regional schools and libraries in Fiji and Samoa.</li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Personnel Costs</td><td>\$13,188</td><td>Actual</td><td>\$15,808</td></tr> <tr><td>Operating Costs</td><td>\$73,500</td><td></td><td>\$152,209</td></tr> <tr><td>Capital Costs</td><td>\$3,000</td><td></td><td>\$1,789</td></tr> <tr><td><b>Sub Total</b></td><td><b>\$89,688</b></td><td><b>Budget</b></td><td><b>\$169,805</b></td></tr> </table>	Personnel Costs	\$13,188	Actual	\$15,808	Operating Costs	\$73,500		\$152,209	Capital Costs	\$3,000		\$1,789	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$89,688</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>\$169,805</b>
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**2004 ANNUAL WORK PROGRAMME AND BUDGET  
PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND EVALUATION REPORT**

**KEY RESULT AREA 1 : NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT  
PERIOD : JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2004**

Specific Outputs as per 2004 Work Programme	Performance Measures as per 2004 Work Programme	January to December 2004 Achievements	Budget vs Actual Expenditure as at 31 Dec 2004 per Key Output (US\$)												
<p>Focus Area: Objective: Output Manager</p> <p>1.3.1 Countries capability to respond to invasive species issues strengthened.</p>	<p>1.3 – Invasive Species To protect the region's biodiversity against the threat of invasive alien species.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Training provided for invasive species personnel of at least 3 countries.</li> <li>▪ Invasive Species Programme (RISP) mechanisms for coordination at the regional and national levels strengthened.</li> <li>▪ The Regional Invasive Species Strategy continues to be implemented.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ made progress in the GEF Pacific Invasive Species Management proposal (PISMP) through the Project development facility (Pdf)-B phase as a mechanism to implement the regional strategy.</li> <li>▪ successfully presented the improved SPREP "Preventing invasive species" training course to Samoa, Tokelau, American Samoa, PNG (x2), the latter assisted by SPC. Translation of materials into French started. The course was sought by GISP as the basis for the development of a new generic global course.</li> <li>▪ strengthened collaboration between SPREP and key NGO and regional organizations such as IUCN ISSG and the Pacific Project – Cooperative Islands Initiative (PP-CII), SPC, FAO, CI, and TNC.</li> <li>▪ with TNC, facilitated and co-led continued development of the Pacific Invasive Species Learning Network (PILN)</li> <li>▪ ran back-to-back meetings between PP-CII and SPREP's PISMP steering groups</li> <li>▪ cooperated with Global Invasive Species Program (GISP) for the use of.</li> <li>▪ encouraged the development of the TNC Clean Trade network to address the contribution of global trade to the spread of invasives into the Pacific.</li> <li>▪ participated in the SPC RBPPH conference, presenting a paper and actively promoting active collaboration, particularly in achieving the endorsement of the collaboratively developed Pacific Ant Prevention Plan; new partners found as a result of the joint SPREP-SPC Pacific biocontrol paper published in International Weed Biocontrol Meeting proceedings and collaboration with SPC to develop a weed biocontrol proposal</li> <li>▪ held first full day meeting of the regional Invasive Species Working Group (under the Roundtable mechanism) attended by 18 organisations;</li> <li>▪ assist PICTs to establish and strengthen in-country invasive species administration processes and networks eg Palau, American Samoa and supported the design implementation and monitoring of in-country demonstration projects eg Samoa, PP-CII projects</li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Personnel Costs</th> <th>Budget</th> <th>Actual</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Operating Costs</td> <td>\$47,576</td> <td>\$67,713</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Costs</td> <td>\$585,500</td> <td>\$3,100</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Sub Total</b></td> <td><b>\$643,076</b></td> <td><b>\$70,813</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Personnel Costs	Budget	Actual	Operating Costs	\$47,576	\$67,713	Capital Costs	\$585,500	\$3,100	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$643,076</b>	<b>\$70,813</b>
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**2004 ANNUAL WORK PROGRAMME AND BUDGET  
PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND EVALUATION REPORT**

**KEY RESULT AREA 1  
PERIOD**

**: NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT  
: JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2004**

Specific Outputs as per 2004 Work Programme	Performance Measures as per 2004 Work Programme	January to December 2004 Achievements	Budget vs Actual Expenditure as at 31 Dec 2004 per Key Output (US\$)															
<p>Focus Area: Objective: Output Manager</p>	<p><b>1.4 – Marine Species (Marine Turtles, Whales and Dolphins, Dugongs, and Crocodile)</b> To effectively protect viable populations of all Pacific islands' IUCN category threatened and/or endangered marine species.</p>																	
<p>1.4.1 Regional marine turtle conservation activities continued and extended to new sites and countries.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of tags distributed and tagging info returned back to SPREP.</li> <li>▪ Quality education materials produced and widely disbursed.</li> <li>▪ Number of nesting beaches protected and number of countries banning turtle harvest.</li> <li>▪ Number of people trained in sea turtle conservation and management.</li> </ul>																	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ reprinted 200 'tags wanted' posters distributed to RMTCP network to renew efforts and raising awareness in reporting tag recoveries</li> <li>▪ supported the completion of the Wan Smoalbag Theatre awareness raising tool and to showcase community turtle monitoring process that is derived from community based methods and approaches.</li> <li>▪ successfully attracted funds from the Western Pacific Fisheries Management Council (WPRFMC) to establish a SPREP based position to progress the development of the regional turtle database</li> <li>▪ 3300 tags distributed to member countries</li> <li>▪ supported the Tetepare Descendants Association Turtle Conservation Workshop in the Solomon Islands (funding AusAID) for turtle monitoring and awareness raising on turtle nesting beaches (Western Province)</li> <li>▪ facilitated exchange between communities of information on in turtle monitoring and awareness methods at the Melanesian Leatherback Turtle Forum in Solomon Islands (co-funded through C-SPOD and WPRFMC and facilitated by WWF-SPP)</li> <li>▪ supported the Huon Coast Leatherback Turtle Conservation Network 2004 – 2005 nesting season survey in a new index site – Buang-Buassi</li> <li>▪ re-established and maintained the RMTCP network and provided technical guidance, information, and contacts to member countries and territories on request</li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Personnel Costs</th> <th>Budget</th> <th>Actual</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Operating Costs</td> <td>\$12,243</td> <td>\$35,713</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Costs</td> <td>\$168,000</td> <td>\$155,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Sub Total</b></td> <td><b>\$7,000</b></td> <td><b>\$2,021</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><b>\$187,243</b></td> <td><b>\$193,234</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Personnel Costs	Budget	Actual	Operating Costs	\$12,243	\$35,713	Capital Costs	\$168,000	\$155,500	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$7,000</b>	<b>\$2,021</b>		<b>\$187,243</b>	<b>\$193,234</b>
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**2004 ANNUAL WORK PROGRAMME AND BUDGET  
PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND EVALUATION REPORT**

**KEY RESULT AREA 1 : NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT  
PERIOD : JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2004**

Specific Outputs as per 2004 Work Programme	Performance Measures as per 2004 Work Programme	January to December 2004 Achievements	Budget vs Actual Expenditure as at 31 Dec 2004 per Key Output (US\$)															
1.4.2 Support for regional and national conservation and management activities for whales, dolphins and dugongs strengthened.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of National Whale Sanctuaries declared.</li> <li>Reports.</li> <li>Surveys.</li> <li>Stranding Records.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>developed proposal on the Marine Species programme to coordinate regional and national action for dugongs, cetaceans (whales and dolphins).</li> <li>funding secured under NZAID for a marine species officer</li> <li>second CMS workshop marine mammal conservation held in Apla, resulting in the establishment of a drafting group to progress an MoU on marine mammals and their habitats.</li> <li>actions delayed due to vacancy in the Marine Species officer</li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Budget</th> <th>Actual</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Personnel Costs</td> <td>\$12,243</td> <td>\$11,377</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operating Costs</td> <td>\$160,000</td> <td>\$6,902</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Costs</td> <td>\$3,000</td> <td>\$0</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Sub Total</b></td> <td><b>\$175,243</b></td> <td><b>\$18,280</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Budget	Actual	Personnel Costs	\$12,243	\$11,377	Operating Costs	\$160,000	\$6,902	Capital Costs	\$3,000	\$0	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$175,243</b>	<b>\$18,280</b>
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<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$175,243</b>	<b>\$18,280</b>																
<p><b>Focus Area:</b> <b>Objective:</b> <b>Output Manager</b></p> <p><b>1.5 – Coastal Area Management and Conservation</b> To sustainably manage the marine and coastal biodiversity and natural resources in-situ particularly through the use of community-based approaches.</p>																		
1.5.1 Community-based or locally managed marine (LMMAs) and coastal conservation areas identified, designed and established and existing community-based marine and coastal conservation areas and LMMAs supported.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Up to 4 community-based pilot projects promoting sustainable coastal resource use and conservation designed, implemented and monitored.</li> <li>Up to three pilot projects that support community-based initiatives relating to the management and conservation of watershed resources and the protection of freshwater supplies designed, implemented and monitored.</li> <li>Community-based marine conservation areas continue to be supported with technical advice and information and where possible, financial input.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>supported socio-economic surveys/data collection on coastal fisheries at IWP sites in FSM and Vanuatu</li> <li>completed legislative and institutional analyses in the Solomon Islands</li> <li>conducted ecological baseline work on fisheries at IWP sites in FSM, Vanuatu and Niue</li> <li>supported training of community facilitators to collect baseline information through IWP Fiji, FSM and Vanuatu</li> <li>collaborated across SPREP and selected IWP countries to complete a resource kit to conduct community based facilitation work</li> <li>completed Baseline Marine Resource assessment for the 3 Atolls of Tokelau with recommendations for Management Reserves in Tokelau's 3 Atolls</li> <li>finalised Community consultation and project on Ecological and Economic Sustainability of Coral Harvesting for betelnut lime production in Andra, PNG</li> <li>supported Safata and Aleipata /Peace Corps Marine Education in Schools programme produce MPA rules and distributed to key sites.</li> <li>held initiation workshops where in all 3 target communities, PLA workshops and baseline monitoring conducted at Marau and Ngella sites with Solomon Islands Fisheries Department</li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Budget</th> <th>Actual</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Personnel Costs</td> <td>\$72,964</td> <td>\$91,756</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operating Costs</td> <td>\$446,717</td> <td>\$1,043,230</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Costs</td> <td>\$6,000</td> <td>\$18,639</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Sub Total</b></td> <td><b>\$525,681</b></td> <td><b>\$1,153,625</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Budget	Actual	Personnel Costs	\$72,964	\$91,756	Operating Costs	\$446,717	\$1,043,230	Capital Costs	\$6,000	\$18,639	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$525,681</b>	<b>\$1,153,625</b>
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**KEY RESULT AREA 1 : NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT  
PERIOD : JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2004**

Specific Outputs as per 2004 Work Programme	Performance Measures as per 2004 Work Programme	January to December 2004 Achievements	Budget vs Actual Expenditure as at 31 Dec 2004 per Key Output (US\$)										
<p>1.5.2 Training, awareness raising and other capacity building measures provided for a wide range of stakeholders, environmental managers and policy makers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Communications strategies supporting sustainable resource management and conservation initiatives designed and implemented.</li> <li>▪ Implementation of at least 3 major capacity building activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ supported socio economic and ecological baseline assessments, training and alternative livelihoods pilots (Marshall Islands, Palau, Solomon Islands, Samoa.)</li> <li>▪ supported participation of ICRAN project managers at the International Coral Reef Symposium</li> <li>▪ supported the Locally Managed Marine Area Network information sharing and training activities including between country and cross site visits CMA on organizing committee and all MPA projects engaged in the network.</li> <li>▪ facilitated cross site visit of American Samoan Members for the Coral Reef Task Force and a Japanese research group from the International Society for Mangrove Ecosystems (ISME) to Samoa.</li> <li>▪ designed and implemented a regional communication strategy to support the implementation of the IWP</li> <li>▪ implemented IWP national communication strategies in 13 countries, including production of a community based fisheries management video in Niue, monthly IWP reports on SPREP web page, together with various pamphlets, radio and press spots across the Pacific</li> <li>▪ conducted training in the development and implementation of monitoring and evaluation plans in 12 IWP countries</li> <li>▪ successfully delivered training in economics for community based environment and development projects and had the training validated by the UN in collaboration with the ANU, UN Division of Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, the USP and UNCTAD/TRAINMAR.</li> <li>▪ supported training of facilitators to collect baseline information (IWP Fiji, FSM and IWP Vanuatu)</li> <li>▪ delivered presentation during the Natural History Symposium during the 9<sup>th</sup> Pacific Islands Festival of Arts</li> <li>▪ completed Community consultation and school presentations during the Tokelau Marine Resource Assessment</li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Budget</th> <th>Actual</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>\$60,046</td> <td>\$60,196</td> </tr> <tr> <td>\$285,230</td> <td>\$132,882</td> </tr> <tr> <td>\$6,650</td> <td>\$0</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Sub Total</b></td> <td><b>\$193,078</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Budget	Actual	\$60,046	\$60,196	\$285,230	\$132,882	\$6,650	\$0	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$193,078</b>
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<p>1.5.3 Monitoring of coastal ecosystems strengthened.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 4 LMMAs have biological and socio-economic monitoring systems using appropriate indicators.</li> <li>National Coordinators for Pacific Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network active with monitoring programmes in place.</li> <li>Training conducted on the use of biological monitoring methods and indicators.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>put in place monitoring programs in Community Based MPA at Jaluit, Samoa, and also at national levels in PNG, Fiji,</li> <li>conducted baseline study on socio-economic of coral trade in Fiji, Solomon Island and PNG</li> <li>developed a Monitoring Program for Palau - Ngemelis (German Channel) – Threat Assessment ongoing</li> <li>maintained mangrove and Locally Managed Marine Areas Networks</li> <li>participated in International Coral Reef and supported poster presentation of the Global Status of the Coral Reef for the Polynesian Mana Node of the Pacific Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network</li> <li>assisted in facilitating start up activities for the Pacific Islands Capacity Survey for assessing mangrove response to relative sea-level rise and climate change in collaboration with the University of Tasmania and the WPRFMC</li> </ul>	Personnel Costs \$13,494 Operating Costs \$50,000 Capital Costs \$1,000 <b>Sub Total \$64,494</b>	Personnel Costs \$12,518 Operating Costs \$16,996 Capital Costs \$0 <b>Sub Total \$29,513</b>	
<p>1.5.4 Integrated Coastal Area Management (ICAM).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ICAM institutional capacity building programme designed, accepted by countries and funds secured.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>contributed to the finalisation of the Pacific Islands Regional Ocean Policy Framework for Integrated Strategic Action (PIROP/ISA) via the CROP Marine Sector Working Group.</li> <li>secured partners and supported institutional analyses and governance assessments in three countries – Fiji, Vanuatu and Solomon Islands.</li> </ul>	Personnel Costs \$75,482 Operating Costs \$224,289 Capital Costs \$1,667 <b>Sub Total \$301,438</b>	Personnel Costs \$72,268 Operating Costs \$16,054 Capital Costs \$0 <b>Sub Total \$88,322</b>	
<p><b>1.6 – Biosafety Support</b> To protect the regions' biodiversity against the threat of living modified organisms.</p> <p>Output Manager</p> <p>1.6.1 SPREP's and PICTs' capacity for regulating the cross boundary movement of living modified organisms strengthened.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical and legal support and information is provided for countries in dealing with Living Modified Organisms (LMOs).</li> <li>support to the PICs currently being provided through the UNEP Regional Support Mechanism for the National Biosafety Framework fostered by co-location and strong relationships developed with SPREP</li> <li>legal advice provided to PICs at the Biosafety MOP</li> </ul>	Personnel Costs \$3,376 Operating Costs \$33,000 Capital Costs \$0 <b>Sub Total \$36,376</b>	Personnel Costs \$4,182 Operating Costs \$41,919 Capital Costs \$0 <b>Sub Total \$46,101</b>	

**2004 ANNUAL WORK PROGRAMME AND BUDGET  
PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND EVALUATION REPORT**

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<p><b>Focus Area:</b> <b>Objective:</b> <b>Output Manager:</b></p> <p>1.7 – Conventions and Regional Coordination Support To ensure the effective participation of Pacific islands countries in international environmental negotiations, and to ensure adequate coordination of national and regional conservation activities.</p> <p>1.7.1 Nature conservation activities by all regional and international organizations and donors are well coordinated within the framework of the Action Strategy for Nature Conservation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inventory of Nature Conservation activities maintained.</li> <li>▪ Timely coordination and information provision to assist the implementation of the 2003 – 2007 Action Strategy for Nature Conservation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ online inventory updated and promoted to conservation partners.</li> <li>▪ supported the successful hosting of Roundtable Meeting 8 which engaged a new Roundtable partner through the World Council of Churches.</li> <li>▪ improved collaboration and coordination of regional conservation activities through Roundtable mechanism.</li> <li>▪ formed working group of NBSAP coordinators formed to share lessons learned and experiences to assist with development and implementation of key national biodiversity priorities</li> <li>▪ facilitated the wide input and support from PICs for the development of the Island Biodiversity Programme of Work through the CBD. Supported PICs at CBD COP 7 in Malaysia.</li> <li>▪ provided important input into a number of strategies developed in 2004 to ensure they represented Pacific island priorities including the development of a regional Oceania Strategy for IUCN, Pacific Strategy for World Heritage, Global Taxonomy Initiative programme development, Island Biodiversity Programme of Work process and others.</li> <li>▪ Pacific Regional Oceans Forum <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ regular meeting of CROP Marine Sector Working Group</li> <li>▪ preparation for the Pacific Islands Ocean Forum including electronic engagement with Core Group weekly meetings in Suva</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Personnel Costs</th> <th>Budget</th> <th>Actual</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Operating Costs</td> <td>\$33,918</td> <td>\$30,589</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Costs</td> <td>\$110,000</td> <td>\$113,892</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Sub Total</b></td> <td><b>\$0</b></td> <td><b>\$0</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><b>\$143,918</b></td> <td><b>\$144,481</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Personnel Costs	Budget	Actual	Operating Costs	\$33,918	\$30,589	Capital Costs	\$110,000	\$113,892	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>		<b>\$143,918</b>	<b>\$144,481</b>
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1.7.2 Conservation at the regional and national level is integrated into planning and other sectors / agencies including the private Sector and decision making systems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Coordination and implementation of relevant objectives of the 2003 – 2007 Action Strategy for Nature Conservation.</li> <li>▪ Communication strategy supporting mainstreaming nature conservation developed and implemented.</li> <li>▪ Involvement of private sectors in Conservation projects / programs nationally.</li> <li>▪ Multi-sector teams created to improve decision making in Conservation planning and management.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ramsar –SPREP Joint Work Plan Support               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ revision of the Ramsar-SPREP joint workplan</li> <li>▪ establishment of regional position to provide support and advice on the Ramsar Convention on Wetland (funded by the Swedish Government, US Government, Australian Government and WWF)</li> <li>▪ assisted accession of Marshall Islands (Jaluit Atoll) and Samoa (Lake Lanotoo)</li> <li>▪ assisted Cook Islands and Fiji with Ramsar related activities towards accession</li> <li>▪ assisted member countries and territories in promoting and carrying out activities in preparation for World Wetlands Day 2005</li> <li>▪ initiated interested and action on Ramsar related activities in Niue, Federated States of Micronesia, Vanuatu, Nauru, Kiribati and Tuvalu</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ The Coral Reef Initiative in the Pacific Region               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ developed a proposal to the French Development Agency (AFD) for the Coral Reef Initiative in the Pacific Region</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ developed a communication strategy developed to support mainstreaming. Full implementation stalled by lack of funding.</li> <li>▪ developed engagement plan developed for the private sector in regional conservation – funding being sought.</li> <li>▪ formed two multi-sector regional teams and are focused on implementing elements of the Action Strategy for Nature Conservation.</li> <li>▪ enhanced the operation of Invasive Species Working Group through holding of full-day meeting immediately following Roundtable meeting</li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Budget</th> <th>Actual</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Personnel Costs</td> <td>\$40,359</td> <td>\$35,174</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operating Costs</td> <td>\$132,000</td> <td>\$2,734</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Costs</td> <td>\$0</td> <td>\$0</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Sub Total</b></td> <td><b>\$172,359</b></td> <td><b>\$37,908</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Budget	Actual	Personnel Costs	\$40,359	\$35,174	Operating Costs	\$132,000	\$2,734	Capital Costs	\$0	\$0	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$172,359</b>	<b>\$37,908</b>
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**2004 ANNUAL WORK PROGRAMME AND BUDGET  
PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND EVALUATION REPORT**

**KEY RESULT AREA 2 : POLLUTION PREVENTION  
PERIOD : JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2004**

**Summary of Main Achievements**

The 2004 Work Programme for KRA-2 focused on a number of work area including:

- Disposing of identified existing stockpiles of POPs chemicals and other intractable pesticides
- Development of plans to ensure the effective future management of solid and hazardous waste
- Continued implementation of the PACPOL programme

In undertaking the work, we achieved all the major goals that we had set ourselves and these are outline below.

**Key Achievements**

A number of key goals that were achieved during the year included:

- Successful completion of collection and packaging of POPs chemicals and other intractable pesticides in six of the thirteen countries participating under the POPs in PICs project. Furthermore, the toxic waste for Samoa was successfully shipped to Australia for destruction.
- Successfully completed the PACPLAN and had it in place. Associated work included completion of draft NATPLANS for all member countries except for Nauru, Niue and Solomon Islands, which will be a target of our work in 2005.

- Successfully completed the oil spill equipment strategy for the South Pacific. The strategy for the North Pacific will be a target of our work in 2005.
- Successfully conducted a Case Study to explore SPREP's ability to serve as the Pacific's regional center for the Stockholm Convention the delivery of technical assistance. This case study was conducted on the request of the Stockholm Convention Secretariat and the results will be presented at the Stockholm Convention COP-1 in Uruguay in May 2005.
- Successfully conducted the 4<sup>th</sup> JICA-supported Municipal Solid Waste Management workshop for Pacific Island Forum countries, which was attended by 16 participants from 13 PICs.
- Provided technical advice and assistance to Solomon Islands with their chemical disaster work and Tokelau with their waste management work.

**Comparative Financial Analysis:**

Total Budget	Actual Expenditures	Rate of spending
US\$1,180,830	US\$1,378,233	117%

**2004 ANNUAL WORK PROGRAMME AND BUDGET  
PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND EVALUATION REPORT**

**KEY RESULT AREA 2  
PERIOD**

**: POLLUTION PREVENTION  
: JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2004**

Specific Outputs as per 2004 Work Programme	Performance Measures as per 2004 Work Programme	January to December 2004 Achievements	Budget vs Actual Expenditure as at 31 Dec 2004 per Key Output (US\$)												
<p><b>2.1 – Marine Pollution</b>  <b>Objective:</b>                      Output Manager                      To assist SPREP Members to effectively manage shipping related marine pollution through the development and improvement of regulatory frameworks, management systems and operational procedures.</p>	<p>2.1.1 Effective Marine Spill Contingency planning preparedness and response.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ PACPLAN in place and effectively activated on request.</li> <li>▪ Draft NATPLANS completed for all members.</li> <li>▪ Regional Oil Spill Equipment Strategy endorsed at 15SM.</li> <li>▪ Updated Model Marine Pollution Prevention Act.</li> <li>▪ Environmental Audit of 3 oil terminals.</li> <li>▪ One sub-regional feasibility study on waste oil recycling designed, implemented and documented (IWP).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ PACPLAN in place and operational, no request to activate in 2004</li> <li>▪ successfully completed draft NATPLANS for all members except Nauru, Niue and Solomon Islands. The draft NATPLAN for these countries will be done in 2005.</li> <li>▪ successfully completed oil spill equipment strategy for the South, Pacific. The strategy for the North, Pacific will be completed in first quarter of 2005.</li> <li>▪ updated Model Marine Pollution Act to include all new conventions.</li> <li>▪ environmental audit no longer a priority. Funds reallocated to purchase oil spill response equipment</li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Personnel Costs</td> <td align="right"><b>Budget</b></td> <td align="right"><b>Actual</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operating Costs</td> <td align="right">\$43,735</td> <td align="right">\$48,666</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Costs</td> <td align="right">\$120,514</td> <td align="right">\$103,552</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Sub Total</b></td> <td align="right"><b>\$179,249</b></td> <td align="right"><b>\$244,095</b></td> </tr> </table>	Personnel Costs	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Actual</b>	Operating Costs	\$43,735	\$48,666	Capital Costs	\$120,514	\$103,552	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$179,249</b>	<b>\$244,095</b>
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<p>2.1.2 Regional Strategy to address Shipping Related Invasive Marine Species.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Regional Strategy formulated.</li> <li>▪ Approval by 15SM.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ contracted consultant to undertake the formulation of the regional strategy in December – the strategy is to be formulated by July 2005 for submission to 16SM due to the delay in the transferring of funds</li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Personnel Costs</td> <td align="right"><b>Budget</b></td> <td align="right"><b>Actual</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operating Costs</td> <td align="right">\$11,942</td> <td align="right">\$13,281</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Costs</td> <td align="right">\$60,000</td> <td align="right">(\$824)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sub Total</td> <td align="right">\$0</td> <td align="right">\$0</td> </tr> </table>	Personnel Costs	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Actual</b>	Operating Costs	\$11,942	\$13,281	Capital Costs	\$60,000	(\$824)	Sub Total	\$0	\$0
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<p>2.1.3 Improved Environmental Management of Pacific Island Ports.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Guidelines endorsed by 15SM and 2004 APP Meeting.</li> <li>▪ Five designated ships' regional waste reception centres in place and operational.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ successfully completed the guidelines and were endorsed by both meetings. Individual APP members are carrying out the implementation.</li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Personnel Costs</td> <td align="right"><b>Budget</b></td> <td align="right"><b>Actual</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operating Costs</td> <td align="right">\$17,450</td> <td align="right">\$19,424</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Costs</td> <td align="right">\$40,000</td> <td align="right">\$12,316</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sub Total</td> <td align="right">\$5,000</td> <td align="right">\$0</td> </tr> </table>	Personnel Costs	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Actual</b>	Operating Costs	\$17,450	\$19,424	Capital Costs	\$40,000	\$12,316	Sub Total	\$5,000	\$0
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<p><b>2.2 – Hazardous Waste Pollution</b>  <b>Objective:</b>                      Output Manager                      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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Disposal operations underway.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ successfully completed Stage 2 of Phase II work in six of the thirteen PICs involved in the POPs in PICs project, namely Cook Islands, Fiji, FSM, RMI, Samoa and Tonga. The work involved collection and packaging of the identified POPs chemicals and other intractable pesticides in preparation for shipping to Australia for destruction. Only the Samoan waste has been shipped to Australia while trans-boundary movement permit applications have been made for the remaining five countries and these should be granted in the first half of 2005 with shipping of the waste likely to take place soon after that.</li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Personnel Costs</td> <td align="right"><b>Budget</b></td> <td align="right"><b>Actual</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operating Costs</td> <td align="right">\$23,062</td> <td align="right">\$26,477</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Costs</td> <td align="right">\$90,000</td> <td align="right">\$100,453</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sub Total</td> <td align="right">\$0</td> <td align="right">\$4,251</td> </tr> </table>	Personnel Costs	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Actual</b>	Operating Costs	\$23,062	\$26,477	Capital Costs	\$90,000	\$100,453	Sub Total	\$0	\$4,251
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<p>2.2.1 Implementation of project for disposal of POPs chemicals continued.</p>			<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Personnel Costs</td> <td align="right"><b>Budget</b></td> <td align="right"><b>Actual</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operating Costs</td> <td align="right">\$23,062</td> <td align="right">\$26,477</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Costs</td> <td align="right">\$90,000</td> <td align="right">\$100,453</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sub Total</td> <td align="right">\$0</td> <td align="right">\$4,251</td> </tr> </table>	Personnel Costs	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Actual</b>	Operating Costs	\$23,062	\$26,477	Capital Costs	\$90,000	\$100,453	Sub Total	\$0	\$4,251
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**2004 ANNUAL WORK PROGRAMME AND BUDGET  
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**KEY RESULT AREA 2 : POLLUTION PREVENTION  
PERIOD : JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2004**

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<p>2.2.2 National Implementation Plans (NIPs) for POPs Chemicals developed in at least 8 Pacific Island Countries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NIPs programmes underway in 8 countries.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>eleven (11) National Implementation Plan (NIP) programmes underway in the region including Fiji, FSM, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, PNG, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu.</li> <li>successfully conducted the 4<sup>th</sup> Pacific Regional workshop on the development of the Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans (NIPs) in Port Vila, Vanuatu. The workshop was mainly targeted at Priority Assessment, Objective Setting and Formulation of a NIP, including individual action plans. Participants to the workshop felt that they were now better equipped to work on their respective country priorities and start working on the formulation of the NIPs.</li> <li>successfully conducted a Case Study to explore SPREP's ability to serve as the Pacific's regional centre for the Stockholm Convention in the delivery of technical assistance to Parties in the region. The Case Study was in the form of a technical workshop on dioxins and furans analysis in Wellington, NZ. The report of this workshop will be presented at the Stockholm Convention COP-1 in Uruguay in May 2005.</li> <li>assisted Kiribati in their Priority Assessment, Objective Setting and Formulation of their NIP. As a result the Kiribati POPs coordinator now has a better understanding of the formulation process and is working on developing the framework of the Kiribati NIP, which should be completed by the end of 2005.</li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Budget</th> <th>Actual</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Personnel Costs</td> <td>\$23,062</td> <td>\$26,468</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operating Costs</td> <td>\$106,000</td> <td>\$52,256</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Costs</td> <td>\$0</td> <td>\$0</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Sub Total</b></td> <td><b>\$129,062</b></td> <td><b>\$78,724</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Budget	Actual	Personnel Costs	\$23,062	\$26,468	Operating Costs	\$106,000	\$52,256	Capital Costs	\$0	\$0	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$129,062</b>	<b>\$78,724</b>
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Focus Area: Objective: Output Manager	2.3 – Solid Waste, Sewage and Other Land-Based Sources of Pollution To build and enhance SPREP member country capacities to manage land-based pollution sources, especially solid waste, and sewage.																		
2.3.1 Relevant government personnel trained to improve management of solid waste.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Workshop evaluation by participants.</li> <li>Action plans implemented by participants.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>successfully conducted the 4<sup>th</sup> JICA-supported Municipal Solid Waste Management workshop for Pacific Island Forum countries. This workshop was attended by 16 participants from thirteen Pacific Island Forum countries. In the 4-week training course the participants developed action plans to be implemented at the national level. This was in addition to the technical training that they had undergone, which the participants had evaluated as very appropriate and helpful in their waste management work. They also evaluated the presentations as of very high quality and value.</li> <li>undertook country visits to Cook Islands, Fiji, FSM, RMI and Vanuatu to follow up on the progress of the trainees of the Municipal Solid Waste Management Training Course and to monitor how their respective action plans were being implemented at the national level.</li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Personnel Costs</td><td>\$926</td><td><b>Actual</b></td><td>\$1,227</td></tr> <tr><td>Operating Costs</td><td>\$60,000</td><td></td><td>\$91,951</td></tr> <tr><td>Capital Costs</td><td>\$0</td><td></td><td>\$0</td></tr> <tr><td><b>Sub Total</b></td><td><b>\$60,926</b></td><td></td><td><b>\$93,176</b></td></tr> </table>	Personnel Costs	\$926	<b>Actual</b>	\$1,227	Operating Costs	\$60,000		\$91,951	Capital Costs	\$0		\$0	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$60,926</b>		<b>\$93,176</b>
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2.3.2 Assistance provided to PICTs for improving landfill facilities and management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Projects designed and successfully implemented.</li> <li>Regional guidelines developed and adopted to improve waste disposal.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>undertook country visit to Vanuatu to provide technical advice and assistance with respect to their project design for the improvement of their landfill.</li> <li>provided technical advice and assistance in the planned development for the building of the leachate treatment facility as part of the on-going assistance for improving the Samoan landfill facility and its management.</li> <li>due to the change in the JICA personnel at SPREP, the work on the regional guidelines had been put on hold but this will be picked up in 2005 for the guidelines to be developed by the end of the year.</li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Personnel Costs</td><td>\$926</td><td><b>Actual</b></td><td>\$996</td></tr> <tr><td>Operating Costs</td><td>\$5,000</td><td></td><td>\$6,494</td></tr> <tr><td>Capital Costs</td><td>\$0</td><td></td><td>\$4,251</td></tr> <tr><td><b>Sub Total</b></td><td><b>\$5,926</b></td><td></td><td><b>\$11,740</b></td></tr> </table>	Personnel Costs	\$926	<b>Actual</b>	\$996	Operating Costs	\$5,000		\$6,494	Capital Costs	\$0		\$4,251	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$5,926</b>		<b>\$11,740</b>
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2.3.3 Community-based waste management pilot projects designed, implemented and monitored.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Up to seven community-based pilot projects relating to the management of waste designed, implemented and monitored.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>supported socio-economic and ecological baseline assessments, participatory situation analysis, impact monitoring, waste stream analyses, institutional analyses and legislative reviews through the IWP in Tuvalu, Palau, Marshall Islands, Fiji, Kiribati and Papua New Guinea</li> <li>contributed to the development of the Regional Solid Waste Management Master Plan and regional Integrated Waste Management Strategy</li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Personnel Costs</td><td>\$53,956</td><td><b>Actual</b></td><td>\$59,243</td></tr> <tr><td>Operating Costs</td><td>\$313,280</td><td></td><td>\$638,616</td></tr> <tr><td>Capital Costs</td><td>\$2,917</td><td></td><td>\$0</td></tr> <tr><td><b>Sub Total</b></td><td><b>\$370,153</b></td><td></td><td><b>\$697,859</b></td></tr> </table>	Personnel Costs	\$53,956	<b>Actual</b>	\$59,243	Operating Costs	\$313,280		\$638,616	Capital Costs	\$2,917		\$0	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$370,153</b>		<b>\$697,859</b>
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**KEY RESULT AREA 2 : POLLUTION PREVENTION  
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<p><b>Focus Area:</b> <b>Objective:</b> <b>Output Manager</b></p> <p>2.4 – Technical advice and services on Pollution Prevention outputs and on new/emerging issues provided to member countries.</p>	<p>2.4 – Technical Advisory Services to Members. To effectively coordinate the timely provision of sound technical advice to members and the integrating of work programme in Pollution Prevention across all other areas and on new/ emerging issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formulation of Regional Waste Management Strategy (RWMS).</li> <li>• Member countries' satisfaction with advisory services provided.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ successfully presented and extensively discussed the Regional Solid Waste Management Strategy at two waste-related meetings, namely the 4<sup>th</sup> JICA-supported Municipal Solid Waste Management workshop for Pacific Island Forum countries and the Preparatory workshop for the Year of Action Against Waste. SPREP staff were also invited to comment on the draft document before it was taken to the countries and territories for discussing and editing.</li> <li>▪ provided technical assistance and support to Solomon Islands during their chemical disaster. SPREP provided safety gear as well as technical expertise in the cleaning up process of the chemical disaster in Honiara. Local staff were also trained in the art of handling dangerous chemicals and the clean up procedures. The assistance resulted in the chemical disaster being put under control and the working area made safe again for the workers.</li> <li>▪ provided technical assistance to Tokelau during their study tour of Auckland waste management facilities and processes. The technical assistance also resulted in the development of a waste management strategy that was to be implemented in the three atolls of Tokelau.</li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Budget</th> <th>Actual</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Personnel Costs</td> <td>\$23,062</td> <td>\$26,501</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operating Costs</td> <td>\$165,000</td> <td>\$50,759</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Costs</td> <td>\$0</td> <td>\$0</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Sub Total</b></td> <td><b>\$188,062</b></td> <td><b>\$77,260</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Budget	Actual	Personnel Costs	\$23,062	\$26,501	Operating Costs	\$165,000	\$50,759	Capital Costs	\$0	\$0	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$188,062</b>	<b>\$77,260</b>
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**KEY RESULT AREA 3  
PERIOD**

**: CLIMATE CHANGE AND VARIABILITY  
: JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2004**

**Summary of Main Achievements**

The Climate Change Section has completed another busy year of progressing the climate change agenda of Pacific island countries and territories (PICTs) at the international, regional, national and community levels in 2004. The adverse effects of climate change and sea level rise present significant risks to the sustainable development of PICTs and the long-term effects of climate change may threaten the very existence of some of them. PICTs recognize that they have a national responsibility for addressing the risks and effects of climate change in the context of their national sustainable development strategies, reflecting the principles of sustainable development and good governance. Building resilience through adaptation to climate change, climate variability and extreme weather events has been identified as the key priority for PICTs. All PICTs agree that they are already witnessing the adverse effects of climate change. Atoll states in particular believe that their very survival is threatened. All stakeholders have a role to play in developing individual and collective resilience through adapting, preventing and/or mitigating the adverse effects of climate change.

At the regional level, PICTs' priorities and needs have been reiterated for over a decade in relevant documents such as Forum Leaders Communiqués, regional policy frameworks and related action plans together with the strategic plans of the regional intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. At the national level, PICTs are also taking actions to address climate change through their national sustainable development strategies, or their equivalent, which are linked to national budgetary and planning processes.

For SPREP, priority areas targeted in 2004 were the establishment of the Pacific Island Global Climate Observing Systems (PIGCOS), climate change adaptation, undertaking preparatory studies for the development of a regional greenhouse gas mitigation project through identifying barriers to renewable energy development in the region, assisting with approval of regulations relating to ozone depleting substances as well as ensuring that PICTs comply with their obligations under the Montreal Protocol.

Staffing was sufficient and enabled the Section to undertake and complete a significant amount of activities that were planned and budgeted. Recognizing the presence of limited technical and financial resources and institutional capacity at the national level, collaboration and partnerships between CROP agencies in support of national efforts, consistent with the Pacific Leaders' vision, was a modus operandi the Section actively promoted thus harnessing key disciplinary skills and expertise across the region for the benefit of PICTs. Climate change and its effects is a shared responsibility, which also requires effective partnership with all relevant stakeholders in decision-making and implementation of strategies and actions at all levels.

The key achievements of the Climate Change Section in 2004 include the following:

- PIGCOS Regional Committee established and operational
- Successful hosting of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regional Meteorology Service Directors (RMSD) meeting in Niue
- Actual implementation of adaptation measures at the community level in four countries; Cook Islands, Fiji, Samoa and Vanuatu
- Climate Change Policy developed for three CBDAMPIC project countries (Fiji, Samoa and Vanuatu) and awaiting Cabinet endorsement
- Development of the Climate Change Portal within the SPREP Website
- Completed the national assessment studies and consultative meetings and workshops which would form the basis for the development of a regional GEF project on greenhouse gas mitigation
- Approval of ODS Regulations in one country (Republic of the Marshall Islands) and continuing work in most remaining countries,
- Completion of refrigeration training in eight countries (FSM, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu)
- Acceptance of all amendments of the Montreal Protocol by two countries (Kiribati and Nauru), national consultation on ODS regulations in one country (Tonga), and compliance on data reporting by most countries.

**Comparative Financial Analysis:**

Total Budget	Actual Expenditures	Rate of spending
US\$1,563,484	US\$1,475,120	94%

**2004 ANNUAL WORK PROGRAMME AND BUDGET  
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<p><b>Focus Area:</b> Output Manager</p> <p>3.1 – Strengthened Meteorological Services To strengthen the meteorological and climatological capabilities of PICs.</p> <p>3.1.1 Pacific Islands Global Climate Observing System (PI-GCOS) projects implemented.</p>	<p>No. of activities developed by PI-GCOS Project Officer.</p> <p>GCOS Secretariat Report of SPREP coordination.</p> <p>SPREP work in PI-GCOS steering committee reflected in report.</p>	<p>established PI-GCOS Regional Committee and presented at PI-GCOS COP10 side-event</p> <p>developed CLIPAC proposal to NZAID</p> <p>installed Basic Meteorology Instrumentation in 3 PICTPI-GCOS web site and PI Met Director email list serve constructed</p> <p>assisted in the installation of Vanuatu's RANET community radio station. A first in the Pacific region.</p> <p>gave talks to disaster managers in C.I., Vanuatu and Niue</p> <p>developed draft plan for enhancing SPREP technical capabilities in working with PICT Met services</p> <p>secured funds for the 10<sup>th</sup> RMSD in Niue</p> <p>secured contractual arrangements with National Weather Service Honolulu for Meteorology Desk Training</p> <p>secured meteorology equipment worth USD 20,000 from the University of Oklahoma.</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Personnel Costs</th> <th>Budget</th> <th>Actual</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>\$54,958</td> <td>\$54,958</td> <td>\$63,831</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operating Costs</td> <td>\$46,000</td> <td>\$65,320</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Costs</td> <td>\$0</td> <td>\$494</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Sub Total</b></td> <td><b>\$100,958</b></td> <td><b>\$129,646</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Personnel Costs	Budget	Actual	\$54,958	\$54,958	\$63,831	Operating Costs	\$46,000	\$65,320	Capital Costs	\$0	\$494	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$100,958</b>	<b>\$129,646</b>
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<p>3.1.2 The Atmospheric Radiation Measurement (ARM) programme in the Tropical Western Pacific (TWP) region effectively implemented.</p>	<p>SPREP/ARM maintenance contracts executed.</p> <p>No. of National Weather Services (NWS) contracts with ARM concluded.</p> <p>Report showing responses to ARM regional issues.</p> <p>No. of ARM outreach activities implemented.</p>	<p>programme relocated to Colorado after ARM decision to rationalise Pacific operations. Expenditure was operational and salary costs of ARM Coordinator up til closure of project.</p> <p>ARM continues to support the RMSD and provides a contribution to SPREP's climate programme.</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Personnel Costs</th> <th>Budget</th> <th>Actual</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>\$69,368</td> <td>\$69,368</td> <td>\$18,938</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operating Costs</td> <td>\$58,000</td> <td>\$43,854</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Costs</td> <td>\$0</td> <td>\$0</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Sub Total</b></td> <td><b>\$127,368</b></td> <td><b>\$62,792</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Personnel Costs	Budget	Actual	\$69,368	\$69,368	\$18,938	Operating Costs	\$58,000	\$43,854	Capital Costs	\$0	\$0	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$127,368</b>	<b>\$62,792</b>
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<p><b>Focus Area:</b> Output Manager</p> <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.</p> <p>3.2.1 SPREP website and database, technical advice, materials, tools and project provided.</p>	<p>Clearing House Mechanism developed.</p>	<p>developed SPREP Website.</p> <p>held CDM workshop in collaboration with IGES as part of Adaptation Workshop at SPREP Headquarters October 2004</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Personnel Costs</th> <th>Budget</th> <th>Actual</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>\$6,570</td> <td>\$6,570</td> <td>\$7,166</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operating Costs</td> <td>\$250</td> <td>\$1,143</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Costs</td> <td>\$2,500</td> <td>\$3,682</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Sub Total</b></td> <td><b>\$9,320</b></td> <td><b>\$11,991</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Personnel Costs	Budget	Actual	\$6,570	\$6,570	\$7,166	Operating Costs	\$250	\$1,143	Capital Costs	\$2,500	\$3,682	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$9,320</b>	<b>\$11,991</b>
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<p>Performance Measures as per 2004 Work Programme</p>																		
<p>Focus Area: Objective: Output Manager</p> <p><b>3.3 – Vulnerability, Adaptation and Mitigation.</b> To develop frameworks for analysing Impacts and Vulnerability and develop adaptation response measures.</p>																		
<p>3.3.1 Vulnerability and Assessment (CV&amp;A) reports completed in 4 Pacific Islands.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. and quality of CV&amp;A reports from 4 PICs.</li> <li>Final report accepted by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).</li> <li>Community awareness raising materials developed for 4 PICs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>developed 4 CV&amp;A Country Reports collaboratively with countries and sent to CIDA.</li> <li>developed 4 Pilot Adaptation Proposal and also sent to CIDA</li> <li>approved 4 CV&amp;A reports by CIDA</li> <li>approved 4 Pilot Adaptation Proposals by CIDA for implementation</li> <li>developed awareness materials which include posters, pamphlets, school curriculum and school diary collaboratively with countries</li> <li>undertook 3 EIA collaboratively with officers from Fiji, Samoa and Vanuatu. All had been approved by CIDA and pilot implementation approved. There was no need for an EIA on project sites in Aitutaki, Cook Islands.</li> <li>implemented 8 village pilots in Aitutaki, Cook Islands;</li> <li>3 pilot adaptation project sites in Fiji currently being implemented and near completion</li> <li>2 pilot adaptation project sites in Samoa currently being implemented and near completion</li> <li>3 pilot adaptation project sites being implemented in Vanuatu and nearing completion.</li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Budget</th> <th>Actual</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Personnel Costs</td> <td>\$15,928</td> <td>\$20,982</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operating Costs</td> <td>\$136,088</td> <td>\$86,844</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Costs</td> <td>\$0</td> <td>\$0</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Sub Total</b></td> <td><b>\$152,015</b></td> <td><b>\$107,826</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Budget	Actual	Personnel Costs	\$15,928	\$20,982	Operating Costs	\$136,088	\$86,844	Capital Costs	\$0	\$0	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$152,015</b>	<b>\$107,826</b>
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<p>3.3.2 Pilot projects implemented in communities to reduce vulnerabilities to climate change related risks.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Canadian Standard training carried out in 4 PICs.</li> <li>Adaptation interventions progressed in 4 pilot sites.</li> </ul>		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Budget</th> <th>Actual</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Personnel Costs</td> <td>\$15,928</td> <td>\$20,982</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operating Costs</td> <td>\$136,088</td> <td>\$361,938</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Costs</td> <td>\$0</td> <td>\$0</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Sub Total</b></td> <td><b>\$152,015</b></td> <td><b>\$382,920</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Budget	Actual	Personnel Costs	\$15,928	\$20,982	Operating Costs	\$136,088	\$361,938	Capital Costs	\$0	\$0	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$152,015</b>	<b>\$382,920</b>
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<p>3.3.3 Increased awareness and commitment by policy and decision makers on climate change risks and adaptation options mainstreamed to increase resilience.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of senior government officials from key planning / economic Ministries sensified.</li> <li>No. of adaptation policy and strategies developed in the 4 PICs.</li> <li>Adaptation incorporated into EIA Processes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>awareness programmes targeted to policy makers and resource managers and this has been an on-going exercise during the life of the project. A rough estimate would be about 200 senior officers and ministers sensified.</li> <li>developed 3 climate change policies (Fiji, Samoa and Vanuatu) and most are now with their Cabinet Subcommittees for endorsement before submission to Cabinet.</li> <li>four PICs (Cook, Fiji, Samoa and Vanuatu) have worked on incorporating climate change concerns into EIA processes and this was a collaborative effort between the Pacific and the Caribbean region.</li> <li>successfully conducted a Side Event at COP 10, Argentina in collaboration with IGES Japan</li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Budget</th> <th>Actual</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Personnel Costs</td> <td>\$24,099</td> <td>\$31,125</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operating Costs</td> <td>\$136,088</td> <td>\$137,593</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Costs</td> <td>\$0</td> <td>\$0</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Sub Total</b></td> <td><b>\$160,186</b></td> <td><b>\$168,718</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Budget	Actual	Personnel Costs	\$24,099	\$31,125	Operating Costs	\$136,088	\$137,593	Capital Costs	\$0	\$0	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$160,186</b>	<b>\$168,718</b>
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: CLIMATE CHANGE AND VARIABILITY  
: JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2004**

**KEY RESULT AREA 3  
PERIOD**

Specific Outputs as per 2004 Work Programme	Performance Measures as per 2004 Work Programme	January to December 2004 Achievements	Budget vs Actual Expenditure as at 31 Dec 2004 per Key Output (US\$)												
3.3.4 Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) project proposal development facilitated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No. information/guideline disseminated and no. of recipients.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ successfully conducted CDM Workshop in Samoa in October 2004 and information and guides given to all participants</li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Personnel Costs</td> <td>Budget</td> <td>Actual</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operating Costs</td> <td>\$3,539</td> <td>\$3,911</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Costs</td> <td>\$77,000</td> <td>\$0</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Sub Total</b></td> <td><b>\$80,539</b></td> <td><b>\$3,911</b></td> </tr> </table>	Personnel Costs	Budget	Actual	Operating Costs	\$3,539	\$3,911	Capital Costs	\$77,000	\$0	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$80,539</b>	<b>\$3,911</b>
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3.3.5 Barriers to the adoption of renewable energy removed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 15 national barrier assessment reports and 1 regional synthesis produces.</li> <li>▪ 15 workshop reports.</li> <li>▪ Regional meeting report.</li> <li>▪ Comprehensive barrier removal proposal developed and submitted for funding.</li> <li>▪ Renewable energy database and website established.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ made available drafts of the 15 national assessment reports and 1 regional synthesis to the PICs and the CROP Energy Working Group to endorse before publication</li> <li>▪ completed a national SWOT workshop in each of the participating PICs</li> <li>▪ completed a multi-partite review meeting of the project and a regional project results and training workshop. Contributed to the Regional Energy Meeting.</li> <li>▪ second draft of the proposal circulated to national and regional stakeholders for comments. Submission planned for 2005.</li> <li>▪ database is planned for 2005 until assessment reports are finalised. A PIREP page is in the SPREP Climate Change portal.</li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Personnel Costs</td> <td>Budget</td> <td>Actual</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operating Costs</td> <td>\$67,029</td> <td>\$78,241</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Costs</td> <td>\$358,327</td> <td>\$225,635</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Sub Total</b></td> <td><b>\$427,856</b></td> <td><b>\$307,284</b></td> </tr> </table>	Personnel Costs	Budget	Actual	Operating Costs	\$67,029	\$78,241	Capital Costs	\$358,327	\$225,635	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$427,856</b>	<b>\$307,284</b>
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<p><b>Focus Area:</b> <b>Objective:</b> <b>Output Manager</b></p> <p>3.4.1 Conventions implementation supported.</p>	<p><b>3.4 – Policy Development on Climate Change</b> To enhance the development of climate change policy in PICs internationally, regionally and nationally and to identify and secure funding.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No of workshops organized and report of workshops.</li> <li>▪ Conference of the Parties (COPs) briefing papers developed on a timely basis.</li> <li>▪ Noted in Meeting and travel report.</li> <li>▪ Noted in Meeting report.</li> <li>▪ Minutes of Meetings documented.</li> <li>▪ No. of media releases.</li> <li>▪ No Parties assisted with conventional obligations such as reporting, data submission and national communications.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ assisted with improving negotiation skills of PICs negotiators at the UNFCCC COP 10</li> <li>▪ distributed COP 10 Brief to PIC delegations in Buenos Aires</li> <li>▪ supported for Second National communications with assistance to Samoa. Also assisted Fiji and Solomon Islands complete their First National Communications</li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Personnel Costs</td> <td>Budget</td> <td>Actual</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operating Costs</td> <td>\$39,911</td> <td>\$43,082</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Costs</td> <td>\$82,420</td> <td>\$147,870</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Sub Total</b></td> <td><b>\$124,831</b></td> <td><b>\$190,952</b></td> </tr> </table>	Personnel Costs	Budget	Actual	Operating Costs	\$39,911	\$43,082	Capital Costs	\$82,420	\$147,870	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$124,831</b>	<b>\$190,952</b>
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KEY RESULT AREA 3 PERIOD	Specific Outputs as per 2004 Work Programme	Performance Measures as per 2004 Work Programme	January to December 2004 Achievements	Budget vs Actual Expenditure as at 31 Dec 2004 per Key Output (US\$)															
3.4.2	Pacific Islands Regional Framework for Action on Climate Change, Climate Variability and Sea Level Rise updated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Framework updated at regular annual sessions.</li> <li>Climate change matrix updated at regular annual sessions.</li> <li>Support reflected in meeting papers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>produced Pacific Islands Framework Draft</li> <li>updated climate change matrix for 2004 Ad Hoc WG Meeting</li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Budget</th> <th>Actual</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Personnel Costs</td> <td>\$6,570</td> <td>\$7,165</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operating Costs</td> <td>\$500</td> <td>\$24,454</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Costs</td> <td>\$0</td> <td>\$0</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Sub Total</b></td> <td><b>\$7,070</b></td> <td><b>\$31,619</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Budget	Actual	Personnel Costs	\$6,570	\$7,165	Operating Costs	\$500	\$24,454	Capital Costs	\$0	\$0	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$7,070</b>	<b>\$31,619</b>
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Focus Area: Objective: Output Manager	<p><b>3.5 – Ozone Depleting Substances</b> To assist in facilitating the phase-out of CFCs by 2005 in 8 core countries.</p>																		
3.5.1	Facilitate establishment of National Ozone Units (NOUs) in all core countries.	8 national ozone units established.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>assisted all national ozone units on reporting obligations to SPREP, Ozone and Multilateral Fund Secretariats.</li> <li>produced annual financial audit of project expenses for Palau.</li> <li>produced a concept note on "removing waste refrigerants" that are ozone depleting and can cause global warming.</li> <li>worked in collaboration with national ozone officers and Australia's Department of Environment &amp; Heritage on obtaining endorsement on the concept note from the 15<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting. Further work on this will be addressed after completion of current Project given that national ozone units have yet to meet current obligations.</li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Budget</th> <th>Actual</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Personnel Costs</td> <td>\$2,348</td> <td>\$2,619</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operating Costs</td> <td>\$60,810</td> <td>\$2,683</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Costs</td> <td>\$0</td> <td>\$0</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Sub Total</b></td> <td><b>\$63,158</b></td> <td><b>\$5,302</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Budget	Actual	Personnel Costs	\$2,348	\$2,619	Operating Costs	\$60,810	\$2,683	Capital Costs	\$0	\$0	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$63,158</b>	<b>\$5,302</b>
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3.5.2	Provision of technical assistance to both core and non-core countries, and training and financial facilitation of procurement of equipment in core countries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical assistance provided to 8 core countries and 4 non-core countries.</li> <li>Customs officers in at least 3 core countries trained.</li> <li>All 8 core countries assisted with procurement of equipment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>establishment of ODS regulations in one core country (Republic of the Marshall Islands). Assisted Tonga with national consultation on ODS regulations. Continued assistance to all core countries on establishment of ODS regulations, which are a pre-requisite for customs training.</li> <li>assisted remaining core country (Vanuatu) to procure equipment for Good Practices in Refrigeration (GPR) workshop. Conducted GPR workshop in collaboration with New Zealand's Institution of Refrigeration, Heating and Air-conditioning Engineers (IRHACE) Industry Training Charitable Trust, UNEP and Australia. Continued assistance to all core countries on procurement of additional refrigeration equipment essential to refrigeration sectors.</li> <li>assisted Kiribati and Nauru in accepting all amendments to the Montreal Protocol.</li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Budget</th> <th>Actual</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Personnel Costs</td> <td>\$35,468</td> <td>\$38,611</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operating Costs</td> <td>\$122,700</td> <td>\$31,270</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Costs</td> <td>\$0</td> <td>\$2,276</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Sub Total</b></td> <td><b>\$158,168</b></td> <td><b>\$72,157</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Budget	Actual	Personnel Costs	\$35,468	\$38,611	Operating Costs	\$122,700	\$31,270	Capital Costs	\$0	\$2,276	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$158,168</b>	<b>\$72,157</b>
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ developed National Compliance Action Plans (NCAPs) for 3 non-core countries (Cook Islands, Nauru and Niue) and worked in collaboration with these countries, UNEP and Australia's Department of Environment &amp; Heritage to secure funding from Montreal Protocol's Multilateral Fund.</li> <li>▪ provided timely progress reports to UNEP as well as other reports on GPR and country visits to all stakeholders.</li> <li>▪ assisted PICs on participating in 24<sup>th</sup> OEWG.</li> <li>▪ provided electronic newsletter to stakeholders.</li> </ul>	
<b>TOTAL BUDGET ESTIMATES – KRA 3</b>				
				<b>Budget</b>
				Personnel Costs \$341,716
				Operating Costs \$1,214,271
				Capital Costs \$7,500
				<b>Total \$1,563,484</b>
				<b>Actual</b>
				\$336,655
				\$1,128,605
				\$9,860
				<b>\$1,475,120</b>

**2004 ANNUAL WORK PROGRAMME AND BUDGET  
PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND EVALUATION REPORT**

**KEY RESULT AREA 4 : ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT  
PERIOD : JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2004**

**Summary of Main Achievements January to December 2004**

The Division continued its advocacy and technical assistance provision in the following focus areas:

- building capacity for State of the Environment (SoE) reporting at both national and regional levels,
- inputs to the global, regional and sub-regional Environmental Outlooks including UNEP Global Environment Outlook processes
- WSSD follow-up and BPOA+10 Preparatory work,
- GEF and UNCCD coordination,
- regional and international sustainable development policy input,
- environmental assessment, planning and GIS development.

The primary workload centered on the sustainable development policy coordination with SPREP maintaining a leading role in preparations for BPOA+10. This was a carry on with support to PICTs, CROP Sustainable Development Working Group (SDWG), New York Missions and other regional stakeholders - that commenced with the preparations for the WSSD in March 2001. At this juncture an approach was designed by the EAR adviser for use of the WSSD, the BPOA+10 and related actions targeting institutional capacity development to instill longer-term commitment to sustainable development. This general approach is being maintained. The 4-year programme component, documented as Project Proposals for WSSD and now BPOA+10, targets both sustainable development coordination at the international level (NY Missions), regional level (through the CROP SDWG), and national level (assistance with National Assessment Reports and National Sustainable Development Strategies - NSDSs). The team also manages the advancement of the 14 WSSD Pacific Type II Umbrella Partnership Initiatives. The EAR Adviser is the facilitator of the "Planning for Sustainable Community Lifestyles" umbrella partnership. The Division also provides the primary lead point for GEF and CSD services for regional and national stakeholders.

Key impacts from the sustainable development team activities include:-

- Emphasis within the Pacific Position on Sustainable Development to target institutional capacity to strengthen thematic and cross-sectoral implementation;

- Production of the Pacific Islands Environment Outlook 2004 and update of the Regional Assessment on Sustainable Development in the Pacific - as sound reference material for BPOA+10 preparations;
- Production of the Vanuatu strategic environmental planning case study - conveying the strength of multi-disciplinary approaches to mainstreaming the environment in development processes;
- Acceptance of the partnership approach in programming (SPREP and PICTs) and more aggressive engagement of GEF at the 5<sup>th</sup> Environment Ministers Meeting, 2004.
- Acceptance by international development partners of the need to fill the void in environmental and related socio-economic data for decision-making: Commonwealth Environment Ministers Meeting - March 2003; Pacific Region Environment Strategy, PRES, - ADB 2004; UNEP Governing Council, March 2003; MDG Regional Task Force; Mauritius Strategy, - January 2005 etc;
- Assisting the setup and operation of a regional support mechanism for the GEF, including technical support to the NCSA process. Actions include clarifying linkages to NSDS generation, and melding indicator harmonization & tailoring actions to synthesize and reduce the burden of reporting.
- Assisting PICTs call for 'integrated planning systems' (economic, social, environment and resource use planning), to provide the connection between national economic planning and community development - as a key 'systems approach' to provide enabling environments for sustainable development (Regional Assessments for Sustainable Development 2003; Pacific Position, January 2004; Mauritius Strategy, January 2005).

With some key positions identified in the 2001 Action Plan as required for the delivery of the programme still unfunded, the Division has not been fully able to secure longer-term funds and practical actions at the national level, to balance the success of the Sustainable Development policy advocacy work. The Division again operated without the EIA/Planning officer, the GIS officer and the Resource Economist.

**Comparative Financial Analysis:**

Total Budget	Actual Expenditures	Rate of spending
US\$718,462	US\$452,216	63%

**2004 ANNUAL WORK PROGRAMME AND BUDGET  
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**KEY RESULT AREA 4 : ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT  
PERIOD : JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2004**

Specific Outputs as per 2004 Work Programme	Performance Measures As per 2004 Work Programme	January to December 2004 Achievements	Budget vs Actual Expenditure as at 31 Dec 2004 per Key Output (US\$)												
<p>Focus Area: Objective: Output Manager</p> <p>4.1 – Environmental Monitoring and Reporting To improve means to monitor and report on environmental performance and socio-economic pressures on the environment.</p> <p>4.1.1 Spatial data sets and capacity developed for regional and national environmental assessment, planning and reporting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Capacity building and monitoring tools for PICTs to relay GIS and associated database capacity status.</li> <li>▪ Acceptance in at least two (2) PICTs of a model for consistent resource inventory data collection.</li> <li>▪ Establishment in at least 2 PICTs of an integrated information management system tailored to assist in environmental reporting (SOE), assessment and local planning.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ developed and used strategy for capacity building for GIS and SOE to seek support for training (as long-term project proposals)</li> <li>▪ trial release of metadata cataloguing system;</li> <li>▪ trial release of resource inventory guides – to work toward models for consistent data collection;</li> <li>▪ trial release of GIS manual for basic functions &amp; decision-making;</li> <li>▪ support to one GIS training workshop through collaboration with SOPAC, and secondments/attachments – primarily aimed at decision making &amp; monitoring;</li> </ul> <p>Additional related activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ made submissions and representations to key regional and international forums to strategically address data gaps for Sustainable Development (SD):: BPOA+10 preparations; UNEP Governing Council, Commonwealth Env Ministers meeting, MDG Regional Task Force, Pacific Islands Environment Outlook – 2004; input into preparatory work/meetings for the Asia-Pacific Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development (2005) and support to the ACP EU 1<sup>st</sup> Environment Ministers Meeting;</li> <li>▪ continued maintaining advocacy for GIS development through Mauritius International Meeting preparations and Pacific Partnership Initiative ‘Planning for Sustainable Community Lifestyles’</li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Personnel Costs</th> <th>Budget</th> <th>Actual</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Operating Costs</td> <td>\$14,494</td> <td>\$18,256</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Costs</td> <td>\$55,000</td> <td>\$3,068</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Sub Total</b></td> <td><b>\$84,494</b></td> <td><b>\$21,324</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Personnel Costs	Budget	Actual	Operating Costs	\$14,494	\$18,256	Capital Costs	\$55,000	\$3,068	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$84,494</b>	<b>\$21,324</b>
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**KEY RESULT AREA 4  
PERIOD**

Specific Outputs as per 2004 Work Programme	Performance Measures As per 2004 Work Programme	January to December 2004 Achievements	Budget vs Actual Expenditure as at 31 Dec 2004 per Key Output (US\$)																	
4.1.2 Capacity for environmental reporting in the Pacific strengthened.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved numbers of reports to International Agreements (IAs) on Sustainable Development and international environmental outlooks.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>reached agreement for collaborative work with SPC on SOE development, MDG reporting and the enhancement of regional and national data management through SPC's PRISM project;</li> <li>assisted in the completion of 11 NARs for BPOA+10, using prior designed templates (2003) and guides; reviewing, editing, advice on gap-filling, conclusions. The aim was to have PICTs draw out their key SD and environment issues which are initial inputs to tailoring targets and indicators for SOE;</li> <li>generated worksheets to aggregate regional environment and SD data from international and national sources – made available to SPC &amp; MDGs Task Force, as well as for input to the Pacific Environment Outlook, 2004.</li> <li>production of the Pacific Islands Environment Outlook – 2004 – tied to the SD policy work as part of BPOA+10 preparations &amp; National Assessment Reporting;</li> <li>reviewed and edited global reporting documents that included Pacific matters: GEO update; GIWA; MEA.</li> </ul> <p>Additional related Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>provided Advisory services for the finalization of the Kiribati SOE report;</li> <li>provided inputs to the ESCAP Asia Pacific Environment Outlook;</li> <li>collaborated with SPC and others on reconciling numerous Environment indicator sets – input to Excel.</li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Personnel Costs</td> <td>\$16,961</td> <td>Actual</td> <td>\$22,043</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operating Costs</td> <td>\$110,000</td> <td></td> <td>\$19,976</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Costs</td> <td>\$0</td> <td></td> <td>\$0</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Sub Total</b></td> <td><b>\$126,961</b></td> <td></td> <td><b>\$42,019</b></td> </tr> </table>	Personnel Costs	\$16,961	Actual	\$22,043	Operating Costs	\$110,000		\$19,976	Capital Costs	\$0		\$0	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$126,961</b>		<b>\$42,019</b>	
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PERIOD : JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2004**

Specific Outputs as per 2004 Work Programme	Performance Measures As per 2004 Work Programme	January to December 2004 Achievements	Budget vs Actual Expenditure as at 31 Dec 2004 per Key Output (US\$)												
<p><b>Focus Area:</b> <b>Objective:</b> <b>Output Manager</b></p> <p>4.2 – Integrated Environmental Assessment and Planning To improve means to identify and deal with existing and emerging threats and opportunities through integrated assessments and planning responses.</p> <p>4.2.1 EIA and environmental planning systems strengthened for sustainable development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Strategies for integrated environmental assessment and planning systems development in at least 2 PICTs.</li> <li>▪ Use of EIA and environmental planning guidelines in at least 2 PICTs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ provided EIA advice and referrals for:- Suva City Council; Sugar industry (Fiji), Fish factory (Niue), Aust GreenHouse office (fuel mixes), EIA Network (DEH-Aust), Metals &amp; plastics (Tuvalu), Japanese University/Research institutes, Compliance guide review (Cook Islands), Mining in PNG (NZMFAT-PNG), Sustainable logging criteria (Niue).</li> <li>▪ produced full reporting of the Vanuatu Environmental Planning case study to relay benefits of EIA and integrated planning system development;</li> <li>▪ managed GPA case study designs (delayed funding) to reflect Washington Declaration (ie focus on land 'activities' &amp; their control);</li> <li>▪ completed workshop to generate the Pacific Initiative to the Asia-Pacific Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development (MCED) – targeting the use of case studies (sustainable tourism, NRM and Adaptation) to relay benefits of integrated environmental assessment and planning for mainstreaming the environment.</li> </ul> <p><b>Additional related activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ assisted Climate Change team on EIA and Adaptation initiatives;</li> <li>▪ supported to UNCCD Land Degradation &amp; UNDP GEF Sustainable Land Management Approach in terms of links with capacity development for land use planning systems (OP 15);</li> <li>▪ facilitated the Type II Pacific Partnership Initiative 'Planning for Sustainable Community Lifestyles' – which targets integrated planning systems from a grass-roots perspective;</li> <li>▪ strongly advocated for integrated planning systems for SD through the BFOA+10 preparatory processes</li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Personnel Costs</th> <th>Budget</th> <th>Actual</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Operating Costs</td> <td>\$17,155</td> <td>\$21,644</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Costs</td> <td>\$65,000</td> <td>\$9,213</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Sub Total</b></td> <td><b>\$82,155</b></td> <td><b>\$29,857</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Personnel Costs	Budget	Actual	Operating Costs	\$17,155	\$21,644	Capital Costs	\$65,000	\$9,213	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$82,155</b>	<b>\$29,857</b>
Personnel Costs	Budget	Actual													
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**2004 ANNUAL WORK PROGRAMME AND BUDGET  
PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND EVALUATION REPORT  
: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT  
: JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2004**

**KEY RESULT AREA 4  
PERIOD**

Specific Outputs as per 2004 Work Programme	Performance Measures As per 2004 Work Programme	January to December 2004 Achievements	Budget vs Actual Expenditure as at 31 Dec 2004 per Key Output (US\$)	
			Personnel Costs	Actual
			Operating Costs	Actual
			Capital Costs	Actual
			Sub Total	Actual
4.2.2 Use of Environmental Economics in sustainable development decision-making.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National based training in the use of Environmental Economics in sustainable development decision making completed in at least 4 PICTs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tailored workshop materials for a week long event in various PICTs</li> <li>further actions deferred pending programme development/links of UNEP-UNCTAD Capacity Building Taskforce</li> </ul>	Personnel Costs	\$11,168
			Operating Costs	\$65,000
			Capital Costs	\$0
			Sub Total	\$76,168
<b>4.3 – Sustainable development and policy coordination</b> To assist with the generation of national, regional and international sustainable development policy for improved environmental governance, which paves the way for implementation mechanisms and resources for sustainable development at the national and community level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outcomes of Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) and BPOA+10 reflecting Pacific priorities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>managed the BPOA+10 project through the Sustainable Development Working Group – achievements were for the wider CROP;</li> <li>provided support to PICTs to travel to the SIDS Inter-Regional Preparatory Meeting for the BPOA+10 in Bahamas, January 2004;</li> <li>developed and reflected Pacific Position and Regional Assessment for BPOA+10 in draft Mauritius Strategy maintaining a high profile for Pacific SIDS in this process;</li> <li>produced briefing kit for Pacific Delegates for the Mauritius International Meeting developed and disseminated;</li> <li>prepared Pacific Brief and technical and advisory services provided for PIC delegates attending CSD 12 and informal negotiations for the BpoA+10</li> <li>provided Technical advice to PICTs on: linking NARs with NSDS development; the potential for combining NSDSs with National Development Plans (NDPs); and the sub-setting of imminent national strategies with NSDSs (e.g GPA National Programmes of Action; UNCCD National Action Plans);</li> </ul>	Personnel Costs	\$49,628
			Operating Costs	\$165,000
			Capital Costs	\$10,000
			Sub Total	\$224,628
4.3.1 Production of Sustainable Development Strategies; materials for international negotiations and Sustainable Development Initiatives promoted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outcomes of International Agreements (IAs) covering sustainable development reflecting Pacific priorities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>successful in reflecting in CSD 12, Pacific priorities in both policy and partnerships outcomes in particular in regards to sustainable water use.</li> <li>completed technical support to PICTs who 11 NARs in time for the MIM</li> </ul>	Personnel Costs	\$56,632
			Operating Costs	\$242,671
			Capital Costs	\$0
			Sub Total	\$299,303

**2004 ANNUAL WORK PROGRAMME AND BUDGET  
PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND EVALUATION REPORT  
: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT  
: JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2004**

**KEY RESULT AREA 4  
PERIOD**

Specific Outputs as per 2004 Work Programme	Performance Measures As per 2004 Work Programme	January to December 2004 Achievements	Budget vs Actual Expenditure as at 31 Dec 2004 per Key Output (US\$)												
<p>• New partners &amp; funding conduits for Sustainable Development Initiatives.</p>	<p>• Continued dialogue at FEMM and SPREP Meetings on importance for mutual consideration of environment with economic and social development processes at all levels of governance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ contributed to successful presentations by Pacific SIDS at the side events of the Nassau SIDS preproc. CROP presentations on: the Type II's update, Ocean, Capacity Building, Tourism and Energy Initiatives and a separate side event on the EVI (SOPAC)</li> <li>▪ refined roadmap for marketing Pacific Type II partnerships at the international level in light of BPoA+10 preparations.</li> <li>▪ contributed to expansion of partners and funding streams for specific Pacific Type II Partnership Initiatives (those with historic gestation period beyond WSSD, assisted by CSD themes, e.g. mainstreaming nature conservation, community lifestyles, water, energy);</li> <li>▪ provided technical advice to PIC's on linking NARs with NSDS development, the potential for combining NSDSs with National Development Plans (NDPs); and the sub-setting of imminent national strategies with NSDSs (e.g. GPA National Programmes of Action; UNCCD National Action Plans);</li> </ul>													
<p>4.3.2 Mainstreaming Environment within Development Processes promoted and technical advice delivered.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ [Linked to 4.3.1] provided technical and advisory support to NCSA processes as a means to ensure environmental priorities are included in NSDSs and NDP's;</li> <li>▪ assisted the Round Table for Nature Conservation to maximise benefits of SD undertakings to assist with mainstreaming biodiversity;</li> <li>▪ maintained and improved collaborative links with UNEP, UNDP, ADB and ESCAP – on governance and institutional parameters for integrating environment &amp; development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ provided support to the FEMM 05 meeting (including assisting the SPREP Chair) to maintain dialogue on use of national planning and NSDSs to mainstream the environment;</li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Budget</th> <th>Actual</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Personnel Costs</td> <td>\$15,534</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operating Costs</td> <td>\$10,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Costs</td> <td>\$0</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Sub Total</b></td> <td><b>\$25,534</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><b>\$20,365</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Budget	Actual	Personnel Costs	\$15,534	Operating Costs	\$10,000	Capital Costs	\$0	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$25,534</b>		<b>\$20,365</b>
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**2004 ANNUAL WORK PROGRAMME AND BUDGET  
PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND EVALUATION REPORT  
: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT  
: JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2004**

**KEY RESULT AREA 4  
PERIOD**

Specific Outputs as per 2004 Work Programme	Performance Measures As per 2004 Work Programme	January to December 2004 Achievements	Budget vs Actual Expenditure as at 31 Dec 2004 per Key Output (US\$)	
			Budget	Actual
4.3.3 Evaluation of International Agreements (IA) related to environment protection and sustainable development in the Pacific delivered.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evaluation accepted by PICTs and undertakings made to improve environmental governance and institutional strengthening.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>supported governance and institutional analyses, legislative and policy reviews through the IWP in Niue, Tonga, Solomon Islands, Kiribati, Fiji, and Vanuatu. The IWP work was concentrated on the focal areas of coastal fisheries management, waste management and the protection of freshwater resources</li> <li>Additional related activities:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>[Linked to 4.3.1] – Serviced the GEF policy process (regional and international), as the Pacific focal point including network with stakeholders and briefs for key meetings;</li> <li>provided technical assistance for regional actions for the UNCCD, including negotiations and input to the UNDP GEF Portfolio approach for Sustainable Land Management (potential for US\$4-5m for the Pacific);</li> <li>collaborated with MEA work teams to convey Pacific SD priorities &amp; advise on latest developments that would affect MEA management;</li> <li>engaged of Commonwealth Environment Ministers with regard to the special case of SIDS &amp; lack of environment and sustainable development data in the Pacific;</li> <li>maintained networking with UNDESA, ESCAP and NY Missions on Sustainable Development policy coordination.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Personnel Costs	\$15,407
			Operating Costs	\$82,348
			Capital Costs	\$767
			<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$98,522</b>
				<b>\$25,045</b>
<b>TOTAL – KRA 4</b>			<b>Budget</b>	<b>Actual</b>
			Personnel Costs	\$167,610
			Operating Costs	\$284,606
			Capital Costs	\$0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>\$452,216</b>

**2004 ANNUAL WORK PROGRAMME AND BUDGET  
PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND EVALUATION REPORT**

**KEY RESULT AREA** :IMPLEMENTATION GENERAL  
**PERIOD** :JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2004

**Summary of Main Achievements**

Staff in KRA 5 continued to support initiatives and on-going work implemented through the other four KRAs, initiated projects and activities in direct support to Members, as well as providing corporate services support to the Secretariat. In the area of legal services there was effective collaboration with a number of Convention Secretariats and Members in working towards a clustering approach in the development of regulatory frameworks. A regional workshop aimed at finding better ways to manage MEA's resulted in the identification of gaps and obstacles to effective MEA management and the range of activities to address these. The outcome of this workshop is being used to plan capacity development initiatives and will complement the work to be carried out under in relation to the up-coming National Capacity Self Assessment program. The Pacific Regional Centre for the joint implementation of the Basel and Waigani Conventions was formally established with endorsement from Members and a Business Plan developed. An important task to be pursued by the Centre is the promotion of an integrated approach to the environmentally sound management of waste.

In May 2004 SPREP was awarded the prestigious Stockholm Award in recognition of the excellent work done and commitment to the dissemination of environmental information in the region. This was maintained when, in response to recommendations made by Members during a planning workshop in December 2003, the Secretariat developed and successfully negotiated additional funding from the European Union to continue work in strengthening and expanding the Pacific Environment Information Network (PEIN). The new programme will involve on-going support for the 8 countries that were initially involved with the PEIN and 6 countries that have recently become members of the ACP. They include: Cook Islands, Niue, Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, Nauru and Republic of Marshall Islands. As a result of a successful side event during the 15<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting UNEP has also pledged to provide resources to expand the work of PEIN to the Territories.

Work in Environment Education slowed down during the year when the position of Environment Education Officer became vacant and replacement recruited. However a number of important initiatives were embarked on. In collaboration with officers in KRA2 (Pollution Prevention) a program for the Year of Action Against Waste was developed in consultation with Members and funding from

NZAID and Government of Japan successfully negotiated and secured to support implementation of the campaign in 2005. Networks with Environment Education practitioners and decision makers were strengthened with the establishment of environment education focal points across the Members and the regional strategy for Environmental Education revised and becoming part of the WSSD Type II Initiative on Capacity Building.

In addition to the on-going support for designing, implementing and evaluating training activities across the various KRA's there was the continuation of HRD support, funded by AusAID, for a number of countries that had requested assistance. This program includes the placement of volunteers in countries and has proven to be an effective approach to assisting staff with on-the-job capacity development. Through this program environment departments in a number of countries have been able to develop or review their strategic plans and have HRD strategies aligned to them. In its on-going efforts to assist Members in identification of capacity needs the Secretariat has initiated, in partnership with a number of partners, the establishment of the Pacific Regional Support Mechanism to support countries carry out National Capacity Self Assessments to address requirements under the UNFCCC, UNCBD, and UNCCD. The support program is an initiative under the Sustainable Development Partnership Initiative (WSSD Type Umbrella Initiative).

Communicating environmental issues continued throughout the year with special attention directed to improving corporate communications. In addition to supporting the various KRA's with various communication initiatives there was the opportunity to plan and implement training for media and government staff in use of multi-media for environmental reporting and communications. The SPREP website was re-designed resulting in higher use by various users and increased involvement by programme officers in the development of web pages.

**Comparative Financial Analysis:**

Total Budget	Actual Expenditures	Rate of spending
US\$1,356,227	US\$752,807	56%

**2004 ANNUAL WORK PROGRAMME AND BUDGET  
PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND EVALUATION REPORT**

**KEY RESULT AREA  
PERIOD**

**: IMPLEMENTATION GENERAL  
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Specific Outputs as per 2004 Work Programme	Performance Measures as per 2004 Work Programme	January to December 2004 Achievements	Budget vs Actual Expenditure as at 31 Dec 2004 per Key Output (US\$)																
<p>Focus Area: Objective: Output Manager</p> <p>5.1 – Secretariat to Apia, SPREP and Waigani Conventions To operate an effective Secretariat for the Apia, SPREP (Noumea) and Waigani Conventions.</p>																			
5.1.1 Effective Secretariat support to the Apia Convention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Contracting Parties endorsing the Second Draft amended text.</li> <li>▪ Joint work programme with the Convention on Biodiversity (CBD) developed.</li> <li>▪ Amount of funds secured.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ reached Agreement that a Concept Paper be compiled and circulated articulating the usefulness of a regional approach to nature conservation issues and the relationship of the Convention with relevant MEAs. Materials for the Concept paper were collected.</li> <li>▪ initiated discussion with Secretariat of the CBD, however confirmation of a work programme postponed due to (i) the Mauritius meeting agenda (ii) the Island Biodiversity POW under the CBD and (iii) the SPREP/UNEP MOU.</li> <li>▪ drafted amendments to the Noumea Convention Protocols and a meeting arranged for the Working Group.</li> <li>▪ obtained funding for the drafting and the Working Group meeting provided by IMO</li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Personnel Costs</td> <td>\$21,238</td> <td>Actual</td> <td>\$22,717</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operating Costs</td> <td>\$5,000</td> <td></td> <td>(\$3,500)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Costs</td> <td>\$0</td> <td></td> <td>\$0</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Sub Total</b></td> <td><b>\$26,238</b></td> <td></td> <td><b>\$19,217</b></td> </tr> </table>	Personnel Costs	\$21,238	Actual	\$22,717	Operating Costs	\$5,000		(\$3,500)	Capital Costs	\$0		\$0	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$26,238</b>		<b>\$19,217</b>
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5.1.2 Effective Secretariat support to the SPREP (Noumea) Convention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Work programme developed in collaboration with IMO.</li> <li>▪ Amount of funds secured.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ developed and distributed press releases, fact sheets, circulars and promoted the centre at different forums</li> <li>▪ developed and strengthen collaboration with Chemicals MEAs Secretariat toward promoting the use of the centre to assist with the implementation of these MEAs</li> <li>▪ secured funds and initiated the development of a report on the preliminary elements for an integrated Waste Management in the Pacific Region</li> <li>▪ developed project proposals and secured funds for the development of national legislation on the management of hazardous wastes</li> <li>▪ completed the development of tools tools and a manual to assist parties with the implementation of the Waigani Convention</li> <li>▪ successfully raised funds and convened the Second meeting of the STAC</li> <li>▪ assisted PICs with the ratification of the Waigani Convention</li> <li>▪ provided material such as the Waigani CD handbook to PICs on the Waigani Convention</li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Personnel Costs</td> <td>\$12,679</td> <td>Actual</td> <td>\$13,291</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operating Costs</td> <td>\$5,000</td> <td></td> <td>\$1,752</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Costs</td> <td>\$0</td> <td></td> <td>\$0</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Sub Total</b></td> <td><b>\$17,679</b></td> <td></td> <td><b>\$15,043</b></td> </tr> </table>	Personnel Costs	\$12,679	Actual	\$13,291	Operating Costs	\$5,000		\$1,752	Capital Costs	\$0		\$0	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$17,679</b>		<b>\$15,043</b>
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<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$17,679</b>		<b>\$15,043</b>																
5.1.3 Effective Secretariat support to the Waigani Convention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Awareness raised on the importance of the Convention and on the role of the Base/Waigani Centre in the Management of hazardous wastes and increase ratification.</li> <li>▪ Amount of funds secured.</li> <li>▪ Adequate legislation developed on the management of hazardous wastes.</li> <li>▪ Information managed disseminated and exchanged.</li> <li>▪ Enforcement staff trained to support implementation of Waigani Convention (custom, police, port, legal officers).</li> <li>▪ Technical guidelines for the Waigani Convention developed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ developed and distributed press releases, fact sheets, circulars and promoted the centre at different forums</li> <li>▪ developed and strengthen collaboration with Chemicals MEAs Secretariat toward promoting the use of the centre to assist with the implementation of these MEAs</li> <li>▪ secured funds and initiated the development of a report on the preliminary elements for an integrated Waste Management in the Pacific Region</li> <li>▪ developed project proposals and secured funds for the development of national legislation on the management of hazardous wastes</li> <li>▪ completed the development of tools tools and a manual to assist parties with the implementation of the Waigani Convention</li> <li>▪ successfully raised funds and convened the Second meeting of the STAC</li> <li>▪ assisted PICs with the ratification of the Waigani Convention</li> <li>▪ provided material such as the Waigani CD handbook to PICs on the Waigani Convention</li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Personnel Costs</td> <td>\$64,250</td> <td>Actual</td> <td>\$65,522</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operating Costs</td> <td>\$190,000</td> <td></td> <td>\$25,822</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Costs</td> <td>\$8,000</td> <td></td> <td>\$0</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Sub Total</b></td> <td><b>\$262,250</b></td> <td></td> <td><b>\$91,344</b></td> </tr> </table>	Personnel Costs	\$64,250	Actual	\$65,522	Operating Costs	\$190,000		\$25,822	Capital Costs	\$8,000		\$0	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$262,250</b>		<b>\$91,344</b>
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KEY RESULT AREA PERIOD	Performance Measures as per 2004 Work Programme	January to December 2004 Achievements	Budget vs Actual Expenditure as at 31 Dec 2004 per Key Output (US\$)																
<b>Specific Outputs as per 2004 Work Programme</b>  <b>Focus Area:</b> <b>Objective:</b> <b>Output Manager</b>	<b>5.2 – Legal advice and services</b> To provide legal advice and services on other Environmental Conventions and issues.	January to December 2004 Achievements	Budget vs Actual Expenditure as at 31 Dec 2004 per Key Output (US\$)																
<b>5.2.1 Legal Advice and services provided to Members on environmental issues and National legislation.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Legal advice and services provided in accordance with agreed standard and timelines.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ successfully dealt with 3 external email requests for legal advice</li> <li>▪ completed further development of the SPREP legal page where key documents and information will be provided.</li> <li>▪ completed some consultations regarding development of policy frameworks and legislation undertaken by various projects within SPREP (biosafety, ozone depleting substances, waste).</li> <li>▪ developed GEF proposal in collaboration with UNU-IAS in response to requests for assistance with access and benefit sharing (ABS) issues.</li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Personnel Costs</td> <td align="right">\$38,356</td> <td align="right"><b>Budget</b></td> <td align="right"><b>Actual</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operating Costs</td> <td align="right">\$15,000</td> <td></td> <td align="right">\$40,741</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Costs</td> <td align="right">\$0</td> <td></td> <td align="right">\$6,599</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Sub Total</b></td> <td align="right"><b>\$53,356</b></td> <td></td> <td align="right"><b>\$50,952</b></td> </tr> </table>	Personnel Costs	\$38,356	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Actual</b>	Operating Costs	\$15,000		\$40,741	Capital Costs	\$0		\$6,599	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$53,356</b>		<b>\$50,952</b>
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<b>5.2.2 Implementation of inter-linkage/synergy concept to address PICs needs to manage Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs).</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Activities developed to address needs of countries to better manage MEAs.</li> <li>▪ Amount of funds secured.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ conducted regional workshop on integrated capacity Development in the Pacific on MEAs to identify activities addressing the gaps encountered by countries in managing MEAs and discuss role of the Secretariat in assisting countries with their NCSA</li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Personnel Costs</td> <td align="right">\$22,498</td> <td align="right"><b>Budget</b></td> <td align="right"><b>Actual</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operating Costs</td> <td align="right">\$100,000</td> <td></td> <td align="right">\$24,585</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Costs</td> <td align="right">\$0</td> <td></td> <td align="right">\$74,237</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Sub Total</b></td> <td align="right"><b>\$122,498</b></td> <td></td> <td align="right"><b>\$98,822</b></td> </tr> </table>	Personnel Costs	\$22,498	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Actual</b>	Operating Costs	\$100,000		\$24,585	Capital Costs	\$0		\$74,237	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$122,498</b>		<b>\$98,822</b>
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<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$122,498</b>		<b>\$98,822</b>																
<b>Focus Area:</b> <b>Objective:</b> <b>Output Manager</b>	<b>5.3 – Knowledge and Information Capacity Development</b> To promote a range of information services (Information Technology/Communication; Clearinghouse and Environmental libraries) to Members to assist them in Action Plan implementation.	January to December 2004 Achievements	Budget vs Actual Expenditure as at 31 Dec 2004 per Key Output (US\$)																
<b>5.3.1 Technical advice/ services relating to Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) in Member countries effectively integrated to other KRA programme delivery.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Provision of ICT advice / services in accordance with agreed timelines and plans.</li> <li>▪ ICT training supported and facilitated.</li> <li>▪ At least 1 country attachment hosted by December 2004.</li> <li>▪ Module of digital clearinghouse (website and other services) developed, maintained and monitored.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ provided advice relating to ICT area in response to member country requests particularly with the PEIN and IWP projects through procurement and setup of equipment assisted and advised in website and clearinghouse development for programmes such as the Climate Change portal</li> <li>▪ hosted two Samoa Polytechnic students as country attachments</li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Personnel Costs</td> <td align="right">\$27,461</td> <td align="right"><b>Budget</b></td> <td align="right"><b>Actual</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operating Costs</td> <td align="right">\$20,000</td> <td></td> <td align="right">\$24,030</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Costs</td> <td align="right">\$0</td> <td></td> <td align="right">\$5,937</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Sub Total</b></td> <td align="right"><b>\$47,461</b></td> <td></td> <td align="right"><b>\$29,967</b></td> </tr> </table>	Personnel Costs	\$27,461	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Actual</b>	Operating Costs	\$20,000		\$24,030	Capital Costs	\$0		\$5,937	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$47,461</b>		<b>\$29,967</b>
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**2004 ANNUAL WORK PROGRAMME AND BUDGET  
PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND EVALUATION REPORT**

**KEY RESULT AREA : IMPLEMENTATION GENERAL  
PERIOD : JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2004**

Specific Outputs as per 2004 Work Programme	Performance Measures as per 2004 Work Programme	January to December 2004 Achievements	Budget vs Actual Expenditure as at 31 Dec 2004 per Key Output (US\$)										
5.3.2 Environmental and programme knowledge, Information and Data management and used.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased collaboration with other national regional and international networks in information sharing / exchanges and clearinghouse mechanisms support.</li> <li>Increased availability of programme information and knowledge online.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>redeveloped KDM module in order to increase usage of institutional SPREP knowledge.</li> <li>updated SPREP Internet website (technical maintenance, infrastructure, general structure/design, quality control).</li> <li>provided responses to information requirements of SPREP members in relation to ICT matters</li> <li>participated in CROP ICT meetings and developed standardized strategies for use within CROP agencies</li> <li>Pacific information on SIDSnet updated and identified specific needs of national and regional information focal points aimed at strengthening capacity to deliver information.</li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Budget</th> <th>Actual</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Personnel Costs</td> <td>\$60,437</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operating Costs</td> <td>\$48,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Costs</td> <td>\$12,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Sub Total</b></td> <td><b>\$120,937</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Budget	Actual	Personnel Costs	\$60,437	Operating Costs	\$48,500	Capital Costs	\$12,000	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$120,937</b>
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5.3.3 National environmental libraries and networks in Member countries established and operational.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 4 national environmental libraries and networks established by December 2004.</li> <li>At least 4 national workshops conducted by December 2004.</li> <li>At least 6 country attachment completed by December 2004.</li> <li>At least 6 technical assessments (Phase I) for new Pacific ACP countries conducted by December 2004.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>no activities implemented. Funding anticipated for 2004 activities not received.</li> <li>signing of PEIN II Financial Agreement. Signed and endorsed in Brussels December 2004 for the implementation of activities for 2005-2007</li> <li>won 2004 Stockholm Challenge Environment Category in recognition of the impact of the network in accessing analytical information within the Pacific region</li> <li>secured UNEP financial pledge to further the work of the PEIN II into non-Pacific ACP States. Pledge by UNEP made during the PEIN Side Event at the 15SM.</li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Budget</th> <th>Actual</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Personnel Costs</td> <td>\$54,409</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operating Costs</td> <td>\$203,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Costs</td> <td>\$5,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Sub Total</b></td> <td><b>\$262,409</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Budget	Actual	Personnel Costs	\$54,409	Operating Costs	\$203,000	Capital Costs	\$5,000	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$262,409</b>
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<p><b>Focus Area:</b> <b>Objective:</b> <b>Output Manager</b></p> <p>5.4 – Environmental Education and Awareness To strengthen national capacity to conduct effective environmental education (EE) and awareness programmes at all levels.</p>													
5.4.1 PICTs provided with the capacity to effectively utilise education and awareness tools to reinforce and mobilise sustainable development efforts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of PICTs having received in-country training/support to develop and implement national environment/sustainable development education strategies.</li> <li>Number of exchange in the electronic discussion groups.</li> <li>Evaluation of number and types of existing SPREP resource materials being used in-country.</li> <li>Number and type of activities supported that specifically target women and/or youth.</li> <li>Number and quality of advice provided to Members on EE issues.</li> <li>Regional meeting held and draft programme of action endorsed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>undertook initial needs assessment to finalise work programme for 2005</li> <li>developed 2005 Pacific Year of Action Against Waste campaign programme.</li> <li>undertook research and development of monthly e-newsletter and discussion group/list-serve</li> <li>began initial review of materials available in countries (priority output for 2005 is the regional review of EE/ESD material)</li> <li>re-established and maintained links with National Contact Points for Environmental Education and Education for Sustainable Development</li> <li>re-established contact with the Pacific Youth Environment Network (PYEN)</li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Budget</th> <th>Actual</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Personnel Costs</td> <td>\$50,743</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operating Costs</td> <td>\$75,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Costs</td> <td>\$2,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Sub Total</b></td> <td><b>\$128,743</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Budget	Actual	Personnel Costs	\$50,743	Operating Costs	\$75,500	Capital Costs	\$2,500	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$128,743</b>
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**2004 ANNUAL WORK PROGRAMME AND BUDGET  
PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND EVALUATION REPORT  
KEY RESULT AREA : IMPLEMENTATION GENERAL  
PERIOD : JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2004**

Specific Outputs as per 2004 Work Programme	Performance Measures as per 2004 Work Programme	January to December 2004 Achievements	Budget vs Actual Expenditure as at 31 Dec 2004 per Key Output (US\$)															
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ held planning meeting with Members representatives and undertook initial discussions with key stakeholders for finalisation of draft programme of action and integration into UNESCO Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (DESD)</li> <li>▪ developed of communication schedule for Mauritius International Meeting to review the Barbados Platform for Action (included development of fact sheets and e-newsletters)</li> </ul>																	
<p><b>Focus Area:</b> <b>Objective:</b> Output Manager</p> <p><b>5.5 – Capacity Building and Training</b> To identify Members' needs and build capacity at the national level through a range of training activities.</p> <p>5.5.1 Capacity building and training for Members in support of national implementation of work across all KRAs provided.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 60% of all KRA training activities supported or facilitated by way of advice and interventions.</li> <li>▪ Quality assurance system established for all training activities implemented by SPREP.</li> <li>▪ Number of member countries supported with timely and relevant advice and information on training and capacity building needs and opportunities.</li> <li>▪ Regional Capacity building monitoring framework established.</li> <li>▪ At least 8 individual from various member countries undertaking an on-the-job training attachment.</li> <li>▪ Inventory of training activities and providers in Environmental management and sustainable development developed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ provided support by way of planning/designing, implementing and evaluating training activities provided for training activities in Solid Waste Management, International negotiations, invasive species, renewable energy, media training, management of MEA's.</li> <li>▪ developed and ready for piloting the draft training guide.</li> <li>▪ provided information and assistance to various officers in Vanuatu, Fiji, Cook Is, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Kiribati and Tokelau, through various on-going projects, on training and related capacity building opportunities.</li> <li>▪ coordinated the establishment of a Pacific Regional Support Mechanism to assist countries plan and implement the GEF-National Capacity Self-Assessments Projects.</li> <li>▪ Programme of Work developed and endorsed during the 15<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting. The regional capacity building monitoring framework will be finalized in 2005 when countries implement their NCSA projects.</li> <li>▪ developed and presented funding proposal for on-the-job training attachments. Funding yet to be confirmed.</li> <li>▪ developed inventory and will be finalized in 2005 in connection with the work on the NCSA.</li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Budget</th> <th>Actual</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Personnel Costs</td> <td>\$28,567</td> <td>\$33,236</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operating Costs</td> <td>\$80,000</td> <td>\$31,078</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Costs</td> <td>\$3,000</td> <td>\$0</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Sub Total</b></td> <td><b>\$111,567</b></td> <td><b>\$64,314</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Budget	Actual	Personnel Costs	\$28,567	\$33,236	Operating Costs	\$80,000	\$31,078	Capital Costs	\$3,000	\$0	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$111,567</b>	<b>\$64,314</b>
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**2004 ANNUAL WORK PROGRAMME AND BUDGET  
PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND EVALUATION REPORT  
: IMPLEMENTATION GENERAL  
: JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2004**

KEY RESULT AREA PERIOD	Performance Measures as per 2004 Work Programme	January to December 2004 Achievements	Budget vs Actual Expenditure as at 31 Dec 2004 per Key Output (US\$)															
<p>5.5.2 Human Resource Development (HRD) processes within national Environmental Departments strengthened across countries.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ HRD strategies for Environment Departments approved in 2 countries.</li> <li>▪ Increased number of trained staff in Environment Departments in at least 3 countries.</li> <li>▪ HRD Strategy manual developed for use in Member countries.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ developed HRD Strategy and departmental strategic plan for Sol. Islands Environment Dept. and adopted for use in line with the newly established Environment Act.</li> <li>▪ provided support to Cook Islands to develop National Environment Strategy.</li> <li>▪ developed Draft Strategy Manual and will be discussed further with countries in the context of the NCSA projects to be implemented in countries during 2005.</li> <li>▪ developed training plan for Environment Officers of the outer islands of Cook Is. Training activity to be implemented.</li> <li>▪ successfully placed Australian Volunteer in Tarawa, Kiribati to assist Department of Environment.</li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Personnel Costs</th> <th>Budget</th> <th>Actual</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>\$29,821</td> <td>\$29,821</td> <td>\$35,900</td> </tr> <tr> <td>\$50,000</td> <td>\$50,000</td> <td>\$59,211</td> </tr> <tr> <td>\$0</td> <td>\$2,500</td> <td>\$0</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Sub Total</b></td> <td><b>\$82,321</b></td> <td><b>\$95,111</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Personnel Costs	Budget	Actual	\$29,821	\$29,821	\$35,900	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$59,211	\$0	\$2,500	\$0	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$82,321</b>	<b>\$95,111</b>
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<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$82,321</b>	<b>\$95,111</b>																
<p><b>Focus Area:</b> <b>Objective:</b> <b>Output Manager</b></p> <p>5.6.1 Public awareness programmes and campaigns on environmental issues developed and implemented.</p>	<p><b>5.6 – Communication of environmental issues</b> To strengthen the capacity of PICTs to understand, communicate, respond to and act on environmental issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of media releases and contacts related to effective provision of Secretariat public awareness/media liaison services.</li> <li>▪ Number and type of national and regional public awareness activities.</li> <li>▪ Number of multi-media products developed and used by PICTs and stakeholders.</li> <li>▪ Number of effective and quality communications products developed and distributed.</li> <li>▪ Number of media contacts and media articles published.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ published twenty media releases that cultivated 12 international radio interviews, and 10 local television spots. Responded to requests for media information.</li> <li>▪ trained total of 28 environmental media and government information officers from FSM, Marshall Islands and Samoa Government in developing and disseminating environment information through multi media. This was to improve science based writing and reporting.</li> <li>▪ published monthly Directors articles in two regional magazines with quarterly advertorials.</li> <li>▪ developed quarterly advertorials for a regional airline magazine.</li> <li>▪ published 12 articles in various regional and international publications and newspapers incl. UK Guardian, Pacific Ecologist and Sustainable Development Quarterly all highlighting the work of the Secretariat in the key environmental areas.</li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Personnel Costs</th> <th>Budget</th> <th>Actual</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>\$48,578</td> <td>\$48,578</td> <td>\$37,114</td> </tr> <tr> <td>\$24,000</td> <td>\$24,000</td> <td>\$18,633</td> </tr> <tr> <td>\$0</td> <td>\$0</td> <td>\$0</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Sub Total</b></td> <td><b>\$72,577</b></td> <td><b>\$55,747</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Personnel Costs	Budget	Actual	\$48,578	\$48,578	\$37,114	\$24,000	\$24,000	\$18,633	\$0	\$0	\$0	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$72,577</b>	<b>\$55,747</b>
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**2004 ANNUAL WORK PROGRAMME AND BUDGET  
 PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND EVALUATION REPORT  
 :IMPLEMENTATION GENERAL  
 :JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2004**

KEY RESULT AREA PERIOD	Performance Measures as per 2004 Work Programme	January to December 2004 Achievements	Budget vs Actual Expenditure as at 31 Dec 2004 per Key Output (US\$)	
Specific Outputs as per 2004 Work Programme			Budget	Actual
5.6.2 Innovative and appropriate methods to publish and distribute SPREP materials developed and implemented.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number, timeliness and quality of SPREP programme products published and disseminated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>compiled and layed out 2003 Annual report in house. Four publications edited and layed out. Designed or assisted with the design and printing of 4 awareness raising posters and 6 fact sheets. Assisted with report and speech writing upon request from Programme Officers.</li> <li>redesigned SPREP web site in collaboration with IT staff and doubling the amount of information presented to various audiences.</li> <li>completed four new web pages contributed by programme officers. Intranet modified to reflect needs of the Secretariat.</li> <li>redesigned Corporate image i.e. business cards, hoardings and letterheads were to enhance new name designation and to build SPREP branding and profile</li> </ul>	\$40,192	\$36,772
			\$8,000	\$3,035
			\$0	\$0
			<b>\$48,191</b>	<b>\$39,807</b>
<b>TOTAL ESTIMATES – KRA 5</b>				
			Budget	Actual
			\$499,230	\$474,760
			\$824,000	\$276,592
			\$33,000	\$1,455
			<b>\$1,356,227</b>	<b>\$752,807</b>

**2004 ANNUAL WORK PROGRAMME AND BUDGET  
PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND EVALUATION REPORT**

**KEY RESULT AREA : SECRETARIAT FUNCTIONS AND CORPORATE SERVICES**  
**PERIOD : JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2004**

**Summary of Main Achievements January to December 2003:**

The Secretariat Functions and Corporate Services focused in 2004 on delivery and performance of outputs shown in the matrix to support the effective delivery and implementation of outputs under the four KRAs and Processes. The SPREP Executive provided strategic direction to the Secretariat's work programme, coordinated, facilitated, managed and monitored the overall implementation of the review and production of a new Action Plan, Strategic programmes, and the 2004 Secretariat Annual Work Programmes and Budget.

The main focus of support and assistance to Pacific Island countries (PICs) were:

- Policy, planning and institutional strengthening of 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 the SPREP members' efforts in policy, planning and institutional strengthening at the national level.
- Project proposal development and management involved liaison with donors and international financial institutions.

**Key Achievements:**

- Successfully prepared and conducted the 15<sup>th</sup> annual SPREP Meeting and the 5<sup>th</sup> Environment Ministerial Forum
- Conducted review and produced draft Action Plan 2005/2013 Strategic Programmes and organisational structure adopted by the 15SM
- Obtained clean audit of 2003 Accounts and Financial Statements

- Initiated change Management Project to assist smooth transition to programmatic approach and strategic programmes
- Maintained active and high profile participation and involvement in international and regional for a in support of PICTs.
- Continued review, updating and improvement of procedures and processes on personnel, staff recruitment, administration, finance and asset management to enhance efficiency and achieve economics and ensure uniformity and consistency of application across the organization.
- Continued visits to a number of member countries for consultations and participated of a number of important international and regional meetings to push for greater recognition and benefit to PICs and the region.
- 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.

**Comparative Financial Analysis:**

Total Budget	Actual Expenditures	Rate of spending
US\$1,556,262	USD1,527,594	98%

**2004 ANNUAL WORK PROGRAMME AND BUDGET  
PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND EVALUATION REPORT  
:SECRETARIAT FUNCTIONS AND CORPORATE SERVICES  
:JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2004**

**KEY RESULT AREA  
PERIOD**

Specific Outputs as per 2004 Work Programme		Performance Measures As per 2004 Work Programme	January to December 2004 Achievements	Budget vs Actual Expenditure as at 31 Dec 2004 per Key Output (US\$)																
<p><b>Focus Area:</b> 6.1 – Executive Management, Policy Advice and Support</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> To effectively consult and keep SPREP Members informed on the Action Plan implementation and provide sound policy advice and effective secretariat support and services.</p> <p><b>Output Manager</b></p>	<p>6.1.1 Annual SPREP Meeting and associated events convened.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Logical set-up and requirements arranged per agreed standards and timelines.</li> <li>▪ SPREP Meetings effectively supported and serviced according to set standards.</li> <li>▪ Meeting Papers finalized and distributed according to Meeting established procedure.</li> <li>▪ Policy advice provided to Members timely based on request.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ produced and distributed Meeting Papers for the 15SM on schedule</li> <li>▪ travel arrangements actioned for 6 participants from small island countries according to policy</li> <li>▪ provided as requested assistance with travel and accommodation for all participants</li> <li>▪ provided policy advice to Members timely basis on request</li> <li>▪ management visited and consulted with over 6 members and donors</li> <li>▪ successfully conducted 15SM and 5<sup>th</sup> Environment Ministers Forum</li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Personnel Costs</td> <td>\$45,411</td> <td><b>Actual</b></td> <td>\$37,359</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operating Costs</td> <td>\$140,000</td> <td></td> <td>\$241,833</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Costs</td> <td>\$0</td> <td></td> <td>\$0</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Sub Total</b></td> <td><b>\$185,410</b></td> <td><b>Budget</b></td> <td><b>\$279,192</b></td> </tr> </table>	Personnel Costs	\$45,411	<b>Actual</b>	\$37,359	Operating Costs	\$140,000		\$241,833	Capital Costs	\$0		\$0	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$185,410</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>\$279,192</b>
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<p>6.1.2 Action and Corporate Plans implementation monitored and reviewed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Consultations successfully and effectively completed with at least 14 countries to review Action and Corporate Plan implementation.</li> <li>▪ Interactions and relationships with Members improved and strengthened as reflected by timely and quality of responses and feedback provided.</li> <li>▪ 15<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting considered and approved new Action Plan (2005 – 2010).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ produced new approach Strategic Programmes and Action Plan (2005-2010) which were approved by 15SM.</li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Personnel Costs</td> <td>\$53,621</td> <td><b>Actual</b></td> <td>\$36,617</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operating Costs</td> <td>\$81,750</td> <td></td> <td>\$112,757</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Costs</td> <td>\$0</td> <td></td> <td>\$0</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Sub Total</b></td> <td><b>\$135,370</b></td> <td><b>Budget</b></td> <td><b>\$149,374</b></td> </tr> </table>	Personnel Costs	\$53,621	<b>Actual</b>	\$36,617	Operating Costs	\$81,750		\$112,757	Capital Costs	\$0		\$0	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$135,370</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>\$149,374</b>	
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<p>6.1.3 2005 Work Programme and Budget Estimates adopted and implementation monitored and reviewed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 15<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting approved 2005 Work Programme and Budget.</li> <li>▪ Effective and timely implementation of work programme.</li> <li>▪ 2003 Annual Performance Report (PMER) audited and submitted according to agreed timelines. 15<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting adopted the 2003 Performance Audit report.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ proposed 2005 Work Programme and Budget approved at 15SM without change.</li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Personnel Costs</td> <td>\$59,165</td> <td><b>Actual</b></td> <td>\$45,514</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operating Costs</td> <td>\$14,311</td> <td></td> <td>\$343</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Costs</td> <td>\$0</td> <td></td> <td>\$0</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Sub Total</b></td> <td><b>\$73,475</b></td> <td><b>Budget</b></td> <td><b>\$45,857</b></td> </tr> </table>	Personnel Costs	\$59,165	<b>Actual</b>	\$45,514	Operating Costs	\$14,311		\$343	Capital Costs	\$0		\$0	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$73,475</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>\$45,857</b>	
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<p>6.1.4 SPREP Members effectively and widely consulted, policy issues and needs identified and addressed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Consultation visits to at least 14 member countries completed successfully.</li> <li>▪ Timely, appropriate and clear responses and feedback on policy and work programme implementation issues.</li> <li>▪ Clear and timely advices on new emerging issues.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 11 country visited by Director for consultations on members needs and priorities</li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Personnel Costs</td> <td>\$49,622</td> <td><b>Actual</b></td> <td>\$34,586</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operating Costs</td> <td>\$77,170</td> <td></td> <td>\$10,140</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Costs</td> <td>\$0</td> <td></td> <td>\$0</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Sub Total</b></td> <td><b>\$126,791</b></td> <td><b>Budget</b></td> <td><b>\$44,726</b></td> </tr> </table>	Personnel Costs	\$49,622	<b>Actual</b>	\$34,586	Operating Costs	\$77,170		\$10,140	Capital Costs	\$0		\$0	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$126,791</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>\$44,726</b>	
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6.1.5 Donor and Funding agencies policy requirements, programmes and projects effectively coordinated, planned, managed, monitored and evaluated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ At least 5 new integrated and coordinated programmes / project proposals submitted to potential donors within agreed timeframes.</li> <li>▪ Multi-year funding strategies developed and other funding opportunities identified.</li> <li>▪ Periodic and annual narrative and financial reports submitted according to donor reporting requirements.</li> <li>▪ Programmes/projects periodically reviewed and evaluated, achievements and lessons learned identified and documented to assist in designing new programmes and projects.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Programme Strategy and Resourcing Strategy for organisation developed and approved by 15SM</li> <li>▪ periodic narrative and financial reports submitted according to donor reporting requirements</li> <li>▪ participated at periodic consultations with relevant donors and funding agencies</li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Budget</th> <th>Actual</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Personnel Costs</td> <td>\$54,287</td> <td>\$40,226</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operating Costs</td> <td>\$46,146</td> <td>\$1,540</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Costs</td> <td>\$0</td> <td>\$0</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Sub Total</b></td> <td><b>\$100,433</b></td> <td><b>\$41,765</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Budget	Actual	Personnel Costs	\$54,287	\$40,226	Operating Costs	\$46,146	\$1,540	Capital Costs	\$0	\$0	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$100,433</b>	<b>\$41,765</b>
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6.1.6 Regional and international cooperation and collaboration coordinated and supported.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Effective representation at annual Council Meetings of CROP Agencies and CROP Heads meetings.</li> <li>▪ Timely and effective cooperation with other collaborating international institutions, CROP Agencies' and Working Groups according to agreed standards and timelines.</li> <li>▪ Effective representation at international forums and meetings.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ participated and contributed to GEF Council Meeting, Meeting of CROP Chief Executives, Pacific Islands Forum Leaders Meeting, SOPAC Annual Session , Global Meeting of the Regional Seas and CROP Professional Staff Remuneration working group meetings</li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Budget</th> <th>Actual</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Personnel Costs</td> <td>\$54,499</td> <td>\$39,873</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operating Costs</td> <td>\$40,476</td> <td>\$97,847</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Costs</td> <td>\$0</td> <td>\$0</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Sub Total</b></td> <td><b>\$94,974</b></td> <td><b>\$137,720</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Budget	Actual	Personnel Costs	\$54,499	\$39,873	Operating Costs	\$40,476	\$97,847	Capital Costs	\$0	\$0	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$94,974</b>	<b>\$137,720</b>
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Focus Area: Objective: Output Manager	<p><b>6.2 – Human Resources Management and Development</b> To effectively manage and monitor SPRP's human resources, develop and maintain specific skills and competencies needed to perform organisation functions and responsibilities that meet client's expectations and new challenges.</p>																	
6.2.1 Human resources managed and developed following best practices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Regular and efficient services at all times.</li> <li>▪ Staff recruited, relocated and repatriated according to staff regulations and agreed timelines.</li> <li>▪ An appropriate number of skilled and experienced staff recruited and retained.</li> <li>▪ Staff vacancies and duration of vacancy.</li> <li>▪ Staff development policy and training plan and budget approved.</li> <li>▪ Training courses conducted according to training need assessment and agreed priorities.</li> <li>▪ Staff trained and involved in appropriate capacity development programme activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ managed, monitored and updated employment conditions and staff welfare</li> <li>▪ staff files maintained and leave records updated regularly</li> <li>▪ renewed and updated regularly Staff insurance cover for group life and personal accident</li> <li>▪ supported staff improvement and training programmes</li> <li>▪ continued improvement of staff recruitment procedures</li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Budget</th> <th>Actual</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Personnel Costs</td> <td>\$43,884</td> <td>\$39,073</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operating Costs</td> <td>\$37,111</td> <td>\$28,975</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Costs</td> <td>\$0</td> <td>\$0</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Sub Total</b></td> <td><b>\$80,995</b></td> <td><b>\$68,049</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Budget	Actual	Personnel Costs	\$43,884	\$39,073	Operating Costs	\$37,111	\$28,975	Capital Costs	\$0	\$0	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$80,995</b>	<b>\$68,049</b>
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6.2.2 Quality and appropriate staff performance management system in place.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Staff performance appraisals completed within six weeks after due dates and according to staff regulations.</li> <li>▪ Staff performance effectively monitored and appropriately supported.</li> <li>▪ Job evaluation completed with jobs/posts Terms of Reference (TORs) reviewed timely.</li> <li>▪ Quality of work performance and practices improved.</li> <li>▪ Feedback on staff performance provided timely.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ managed staff performance and rewards in timely manner.</li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Personnel Costs</td> <td>\$23,080</td> <td><b>Budget</b></td> <td><b>Actual</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operating Costs</td> <td>\$3,311</td> <td></td> <td>\$21,068</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Costs</td> <td>\$0</td> <td></td> <td>(\$11,973)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Sub Total</b></td> <td><b>\$26,391</b></td> <td></td> <td><b>\$9,095</b></td> </tr> </table>	Personnel Costs	\$23,080	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Actual</b>	Operating Costs	\$3,311		\$21,068	Capital Costs	\$0		(\$11,973)	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$26,391</b>		<b>\$9,095</b>
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<b>6.3 – Information Management and Communication Services.</b> To strengthen information management systems for better decision making.																			
Focus Area: Objective: Output Manager 6.3.1 Information and Communication Technology (ICT) services effectively operated and maintained.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Systems working appropriately and user support/helpdesk service provided according to agreed standards.</li> <li>▪ Benchmark and cost clearly defined for ICT main services.</li> <li>▪ Secured ICT systems audited.</li> <li>▪ Recommendations provided to Management timely on ICT related issues.</li> <li>▪ Overall cost of communication and system downtime minimized.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ provided assistance for Financial ACCPAC system rollover</li> <li>▪ implemented new PABX digital system from analog</li> <li>▪ streamlined ICT ordering process to periodic bulk orders</li> <li>▪ migrated old system from NT domain to Windows 2000 AD</li> <li>▪ provided ICT support for other areas through procurement and setup of equipment</li> <li>▪ provided on going maintenance, support and management of all ICT systems within organization</li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Personnel Costs</td> <td>\$90,311</td> <td><b>Budget</b></td> <td><b>Actual</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operating Costs</td> <td>\$22,500</td> <td></td> <td>\$71,136</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Costs</td> <td>\$27,500</td> <td></td> <td>\$15,332</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Sub Total</b></td> <td><b>\$140,310</b></td> <td></td> <td><b>\$86,468</b></td> </tr> </table>	Personnel Costs	\$90,311	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Actual</b>	Operating Costs	\$22,500		\$71,136	Capital Costs	\$27,500		\$15,332	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$140,310</b>		<b>\$86,468</b>
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<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$140,310</b>		<b>\$86,468</b>																
6.3.2 Corporate Data and information management services operational and maintained.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Improved business systems through use of database application and data management system.</li> <li>▪ Electronic archives and Archival Repository fully established by December 2004.</li> <li>▪ Increased availability of Corporate historical information online.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ implemented additional and improved features to Events Database (module of the Knowledge Database Management)</li> <li>▪ provided on going support to the People and Organisation database (module of the Knowledge Database management)</li> <li>▪ electronic archives partly established in 2004</li> <li>▪ corporate historical information widely available through Archives/IRC collection. Document loaded on intranet/website/server as required and only upon request to save on download time and to monitor and protect misuse of raw data</li> <li>▪ filing list and records management updated and maintained regularly</li> <li>▪ implemented Records Management Retention policy</li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Personnel Costs</td> <td>\$35,194</td> <td><b>Budget</b></td> <td><b>Actual</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operating Costs</td> <td>\$34,000</td> <td></td> <td>\$31,413</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Costs</td> <td>\$7,000</td> <td></td> <td>\$5,458</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Sub Total</b></td> <td><b>\$76,193</b></td> <td></td> <td><b>\$36,871</b></td> </tr> </table>	Personnel Costs	\$35,194	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Actual</b>	Operating Costs	\$34,000		\$31,413	Capital Costs	\$7,000		\$5,458	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$76,193</b>		<b>\$36,871</b>
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<p><b>Focus Area:</b> <b>Objective:</b> <b>Output Manager</b></p> <p><b>6.4 – Procurement and Corporate Services</b> To ensure the prudent and effective purchasing and managing of contracts for supplies and services and other general business support services.</p> <p><b>6.4.1 Corporate Assets</b> procured, managed and maintained.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Assets register and inventories databases maintained and updated monthly.</li> <li>▪ New assets/equipment procured, installed within acceptable timeframes.</li> <li>▪ Supplies and services ordered in a timely and cost effective manner.</li> <li>▪ Premises/buildings and offices maintained according to Occupational, Health and Safety standards and 24 hour security provided.</li> <li>▪ Utilisation of Training and Education Facility (T&amp;E) training facilities increased.</li> <li>▪ Compliance with contract terms improved.</li> </ul> <p><b>6.4.2 Conference and Travel, Transport and general administration support services</b> strengthened.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ updated and maintained Business Protection insurance policy for buildings and contents</li> <li>▪ improved security service tendered and secured</li> <li>▪ maintained compound and grounds.</li> <li>▪ maintained and replaced when due vehicles.</li> <li>▪ hosted 22 meetings/workshops during the year utilising TEC facilities.</li> </ul>	<p>Personnel Costs \$18,475</p> <p>Operating Costs \$151,836</p> <p>Capital Costs \$7,301</p> <p><b>Sub Total \$177,612</b></p>	<p>Personnel Costs \$16,296</p> <p>Operating Costs \$158,291</p> <p>Capital Costs \$0</p> <p><b>Sub Total \$174,587</b></p>
<p><b>Focus Area:</b> <b>Objective:</b> <b>Output Manager</b></p> <p><b>6.5 – Financial Management and Accounting Services</b> To effectively and efficiently manage and monitor SPREP's financial services.</p> <p><b>6.5.1 Accounting and financial services</b> and systems effectively managed, monitored and regularly reviewed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Administration and secretarial support completed within 2 working days of receipt.</li> <li>▪ SPREP organised events, meetings and workshops effectively supported and serviced according to set standard and timelines.</li> <li>▪ Bilingual policy implemented.</li> </ul>	<p>Personnel Costs \$103,511</p> <p>Operating Costs \$3,311</p> <p>Capital Costs \$0</p> <p><b>Sub Total \$106,822</b></p>	<p>Personnel Costs \$96,275</p> <p>Operating Costs \$54,227</p> <p>Capital Costs \$0</p> <p><b>Sub Total \$150,502</b></p>
<p><b>Focus Area:</b> <b>Objective:</b> <b>Output Manager</b></p> <p><b>6.5.1 Accounting and financial services</b> and systems effectively managed, monitored and regularly reviewed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Accounts processed and updated daily. Reconciled by the 15<sup>th</sup> of the following month.</li> <li>▪ Financial statements and related reports prepared on a monthly basis and submitted by the 5<sup>th</sup> working day of the following month to Management for review and consideration.</li> <li>▪ Financial records maintained and updated daily. All correspondences actioned within 3 working days.</li> </ul>	<p>Personnel Costs \$137,142</p> <p>Operating Costs \$37,360</p> <p>Capital Costs \$0</p> <p><b>Sub Total \$174,502</b></p>	<p>Personnel Costs \$144,743</p> <p>Operating Costs \$107,109</p> <p>Capital Costs \$0</p> <p><b>Sub Total \$251,852</b></p>

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KEY RESULT AREA PERIOD	Specific Outputs as per 2004 Work Programme	Performance Measures As per 2004 Work Programme	January to December 2004 Achievements	Budget vs Actual Expenditure as at 31 Dec 2004 per Key Output (US\$)										
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Fortnightly Payroll completed within 3 working days after end of each pay period.</li> <li>▪ Monthly Payroll completed by Wednesday before the last Friday of each month.</li> <li>▪ PAYE, NPF and other payroll related payments made before the 14<sup>th</sup> day of the following month.</li> <li>▪ Programme/project financial reports completed and produced according to donor requirements and timelines.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ payrolls completed within 2 working days from end of each pay period.</li> <li>▪ PAYE &amp; NPF payroll payments made on the 14<sup>th</sup> of every month with other related payments made on the payday.</li> <li>▪ financial procedures reviewed regularly to improve efficiency.</li> <li>▪ produced and submitted financial and project reports periodically, consistent with requests by members, donors, Management and staff.</li> </ul>											
6.5.2 Annual Budget prepared, approved and periodically reviewed and audited.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 14<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting approved 2004 Budget Estimates together with the Work Programme.</li> <li>▪ Budget comparison and performance review completed periodically and as required.</li> <li>▪ 2003 (Annual) financial statements completed end March 2004.</li> <li>▪ 2003 financial and performance audits completed according to audits completed according to agreed standards and timelines.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ assisted in coordination of 2004 Work Programme and provided costings for 2004 budget.</li> <li>▪ provided actual vs budget reports periodically for review.</li> <li>▪ 2003 financial statements completed and audited according to agreed standards and timelines resulting in clean audit opinion and accepted by 15SM.</li> </ul>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>Budget</b></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>Actual</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Personnel Costs</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$51,532</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Operating Costs</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$4</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Capital Costs</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$0</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>Sub Total</b></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>\$51,536</b></td> </tr> </table>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Actual</b>	Personnel Costs	\$51,532	Operating Costs	\$4	Capital Costs	\$0	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$51,536</b>
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<b>TOTAL – KRA 6</b>				<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>Budget</b></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>Actual</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Personnel Costs</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$705,711</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Operating Costs</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$821,883</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Capital Costs</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$0</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>Sub Total</b></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>\$1,527,594</b></td> </tr> </table>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Actual</b>	Personnel Costs	\$705,711	Operating Costs	\$821,883	Capital Costs	\$0	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$1,527,594</b>
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## SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

**Sixteenth SPREP Meeting**

Apia, Samoa

13-16 September 2005

**Agenda Item 5.3.1 : Report on Members' Contributions****Purpose of Paper**

1. To report on the receipt of Members' contributions in accordance with Financial Regulation 14.

**Background**

2. Financial Regulation 14 requires the Director to submit to each SPREP Meeting a report on the receipt of Members' contributions. This report addresses Members' contributions received during 2004. It also provides an update on the status of Members' contributions received in 2005, up to 30 June, and the unpaid balances of contributions as at 30 June 2005.

**Members' Contributions received in 2004 and 2005 (to 30 June 2005)**

3. Attach for members' information is a statement, which shows the amounts due from respective members as at 30 June 2005. Total contributions outstanding as at 30 June 2005 is USD\$660,008 or 71% of total 2005 contributions, made up of USD\$244,124 unpaid for 2004 and prior years and USD\$415,884 for 2005 contributions.

4. As the table would indicate, a total of USD\$894,787 was received by the Secretariat in 2004 leaving a balance of contributions outstanding of USD\$318,483 (equivalent to 34% of total 2004 members contributions) as at 31 December 2004.

5. The contributions due for the year 2005, is \$935,572 and so far this year, (as at 30 June 2005), the Secretariat has received US\$594,047 towards 2005 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 15 July 2004 for both 2005 and prior years contributions:

Member Country	2004 and prior year liabilities	2005 contributions payable	Payments to 30-Jun-05	Balance as at 30-Jun-05
American Samoa	0	10,184	(5,090)	5,094
Cook Islands	0	10,184		10,184
FSM	2,760	10,184	(2,945)	10,000
French Polynesia	9,263	20,360		29,623
Marshall Islands	0	10,184		10,184
Nauru	117,866	10,184		128,051
New Caledonia	(3,537)	20,360		16,823
Niue	10,104	10,184	(10,103)	10,185
Nth Marianas	26,927	10,184		37,112
Palau	10,184	10,184	-	20,368
Papua New Guinea	20,359	20,360	(20,011)	20,708
Samoa	0	20,360		20,360
Solomon Islands	104,053	20,360	(40,650)	83,763
Tokelau	0	10,184		10,184
Tonga	0	10,184		10,184
USA	0	186,787		186,787
Vanuatu	11,010	20,360		31,369
Wallis & Futuna	8,814	10,184		18,999

**Recommendation**

7. The Meeting is invited to:

- **consider** the report and **decide** on how the substantial unpaid contributions is to be addressed;
- **note** with concern the status of unpaid member contributions; and
- **commit** itself to paying current contributions and arrears in full in 2005

## Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme MEMBER'S CONTRIBUTION SCHEDULE

MEMBER COUNTRY	Balance as at 31-Dec-02	2003 Cont Payable	Payments Received as at 31-Dec-03	Balance as at 31-Dec-03	2004 Cont Payable	Payments Received as at 31-Dec-04	Balance as at 31-Dec-04	2005 Cont Payable	Payments Received as at 30-Jun-05	Balance as at 30-Jun-05
American Samoa	3,201	8,412	(14,513)	(2,699)	10,184	(7,284)	0	10,184	(5,090)	5,094
Australia	576	152,892	(153,468)	(1)	185,106	(185,106)	(0)	185,106	(185,106)	0
Cook Islands	26	8,412	(8,438)	0	10,184	(10,184)	(0)	10,184	-	10,184
Federated States of Micronesia	(4,774)	8,412	-	3,638	10,184	(11,062)	2,760	10,184	(2,945)	10,000
Fiji	21,796	16,817	(35,762)	2,851	20,360	(23,211)	0	20,360	(20,360)	0
France	36,687	110,847	(147,847)	(334)	134,202	(133,868)	0	134,202	(134,202)	0
French Polynesia	9,264	16,817	(11,435)	14,645	20,360	(25,742)	9,263	20,360	-	29,623
Guam	63	16,817	(16,817)	62	20,360	(20,422)	(0)	20,360	(20,360)	0
Kiribati	0	8,412	(8,382)	30	10,184	(10,184)	30	10,184	(10,184)	31
Marshall Islands	26	8,412	(8,438)	0	10,184	(10,184)	(0)	10,184	-	10,184
Nauru	99,270	8,412	-	107,682	10,184	-	117,866	10,184	-	128,051
New Caledonia	4,323	16,817	-	21,140	20,360	(45,036)	(3,537)	20,360	-	16,823
New Zealand	35,018	55,945	(90,963)	0	134,202	(134,202)	(0)	134,202	(134,202)	0
Niue	8,331	8,412	(16,824)	(81)	10,184	-	10,104	10,184	(10,103)	10,185
Northern Marianas	8,331	8,412	-	16,743	10,184	-	26,927	10,184	-	37,112
Palau	26	8,412	(8,439)	(1)	10,184	-	10,183	10,184	-	20,368
Papua New Guinea	64	16,817	(16,881)	(1)	20,360	-	20,359	20,360	(20,011)	20,708
Pitcairn Island	(0)	-	-	(0)	-	-	(0)	-	0	0
Samoa	64	16,817	(16,881)	(1)	20,360	(20,360)	0	20,360	-	20,360
Solomon Islands	66,877	16,817	-	83,693	20,360	-	104,053	20,360	(40,650)	83,763
Tokelau	(1)	8,412	(8,411)	0	10,184	(10,184)	(0)	10,184	-	10,184
Tonga	2,770	8,412	(11,182)	(0)	10,184	(10,184)	(0)	10,184	-	10,184
Tuvalu	0	8,412	(8,412)	0	10,184	(9,534)	651	10,184	(10,835)	0
United States of America	(0)	154,280	(154,280)	(0)	186,787	(186,787)	(0)	186,787	-	186,787
Vanuatu	28,977	16,817	(15,454)	30,339	20,360	(39,690)	11,010	20,360	-	31,369
Wallis & Futuna Islands	(431)	8,412	(7,788)	192	10,184	(1,562)	8,614	10,184	-	18,999
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$320,467</b>	<b>\$717,850</b>	<b>(\$760,614)</b>	<b>\$277,703</b>	<b>\$935,572</b>	<b>(\$894,787)</b>	<b>\$318,483</b>	<b>\$935,572</b>	<b>(\$594,047)</b>	<b>\$650,008</b>

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

A. Determined at the 11th SPREP Meeting for 2000 contributions

35.318%

B. Determined at the 12th SPREP Meeting for 2001 contributions

9.913%

C. Determined at the 14th SPREP Meeting for 2003 contributions

21.070%



SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

**Sixteenth SPREP Meeting**

Apia, Samoa  
13-16 September 2005

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**Agenda Item 5.3.2: Audited Annual Accounts for 2004**

**Purpose of Paper**

1. To present the Audited Annual Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2004.

**Background**

2. Financial Regulation 27(e) requires the Director to submit audited financial statements to the SPREP Meeting, while Regulations 30-32 prescribes the manner in which the financial statements are to be presented and audited. Financial Regulation 33 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 SPREP Meeting.

3. The audited Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2004 have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Regulations and comprise the following documents:

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

4. The auditors report provided a clean and unqualified opinion of the Secretariat's financial operation.

**Recommendation**

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



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

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**AUDITORS' REPORT  
TO THE MEMBERS OF THE  
SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME (SPREP)**

We have audited the financial statements of SPREP as set out on pages 3 to 12 for the year ended 31 December 2004. The financial statements provide information on the financial performance of the organisation, and its financial position as at 31 December 2004.

**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 2004, 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 judgments 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 of 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 32 (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 that is attached, titled "Management Report". There are no matters which may have significant effect on the completeness and accuracy of the accounts.

(c) The accuracy or otherwise of the supplies and equipment records as determined by stocktaking and examination of the records. The fixed asset register has being up dated for the year ended 31 December 2004, following the last physical count of all SPREP's assets carried out in July 2003. However, there was no physical count conducted for the year ended 31 December 2004. The Draft Financial Rules and Procedures Manual (DFRPM) clearly states that all SPREP's assets must be physically counted every year prior to the audit.

(d) The adequacy of financial procedures of SPREP including internal control matters and adherence to Financial Regulations. The Draft Financial Rules and Procedures Manual (DFRPM) will be finalized with the revised Financial Regulation approved by the SPREP Meeting.

(e) The matters raised in our report to Management have been satisfactorily addressed by Management .

**Opinion**

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) as of 31 December 2004, 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 Revised Financial Regulations as approved.

Our audit was completed on 5<sup>th</sup> May 2005 and our opinion is expressed as at that date,

Apia, Samoa


  
Certified Public Accountants

**SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME**

**BALANCE SHEET  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2004**

2003		2004	Notes
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
4,566,029	Property, Plant and Equipment	4,620,716	3
<b>4,566,029</b>	<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>	<b>4,620,716</b>	
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
449,349	Cash at Bank and on Hand	791,543	4
3,324,734	Bank Term Deposits	5,464,877	5
109,368	Accounts Receivable	123,172	6
<b>3,883,451</b>	<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>6,379,592</b>	
<b>8,449,480</b>	<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>11,000,308</b>	
<b>REPRESENTED BY:</b>			
<b>FUNDS AND RESERVES</b>			
52,867	Capital Fund	52,867	7
448,558	Reserve Fund	448,558	8
4,591,313	Capital Reserve	4,591,313	9
593,374	Exchange Variation Reserve	799,892	10
<b>5,686,112</b>	<b>Total Funds and Reserves</b>	<b>5,892,630</b>	
<b>NON CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
70,805	Deferred Income	70,805	11
<b>70,805</b>	<b>Total Non-Current Liabilities</b>	<b>70,805</b>	
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
	Advance Funding	1,810,935	12
797,927	Creditors and Accruals	722,001	13
1,894,636	Donor Funds & Others	2,503,937	14
<b>2,692,563</b>	<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>5,036,873</b>	
<b>8,449,480</b>	<b>TOTAL FUNDS, RESERVES AND LIABILITIES</b>	<b>11,000,308</b>	

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

**INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2004**

2003		2004	
Actual		Actual	Notes
<b>INCOME</b>			
781,335	Members Funds	1,036,202	
208,565	Administration Fees	282,062	
151,920	Exchange Gain	16,761	
184,557	Interest	267,761	
12,796	Sale of Fixed Assets	-	
119,889	Other Income	125,593	15
<u>358,581</u>	Donor Funds	<u>665,126</u>	
<u>1,817,643</u>	<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<u>2,393,505</u>	
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>			
(509,440)	Project Management	(329,695)	16/17
<u>(1,183,506)</u>	Primary Function	<u>(1,419,055)</u>	16/17
<u>(1,692,946)</u>	<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<u>(1,748,750)</u>	
124,697	EXCESS OF INCOME/ (E XPENDITURE)	644,755	
	Primary Function & Proj Mgt Funds from prior years	<u>124,697</u>	
<u>124,697</u>	<b>Funds to be carried forward</b>	<u>769,452</u>	
<b>PROJECT FUNDS</b>			
<u>5,505,405</u>	Funds received during the year	<u>6,052,231</u>	
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>			
<u>(5,991,456)</u>	Project Implementation	<u>(6,087,685)</u>	16/17
<u>(5,991,456)</u>	<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<u>(6,087,685)</u>	
(486,051)	Excess of expenditure over funds received	(35,454)	
<u>2,255,990</u>	Project Funds brought forward from prior year	<u>1,769,939</u>	
1,769,939	Project Funds at year end	1,734,485	
<u>124,697</u>	Primary Function & Project Management Funds	<u>769,452</u>	
<u>1,894,636</u>	<b>TOTAL FUNDS CARRIED FORWARD</b>	<u>2,503,937</u>	

The Income and Expenditure Statement should be read in conjunction with the Notes to Financial Statement, which form part of the Financial Statements



**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2004**

<b>CASH FLOWS FROM/(TO) OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>2004</b>
<b><u>INFLOWS</u></b>	
Donor funds	8,528,292
Members contributions	1,036,202
Project administration fees	282,062
Interest receipts	255,075
Miscellaneous receipts	<u>142,354</u>
	10,243,985
<b><u>OUTFLOWS</u></b>	
Salaries and related costs	(2,372,879)
Other operating expenses	<u>(5,334,082)</u>
<b>Net Cash Flows provided to Operating Activities</b>	<b><u>2,537,024</u></b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM/(TO) INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>	
<b><u>INFLOWS</u></b>	
Proceeds from sale of property, plant & equipment	-
<b><u>OUTFLOWS</u></b>	
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	<u>(54,687)</u>
<b>Net Cash Flows provided to Investing Activities</b>	<b>(54,687)</b>
Net (Decrease)/Increase in cash held	2,482,337
Cash at the beginning of the year	<u>3,774,083</u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at year end</b>	<b><u>6,256,420</u></b>
<b><u>Represented By:</u></b>	
Cash on hand and at banks	791,543
Term deposits	<u>5,464,877</u>
Cash at end of year	<b><u>6,256,420</u></b>

**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2004**

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**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) 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.

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.

**(c) Depreciation**

Fixed Assets are not being depreciated as from 2003 to coincide with the Fund Accounting policy and to recognise the fact that to replace and maintain the fixed assets expenditure provisions are included in the annual budget.

**(d) Comparative Figures**

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

**(e) Foreign Currency Transactions**

All foreign currency transactions during 2004 have been brought to account using the bank exchange rate in effect at the date of the transaction. Realised exchange gain/losses on term deposits matured during the year have been taken to the statement of income and expenditure. Foreign currency monetary items at balance date are translated at the closing exchange rate existing at that date.

Unrealised exchange gains and losses, arising on translation of monetary items at balance sheet date are taken to the Exchange Variation Reserve to accommodate future losses or gains due to fluctuation of rates in the foreign currency market. The increase in the exchange variation reserve in the 2004-year was due to the strengthening of various currencies used for operations against the United States currency.

**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2004**

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**(f) 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.

**(g) 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 of projects are charged to expenditure at time of acquisition and are brought into the accounts as fixed assets at the completion of projects and are valued at their carrying value.

**(h) 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.

**(i) 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 and Project Management have been allocated between the Primary Function and Project Management on the basis of cost drivers developed by the Secretariat. For the 2004-year, the cost drivers have resulted in 40% of these costs being allocated to Project Management and 60% to Primary Function.

**(j) 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 their carrying value.

**NOTE 2. CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING POLICY**

There have been no significant changes in the Accounting Policies.

**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2004**

**NOTE 3: NON-CURRENT ASSETS – PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

WDV 31-Dec-03	Description	Cost/Valuation				Accumulated Depreciation					WDV 31-Dec-04
		31-Dec-03	Addtn	Disp'l	31-Dec-04	1-Jan-04	Depn	Adjts	Disp'l	31-Dec-04	
4,006,443	Property at cost	4,269,510	918		4,270,428	(263,067)				(263,067)	4,007,361
74,672	Computer Equip at Cost	115,231	17,396		132,627	(40,559)				(40,559)	92,068
406,915	Equipment at cost	475,556	35,687		511,243	(68,641)				(68,641)	442,602
32,044	Furniture at cost	125,048	686		125,734	(93,004)				(93,004)	32,730
45,955	Motor Vehicles at Cost	62,246			62,246	(16,291)				(16,291)	45,955
<b>4,566,029</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,047,591</b>	<b>54,687</b>		<b>5,102,278</b>	<b>(481,562)</b>				<b>(481,562)</b>	<b>4,620,716</b>

Fixed assets are not being depreciated in 2004 in accordance with the Secretariat policy adopted in 2003. Assets are shown at the balance sheet at their written down value at 31 December 2002 while assets purchased since 2003 are recorded at their historical value.

2003

2004

**NOTE 4: CASH AT BANK AND ON HAND**

<b>Local Currency</b>		
(2,112)	ANZ - SAT Account	6,097
(16,768)	WBC - Int Waters SAT Account	12,285
23,175	WBC - EU PEIN SAT Account	28
177	Petty Cash	187
<hr/>		<hr/>
4,472		18,597
<b>Foreign Currency</b>		
2,980	ANZ - USD Account	49,395
22,337	ANZ - AUD Account	23,683
49,342	ANZ - NZD Account	29,175
111,814	WBC - USD Account	316,912
210,790	WBC - Int Waters USD Account	189,722
9,730	WBC - Int Maritime Org Account	116,036
37,884	WBC - NZD Call Account	48,023
<hr/>		<hr/>
444,877		772,946
<hr/>		<hr/>
<b>449,349</b>	<b>Closing Balance as at 31 December 2004</b>	<b>791,543</b>

**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2004**

<b>2003</b>		<b>2004</b>
<b>NOTE 5: BANK TERM DEPOSITS</b>		
	<b>Local Currency</b>	
986,006	WBC - SAT Account	1,758,858
716,793	SCB - SAT Account	1,136,359
177,750	NBS - SAT Account	948,355
1,880,549		3,843,572
	<b>Foreign Currency</b>	
714,537	WBC - AUD Account	778,345
729,648	WBC - NZD Account	842,960
1,444,185		1,621,305
<b>3,324,734</b>	<b>Closing Balance as at 31 December 2004</b>	<b>5,464,877</b>
 <b>NOTE 6: ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE</b>		
902	Debtors	2,076
406	Staff Accounts	314
7,670	Other	10,517
59,343	Accrued Interest	72,030
11,533	Withholding tax	18,907
11,010	Interbank	117
18,504	Prepayments	19,211
<b>109,368</b>	<b>Closing Balance as at 31 December 2004</b>	<b>123,172</b>
 <b>NOTE 7: CAPITAL FUND</b>		
52,867	Opening Balance	52,867
-	Add/Less: Movements during the year	-
<b>52,867</b>	<b>Closing Balance as at 31 December 2004</b>	<b>52,867</b>
 <b>NOTE 8: RESERVE FUND</b>		
448,558	Opening balance as at 1 January 2004	448,558
-	Add: Net Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	-
<b>448,558</b>	<b>Closing balance as at 31 December 2004</b>	<b>448,558</b>

The General Reserve Fund represents the sum total of accumulated results arising from Primary Function and Project Management activities for the purpose of covering the organisation in cases of emergencies or unforeseen circumstances and unexpected budget shortfalls.

**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2004**

2003		2004
<b>NOTE 9: CAPITAL RESERVE</b>		
Capital Reserve is represented by the following capital donations:		
1,870,480	SPREP Complex by Donor Governments	1,870,480
2,370,833	Training and Education Centre Project by Japan	2,370,833
350,000	Information Resource Centre by European Union	350,000
<u>4,591,313</u>	<b>Closing Balance as at 31 December 2004</b>	<u>4,591,313</u>
<b>NOTE 10: EXCHANGE VARIATION RESERVE</b>		
67,092	Opening Balance as at 1 January 2004	593,374
526,282	Plus: Exchange difference arising from translation	206,518
<u>593,374</u>	<b>Closing Balance as at 31 December 2004</b>	<u>799,892</u>
<b>NOTE 11: DEFERRED INCOME LIABILITY</b>		
70,805	Represents Deferred Income on Assets acquired through Donor Funds	70,805
-	Less: Accumulated Amortisation	-
<u>70,805</u>	<b>Closing Balance as at 31 December 2004</b>	<u>70,805</u>
<b>NOTE 12: ADVANCE FUNDING</b>		
-	Australia Funding towards 2005 program strategy	763,035
-	New Zealand Funding towards 2005 program strategy	1,047,900
<u>-</u>	<b>Closing Balance as at 31 December 2004</b>	<u>1,810,935</u>
<b>NOTE 13: CREDITORS AND ACCRUALS</b>		
143,606	Provision for Leave Entitlement	143,799
149,614	Provision for Repatriation	136,662
426,707	Trade Creditors	366,343
2,799	Payroll Creditors	-
75,201	Other Creditors and Accruals	75,197
<u>797,927</u>	<b>Closing Balance as at 31 December 2004</b>	<u>722,001</u>

**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2004**

<b>NOTE 14: DONOR FUNDS &amp; OTHERS</b>					
<b>Details</b>	<b>Balance 1-Jan-04</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Expenses</b>	<b>Other Credit Adjs</b>	<b>Balance 31-Dec-04</b>
Asian Development Bank	(2,707)	0	(10,446)	0	(13,153)
AusAID XB	249,719	822,894	(825,078)	7,674	255,209
AusAID XXB	197,617	64,018	(231,990)	(282)	29,362
BioNet	18,665	0	(8,649)	0	10,016
Canada South Pacific Ocean Development Program	55,413	303,498	(362,000)	3,089	0
Canadian International Development Agency	368,241	714,224	(613,442)	9,732	478,755
Commonwealth Secretariat	11,951	0	0	(3,019)	8,932
Department of International Development	(92,065)	105,596	0	(3,365)	10,166
European Union	(51,474)	54,169	(2,695)	0	0
GEO Schutz Den Regenwald e.V	63,977	0	(63,977)	0	0
Government of Denmark	78,590	0	(76,363)	0	2,227
Government of France	46,290	273,638	(72,530)	225	247,623
Government of Japan	24,468	102,351	(128,623)	4,259	2,455
Government of the United Kingdom	27,599	0	(16,536)	(2,258)	8,806
Institute for Global Environment Strategies	0	72,920	(74,158)	1,238	0
International Maritime Organisation	(7,263)	271,112	(92,564)	(84,271)	87,015
John D & Catherine T MacArthur Foundation	0	60,000	(39,613)	0	20,387
Multiple Donors	166,852	311,739	(221,669)	172,030	428,952
Netherlands Red Cross Society	7,746	0	0	0	7,746
NZ Aid PIE	132,107	228,738	(223,465)	(31,803)	105,577
NZ Aid XB	41,908	507,808	(503,415)	2,906	49,206
NZAid XXB	0	133,860	(124,711)	1,903	11,053
Pacific Development & Conservation Trust	(201)	10,300	(2,394)	0	7,704
People's Republic of China	(12,860)	0	0	12,860	0
Primary Function	40,381	1,547,472	(1,165,660)	10,424	432,617
RAMSAR Secretariat	0	33,148	(21,930)	286	11,503
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification	1,592	0	0	0	1,592
United Nations Development Program	28,139	2,309,849	(2,212,953)	6,653	131,689
United Nations Environment Program	176,323	217,526	(322,262)	1,987	73,574
United Nations Tech Co-Op Activities (part of UNDESA)	45,369	1,712	(53,964)	343	(6,540)
UN Economic & Social Commission for Asia & the Pacific (UNESCAP)	3,211	0	(65)	0	3,146
UN Educational Scientific & Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)	115	0	(9)	(106)	0
US Additional Member Contributions	49,117	9,486	(55,213)	92	3,482
US Dept of Energy/Los Alamos University	29,784	0	(25,464)	481	4,801
US Fish & Wildlife Service	121,819	0	(107,247)	371	14,943
US National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration	75,663	119,626	(131,624)	789	64,455
Western Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Council	(1,450)	57,522	(45,726)	292	10,637
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,894,636</b>	<b>8,333,206</b>	<b>7,836,435</b>	<b>112,530</b>	<b>2,503,937</b>

**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2004**

2003		2004
<b>NOTE 15: OTHER INCOME</b>		
1,808	Insurance Recovery	3,471
1,530	Publications Sale	1,730
21,980	Rental Income	17,589
26,879	Miscellaneous	66,107
-	Prior Year Adjustments	18,859
15,940	Commission	10,950
51,752	Travel & Other Recoveries	6,887
<u>119,889</u>	<b>Total</b>	<u>125,593</u>

**NOTE 16: EXPENDITURE SUMMARY**

		Personnel Costs	Operating Costs	Total
5,991,456	Project Implementation	1,478,994	4,608,691	6,087,685
509,440	Project Management	134,282	195,413	329,695
1,183,506	Primary Function	746,844	672,211	1,419,055
<u>7,684,402</u>	<b>Total</b>	<u>2,360,121</u>	<u>5,476,315</u>	<u>7,836,435</u>

**NOTE 17: ANALYSIS BY FUNCTION**

Description	31-Dec-03	Income/ Receipts	Expenses	Surplus/ (Deficit)	Transfers	Balance 31-Dec-04
Project Implementation	1,769,939	6,052,231	(6,087,685)	(35,454)		1,734,485
Project Management	(289,637)	352,672	(329,695)	22,977		(266,660)
Primary Function	414,334	2,040,833	(1,419,055)	621,778		1,036,112
	<u>1,894,636</u>	<u>8,445,736</u>	<u>(7,836,435)</u>	<u>609,301</u>		<u>2,503,937</u>

**NOTE 18: CONTINGENT LIABILITIES**

The Secretariat has no contingent liabilities as at 31 December 2004.

**NOTE 19: CAPITAL COMMITMENTS**

The Secretariat has no commitments with respect to capital expenditure.





## SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

**Sixteenth SPREP Meeting**

Apia, Samoa

13-16 September 2005

**Agenda Item 5.3.3: Auditor's Advice on the Revised Financial Regulations****Purpose of Paper**

1. To provide the Meeting with the advice of the Auditor on the new SPREP Financial Regulations as required by the 15<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting (SM) and to obtain approval for a minor consequential amendment stemming from the Auditor's opinion

**Background**

2. At the 15<sup>th</sup> SM while considering and then approving the revised and updated SPREP Financial Regulations, the delegate of Australia requested and the SM agreed that the "Secretariat seek the advice of its current auditors on the adequacy of the new Financial Regulations (para 66 of the 15<sup>th</sup> SM Report).

3. The Secretariat has carried out this request and the advice of the Auditor is attached (together with our request to them for advice). The Auditor has confirmed the adequacy of the new Financial Regulations.

4. In providing his advice the Auditor has made a suggestion for a minor rearrangement of the regulations to appropriately place the reference to the need not to provide for depreciation of fixed assets.

5. The Secretariat fully supports this and recommend according that Financial Regulation 27(b) be amended to delete the phrase "... and to avoid the requirement to provide for depreciation". And that Regulation 28 be also amended to add to its current wording the phrase "**and there shall be no depreciation charge for fixed assets**".

**Recommendation**

5. The Meeting is invited to:
- **note** the advice of the Auditor on the adequacy of the new Financial Regulations; and
  - **approve** the proposed amendments to the new Financial Regulations as contained in paragraph 5 above.



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

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11/07/2005

Mr F Vitolio Lui  
Deputy Director  
SPREP

Dear Sir

**Adequacy of SPREP'S New Financial Regulations**

We refer to your letter of 13 April 2005 relating to the above matter and our subsequent discussions during the audit clearance meeting of 20 th May 2005.

We advise that we have reviewed the Financial Regulations and we make the following suggestions for your considerations and Final approval by the SPREP Meeting.

- amend the wording of the Regulation 27 (b) by deleting the words " and to avoid the requirement to provide depreciation "; and
- expand Regulation 28 to include , and there shall be no depreciation charge for Fixed assets.

Based on our review of the New Financial Regulations, and subject to the above suggestions we believe the New Financial Regulations of the SPREP are adequate for its financial needs.

Lesā ma Penn



A Lesā  
Partner



**SPREP**  
Secretariat of the  
Pacific Regional  
Environment Programme  
**PROE**  
Programme régional  
océanien de  
l'environnement

FN 1/3

13 April 2005

Matataualiitia Afa Lesa  
Lesama Penn  
Fugalei, Apia

Dear Matataualiitia,

**Advice on Adequacy of SPREP's New Financial Regulations**

I understand you are in the closing stages of your audit of our 2004 accounts.

You would recall from our discussions of your audit last year of our 2003 accounts I mentioned that we were required to review our Financial Regulations to take account of changes in the work programme and budgeting operations of the organization since its establishment in 1993.

The 14<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting (SM) of September 2003 held here in Apia had also agreed with a proposal from the Director to form a Joint Review Task force of members and the Secretariat to review the core functions of the Secretariat and their influence on the budget to guide the Secretariat in its review of the Financial Regulations. The Task Force met in November 2003 and made certain decisions and directions to the Secretariat not only in framing its budget but in amending its Financial Regulations.

In our review of and proposing changes to the Financial Regulations, we took into account the relevant decisions of Joint Task Force, the experience of the secretariat with its budget and operations over recent years, the experience and practice of other regional organizations forming the CROP (Council of Regional Organisations of the Pacific) and current best practice.

Our detailed working paper on an amended Financial Regulations was tabled at the 15SM held in Tahiti last September. Except for a few minor changes by the SM our recommended new Financial Regulations were adopted to take effect immediately except for one minor amendment (from the floor) to Regulation 16(c), which will take effect in January 2006.

In adopting the revised Financial regulations, at the request of one of our members, the SPREP Meeting requested us to seek your advice on the adequacy of these new Financial Regulations. This letter is to formally request this.

To assist you form an opinion, I attach copy of our working paper (15SM/Officials/WP.12.4) to the 15SM, which provides the background, compare the previous and new provisions and the reasons for the changes. I also provide the outcomes of the Joint Review Task Force and the text of the 15SM decision on the new Regulation. I believe you have been given a copy of the new Financial Regulations. Should you need further information or consultation on the new Financial regulations in forming your opinion, please do not hesitate to inform me.

I have not seen you for a long time now, so accept my belated best wishes for a successful 2005 to you, partner and staff.

Yours sincerely,

F. Vitolio Lui  
Deputy Director

FVL/ae

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## SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

**Sixteenth SPREP Meeting**

Apia, Samoa

13-16 September 2005

**Agenda Item 7.1.1: Island Biodiversity Programme of Work  
– suggestions for a way forward****Purpose of Paper**

1. To advise the Meeting on the status of the Island Biodiversity Programme of Work under the Convention on Biological Diversity and to ask for support to ensure that this Programme of Work is endorsed by the upcoming Convention of the Parties meeting in March 2006, as well as to support the Secretariat's request to the CBD Secretariat to host a side event at COP8 focussing on the Pacific's readiness and ability to start implementing the Programme of Work.

**Background**

2. At the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) workshop and the Roundtable for Nature Conservation hosted by SPREP in 2004, resourcing and in particular financing, was identified as the most significant hurdle to implementing NBSAPs. A development of particular importance to the Pacific is the development of the new Island Biodiversity Programme of Work (IBPOW) under the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD). With the strong support of the Government of New Zealand, the Roundtable for Nature Conservation, SPREP and The Nature Conservancy (TNC), the Pacific has been making a major input into the development of this new Programme of Work, which is the last thematic area that will be considered by the CBD until 2010. The IBPOW is seen as one of the most significant new potential sources of support (through the GEF, being the Convention's financial mechanism) for the implementation of NBSAPs and other related priority national biodiversity actions for islands. The Pacific position and input to the development of the IBPOW was developed considering a range of information, including NBSAPs and outcomes of associated meetings, regional strategies (e.g. the Action Strategy for Nature Conservation in the Pacific), globally agreed goals and targets, relevant CBD programmes of work and the proposal for a Programme of Work on Island Biodiversity provided by the Secretariat to the CBD.

3. The process for Pacific input into the development of the IBPOW arose through the Roundtable for Nature Conservation, the NBSAP Coordinators' network and national networks of the people interested in developing the Programme of Work. In 2004, a working group (the Island Biodiversity POW Working Group - IBPOWWG) was set up under the Roundtable, comprising those members of the Ad hoc Technical Experts Group (AHTEG), who represented the Pacific (Palau, Cook Islands, Kiribati, TNC, SPREP, Department of Conservation, NZ) and others interested in being involved.

4. The IBPOWWG (with funding support from NZAID) has been working hard to ensure that it is able to support this initiative through well-informed and consistent participation in relevant meetings by Pacific representatives and supporters. Support to the development of this programme of work offers an excellent way to continue the region's recent efforts at last year's SPREP meeting and through the GEF Council meetings to improve access to GEF funding and to use this funding efficiently and effectively. To this end, we have been promoting the development of the POW through communications to member countries, at meeting opportunities and through networks.

5. A small group of interested member countries at the SPREP meeting in Tahiti in 2004 endorsed an approach of working with NBSAP Coordinators and Managers in the first instance to further the development of the Pacific input to the IBPOW. In October 2004, available members of the IBPOWWG in Brisbane met to look at developing elements of a POW. This aided much of our thinking of what should be in the POW. An AHTEC meeting in December developed a proposal for the IBPOW to present to CBD parties at the next Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA). In early January 2005, Pacific island countries at the Mauritius meeting were able to strengthen text in the Mauritius Strategy in relation to the IBPOW in the implementation section of the Strategy. Further, a small group of Pacific representatives at the Mauritius Meeting (led by Audrey Newman of The Nature Conservancy) worked on reshaping and strengthening the focus and impact of the IBPOW.

6. At the 10<sup>th</sup> meeting of the CBD's SBSTTA meeting in Bangkok in February 2005, the Pacific had a very influential role in the development and final shape of the elements of an IBPOW that were agreed to be proposed to the next CBD Conference of the Parties (COP). The Pacific was very well represented at this meeting (with 20 delegates) and Prof Randy Thaman of the USP gave an inspirational keynote address on island biodiversity. Key issues of his address were incorporated into the preamble of the recommendation to COP 8. A copy of the SBSTTA 10 Recommendation is appended.

### Next steps

7. The Secretariat will have a series of activities in preparation for COP 8 to ensure that the IBPOW has wide stakeholder input and to improve the ability of Pacific island countries to access the resources needed to implement the programme following COP 8. The Secretariat will work with the Roundtable for Nature Conservation and NBSAP Managers to identify case studies for launching at COP 8 that will highlight the Pacific's readiness and ability to implement the IBPOW. This will be as part of a side event where donors and collaborating organisations will be invited to attend and will need participation and support by SPREP member countries. The Secretariat will also hold a pre-COP preparatory meeting early next year for Pacific island countries to develop Pacific positions on key issues and to brief delegations appropriately.

8. As undertaken for the recent SBSTTA meeting, SPREP with funding from NZAID will be able to support a second person where needed in PIC delegations where there is already a CBD funded delegate to next March's COP 8 Meeting.

### Recommendation

9. The Meeting is invited to:
- **endorse** the approach of the Secretariat in supporting the ongoing development of the IBPOW and in its strategy to support its implementation;
  - **note** the upcoming CBD Pacific preparatory meeting and COP meeting as opportunities for Pacific input to further the IBPOW;
  - **recognise** that biodiversity is a fundamental underpinning of island well-being, productive lifestyles and livelihoods, and that the rate of loss of species in the Pacific is currently among the highest in the world; and
  - **commend** the proposed new IBPOW, recognising the important contribution it will make to support the Pacific region's goal of significantly reducing the rate of loss of biodiversity.

# SBSTTA 10 Recommendation X/1

## Island Biodiversity

### *The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice*

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Island Biological Diversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/INF/1);
2. *Also welcomes* the report of the liaison group on island biodiversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/INF/26);
3. *Expresses its appreciation to:*
  - (a) The Government of Spain for its financial support to the work of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Island Biological Diversity;
  - (b) Other Governments and organizations for the participation of their representatives;
  - (c) The Chair and participants in the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group;
  - (d) The Chair and participants in the liaison group;
4. *Welcomes* the outcome of the Mauritius International Meeting for the Review of the Implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for Small Island Developing States;
5. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties:
  - (a) Adopts the goals, global targets and timeframes and island-specific priority actions of the programme of work on island biodiversity, as annexed to the present recommendation, and develops and adopts specific activities, taking as basis the activities contained in the report of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group, the recommendations of the liaison group and the submissions made at the tenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice;
  - (b) Urges Parties, other Governments, international organizations and other relevant organizations to implement the programme of work, and further urges Parties to incorporate the programme of work into their national biodiversity strategies and action plans and to mainstream them into national sustainable development strategies;
  - (c) Requests the Global Environment Facility and its implementing agencies to make island biodiversity a priority, particularly in small island developing States;
  - (d) Requests the Global Environment Facility to apply their rules of access and simplify their disbursement procedures so as to take into account the special circumstances of small island developing States in implementing the programme of work on island biodiversity;
  - (e) Requests the Global Environment Facility to provide fast-disbursing resources as needed to support country-driven early action, in particular in small island developing States, to implement the programme of work of the Convention on Biological Diversity on protected areas for meeting the 2010 target;
  - (f) Requests the international community to actively address, during the fourth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility, the financial requirements for the implementation of a programme of work on island biodiversity;
  - [(g) Requests regional development banks and other financial institutions to provide/increase their assistance in particular to small island developing States for the implementation of the programme of work;]

- (h) Requests Parties to achieve in island ecosystems targets and sub-targets developed in all programmes of work of the Convention, to use the agreed indicators to assess progress and report in the context of the national reports of the Convention on Biological Diversity. To achieve these targets, the international community is invited to assist small island developing States by implementing the recommendations contained in the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;
- [(i) Urges Parties to increase their official development assistance in support of the implementation of the programme of work on island biodiversity, in particular in small island developing States;]
- [(j) Requests the Executive Secretary to develop guidelines for the implementation of the programme of work on island biodiversity, [including legislative aspects, regulatory matters and incentives] [including legislative and regulatory frameworks, and incentive measures];]
- (k) Agrees, recognizing the critical values of islands for the conservation of biodiversity and the current alarming rate of loss of island biodiversity, to give priority in the programme of work to activities that could significantly contribute to the conservation of island biodiversity;
- (l) Invites Parties to incorporate the programme of work on island biodiversity into the current work on national capacity self-assessment;
- (m) Encourages the development of community-based approaches in the implementation of the programme of work;
- (n) Invites Parties to implement relevant activities under this programme of work in conjunction with corresponding activities under the Mauritius Strategy;
- (o) Encourages Parties to establish national and international island partnerships that bring governments and civil society organizations together to increase political, financial and technical support to accelerate the implementation of the programme of work on island biodiversity;
- (p) Invites the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, and the Earth System Science Partnership to collaborate in activities relevant to island biodiversity and climate change;
- (q) Invites the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification to enhance collaboration in activities relevant to land degradation that could negatively impact island biological diversity;
- (r) Encourages IUCN to expand its guidelines on the use of IUCN categories and criteria to provide further guidance on addressing specific issues that arise in the listing of island species;
- (s) Requests Conservation International to provide information on islands classified as biodiversity hotspots;
- (t) Requests Parties to regularly monitor progress in implementing this programme of work and in meeting the global targets and report to the Conference of the Parties, taking into account the special capacity constraints of small island developing States;
- (u) Reviews the targets in decision VII/30 and, if necessary, refine them, with a view to achieve consistency among the targets integrated into the programmes of work and the general framework;

6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to compile those supporting actions for the programme of work on island biodiversity included in the drafts considered by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its tenth meeting and the suggestions received during that meeting and forward them to the Conference of the Parties at its eighth meeting for its consideration.



Annex

## ISLAND BIODIVERSITY: PROPOSED ELEMENTS FOR A PROGRAMME OF WORK

### A. *Introduction* [1]/

1. The Earth is home to over 100,000 islands, which host more than 500 million inhabitants. Their combined land and exclusive economic zones (EEZs) cover more than one sixth of the Earth's total area. Islands and their surrounding near-shore marine biodiversity constitute self-contained, bounded ecosystems, each with their own unique, often very limited, assemblage of biodiversity. In terms of island biodiversity inheritances, these range from some of the richest on Earth, with extremely high levels of endemism, to some of the poorest, with little or no endemism. Both are seriously under threat and constitute global conservation priorities

2. In terms of those islands with rich biotas, the isolation of island environments has resulted in the evolution of often endemic and characteristic flora and fauna. A total of 104 of the 218 Endemic Bird Areas are confined entirely to islands, [2]/ while 36 of the 143 terrestrial Global 200 Ecoregions [3]/ are comprised of islands. Ten of the 34 biodiversity hotspots [4]/ wholly comprise islands, and many of the rest also include islands. No less than 218 of the 595 individual sites holding the entire global population of one or more critically threatened species are found on islands. [5]/ A recent global gap analysis of the coverage of terrestrial vertebrate species within protected areas [6]/ found that of the gaps, most "are montane or insular regions in the tropics."

3. At the other extreme, some of the smaller low-lying islands and atolls are among the Earth's biodiversity "cool spots" in that they have the lowest biodiversity on Earth and few, if any, endemic species. However, despite a disproportionate dependence on biodiversity for almost all forms of economic livelihood on these small islands, a very high percentage of their terrestrial biodiversity is threatened and in need of some form of protection. [7]/

4. The significance of marine biodiversity within islands has been well recognized [8]/ with over half of the tropical marine biodiversity found in islands and 12 of the 18 centres of endemism, and seven of the ten coral-reef hotspots surround islands. In terms of cultural diversity, a number of islands are also the home to unique cultures that have developed traditional resource-management methods that have, in many cases, enabled people to develop and live in harmony with biodiversity.

5. The programme of work offers a particularly unique opportunity for building bridges among all islands and all island nations in efforts to conserve, sustainably use and equitably share island biological diversity.

6. From small islands through to large, from countries that have islands through to countries that entirely comprise islands, and from large continental remnants through to remote atolls, there are opportunities and challenges for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Islands are self-contained ecosystems with well defined geographical limits that encapsulate fundamental ecological processes and interactions. Islands incorporate all the existing thematic areas considered under the Convention, i.e., forests, inland waters, agricultural land, dry and sub-humid lands, marine and coastal ecosystems, and mountain ecosystems. The connectivity of ecosystems and the interface between marine and terrestrial realms will create specific issues and opportunities for the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

7. Because of their scale, and the scope for integrated management of biodiversity, small islands are microcosms of their continental counterparts, where strategies, policies and management regimes for sustainable development can be applied, tested and refined; where the components of cause and effect are more readily assessed, outcomes more rapidly seen and results more specifically tangible. Focusing efforts and resources on the conservation and sustainable use of island biodiversity and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of island genetic resources can provide rapid progress towards the reduction in the rate of biodiversity loss by 2010 and the achievement of representative systems of protected areas by 2010 in terrestrial and 2012 in marine realms.

8. However, in no other place is biodiversity *per se* so fragile. The vulnerabilities of small islands require not only special but urgent attention from their inhabitants and the world community. Species that have evolved on islands have done so free from competition with large numbers of other species and are, therefore, susceptible to invasions by alien species. Populations of island fauna and flora tend to be naturally small, and species often become concentrated in special small areas, where they are subject to various natural and anthropogenic pressures that endanger their survival. They have the highest proportion of recorded species extinctions and continue to be significantly threatened by invasive alien species, climate change and variability, natural and environmental disasters, land degradation and land based sources of marine pollution.

9. Islands, in particular small island developing States, constitute a special case for both the environment and development. As articulated in chapter 17 of Agenda 21 and emphasized in the Barbados Programme of Action, as well as in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, small island developing States rely significantly on the conservation and sustainable use of island biodiversity for their sustainable development and experience even more specific challenges and vulnerabilities. These arise from the interplay of such socio-economic and environmental factors as small populations and economies, weak institutional capacity in both the public and the private sector, remoteness from international markets, susceptibility to natural disasters and climate change (including, in particular, sea-level rise), fragility of land and marine ecosystems (particularly affected by tourism development and unsustainable agriculture and forestry), high cost of transportation, limited diversification in production and exports, dependence on international markets, export concentration, and income volatility and vulnerability to exogenous economic shocks. Traditional resource management and practices relevant to the sustainable use of island ecosystems are at risk of breaking down as a result of modern economic and social pressures, and require actions for revitalization and protection. The Secretary-General of the United Nations has stated that, among developing countries, small island developing States, as a group, are amongst the most vulnerable. The expression of their vulnerabilities often has cumulative effects, further exacerbating the risks to their biodiversity.

10. Although islands are unique environments in their own right, and are deserving of a special programme of work under the Convention they also incorporate the existing programme areas and cross-cutting issues considered under the Convention and implementation of these programmes should continue as appropriate.

11. Information and input from international forums has also been taken into account, including particular: (i) decision VII/30 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (ii) chapter 17 of Agenda 21; (iii) the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States; (iv) the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action; (v) the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development; and (vi) the Millennium Development Goals, in particular goal 7.

12. Although it was considered that potential threats from genetically modified organisms to island biodiversity were extremely important for islands and island States, no reference has been made to these within the programme of work, as these issues would be most appropriately addressed under the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.

**B. Overall purpose and scope of the programme of work**

13. The overall purpose of the programme of work on island biodiversity is the significant reduction of island biodiversity loss by 2010 and beyond at global, regional and national levels, through the implementation of the three main objectives of the Convention, for the benefit of all forms of life on islands and, in particular, as a contribution to poverty alleviation and the sustainable development of small island developing States. The implementation of the programme of work thereby contributes to the objectives of the Strategic Plan of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Barbados Programme of Action, the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and the Millennium Development Goals.

14. The programme of work recognizes the uniqueness of island ecosystems and focuses on addressing characteristics and problems specific to island biological diversity that make island ecosystems particularly vulnerable to almost all types of natural, technological and human-related threats. It also recognizes that island biodiversity is of global significance and, as such, merits increased attention at the global scale, as its conservation and sustainable use will produce global benefits. Furthermore, it acknowledges that islands are microcosms that offer great scope for the application, testing and refinement of a wide range of conservation tools and approaches, including the ecosystem approach.

15. The programme of work seeks to complement existing thematic work programmes and other existing initiatives of the Convention on Biological Diversity. It acknowledges and identifies issues contained in other programmes of work and cross-cutting issues and notes the rationale for specific activities that are important for the understanding, conservation and sustainable use of island biological diversity. Parties are encouraged to apply, where appropriate, the objectives and activities from these work programmes to the conservation of island biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of island genetic resources.

16. By identifying synergies between this programme of work and other thematic programmes, conventions and agreements, Parties can strengthen cooperation and partnerships at the national, regional and international levels. Such partnerships should be broad-based and ensure the sharing and exchange of information and relevant trained personnel bearing in mind the necessity for cross-cultural exchange at the regional level and the involvement and participation of all stakeholders, including indigenous and local communities, civil society and the private sector.

17. In addition, this programme of work responds, *inter alia*, to the call made by small island developing States, during their regional and interregional preparatory meetings for the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, that island biodiversity should be addressed under the Convention on Biological Diversity in a manner that responds to the unique characteristics of small island developing States, in particular their vulnerabilities, and to the threats related to climate change and land degradation. Consequently, the programme of work is also a contribution to the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States.

18. In addition to the achievement of Millennium Development Goal 7, on environmental sustainability, this programme of work will contribute to the achievement of other Millennium Development Goals relating to poverty eradication and health. While the reference to poverty reduction and health is not explicitly stated throughout the programme of work, it is understood that the conservation and sustainable use of island biodiversity will contribute significantly to food security, sustainable livelihoods, health improvements and human well-being.

19. It is important to note that cultural diversity, the traditional knowledge and practices of indigenous and local communities of many small islands are unique and have special significance for these communities and need special consideration and integration in this programme of work. All aspects of the programme of work should be read and implemented with the full recognition of, and respect for, the rights of indigenous and local communities and their full and effective participation, in accordance with national law and relevant international obligations.

20. The programme of work is intended to assist Parties in establishing national programmes of work with targeted goals, objectives, and actions, with specific actors, timeframes, inputs, and expected measurable outputs. Parties may select from, adapt, and/or add to, the goals, objectives and actions suggested in the current programme of work according to particular national and local conditions, and their level of development. Implementation of this programme of work should take into account the ecosystem approach of the Convention on Biological Diversity as the logical planning and management tool for integral island policies. In determining national programmes of work, Parties are encouraged to pay due regard to the socio-economic, cultural and environmental costs and benefits of various options. In addition, Parties are encouraged to consider the use of appropriate and adaptive technologies, sources of finance, and technical cooperation, and to ensure, through appropriate actions, the means to meet the particular challenges and demands of their island ecosystems.

21. As outlined in the introduction to the programme of work, the scale of islands provides significant opportunities for the integrated management of biodiversity. The goals and targets within the programme of work are therefore closely inter-related. Countries are encouraged to consider implementation of this programme in an integrated manner and in light of existing plans and within existing planning and programming cycles.

### *C. Working definitions*

22. The following terms have been clarified in order to facilitate the understanding and the implementation of this programme of work:

- Global target = desired outcome/results to be achieved within a specific timeframe. These should be measurable and achievable;
- Priority action = major action that must be implemented and will contribute significantly to achieving the target. It answers the question, "What must we do to achieve this target?" .

**D. Goals, targets and timeframes, and island specific priority actions for the Parties**

TIMEFRAME & GLOBAL TARGETS	ISLAND-SPECIFIC PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR THE PARTIES
<b>GOAL 1: CONSERVATION OF ISLAND BIODIVERSITY</b>	
<p><b>1. By 2010 at least 10% of each of the island ecological regions effectively conserved.</b></p>	<p>1.1. Develop and implement integrated policies and measures to conserve key terrestrial and marine ecosystems, habitats important for island biodiversity, societies and economies, taking into account the close ecological links within and between island marine and terrestrial ecosystems.</p> <p><i>Rationale: Islands have many endemic species whose habitats are restricted to small areas. Island societies depend very largely on local biodiversity - whether terrestrial, fresh-water or marine.</i></p> <p>1.2. Re-establish components that have been lost from or whose populations have been reduced within natural ecosystems</p> <p>1.3. Undertake measures to restore at least 15% of degraded island ecosystems</p>
<p><b>2. By 2010 areas of particular importance to biodiversity are protected</b></p>	<p>2.1. Identify and establish, as appropriate, comprehensive, representative and effectively managed national and regional systems of protected areas taking into account issues of resilience, ecological and physical connectivity to conserve viable populations of threatened, endemic, and ecologically or culturally important island species. This should be done with the full respect for the rights of indigenous and local communities and relevant stakeholders and their full and effective participation, consistent with national law and applicable international obligations.</p> <p><i>Rationale: Many species on islands are often either locally endemic, restricted in range, threatened, or all three, and are not likely to survive without legal protection.</i></p>
<p><b>3. By 2010 reduce the decline of, maintain and restore populations of species of selected taxonomic groups and improve status of threatened species</b></p>	<p>3.1. Develop and implement conservation measures and policies, including protection, and where needed, recovery of populations of threatened, endemic, or ecologically or culturally important species and recovery plans.</p> <p><i>Rationale: Key issue for island biodiversity. Continued loss of island biodiversity is of global importance. Many species have critical ecosystem roles, or are of social or cultural significance to islanders.</i></p> <p>3.2. Compile detailed inventories of island species, assess their conservation status, including the main threat criteria, and develop the taxonomic expertise necessary to facilitate this.</p> <p><i>Rationale: Many island species occur in very small populations. The transition from satisfactory conservation status to threatened status can occur with great rapidity.</i></p>
<p><b>4. By 2010 genetic diversity of crops, livestock, and other valuable island species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained.</b></p>	<p>4.1. Develop and implement measures to strengthen in situ or on-farm conservation of wild plants and animals and traditional crops and associated knowledge of indigenous and local communities, recognizing the widespread use of land-races of crops and stock strains on islands</p> <p><i>Rationale: Island communities often have unique human cultures that have considerable knowledge of local biodiversity and have developed a wide range of local crop and domestic stock varieties.</i></p> <p>4.2. Develop national and regional gene-pools and gene-banks for the conservation of genetic material of significance to the islands for food sources and health care enhancement and food security and/or that address threats to the high levels of island endemism</p> <p><i>Rationale: Endemism and local land races of island species provide a unique and irreplaceable source of genetic resources.</i></p>

<b>GOAL 2: SUSTAINABLE USE OF ISLAND BIODIVERSITY</b>	
<p><b>5. By 2010, unsustainable consumption of biological resources and its impact upon biodiversity is reduced</b></p>	<p>5.1. Adopt measures to ensure sustainable management of coastal and marine biodiversity, with due regard to the conservation of threatened, endemic, ecologically and/or culturally important island species, to prevent, <i>inter alia</i>, over-exploitation and destructive practices</p> <p><i>Rationale: Island species are often restricted to very small populations that are quickly impacted by unsustainable practices.</i></p> <p>5.2. Adopt measures to promote the sustainable use of terrestrial and freshwater resources in islands</p> <p><i>Rationale: Island communities are very largely dependent on local biodiversity.</i></p> <p>5.3. Adopt and apply strategies to sustainably use agroecosystems on islands with biodiversity of importance to the ecological integrity of island societies and economies through efficient and sustainable agricultural production, and ensure food security through diversification of agriculture, alternative use of crops, improved husbandry, integrated crop-pest management, irrigation and water management, and the use of appropriate technologies.</p> <p><i>Rationale: Island agroecosystems include many unique varieties and land races. Island communities are very largely dependent on local biodiversity.</i></p> <p>5.4. Develop, adopt and apply strategies appropriate to islands to sustainably use managed forest ecosystems with biodiversity of importance to the ecological integrity of island societies and economies through improved production and harvesting methods, integrated pest management, water management, fire control, non-timber resources and the use of appropriate technologies.</p> <p><i>Rationale: Island forests typically contain species and assemblages that are unique, and many of them provide island peoples with food, medicine and fertilizer.</i></p> <p>5.5. Promote implementation of sustainable tourism best practices appropriate to islands.</p> <p><i>Rationale: Many island economies are based on tourism.</i></p>
<p><b>6. By 2010, island biodiversity-based products are derived from sources that are sustainably managed, and production areas managed, consistent with the conservation of biodiversity</b></p>	<p>6.1. Remove subsidies that encourage unsustainable use of island biodiversity and where livelihoods are resource-based, support the development of sustainable economic activities.</p> <p><i>Rationale: Subsidies and other economic incentives may have very wide-reaching and rapid detrimental effects on biodiversity in islands. Island species are often restricted to very small populations that are quickly impacted by unsustainable practices.</i></p>
<p><b>7. By 2010, no species of wild flora and fauna are endangered by international trade</b></p>	<p>7.1. States not yet parties to accede to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and all States implement that Convention as a vital tool for the conservation and sustainable use of wild flora and fauna found on islands</p> <p><i>Rationale: A number of island States are not yet Party to CITES. The economic circumstances of islands, combined with their unique biodiversity, tend to encourage the trade in rare organisms.</i></p> <p>7.2. Develop and enforce measures to stop illegal, unreported and unregulated harvesting and trading of endangered species of wild flora and fauna.</p> <p><i>Rationale: The high levels of endemism on islands make species more vulnerable to global extinction through illegal activities.</i></p> <p>7.3. Manage trade in those species not covered by CITES to ensure that their wild populations are sustained</p> <p><i>Rationale: Island species are often not listed in CITES.</i></p>

<p><b>8. By 2010, rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats decreased</b></p>	<p>8.1. Develop and implement integrated land and water use plans that take into account ecological and physical connectivity and important biodiversity areas.</p> <p><i>Rationale: Island ecosystems frequently cover small areas and may be highly fragmented, and connectivity of habitats has become increasingly limited under anthropogenic pressure. Distances from the centre of the island to the ocean are often short, and impacts on biodiversity in one area are often rapidly reflected in nearby ecosystems.</i></p> <p>8.2. Develop and apply environmental and socio-economic impact assessment methods prior to land-use conversion such as for agriculture, human settlements, mining, logging, infrastructure development, and tourism and military activities.</p> <p><i>Rationale: Impact assessment is particularly important when large fractions of remaining ecosystems can be affected by infrastructure development or other human activities.</i></p>
<p><b>9. By 2010, reduce pollution and its impacts on island biological diversity</b></p>	<p>9.1. Develop and implement measures to prevent and reduce the impact of pollution and waste, also by developing and implementing pollution and waste management plans, including contingency plans, with special attention to solid and hazardous waste</p> <p><i>Rationale: Islands are largely coastal communities, where it is particularly difficult to dispose of wastes without impacting biodiversity. The siting of landfills, the disposal of liquid wastes and the uptake of solid wastes and plastics by marine organisms are all of considerable significance to islands.</i></p> <p>9.2. Develop and implement watershed integrated management to prevent siltation and run-off on island coastal ecosystems</p> <p>9.3. Implement measures to prevent eutrophication of island coastal ecosystems caused by, <i>inter alia</i>, wastewater and agricultural run-off and infiltration</p>
<p><b>10. By 2010, pathways for major potential alien invasive species controlled</b></p>	<p>10.1. Establish effective control systems at national island borders and between and within islands to prevent the movement of invasive alien species</p> <p>10.2. Collaborate to identify and address pathways for movement of invasive alien species at the island, national, regional and global levels</p> <p>10.3. Develop and implement measures for the early detection and rapid response to the introduction or establishment of invasive alien species in both terrestrial and marine ecosystems</p> <p><i>Rationale: This is one of the most important issues for island biodiversity, which needs urgent, concerted and sustained action.</i></p>
<p><b>11. Management plans in place for major alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species</b></p>	<p>11.1. Develop and implement management plans for long-term management of priority invasive alien species. These plans should include, provisions for the, elimination or control of pathways that lead to the introduction and spread and re-invasion of these species</p> <p>11.2. Enlist the support and cooperation of all sectors of society for appropriate prevention and management of alien invasive species</p> <p><i>Rationale: This is one of the most important issues for island biodiversity, which needs urgent, concerted and sustained action.</i></p>
<p><b>12. By 2010, maintain and enhance resilience of the components of biodiversity to adapt to climate change</b></p>	<p>12.1. Research and implement adaptation and mitigation measures in land-use and coastal zone planning and strategies to strengthen local-level biodiversity resilience to climate change</p> <p><i>Rationale: Island biodiversity is particularly threatened by climate change, which could have a major impact on island ecosystems.</i></p> <p>12.2. Create where feasible viable national systems of protected areas that are resilient to climate change</p>

<p><b>13. Maintain capacity of island ecosystems to deliver goods and services and biological resources that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, especially of poor people.</b></p>	<p>13.1. Develop policies, programmes and actions to ensure the capacity of island ecosystems to deliver goods and services and biological resources that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, especially of poor people</p> <p><i>Rationale: Island communities are largely dependent on local biodiversity for food and livelihoods</i></p> <p>13.2. Mainstream the management of the risks of natural disasters and extreme events to island biodiversity and communities into the national planning process</p> <p>13.3. Understand and promote the role of island ecosystems and habitats in providing ecosystem services that prevent or mitigate the impacts of natural or anthropogenic disasters and extreme events, and protect islands, island biodiversity and island communities</p> <p><i>Rationale: Disasters tend to affect significant fractions of the area of islands, and integrated management can provide mitigation.</i></p>
<p><b>GOAL 4: ACCESS AND BENEFIT-SHARING OF ISLAND GENETIC RESOURCES</b></p>	
<p><b>14. By 2010, all transfers of genetic resources are in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and other applicable agreements.</b></p>	<p>14.1. Improve the knowledge base of genetic resources</p> <p><i>Rationale: Island biodiversity is unique - and the same remark holds for the genetic resources, but in general, very little is known of the genetic diversity of island organisms.</i></p> <p>14.2. Establish administrative, legislative and/or regulatory measures and systems in line with the Convention to ensure access to genetic resources, in particular those endemic to islands, and ensure that benefits arising from their utilization are fairly and equitably shared</p> <p><i>Rationale: Island biodiversity is unique - and the same remark holds for the genetic resources, but in general, very little is known of the genetic diversity of island organisms.</i></p>
<p><b>15. By 2010 protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices and the rights of indigenous and local communities over their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including their rights to benefit-sharing</b></p>	<p>15.1. Recognize and protect island traditional knowledge, innovations and practices which improve the understanding, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity</p> <p>15.2. Develop and implement measures and legislation, where appropriate and in keeping with national laws and relevant international obligations, for the respect and protection of indigenous and local communities rights over their traditional knowledge innovations and practices</p> <p>15.3. Develop and implement ways and means to share in a fair and equitable way with indigenous and local communities the benefits arising from use of their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices</p> <p><i>Rationale: Island communities have extensive knowledge of local biodiversity and traditional practices related to its conservation and use, but both knowledge and practices are vulnerable to social change misuse and misappropriation.</i></p>
<p><b>GOAL 5: INCREASING CAPACITIES AND FINANCING FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK ON ISLAND BIODIVERSITY</b></p>	
<p><b>16. By 2010 new and additional financial resources are allocated to all islands, in particular small islands developing States and for developing country Parties, to facilitate the effective implementation of this programme of work and, in general, their commitments under the Convention</b></p>	<p>16.1. Develop and strengthen partnership at all levels and across sectors to finance the implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and the programme of work</p> <p>16.2. Provision of additional financial resources from the financial mechanism of the Convention for developing country Parties in accordance with Article 20</p> <p>16.3. Assess, develop and implement a range of conservation finance mechanisms at the local, national and international levels</p>



<p><b>17. By 2010 technologies are transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of this programme of work and, in general, their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with Article 20, paragraph 4</b></p>	<p>17.1. Identify and develop or transfer knowledge, science and technology appropriate to islands for the conservation and sustainable use of island biodiversity</p> <p>17.2. Develop island-based technology to support conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity</p>
<p><b>18. By 2010, capacity of islands to implement this programme of work and all its priority activities is significantly strengthened</b></p>	<p>18.1. Where appropriate, strengthen the capacity to develop and implement legal and other mechanisms that support this programme of work</p> <p>18.2. Promote the sharing of best practices within and among islands, and enhance learning opportunities for all relevant groups, including governments, non-governmental organizations and indigenous and local communities, to accelerate effective implementation of this programme of work</p> <p>18.3. Develop and implement effective communication and public awareness and education programmes at all levels, to promote the programme of work on island biodiversity, taking into account local capacity, language and culture</p> <p>18.4. Adopt an integrated, inter-disciplinary and participatory approach at all levels of planning, management, inventory, monitoring, and governance involving all stakeholders related to the understanding, conservation and sustainable use of island biodiversity</p> <p>18.5. Develop the capacity for a national and regional biodiversity monitoring programme</p> <p>18.6. Strengthen regional cooperation particularly between Small island developing States and developed countries in the same region</p>

[1]/ This section draws on: C. Marin, P. Deda and J.K. Mulongoy, "Island biodiversity - Sustaining life in vulnerable ecosystems", special issue of INSULA, the International Journal on Island Affairs, February/September 2004 the special volume of INSULA, the International Journal of Island Affairs, published in February 2004.

[2]/ Stattersfield, A.J., Crosby, M.J., Long, A.J. & Wege, D.C. (1998) Endemic Bird Areas of the World: Priorities for Biodiversity Conservation. BirdLife International, Cambridge, UK.

[3]/ Olson, D.M. & Dinerstein, E. (1998) The Global 200: a representation approach to conserving the earth's most biologically valuable ecoregions. *Conservation Biology* 12: 502-515.

[4]/ Mittermeier, R.A., Robles Gil, P., Hoffmann, M., Pilgrim, J., Brooks, T., Mittermeier, C.G., Lamoreux, J. & Fonseca, G.A.B. da (2004) *Hotspots: Revisited*. CEMEX, Mexico.

[5]/ [www.zeroextinction.org](http://www.zeroextinction.org)

[6]/ Rodrigues, A.S.L., Andelman, S.J., Bakarr, M.I., Boitani, L., Brooks, T.M., Cowling, R.M., Fishpool, L.D.C., Fonseca, G.A.B. da, Gaston, K.J., Hoffmann, M., Long, J.S., Marquet, P.A., Pilgrim, J.D., Pressey, R.L., Schipper, J., Sechrest, W., Stuart, S.N., Underhill, L.G., Waller, R.W., Watts, M.E.J. & Yan, X. (2004) Effectiveness of the global protected area network in representing species diversity. *Nature* 428: 640-643.

[7]/ Thaman, R.R. 2005. Sinking island arks. Island biodiversity and island living under threat; the uniqueness, threatened status and priority need to conserve island and associated marine biodiversity as the foundation for sustainable island life. Keynote presentation at the tenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Bangkok, 7-11 February 2005.

[8]/ Roberts, C.M., McClean, C.J., Veron, J.E.N., Hawkins, J.P., Allen, G.R., McAllister, D.E., Mittermeier, C.G., Schueler, F.W., Spalding, M., Wells, F., Vynne, C. & Werner, T.B. (2002) Marine biodiversity hotspots and conservation priorities for tropical reefs. *Science* 295: 1280-1284.



## SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

**Sixteenth SPREP Meeting**Apia, Samoa  
13-16 September 2005**Agenda Item 7.1.2: International Waters Project****Purpose of Paper**

1. This paper provides a Status Report for the International Waters Project (IWP) that is implementing the Strategic Action Programme (the SAP) for the International Waters of the Pacific Small Island Developing States.

**Background**

2. Fourteen SPREP Members are participating in this Project<sup>1</sup>. It is funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and executed by the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP). It commenced in February 2000.

3. The IWP has 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), was completed in June 2005. A second phase for the Project, attracting US\$11 million in GEF funding support, commenced in late 2005.

4. The Integrated Coastal Watershed Management (ICWM) component is implemented through SPREP. It supports pilot activities at both the community and national level to address the root cause(s) for environmental concerns relating to the protection of freshwater, securing sustainable coastal fisheries and/or managing community waste.

5. Project details, activities and reports are available at [www.sprep.org/iwp](http://www.sprep.org/iwp)

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

## Status

### 6. Highlights for ICWM Component since the 15<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting at Tahiti include:

- Two Meetings of National Coordinators (the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup>) and a fourth Multipartite Review. Main outcomes of the Meetings were the development (and subsequent implementation) of a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan which gives increased attention to reporting on achievements and impacts for both national and regional level Project activities;
- Community mobilisation to address root causes for environmental concerns following participatory planning consultations.
- A major focus on linking the experiences of local communities during the first three years of the Project to national level efforts to improve resource and environmental management;
- The drafting of a Replication Strategy that will be finalised in 2006;
- On-going development of the IWP website as a central tool in the Project's Communication Strategy;
- A broad range of activities in each of the 14 participating countries supporting stakeholder participation, root cause analysis, communications (public relations, awareness and community education), social, economic and environment baseline assessments, and the development and implementation of management or action plans to address the root cause for environmental concerns. A large body of information continues to be published by the Project in relation to these activities; (some of these are covered already below – need to decide if you want to list activities for each country in technical areas eg social baselines or have a broad statement)
- The completion of two economic valuations – one concerned with water and watersheds in Cook Islands and the other relating to waste in Tonga;
- Review of institutions and legislation focusing on waste in Kiribati and Tonga;
- examination of institutional and policy frameworks for integrated coastal and watershed management in Vanuatu, Fiji and the Solomon Islands (in collaboration with the University of Adelaide);
- completion of ecological baseline work in Yap FSM, Vanuatu and Niue;
- conduct of socioeconomic baseline work in the Solomon Islands, FSM, Vanuatu, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands and Fiji, ;
- contributions to the preparation of a Regional Solid Waste Management Master Plan;
- support of development of processes to further integration of socio-economics to natural resource management in the region ('Pacific SocMon'); and
- collaboration in communications and awareness work towards the Year of Action Against Waste.
- Resource Kit for Facilitators of Natural Resource Management available on SPREP/IWP web page and increasingly referred to by regional audiences..

*Terminal evaluation*

7. The ICWM Component is scheduled to conclude in December 2006. As with all full-size Projects, the IWP will undergo a Terminal Evaluation (TE). This is currently scheduled to commence in the third quarter of 2006. Draft Terms of Reference, based on a UNDP/GEF template, are currently being circulated to SPREP and GEF Focal Points in each of the 14 IWP participating countries for comments and revision. It is planned that invitations to express interest in undertaking the TE will be circulated globally in January 2006. The TE will involve national and regional level consultations with a broad range of stakeholders. The results will be presented to a final MPR, provisionally scheduled to be held in association with the 17<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting, in September 2006.

**Recommendation**

8. The Meeting is invited to:

- **note** the Status Report; and
- **note** provisional arrangements for the Terminal Evaluation.

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29 June, 2005



## SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

**Sixteenth SPREP Meeting**

Apia, Samoa

13-16 September 2005

**Agenda Item 7.1.3: Endorsement of the Pacific Islands Regional Ocean Policy Integrated Action Strategy and SPREP's activities related to the PIROP****Purpose of Paper**

1. To seek endorsement of the Pacific Islands Regional Ocean Policy Integrated Action Strategy (PIROP-ISA) as a coordinating mechanism for reporting on the Secretariat's activities relating to oceans and coasts.

**Background**

2. The 1994 Barbados Programme of Action for Developing Small Islands States and the 2002 Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, (JPOI) adopted by consensus at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002, call for the preparation and implementation of regional and national ocean policies.

3. In 1999 the Forum Leaders endorsed recommendations emerging from a Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat workshop convened in Tonga to consider further implementation of the provisions of the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea in the region. One of the recommendations related to the development of a Pacific Islands regional policy for the ocean.

4. Working under the auspices of the CROP Marine Sector Working Group (MSWG), a Pacific Islands Regional Ocean Policy was subsequently drafted. It was endorsed by the Thirty-Third Pacific Islands Forum held in Suva, Fiji Islands, from 15-17 August 2002.

5. During 2004, the MSWG facilitated the drafting of a framework for integrated strategic action (ISA) to support implementation of the PIROP (to be circulated at the Meeting). It was finalised late in 2004 following extensive consultation involving regional organisations, national-level stakeholders and non-government representatives. It was publicly launched at a side event at the Mauritius Meeting that reviewed the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action in January 2005.

## **SPREP activities that align with the PIROP-ISA**

6. PIROP is intended to serve as an overarching means to coordinate reporting, at all levels, on activities and actions affecting oceans and coasts. As such, it is a mechanism to ensure that related programmes and projects are not being carried out in isolation – that they are part of an increasingly integrated framework for addressing priority issues relating to the health of oceans and coasts.

7. Through the ISA, Pacific Islands regional organisations have undertaken to report on their respective or collaborative activities in support of the PIROP. This is the first attempt by a CROP agency to report in this manner to its' Members. As experience builds, it is likely the reporting format will be refined in future years. During 2005, SPREP actions that support the PIROP have included:

### *Theme 1. Improve governance of the coasts and ocean*

- Much of SPREP's work incidentally fulfils various provisions of the United Nations Convention of the Law of the Sea - the overarching governance MEA for oceans and coasts. SPREP's support to Member countries and territories relates particularly to Part V (Articles 61 and 62, conservation and utilization of living marine resources) and Part XII (pollution, alien species and environmental assessment).
- Actively contributed to the development of a draft Programme of Work for Island Biodiversity to guide implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in island environments.
- The Director and staff from the Islands Ecosystem Programme promoted the PIROP at the CRISP Noumea meeting in February 2005, the ICRI meeting in the Seychelles in April and the Ocean Symposium organised by the Ocean Resource Management Council in American Samoa in May 2005
- In association with SPC, the Secretariat provided technical input to regional representation at the June Session of the United Nations Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea (UNICPOLOS).
- Actively contributed to efforts coordinated through the CROP Marine Sector and Sustainable Development Working Groups to integrate ocean policy to National Sustainable Development Strategies.
- Continued to promote broad stakeholder engagement in environment and coastal resource management initiatives through, for example, the International Waters Project (IWP).
- Revised the SPREP Dumping and Emergencies Protocols, as instructed by the Meeting of the Parties to the SPREP Convention, to make them consistent with their global equivalents. Three new protocols to supercede the current two are proposed and will be discussed in a Conference of Plenipotentiaries to be held in the margins of the 16<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting.

- Marine pollution prevention legislation to address shipping related issues was developed and enacted in Cook Islands and Tonga. Fiji and Samoa have draft bills for enactment.
- The Pacific Regional Centre (PRC) for the Joint implementation of the Basel and Waigani Conventions, which is hosted at SPREP, is providing assistance for the development national regulatory frameworks for the implementation of the Basel/Waigani/Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions.
- SPREP as the Secretariat for the Waigani Convention, has produced a CD handbook and Manual for Competent Authorities on the use of the control system for the shipment of hazardous wastes. Twelve SPREP Members are Party to the Waigani Convention.
- The Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change, being developed throughout 2005, recognises that climate variability and change will affect marine life and environment. SPREP is collaborating closely with relevant partners to mainstream climate change issues and concerns into marine and coastal management plans and policies of PICs.
- Support for institutional strengthening in PIC contracting parties to better implement obligations under the Ramsar Convention.
- Support for the development and review of management arrangements for Ramsar Sites in PIC contracting parties.
- Assisted PIC contracting parties with the preparation of their national reports to Ramsar CoP9.
- Provided assistance for the planning and implementation of an Oceania regional preparatory meeting for PIC contracting parties to consolidate positions for improving the work of the Ramsar Convention and its implementation in the region.
- Provided assistance and guidance to the implementation of a regional survey to assess technical and institutional of PICTs to assess and manage mangrove responses to climate change and associated sea level rise.

*Theme 2. Improve understanding of the ocean*

- In collaboration with the AusAID funded South Pacific Sea Level and Climate Monitoring Project (SPSLCMP), long term records of sea levels are being collected that will assist countries understand and manage related impacts.
- Continued to promoted awareness on the Ramsar Convention, its tools and coastal wetlands (mangroves & coral reefs) wise use and conservation for the 13 PICs attending the SPREP-USP Pacific Islands Community Based Conservation Course, Suva Fiji, April 2005.
- Through a collaborative arrangement between UNDESA and SPREP the Pacific SIDSnet has been developed ([www.SIDSNetpacific.org](http://www.SIDSNetpacific.org)) to assist with information exchange and knowledge management to help Pacific SIDS work toward the implementation of the BPOA, based on the Mauritius Strategy.

- SPREP's communication initiatives using the organisation's web site, fact sheets, video production, regular releases to national and regional media and radio regularly feature ocean and coastal issues.
- Actively promoted national awareness activities on coastal wetlands (mangroves & coral reefs) wise use and conservation in all 21 PICTs during World Wetlands Day, February 2, 2005.
- In association with UNEP, the Samoan Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Meteorology (MNREM) and the Ministry of Education, incorporated coastal/marine content into curricula for years 7 & 8 (currently under review). Scheduled for completion in November 2005 (to be launched during Samoa's Environment Week).
- In collaboration with USP, FSPI, WWF and ICPL, SPREP participated in the delivery of the Pacific Islands Community Based Conservation Course in USP, Suva during April/May 2005. Most of the 14 participants from the 11 countries work with communities to establish and/or manage marine protected areas. The course is designed to develop and strengthen capacities of practitioners in a range of competencies including; development of conservation management plans, use of participatory tools, survey techniques, project cycle management etc. Participants are currently undertaking field project work in their respective countries and will return to USP in October 2005 to do the second phase of the course.

*Theme 3. Sustainably developing and managing the use of ocean resources*

- SPREP supported economic valuations for environment-related issues in Cook Islands, Palau, Tonga and Fiji. Social assessment and participation was supported through IWP in all participating countries particularly in respect of the community-based components of the Project.
- SPREP, in collaboration with UNEP GPA, has commenced case study work Palau, Tonga, Vanuatu and Kiribati to address land-based activities that affect the marine environment. The case studies will assist countries confirm land use and development activities that place pressure on marine and coastal resources, with lessons being encapsulated in national programmes of action (NPAs) either as part of national development plans or related policy documents.
- In association with the University of Adelaide, SPREP facilitated three national-level studies of governance in relation to ICWM – in Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Fiji.
- SPREP supported social, economic and ecological baseline assessments as pre-requisite action to monitoring the impacts of initiatives to address the root cause for concerns relating to waste, coastal fisheries and freshwater.



- SPREP supports the implementation of EIA as one means to mainstream environment in development processes. SPREP has explored means to progress toward and promote strategic environmental assessments (SEA) as more suitable approaches for customary societies. SPREP has also canvassed the need for 'integrated planning systems' to fill the void between community based initiatives and national economic planning. Actions are catered for under the WSSD Type II Partnership Initiative "Planning for Sustainable Community Lifestyles" and the Pacific Futures Programme of the organisation.
- The draft model law on Traditional Ecological Knowledge, Innovations and Practices includes protection for the misappropriation of traditional ecological knowledge, innovations and practices relating to the ocean and coastal areas. The Model Law was discussed or presented in two regional workshops held in Suva.
- Pacific delegates are participating in negotiations for a global access and benefit sharing (ABS) regime. Genetic resources wherever they occur, including the deep ocean seabed and ocean areas beyond national jurisdiction, will be discussed. Meanwhile awareness raising workshops on ABS issues continue - the most recent one being held in Palau in May last year.
- Best practice in conservation and management and alternative livelihood transferred through the locally managed marine area and ICRAN demonstration sites in Palau (Rock Islands), Samoa (Aleipata); Marshall Islands (Jaluit), support the ecosystem and community based management of inshore fisheries, growing corals for betel nut lime production in PNG and Solomon Islands; baseline marine resource assessment and monitoring for the three Atolls of Tokelau and Solomon Islands
- Assistance in the baseline assessment of the ecological and economical feasibility of coral trade in Fiji.

#### *Theme 4. Maintaining the health of the ocean*

- The 2000 Pacific Islands Regional Marine Spill Contingency Plan (PACPLAN) outlines modalities for co-operation and assistance during major marine pollution incidents. The Plan has been successfully activated on three occasions.
- National Marine Spill Contingency Plans and workshops were completed for all PICs except Niue, Nauru and Solomon Islands.
- Regional Strategy to Address Shipping Related Marine Invasive Species is currently being drafted.
- SPREP region is the first region to have regional arrangements for the provision of ships' waste reception facilities approved to meet national obligations under MARPOL.
- The Secretariat in collaboration with the Australian government, under the POPs in PICs project, assisted four countries with the completion of the necessary Waigani Convention formalities for the trans-boundary movement of some scheduled POPs and other intractable pesticides to Australia for destruction. Waste materials from two of these countries (Samoa and Fiji) have now been transported to Australia under the instruments of the Waigani Convention for destruction.

- The Secretariat, in collaboration with the Roundtable for Nature Conservation has provided backstopping support and looked for opportunities in terms of resources to assist with the development and implementation of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans. These are completed in 8 Pacific island countries and all have coastal and ocean components.
- In Niue, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Federated States of Micronesia SPREP's IWP has supported the development and implementation of locally managed marine areas. In addition to community-level support, the Project is also supporting institutional and policy arrangements to strengthen national-level capacity to assist communities in such endeavours.
- Supported the reports for the Status of the Coral Reef of the world for the Polynesian Mana Node (Tokelau and Niue) of the Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network.
- Actively developing a regional marine turtle database.
- Facilitated the development of a MoU under the CMS Convention for marine mammals to implement regional marine species actions plans
- The Secretariat's lead role in developing a Regional Strategy for Solid Waste Management will result in direct benefits for coasts and oceans by supporting national-level efforts to address impacts of land-based sources of pollution and contamination.

*Theme 5. Promoting the peaceful use of the ocean*

- Competition for limited resources often leads to conflict. SPREP's efforts to promote sustainable resource use, limit adverse environmental impact and rehabilitate or preserve species and habitats of special interest contribute to the peaceful use of the ocean and coasts.

*Theme 6. Creating partnerships and promoting cooperation.*

- In addition to lobbying support for SPREP Members' initiatives in relation to oceans and coasts at international fora, SPREP has collaborated with the following organisations and governments on activities related to action proposed in the PIROP-ISA: ADB, Australia's Department of Environment and Heritage, Australian Maritime Safety Authority, AusAID, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, Conservation International, EU, Foundation of the Friends of the South Pacific (International), GEF Secretariat, International Fund for Animal Welfare, Government of Japan, International Maritime Organization; Maritime Safety Authority of New Zealand, National Ocean and Atmospheric Administration, IMO, Republic of China, NZAID, New Zealand's Department of Conservation, People's Republic of China, Republic of China, UNDP, UNEP (including the GPA), SOPAC, SPC, WWF, The Nature Conservancy, UNDESA, United States Coast Guard; University of Adelaide, and USP.

- PACPOL has many joint activities with industry groups - Association of Pacific Ports (SPREP is the advisor to their Environment Working Group); Pacific Maritime Association and oil and shipping companies operating in the region.
- In addition to the assistance that SPREP and the Australian Government are providing to the region under the POPs in PICs project, a number of countries have now expressed interest in the removal of other hazardous materials under the same arrangements as those used in the project.
- SPREP in collaboration with SPC through its PRISM project and MDGs work has commenced work on assisting PICTs develop simple template systems of reporting on the state of the environment, including socio-economic drivers. This work will aim to address the multiple obligations and burden of reporting from numerous and often duplicative MEAs and non-binding agreements such as JPOI, BPOA and the MDGs. Actions are tying mutual endeavours of the NCSA process, the work of the Roundtable on Nature Conservation and the Marine Sector Working Group. The objective is to assist PICTs achieve the objectives set out in paragraph 86 and 90 (d) of the Mauritius Implementation Strategy for the BPOA. It will also be tied with work on developing a Country Profile system which among other things will see the advancement of performance indicators for SPREP's Action Plan and the Secretariat's Strategic Programmes and annual Work Programme and Budget. The monitoring of activities which support the PIROP-ISA will be incorporated in the reporting systems.

### Recommendation

8. The Meeting is invited to:

- **endorse** the PIROP-ISA as the means for SPREP to report on activities and actions relating to oceans and coasts;
- **endorse** SPREP's intention to incorporate reporting on activities that support the PIROP to integrated systems for environmental monitoring and reporting on the state of the Pacific environment;
- **note** the ISA as a mechanism for promoting the implementation of the PIROP;
- **note** the report of the Secretariat on activities undertaken through its Strategic Programmes relating to the PIROP-ISA; and
- **provide feedback** to the Meeting on national-level activities that support the implementation of the PIROP.



SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

**Sixteenth SPREP Meeting**

Apia, Samoa  
13-16 September 2005

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**Agenda Item 7.1.4: SPREP/Convention for Migratory Species Secretariat  
Collaboration to Assist PICTs on Marine Mammals**

**Purpose of Paper**

1. To brief and update the Meeting on progress in the collaborative work between the SPREP Secretariat and the Convention for Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) Secretariat in respect of marine mammal conservation and protection to support Pacific island countries and territories (PICTs) in their national programmes.

**Background**

2. The Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) has hosted three workshops related to the CMS within the region over the last three years with the financial support of the CMS Secretariat. The first workshop took place in Apia at SPREP Headquarters, 3-4 March 2003. This workshop recommended "a further meeting to specifically engage the CMS Secretariat so that details of how arrangements under the CMS can provide for marine turtle and marine mammal conservation programmes in the SPREP region might be developed and implemented, and what benefits might accrue to the region."

3. The second joint workshop on the Convention on Migratory Species & Marine Mammal Conservation met from 17-19 March 2004 in Apia. The major output of the workshop was a consensus amongst participants that progress towards a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) developed under the auspices of CMS was desirable. Samoa was invited by the meeting to convene a voluntary drafting group to develop a draft MoU for further consideration.

4. A draft MoU (attached as Attachment 1) was produced and subsequently revised in consultation with the CMS Secretariat. It provided the basis for the working group to formally meet in Nadi, Fiji, 5-7 July 2005. The following States and Territories attended the Nadi meeting: American Samoa, Australia, Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, New Zealand, New Caledonia, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Tuvalu. The drafting group's proposal for the draft MoU will be made available to PICTs for their consideration.

## **Draft MoU: main characteristics**

### *Status*

5. Clause 9 of the MoU declares it to be a legally non-binding instrument, i.e there is no intention to create legal rights or duties under this document and there is no intention to bring legal sanctions to bear on a signatory that fails to comply with any of its provisions. This also means that where the MoU is inconsistent with the national laws or policies of a signatory, those laws and policies will prevail to the extent of the inconsistency. Nevertheless by signing the MoU, a signatory voluntarily commits itself to certain actions and does so with the good faith intention, and with the strong expectation of other signatories, that it will carry out these actions to the extent possible. So for example, in relation to an inconsistent law, a signatory might endeavour to make it compatible with the MoU.

### *Action Plan*

6. The MoU is purposely kept short and simple. It is designed to facilitate cross-jurisdictional and concerted action that will lead to the conservation of cetacean populations and their habitats. CMS MoUs typically have Action Plans annexed to them. The SPREP Whales and Dolphin Action Plan (WDAP) 2003-2007, which has been endorsed by SPREP Meeting is the Action Plan for the purpose of the MoU. When the current WDAP expires, a new one will be approved in the same manner as its predecessor and will become the operative Action Plan under the MoU.

### *Signatories*

7. Because the MoU is a regional document it is geared towards the 27 target States and Territories listed after clause 17 of the MoU. The MoU will enter into force upon 4 of the target States and Territories signing. Under clause 14, once the MoU is in force it will become open for signature by states and territories outside the "Pacific islands region (PIR)". It should be noted however that approval for outside signatories to join the MoU has to be given by all target States and Territories that have signed the MoU (clause 14). Similarly, the MoU can only be amended by consensus of those target States and Territories that have signed the MoU (clause 13).

### *Geographical coverage*

8. The term "Pacific islands region" is defined in Annex 1 and encompasses the marine areas under the jurisdiction of each of the 24 Annex 1 States and Territories. This list is identical to the list of target States and Territories with the exception of the USA, the UK and France which are not part of this geographical location. At international law, marine areas under national jurisdiction includes territorial seas, archipelagic waters and exclusive economic zones. The PIR, more importantly, extends to marine areas beyond normal fact national jurisdiction, i.e those areas of the high seas occurring within the coordinates given in Annex 1 and depicted within the red box in Map 1 (attached as Attachment 2).

### *Benefits*

9. The MoU is expected to provide a United Nations-based, region-wide framework to support the Action Plan's effective and coordinated implementation. A UN Based Framework brings an international pool of technical expertise to the region and connects the MoU in the Pacific region to similar CMS MoUs in other parts of the world and provide a source of lessons learnt. It will facilitate leveraging of resources and partnership arrangements towards its implementation. Finally the MoU will contribute to the achievement of the CBD 2012 Targets.

### **Next steps towards the finalisation of the MoU**

#### *Consultation period*

10. The draft MoU developed by the drafting group is being circulated to the partners concerned for comments. Official comments should be sent to the CMS Secretariat, with a copy to the SPREP Secretariat, no later than 30 September 2005.

#### *SPREP meeting*

11. SPREP and CMS are convening a side event at the 16<sup>th</sup> SPREP meeting. Mr Bell (Samoa), convenor of the drafting group, will profile the MoU. This will be an opportunity for SPREP constituents to comment on the state of progress on their review of the draft MoU, to share views, including their ability to sign the MoU and to seek more information. Mr Robert Hepworth, CEO of the CMS secretariat has been invited to attend the SPREP meeting.

#### *Finalisation of the MoU*

12. Thereafter, all comments will be passed on to the drafting group convenor, who will consider them and develop a revised proposal with the support of the CMS and SPREP Secretariats. The revised proposal will be reviewed by the drafting group prior to being resubmitted to Range States and Territories for final endorsement.

#### *CMS COP meeting*

13. It has been proposed that a progress report to the CMS Conference of the Parties in November be presented by Australia and New Zealand, who are signatories to the CMS Convention, with the view to secure support for its implementation.

#### *MoU open for signature*

14. Depending on the extent of review required for finalisation of the MoU, it could be open for signature in early 2006 and will remain open for signature indefinitely.

## Dugongs

15. The 2<sup>nd</sup> SPREP/CMS workshop recommended that a regional arrangement be investigated for dugongs under CMS auspices, in view of existing conservation efforts in the Pacific region (SPREP Dugong Action Plan). Australia and Thailand are convening a meeting in August under the auspices of the CMS to progress regional dugong conservation. At the request of the CMS and SPREP secretariats, Pacific islands region range states including PNG, Palau, New Caledonia, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands have now been invited to participate in the discussion to enable expanded regional conservation efforts for this species throughout its range.

## Marine Turtles

16. At the 2<sup>nd</sup> SPREP/CMS workshop also recommended that SPREP investigate opportunities under the CMS process for regional arrangements for marine turtles, noting the MoU on the Conservation and Management of Marine Turtles and their Habitats of the Indian Ocean and South-East Asia (IOSEA) on marine turtles and the need to have close collaboration and such arrangements to be discussed in the context of the SPREP Action Plan for Marine Turtles

17. SPREP communicated to the IOSEA meeting of range states in Bangkok in May 2005 the outcomes of the 2<sup>nd</sup> workshop. The meeting discussed opportunities for regional arrangements and collaboration. In view of those discussions, the drafting group recommended that, all interested members who are range states for marine turtles make a formal approach, through SPREP, to CMS to develop a regional agreement for the conservation of marine turtles in the Pacific islands region, noting that PNG is already a signatory to the IOSEA.

18. An informal side meeting of the Nadi SPREP/CMS 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, discussed the Year of the Sea Turtle 2006 (YOST). This meeting followed previous discussions with countries and territories and the IOSEA. The meeting recommended that SPREP establish a steering group to develop a concept proposal and seek financial support to implement the Year of the Sea Turtle.

## Recommendation

19. The Meeting is invited to:
- **endorse** the joint SPREP/CMS process to date towards the development of a CMS MoU for the Conservation of Cetaceans and their Habitats in the Pacific Islands Region;
  - **urge** participating PICTs to submit their official comments on the MoU no later than the 30 September 2005 deadline;
  - **direct** the Secretariat to progress regional arrangements for dugongs and marine turtles including under the auspices of the CMS; and
  - **note** progress for the year of the Sea Turtle 2006

**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING FOR THE CONSERVATION OF  
CETACEANS AND THEIR HABITATS IN THE PACIFIC ISLANDS REGION**

*Proposal of the formal meeting of the Drafting Group  
on the Memorandum of Understanding  
(7 July 2005)*

The Signatory States and Territories,

*Aware* of international responsibilities to conserve cetacean populations of the Pacific Islands region, in particular, those pursuant to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) for which the Convention on Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), is the lead partner in the global conservation of migratory species over their entire range;

*Recognising* the importance of cetacean conservation at the global level as reflected, *inter alia*, in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species;

*Further recognising* policies and strategies important to the Pacific Islands region, in particular the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, the CBD Island Biodiversity Programme of Work, the Pacific Islands Regional Ocean Policy, and the Action Strategy for Nature Conservation in the Pacific Islands Region;

*Committed* to the key regional role of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) and the important work done at the regional level for cetaceans and, in particular, the SPREP Whale and Dolphin Action Plan (2003-2007);

*Further recognising* that cetaceans, as an integral part of the marine environment which connect ecosystems and cultures, should be conserved for the benefit of present and future generations;

*Conscious* that many cetaceans migrate and disperse over vast distances making their survival dependent on their conservation over a wide area and in a range of marine and coastal habitats;

*Emphasising* that knowledge of the biology, ecology, migrations, population abundance and conservation status of many cetaceans is deficient and that international cooperation will facilitate research and monitoring of these species in order to develop and implement conservation measures;



*Concerned* that the conservation status of cetacean populations that frequent the waters of the Pacific Islands region, particularly those that have been severely depleted, can be affected by factors such as directed take and by-catch, degradation and disturbance of their habitats, chemical and noise pollution, decline in food availability, use and abandonment of fishing gear, ship-strikes, climate change, and ozone depletion;

*Aware* that many maritime activities in the Pacific Islands region, such as fishing and tourism, are socially and economically important and that they should be conducted in an ecologically sustainable manner;

*Acknowledging* the shared responsibility of States and Territories, intergovernmental organisations and the non-governmental sector to achieve and maintain a favourable conservation status for cetaceans and their habitats in the Pacific Islands region;

*Emphasising* that the particular vulnerability of cetacean populations warrants the implementation of conservation measures where they do not already exist;

*Conscious* that a number of cetacean species are listed on Appendices I and II of CMS and that some of these have been designated for concerted and cooperative action by the CMS Conference of the Parties, and that urgent action should be taken to achieve and maintain a favourable conservation status for these species and their habitats;

*Noting* that CMS calls for international cooperative action to conserve migratory species, and that CMS Article IV encourages CMS Contracting Parties to conclude Agreements, including legally non-binding agreements, in respect of any population of migratory species;

*Recognising* that the scientific bodies of the existing cetacean-based regional Agreements negotiated under CMS auspices, and the CMS Scientific Council, have scientific and technical expertise that can be shared with the Pacific Islands region to support the implementation of this Memorandum of Understanding;

*Confirming* that the States and Territories in the Pacific Islands region have the primary responsibility to implement this Memorandum of Understanding;

DECIDE to work closely together in the Pacific Islands region (Annex 1), and to foster cooperation, build capacity and ensure coordinated region-wide actions to achieve and maintain a favourable conservation status for all cetaceans and their habitats occurring in the region, and to safeguard the associated cultural values for Pacific Islands peoples. To these ends, in the spirit of mutual understanding and cooperation, the signatory States and Territories will individually or collectively:

1. Take steps to conserve all cetaceans and fully protect species listed in CMS Appendix I that occur in the region.
2. Consider, as appropriate, ratifying or acceding to those biodiversity-related international instruments that complement the intent of this Memorandum of Understanding, in particular CMS, so as to enhance the legal protection of cetaceans in the Pacific Islands region.

3. Review, enact or update, as appropriate, legislation to conserve cetaceans.
4. Implement, subject to availability of necessary resources, the provisions of the Action Plan attached as Annex 2 to this Memorandum of Understanding as a basis to conserve all populations of cetaceans in the Pacific Islands region. The Action Plan will address:
  - a) Threat reduction;
  - b) Habitat protection, including migratory corridors;
  - c) Research and monitoring;
  - d) Education and public awareness;
  - e) Information exchange;
  - f) Capacity building;
  - g) Responses to strandings and entanglements;
  - h) Sustainable and responsible cetacean-based tourism; and
  - i) International cooperation.
5. Facilitate the rapid exchange of scientific, technical and legal information necessary to coordinate conservation measures and to cooperate with recognised experts and cooperating organisations so as to facilitate the work conducted in relation to the Action Plan.
6. Assess the implementation of this Memorandum of Understanding, including the Action Plan, at regular meetings to be attended by representatives of each of the signatory States and Territories concerned, and persons or organisations technically qualified in cetacean conservation.
7. Designate a competent authority for each signatory to serve as a focal point for communication between the signatories and for activities under this Memorandum of Understanding, and communicate the complete contact details of this authority (and any changes thereto) to the CMS Secretariat.
8. Provide to the CMS Secretariat a regular report on their implementation of this Memorandum of Understanding, the periodicity of which will be determined at the first meeting of the signatories. The Secretariat will transmit to each of the States, Territories and the collaborating organisations all of the reports received, together with an overview report that it will compile on the basis of the information at its disposal.

#### **FINAL PROVISIONS**

9. This Memorandum of Understanding is a legally non-binding agreement within the meaning of CMS Article IV, paragraph 4.
10. The Annexes to this Memorandum of Understanding form an integral part thereof.
11. Each signatory State and Territory, as appropriate, will implement the Memorandum of Understanding in the Pacific Islands region with respect to:
  - a) its nationals and vessels; and
  - b) marine areas under its jurisdiction.

12. This Memorandum of Understanding will take effect when a minimum of four States and Territories from the Pacific Islands region have signed it. It will remain open for signature indefinitely, and will become effective for each subsequent signatory on the date of signature. The Memorandum of Understanding will remain in effect indefinitely subject to the right of any signatory to terminate its participation by providing one year's written notice to all other signatories.
13. This Memorandum of Understanding, including its Annexes, may be amended by a consensus of all signatory States and Territories of the Pacific Islands region.
14. Upon its entry into effect, the Memorandum of Understanding will be open to signature by States and Territories outside the Pacific Islands region, subject to the confirmation or approval of all signatory States and Territories of the Pacific Islands region.
15. Nothing in this Memorandum of Understanding will preclude signatories from implementing stronger measures than those specified in the Action Plan, in accordance with international law.
16. The original texts of the Memorandum of Understanding in the English and French languages will be deposited with the CMS Secretariat, which will act as the depository. In the event of any discrepancies, the English version will be considered definitive.
17. The CMS Secretariat will provide secretariat functions to this Memorandum of Understanding. It may use the service of any reliable organisation to support the coordination of the Memorandum of Understanding. An organization to coordinate the implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding will be agreed by consensus of the signatories at their first meeting after consideration of all offers received. The signatories may also consider at their meetings suitable organizations to provide technical advice to support the implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding.

*to insert signature block for States and Territories*

American Samoa	Niue
Australia	Northern Mariana Islands
Cook Islands	Palau
Federated States of Micronesia	Papua New Guinea
Fiji	Pitcairn Island
France	Samoa
French Polynesia	Solomon Islands
Guam	Tokelau
Kiribati	Tonga
Marshall Islands	Tuvalu
Nauru	Vanuatu
New Caledonia and Dependencies	Wallis and Futuna
New Zealand	UK
	USA

*to insert signature block for collaborating organisations*

### **Annex 1 Pacific Islands Region**

This Memorandum of Understanding shall apply to the marine areas under the jurisdiction of each State or Territory of the Pacific Islands region, and extends to the area defined by the Noumea Convention, as the area between the Tropic of Cancer and 60 degrees South latitude and between 130 degrees East longitude and 120 degrees West longitude.

The States and Territories of the Pacific Islands region are hereby defined as:

1. American Samoa
2. Australia
3. Cook Islands
4. Federated States of Micronesia
5. Fiji
6. French Polynesia
7. Guam
8. Kiribati
9. Marshall Islands
10. Nauru
11. New Caledonia and Dependencies
12. New Zealand
13. Niue
14. Northern Mariana Islands
15. Palau
16. Papua New Guinea
17. Samoa
18. Solomon Islands
19. Tokelau
20. Tonga
21. Tuvalu
22. Vanuatu
23. Wallis and Futuna
24. Pitcairn Island





SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

**Sixteenth SPREP Meeting**

Apia, Samoa  
13-16 September 2005

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**Agenda Item 7.2.1: Pacific Futures: Climate Change, Climate Variability, Sea Level Rise and Stratospheric Ozone Depletion**

**Purpose of Paper**

1. To advise the Meeting of the status of the work of the Secretariat in the above areas and its agreement to recommend for endorsement of the Pacific Forum Leaders, the Pacific Islands Framework on Climate Change 2006-2015. The paper also seeks the endorsement of the Regional Meteorological Directors Meeting's Alofi Statement 2005 and for this statement to be drawn to the attention of the next Forum Leaders meeting in Papua New Guinea.

**Background**

*The Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change 2006-2015*

2. At the 34th Forum in 2003, Leaders agreed to establish an Ad-Hoc Working Group, based on the Pacific Climate Change Roundtable with a mandate, inter-alia, to review the "Regional Framework on Climate Change, Climate Variability and Sea-Level Rise" and forward its recommendations to the 15th SPREP Meeting in 2004. The Ad-Hoc meeting was convened in June 2004 to start the review process. The 15th SPREP Meeting noted the recommendation of the Group that it be reconvened in 2005 to continue its review of the Regional Framework. In March 2005, the Group again met in Suva to finalize the draft Framework and it was disseminated to countries prior to the Madang Framework meeting.

3. A regional meeting in Madang 12 June 2005 adopted the Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change 2006-2015. The finalization of the Framework was targeted as one of the early wins in the Pacific Plan aimed at strengthening and deepening regional cooperation. The Madang meeting recommended that the Framework be forwarded for endorsement by the Pacific Forum Leaders in 2005. The Framework is attached in **Attachment I**.

### ***Pacific Islands Greenhouse Gas Abatement through Renewable Energy Programme***

4. The USD\$26.025 Million Pacific Islands Greenhouse Gas Abatement through Renewable Energy Project (PIGGAREP) was part of the GEF Work Programme submitted for the approval of the GEF Council meeting in June this year. The proposal is now converted into a UNDP Project Document prior to its endorsement by GEF CEO. Collaboration with SOPAC and other CROP Energy Working Group members in the implementation of the PIGGAREP will be finalized during the Project Document preparation process. The project focuses on greenhouse gas mitigation and is a climate change mitigation partnership between SPREP, UNDP, GEF and the PICs with the support of CROP agencies. The same partnership has assisted in developing similar projects for Palau and Republic of Marshall Islands. The PIGGAREP aims to achieve a cumulative CO<sub>2</sub> emission reduction of at least 2 million tons by 2015. The implementation of the project is expected to begin later this year.

### ***The Eleventh Regional Meteorological Directors Meeting, Alofi, Niue 2005***

5. The theme of this meeting was the need to coordinate the work of the Disaster Management Officers, Meteorology and Climate Change to respond to extreme weather events. Niue's experience with Cyclone Heta was profiled as a case study. The regional meteorological Directors issued a statement to be presented to the SPREP and the Forum Leaders Meetings reflecting on the poor state of many national meteorological services and the need for institutional strengthening and human capacity and resources to be built up in these areas. The Alofi Statement is attached in **Attachment II**. The Government of New Caledonia has kindly offered to host the 12<sup>th</sup> Meteorological Services meeting at a date to be settled in the first part of 2006.

6. The Secretariat in collaboration with the Asia Pacific Network also convened a two-week workshop involving relevant government departments in Samoa on forecasting, predicting and responding to extreme weather events in a coordinated manner. This training course built on a similar one conducted in Fiji in 2004.

### ***Support provided to countries for Second National Communications***

7. The Secretariat has worked with Samoa, Federated States of Micronesia, Cook Islands, Vanuatu and Papua New Guinea to progress their Second National Communications under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The Secretariat is ready to assist other interested Pacific island Parties as requested.

### ***Community Level Adaptation Projects***

8. The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) regional project *Capacity Building for the Development of Adaptation Measures in Pacific Island Countries* will formally conclude in October 2005. A regional workshop was held in March, Suva, Fiji to discuss lessons learnt from the project and future directions. CIDA and participating country representatives expressed their appreciation with the excellent work of SPREP in executing the project. Country representatives also indicated the need for further work in this area.

9. The Secretariat has also received letters of endorsement from eleven Pacific Island Countries to develop a regional adaptation proposal for the Global Environment Fund in collaboration with UNDP.

***First Meeting of the Parties to the 12<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the First Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol.***

10. The first Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the UNFCCC will be convened along with the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties in December 2006. An important theme underlying these meetings will be the issue of future commitments of Kyoto Protocol Parties in the second commitment period 2012-2015. Pacific islands interests are promoted through the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS) chaired by Federated States of Micronesia. The Secretariat plans to convene a regional preparatory meeting in advance of the December meeting at the Mocambo Hotel, Nadi in early November 2006 subject to the availability of remaining funds (USD\$30,000) needed to conduct this meeting.

***Regional Strategy for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol [on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer] in the Pacific Region***

11. The UNEP funded and SPREP executed regional project *Pacific Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) Project* has been extended to December 2006. The focus for 2005 is to provide technical support to national ozone offices to ensure they comply with their national obligations and improve refrigeration techniques. SPREP will work towards the establishment of regulations to control the import and use of ODS and will conduct national workshops where requested.

12. In April 2005, a workshop to train customs officers and other government officials about ODS regulations was held in the Republic of the Marshall Islands. The workshop was the first of its kind under the project, which largely depend upon the establishment of ODS regulations in each participating country. As part of the course, training was provided on the US\$1,500 testing device to allow customs officers to detect ozone depleting substances (ODS). This was presented to the RMI Customs Service at the end of the project. All countries will be provided with one as part of the Regional Strategy.

13. In May 2005, the Secretariat also assisted in a one-day national consultation involving relevant government departments in Kiribati on proposals for ODS regulations, how they might affect importers and users in Kiribati, and how they might be implemented. This consultation built on a similar one that was conducted in Tonga in 2004.

14. The Secretariat plans to convene a regional thematic workshop in Nadi, Fiji in the third quarter of 2006 to discuss lessons learnt from the project and future directions. It is envisaged that future directions would include the proposed "waste refrigerants disposal project" and "research and development".



## Recommendation

15 The Meeting is invited to:

- **review** and **agree** on the Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change 2006-2015 to be forwarded for endorsement by the Pacific Forum Leaders in 2005.
- **review** and **endorse** the Regional Meteorological Directors Meeting's Alofi Statement 2005 for the Secretariat to bring to the attention of the Pacific Forum Leaders in 2005.
- **note** with appreciation the effective partnership between SPREP, UNDP, GEF and the PICs on sourcing funds for regional greenhouse gas mitigation activities and request a continued partnership to source more funds for more regional and national greenhouse gas mitigation activities.
- **note** the work done by the Secretariat to progress Second National Communications.
- **endorse** the need for adaptation for local communities to be further continued and request other development partners to assist with the continuation of adaptation implementation.
- **endorse** the need for effective Pacific islands representation to the 12 Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC and its Kyoto Protocol and the proposed preparatory workshop being planned by the Secretariat in this regard.
- **agree** with the need for the work of the Secretariat to complete the current phase of the Pacific ODS Project and request participating countries to establish and implement ODS regulations within the extended timeframe.

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2 July, 2005

## Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change 2006-2015

### (i) Scope

In this framework, Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs') refers to American Samoa, Cook Islands, Fiji Islands, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna.

The timeframe for this Framework is 2006-2015. This Framework builds on *The Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change, Climate Variability and Sea Level Rise 2000-2004*

In this Pacific regional framework, climate change refers to any change in climate over time both as a result of human activity and natural variability.<sup>1</sup>

### 1. Preamble

The adverse effects of climate change and sea level rise present significant risks to the sustainable development of Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs') and the long-term effects of climate change may threaten the very existence of some of them. This was agreed to generally by Small Island Developing States together with the international community most recently in the *Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States*.

PICTs' priorities and needs in the area of climate change are reflected in international documents such as the Mauritius Strategy. These are also reflected in national communications, the outcomes of the UNFCCC Conferences of the Parties and the outcomes of related international meetings.

At the regional level, PICTs' priorities and needs have been reiterated for over a decade in relevant documents such as Forum Leaders Communiqués, regional policy frameworks and related action plans together with the strategic plans of the regional intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

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<sup>1</sup> Refer to Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the United Nations Framework Convention definition of climate change.

At the national level, PICTs' are also taking action to address climate change through their national sustainable development strategies or their equivalent which are linked to national budgetary and planning processes.

PICTs' recognize their commitment to sustainable development is a national responsibility but realise that this cannot be achieved without development partner support. Within this context the Framework identifies broad priorities for PICTs'. It provides a strategic platform not only for use by policy and decision makers at all levels, but also for the development and strengthening of partnerships for implementation of national and regional initiatives.

The Framework runs from 2006-2015 and is consistent with the timeframes of the *Millennium Declaration*, the *Johannesburg Plan of Implementation* and the subsequent work of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development. It does not create legal rights or impose obligations under international law.

The Framework is intended to promote links with, but in no way supercedes more specific regional and national instruments and plans across specific sectors that link to weather and climate including water; agriculture; energy; forestry and land use; health; coastal zone management; marine ecosystems; ocean management; tourism and transport.

Addressing the issues of climate change requires an integrated, multi-stakeholder approach. Furthermore, a strategic programmatic approach is required rather than an increase in stand-alone project initiatives.

## II. Pacific Context

PICTs' experience a high level of risk from the effects of extreme weather and climate variability. Climate models suggest the tropical Pacific region will continue to warm. This warming has the potential to alter and indeed increase such risks, through changing the frequency and/or intensity of extreme weather or climate variability phenomena or through accelerated sea-level rise. The impacts of these climate events will exacerbate already stressed marine, freshwater and terrestrial environments.

Reducing the risks associated with the impacts of extreme weather and climate variability is a fundamental developmental challenge faced by PICTs'. This must be urgently addressed in order to contribute to improving livelihoods, economic wellbeing and health as well as maintaining biodiversity and culture.

An integrated and multi-stakeholder approach that considers the complete cycle of interlinked causes and effects, within the context of risk management across all sectors, is vital. A high priority is the need to develop and strengthen community-centered initiatives.

### III. Vision

Pacific island people, their livelihoods and the environment resilient to the risks and impacts of climate change.

### IV. Goal

Ensure Pacific island people build their capacity to be resilient to the risks and impacts of climate change with the key objective to deliver on the expected outcomes under the following Principles:

- implementing adaptation measures;
- governance and decision making;
- improving understanding of climate change;
- education, training and awareness;
- contributing to global greenhouse gas reduction; and,
- partnerships and cooperation.

### V. Principles

#### **Principle 1. Implementing adaptation measures**

Building resilience through adaptation to climate change, climate variability and extreme weather events has been identified as the key priority for PICTs'. All PICTs' agree that they are already witnessing the adverse effects of climate change. Atoll states in particular believe that their very survival is threatened.

The ecological fragility, economic and social vulnerability, and the remoteness of many Pacific Island countries makes recovery from extreme weather events very difficult.

Adaptation now will greatly increase our capacity to better adapt to future climate change impacts. Appropriate adaptation measures using a multi-stakeholder approach need to be integrated into national/sectoral sustainable development strategies or their equivalent.

PICTs' will encourage adaptation measures based on the principles of risk management and where this is not possible the "no regrets" or precautionary approach with a focus on improving the livelihoods of its people including safety and security.

**Expected Outcomes by 2015:**

- 1.1 Adaptation measures to the adverse effects of climate change developed and implemented at all levels.
- 1.2 Identification of vulnerable priority areas/sectors and appropriate adaptation measures using available and appropriate information recognizing that such information may be incomplete.
- 1.3 Adaptation measures in vulnerable priority areas supported by existing data sets and traditional knowledge, or new data developed in some instances as necessary.
- 1.4 Appropriate adaptation measures integrated into national/sectoral sustainable development strategies or their equivalent and linked to the budgeting process.

**Principle 2. Governance and decision-making**

PICTs' recognize that they have a national responsibility for addressing the risks and effects of climate change in the context of their national sustainable development strategies and reflecting principles of sustainable development and good governance.

All stakeholders have a role to play in developing individual and collective resilience through adapting, preventing and/or mitigating the adverse effects of climate change. Climate change and its effects is a shared responsibility, which also requires effective partnership with all relevant stakeholders in decision-making and implementation of strategies and actions at all levels.

Recognizing the presence of limited technical and financial resources and institutional capacity at the national and regional levels, collaboration and partnerships between CROP agencies in support of national efforts, consistent with the Pacific Leaders' vision, is critical, harnessing key disciplinary skills and expertise across the region.

Good governance ensures the adoption of core principles of accountability and transparency by all stakeholders and at all levels, which is critical for cost effective adaptation and greenhouse gas reduction activities against the risks of climate change.

**Expected Outcomes by 2015:**

- 2.1 Climate change considerations mainstreamed into national policies, planning processes, plans and decision-making at all levels and across all sectors.
- 2.2 Partnerships and organizational arrangements between government agencies, private sector, civil society, community and other stakeholders strengthened.
- 2.3 CROP agency partnerships coordinated, harmonized and strengthened to ensure country and outcome focused delivery of services.
- 2.4 Good governance by all stakeholders in climate change activities management at regional, national and local levels strengthened.

Additional resources will need to be accessed through multilateral and bilateral funding. One of the roles of regional organizations is to support national efforts to access this assistance and to coordinate existing and new innovative projects and programmes, including the *Pacific Partnership Initiative for Adaptation to Climate Change* launched by Pacific leaders at the World Summit on Sustainable Development. Efforts will be taken to ensure climate change partnerships are strategic and well coordinated.

### **Expected Outcomes by 2015:**

- 6.1 Existing and emerging international partnerships for the Pacific islands region on climate change and related issues strengthened and established.
- 6.2 Enhanced coordination of regional action on climate change issues.
- 6.3 Climate change related assistance from development partners coordinated and harmonized to maximize benefits to PICTs'.
- 6.4 Access by PICTs' to secure increased resources from funding mechanisms related to climate change instruments optimized.
- 6.5 Promote significant international support through advocacy for further reduction in greenhouse gases and securing resources for adaptation.

## **VI. Implementation Strategy**

PICTs' recognise that the implementation of this Framework, the *Mauritius Strategy, Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation*, as well as the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the *Millennium Declaration*, are mutually reinforcing.

The implementation of this Framework will be further elaborated in the *Pacific Islands Action Plan on Climate Change 2006-2015*. It will require more focused and substantially increased effort, by PICTs' and appropriate support from their regional organisations and the international community. PICTs' recognize that each country has primary responsibility for its own development and that the role of national policies, development strategies and the allocation of dedicated financial resources cannot be overemphasized.

## **VII. Monitoring Progress and Updating this Framework**

Targets and indicators will be established within the Action Plan linked to the Framework and set at the appropriate levels. The framework will be subjected to a mid-term review in 2010 to determine overall progress.

Evaluating progress towards achieving the outcomes of this Framework will be measured every two years against the agreed national and regional indicators with the support of regional organizations and the international community. This will require PICTs' to identify progress towards achieving the principles contained in this Framework, and to identify emerging gaps requiring priority action and adjustment of priorities in future. The regional organizations will where necessary provide support and a coordinating role, for regional and international reporting.

## **ALOFI STATEMENT BY DIRECTORS OF PACIFIC METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES**

### **ON THE OCCASION OF THE 10<sup>th</sup> REGIONAL METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES DIRECTORS MEETING NIUE, 11-14 APRIL, 2005**

All SPREP member countries and territories have meteorological services that share a common vision for the safety, security and general well being of their citizens

The Directors of the Pacific meteorological services have met regularly since 1992 to share knowledge, coordinate activities and cooperate on matters of common interest in support of their services and regional meteorology. At the Tenth Regional Meteorological Services Directors Meeting, the Directors requested SPREP to draw to the attention of the 35<sup>th</sup> Pacific Forum Leaders Meeting the contribution of meteorological services to the region, particularly in the fields of weather, climate and disasters and seek the support of Leaders in ensuring their sustainability.

Meteorological services not only provide climate and weather forecasting and weather services to their countries, but are also the source of independent and informed advice to their governments on the many important issues in which meteorology plays a part. Only meteorological services can provide official forecasts and warnings on tropical cyclones, heavy rains, floods, droughts, damaging ocean conditions (high seas and heavy swells), seasonal outlooks and similar phenomena. Meteorological services are in many cases, the first line of contact for national tsunami warning services.

To ensure that the Pacific island meteorological services are fully effective in their roles, it is vital that they all have facilities and appropriately qualified staff. This has been a continuing challenge and one that is always discussed as a matter of concern at the Directors' meetings. To ensure the viability of Pacific island meteorological services, the support of governments and developmental assistance agencies is need.

The Directors believe that the Forum can greatly assist them by:

- Recognising the contribution of, and endorsing the continuation of the regular meetings of the Directors;
- Using these meetings as a source of advice on weather, climate change and related disaster mitigation matters;
- Recognise the support and need for specific and continued development assistance to maintain the viability of meteorological services in the Pacific; and,
- Support the training of meteorological services staff and the further strengthening of their institutions.

**This Statement is endorsed by the Directors and senior Officials of the national and local meteorological services of American Samoa, Australia, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, New Zealand, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States**



SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

**Sixteenth SPREP Meeting**

Apia, Samoa  
13-16 September 2005

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**Agenda Item 7.2.2: Strategy for Solid Waste Management in  
Pacific Island Countries and Territories**

**Purpose of Paper**

1. To present to the Meeting, the draft Strategy for Solid Waste Management in Pacific Island Countries and Territories and to seek the Meeting's approval of the draft Strategy.

**Background**

2. Waste Management is arguably the Pacific region's most pressing issue that requires immediate addressing. It is widely recognised as a major concern for PICTs with the potential to cause negative impacts on regional, national and territorial development activities, including public health, the environment, water, tourism and trade, and food security. Environmental pollution that comes about due to the improper management of wastes is one of the major threats to sustainable development in the Pacific islands region. The trans-boundary nature of much marine, liquid and hazardous waste pollution requires a coordinated and comprehensive approach to both assessment and control – a truly *integrated* approach. Without adequate measures to combat the growing sources and extent of pollution, the Pacific islands' efforts to maintain healthy societies, to stimulate sustainable development and new investment and to build a sustainable future for its people may be permanently undermined. Immediate concerns to the PICTs include:

- increasing quantities of solid waste;
- the limited land areas in small atoll islands;
- the population density that exist in some PICTs, especially the atolls;
- the limited availability of appropriate infrastructure;
- the lack of controls on chemicals imported into the region; and
- the limited capacity to manage the range of pollutants.

3. In addition there is a need to shift long held attitudes and behaviours pertaining to waste generation and management at all levels.



4. The disposal of wastes continues to be a worldwide problem and the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) of the Pacific increasingly share in this problem. Waste management was identified as a strategic issue for the sustainable development of SIDS including PICTs, at the UN General Assembly Special Session on the Sustainable Development of SIDS held in September 1999 in New York and was again identified as a strategic issue for addressing in the Mauritius Strategy for the further implementation of the Programme of Action for the sustainable development of SIDS in January 2005.

5. Waste management in the Pacific region was also the subject for a Type-II Initiative presented at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, September 2002. At that time the Initiative was only presented in a conceptual form, and little work has since been done on developing it further. However, the general principles given in the Initiative have been reflected in the development of this strategy.

6. Waste management has also been identified as a priority issue within the region. The architects of the Pacific Plan for strengthening regional cooperation and integration have recognized it as one of the priority regional issue and have included it in the Environment Chapter under the Sustainable Development section. It has also been recognised in SPREP's most recent Action Plan for Managing the Pacific Environment, approved last year by the SPREP Meeting after extensive consultations with SPREP member countries and stakeholders. It is also reflected in "The Initiative for the Improvement of Waste Management in the Pacific Region" which resulted from the Miyazaki Initiative endorsed by the leaders of Forum island countries at an Island Summit (PALM 2) held in Miyazaki, Japan on 22 April 2000. Work on the Miyazaki Initiative commenced in 2001 as a joint endeavour between the Government of Japan and Pacific island countries, and has provided a sound foundation for the development of longer-term programmes under this strategy. It was again a strategic issue for addressing at the leaders of Forum island countries at an Island Summit (PALM 3) held in Okinawa in 2003 where a need for a strategic regional approach to the issue was discussed and endorsed.

7. At the fourteenth SPREP Meeting in September 2003 in Apia, the Secretariat presented a working paper on the development of a Strategy for Solid Waste Management in the Pacific island countries and territories as a result of the decision that was taken at PALM 3. The Meeting was invited to discuss and endorse the Secretariat's proposed plan, which it did.

8. At that time, a draft strategy had been prepared by the Japanese Government in response to requests for assistance that it had received from Pacific island countries in this area. It was directed at the management of domestic, commercial and industrial solid wastes, including hazardous wastes but the process used for the development of the final version of the strategy could have greater implications on other areas of waste management such as chemical management and shipping-related marine pollution. It did 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).

9. At PALM3 in 2003, it was endorsed that the formulation and implementation of this Strategy be coordinated through SPREP, in collaboration with the Pacific Island Forum Secretariat (PIFS) and the Japanese Government Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA). Key elements of the coordination mechanism included the provision of technical advice and support, information exchange, and the facilitation of communications between the various stakeholders and support for actions to be taken to address national waste disposal cases. This was in recognition that the success of this plan will depend to a large extent on the amount of involvement and participation shown by all stakeholders, the amount of cooperation between PICTs, and the degree to which it is used by donors in guiding their bilateral and regional activities. All of these activities are consistent with the SPREP mandate, its Strategic Programmes and its established role within the region.

10. It was also envisaged that the formulation process would also include an extensive consultative process throughout the Pacific region in the development of the strategy with sub-regional waste consultative meetings serving as the major avenue or route to engage stakeholder input. These meetings were planned to bring together at least two or three representatives from PICTs to discuss the different components of the draft strategy and in doing so put forward their national and territorial issues that were then captured and included in the final version. These meetings were held during March-June 2005.

11. SPREP in addition to its coordinating and facilitating roles, also undertook an internal consultation exercise where integrated waste management team meetings were held to allow relevant officers to contribute to the refining and revising process of the draft strategy. These staff members contributed to the sections of the document where they could contribute to in its implementation. Once this was completed, the revised draft strategy was then sent out to all the PICTs for their perusal and commenting before the consultative sub-regional consultation meetings in March-June 2005.

12. More than 60 country and territory representatives participated in a series of four sub-regional consultation meetings to:

- Identify key issues associated with the generation, collection and disposal of wastes at the national levels;
- Consider the management and use of resources in the context of environmental sustainability;
- Identify suitable tools for informing and educating the communities;
- Identify who should be responsible for meeting the cost associated with the generation of waste; and
- Establish and reinforce the role of SPREP and the national and territorial government in waste management.

14 After all the national and territorial issues were identified and incorporated into the draft strategy, the meeting of the chairpersons of the sub-regional consultation meetings then agreed on the final version of the document which is now being presented for approval.

### **Recommendation**

15. The Meeting is invited to:

- **review** and **endorse** the draft Strategy for Solid Waste Management in Pacific Island Countries and Territories;
- **commit** itself and all members to fully support and participate in implementing the activities contained in the strategy.

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17 June 2005

**DRAFT STRATEGY  
FOR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN PACIFIC  
ISLAND COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES**

**June 2005**

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## Glossary Definitions for Draft Solid Waste Management Plan

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**Waste Industry:** Any business, institution or organization involved in the collection, transport, storage or processing (for purposes of export to countries with the appropriate infrastructure) of any solid waste for the purposes of recycling and recovery.

**Solid Waste:** Any garbage, refuse, or rubbish, sludge from any facility involved in the treatment of air, wastewater, or water supply, and other discarded material, including solid, semisolid, or contained liquid or gaseous material, resulting from industrial, commercial, institutional activities and residential or community activities.

**Green Waste:** Plant debris such as coconut husk, palm fronds, tree branches, leaves, grass clippings, and other natural organic material discarded from yards or gardens.

**Kitchen Waste:** Food scraps, either from food preparation or leftovers, from households, restaurants and such.

**Sludge:** Any solid or semisolid wastes generated from any facility involved in the treatment of air, wastewater or water supply. Septic tank sludge or any other individual point source sludge (e.g. pit toilet, VIP toilet) from institutional, commercial, industrial, agricultural or residential sources must be treated before disposal in a landfill, preferably in a wastewater treatment facility.

**Solid Waste Management (SWM):** A practice using several waste management techniques to manage and dispose of specific components of solid waste. Waste management techniques include avoidance, reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery, and disposal.

**Waste Minimization:** The reduction, to the extent feasible, in the amount of solid waste generated prior to any treatment, storage, or disposal of the waste.

**Health Care Waste:** Any cultures or stocks of infectious agents, human pathological wastes, human blood and blood products, used and unused sharps, certain animal wastes, certain isolation wastes and solid waste contaminated by any of the above biological wastes.

**SWM Systems:** Any organizational structure adopted for the effective administration of SWM activities, and supported by practical, sound and effective SWM legislation, acts, policies, strategies, and regulations.

**SWM Infrastructure:** All facilities (e.g. landfills, transfer stations, workshops), equipment (e.g. vehicles, rubbish bins, crushers), and public infrastructure (e.g. roads, electrical substations, SWM education programs) necessary for effective SWM.

**Hazardous Waste:** A waste with properties that make it dangerous, or capable of having a harmful effect on human health and the environment. These wastes require special measures in handling and disposal due to their hazardous properties (e.g. toxicity, ecotoxicity, carcinogenicity, infectiousness flammability, chemical reactivity) and are generally not suitable for direct disposal in a landfill.

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## List of acronyms

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ADB	Asia Development bank
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
BPoA	Barbados Programme of Action
CNMI	Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
CROP	Council of Regional Organizations of the Pacific
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FSM	Federated States of Micronesia
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEMS	Global Environment Monitoring System
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JPOI	Johannesburg Plan of Implementation
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
MOFA	Japanese Government Ministry of Foreign Affairs
NZAID	New Zealand Agency for International Development
PICTs	Pacific Island Countries and Territories
PET	polyethylene terphthalate (a form of plastic)
PIFS	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
PNG	Papua New Guinea
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SOPAC	South Pacific Applied Geo-Science Commission
SPC	Secretariat for the Pacific Community
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
SWM	Solid Waste Management
TOR	Terms of reference
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USP	University of the South Pacific
WHO	World Health Organization
WSSD	World Summit for Sustainable Development



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## Executive Summary

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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. This Draft Waste Management Strategy sets out a long-term programme for addressing waste management issues in the region, so as to avoid these adverse effects.

The draft strategy has been prepared in response to requests to the Government of Japan to provide assistance to Pacific Island countries and territories in this area. A key element of the strategy allows for consultations with stakeholders in the region, including national governments, donors, inter-governmental and non-governmental organisations, with the aim of producing a final agreed strategy. The proposed programme 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.

### *The need for effective waste management*

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 recyclable and reusable resource. Poorly managed wastes can have negative effects on tourism, by detracting from the "Pacific Paradise" image promoted by most PICTs, 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.

### *Key elements of the strategy*

The strategy is based around the following three major strategies:

- Institutional activities by all key stakeholders, including policy development, capacity building, information exchange, 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 at the national level

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. The programme 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***

It is proposed that the implementation of this plan be coordinated through the Secretariat of the 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 organisations. 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 environmental, economic and social development, and undertake to address current problems through implementation of the proposed Waste Management Strategy for Pacific Island Countries and Territories. In doing so, PICTs undertake to:*

- 1. provide the necessary resources and incentives for development and implementation of national waste management policies and activities;*
- 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 standard, guidelines and international commitments*

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Background

The Pacific islands region encompasses a wide variety of geographical features, populations, cultures, economies and politics within its 22 countries<sup>1</sup> and territories<sup>2</sup>. It is spread over an area of 30 million square kilometers; almost one sixth of the earth's surface and three times larger than either the USA or China. More than 98% of the area consists of ocean, with the remaining 2% made up of about 7500 islands, only 500 of which are inhabited. The total population of the region is about 8 million people, with an overall annual growth rate of about 2.2% (SPC, 2002), although of this total 5.1 million are from Papua New Guinea.

Most of the countries were colonised until recently, and this has had lasting effects on the social, cultural, political, economic and development status of each island state. The Pacific Islands often are considered as covering three sub-regions; Melanesia (west), Polynesia (southeast) and Micronesia (north), based on their ethnic, linguistic and cultural differences. The physical sizes, economic prospects, available natural resources and political developments within these sub-regions suggest that the groupings are still useful, although not necessarily ethnically correct.

Just as varied as the geography of the Pacific Islands are the population distributions and demographic trends in the region, with populations ranging between the extremes of Papua New Guinea (5.1 million) and Pitcairn Islands (47). The population of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) has been growing annually at 5.5% in recent years, while Niue's population is decreasing at a rate of 3.1%. The current regional growth rate is approximately 2.2%. More than half the region's population are minors. The generally small populations are further affected by international migration. For example, there are more Cook Islanders, Niueans, and Tokelauans living overseas than in their home countries. An increasing number of Tuvaluans are following this trend (SPC, 2002)

Information on land area, EEZs and populations is given in Table 1.1.

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<sup>1</sup> *Countries:* Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea (PNG), Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu

<sup>2</sup> *Territories:* American Samoa, Commonwealth of Northern Mariana (CNMI), French Polynesia, Guam, New Caledonia, Pitcairn Islands, Tokelau, Wallis and Futuna.

**Table 1.1: EEZs, Land Area and Population of Pacific Island Countries (SPC, 2002)**

Country/Territory	EEZ (km <sup>2</sup> )	Land Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Estimated Population (2001)	Population Density (Persons/km <sup>2</sup> )
American Samoa	434,700	197	65,600	333
Cook Islands	1,830,000	240	18,900	79
Federated States of Micronesia	2,978,000	710	111,000	156
Fiji	1,290,000	18,272	820,200	45
French Polynesia	5,030,000	3265	237,500	73
Guam	218,000	541	157,700	291
Kiribati	3,550,000	690	85,900	124
Marshall Islands	2,131,000	180	57,700	320
Nauru	310,000	21	11,800	561
New Caledonia	1,230,891	19,103	221,000	12
Niue	390,000	259	1900	7
Northern Mariana Islands	777,000	471	78,800	167
Palau	629,000	460	19,500	42
Papua New Guinea	3,100,000	462,243	5,100,000	11
Pitcairn	800,000	5	47	9
Samoa	120,000	2935	174,100	59
Solomon Islands	1,340,000	27,556	432,300	16
Tokelau	290,000	10	1500	150
Tonga	700,000	699	100,500	144
Tuvalu	900,000	26	10,100	388
Vanuatu	680,000	11,880	196,500	17
Wallis & Futuna	242,700	255	14,600	57

## 1.2 Waste Management in the Pacific Islands

Waste Management is widely recognised as a major concern for PICTs with the potential to cause negative impacts on national and territorial development activities, including public health, the environment, water, tourism and trade, and food security. Environmental pollution that comes about due to the improper management of wastes is one of the major threats to sustainable development in the Pacific islands region. The trans-boundary nature of much marine, liquid and hazardous waste pollution requires a coordinated and comprehensive approach to both assessment and control – a truly *integrated* approach.

Without adequate measures to combat the growing sources and extent of pollution, the Pacific islands' efforts to maintain healthy societies, to stimulate sustainable development and new investment and to build a sustainable future for its people may be permanently undermined. Immediate concerns to the PICTs include:

- increasing quantities of solid waste
- the limited land areas in small atoll islands
- the population density that exist in some PICTs, especially the atolls
- the limited availability of appropriate infrastructure
- the lack of controls on chemicals imported into the region, and
- the limited capacity to manage the range of pollutants.

In addition there is need to shift long held attitudes and behaviours pertaining to waste generation and management at all levels.

The disposal of wastes continues to be a worldwide problem and the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) of the Pacific increasingly shares in this problem. Waste management was identified as a strategic issue for the sustainable development of Small Island Developing States including PICTs, at the UN General Assembly Special Session on the Sustainable Development of SIDS held in September 1999 in New York and was again identified as a strategic issue for addressing in the Mauritius Strategy for the further implementation of the Programme of Action for the sustainable development of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in January 2005.

Waste management has also been identified as a priority issue within the region. The architects of the Pacific Plan for strengthening regional cooperation and integration have recognized it as one of the priority regional issue and have included it in the Environment Chapter under the Sustainable Development section. It has also been recognised in the most recent Action Plan for Managing the Pacific Environment, which was produced by SPREP in 2004 after extensive consultations with SPREP member countries. It is also reflected in "The Initiative for the Improvement of Waste Management in the Pacific Region" which resulted from the Miyazaki Initiative endorsed by the leaders of Forum island countries at an Island Summit (PALM 2) held in Miyazaki, Japan on 22 April 2000. Work on the Miyazaki Initiative commenced in 2001 as a joint endeavour between the Government of Japan and Pacific island countries, and has provided a sound foundation for the development of longer-term programmes under this strategy. It was again a strategic issue for addressing at the leaders of Forum island countries at an Island Summit (PALM 3) held in Okinawa in 2003 where a need for a strategic regional approach to the issue was discussed and endorsed.

Waste management in the Pacific region was also the subject for a Type-II Initiative presented at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, September 2002. At that time the Initiative was only presented in a conceptual form, and little work has since been done on developing it further. However, the general principles given in the Initiative have been reflected in the development of this Plan.

This regional SWM strategy sets out a long-term programme for addressing these waste management issues in the region, especially the solid waste issues, so as to avoid these adverse effects.

### **1.3 Vision**

A healthy, and a socially, economically and environmentally sustainable Pacific for future generations

### **1.4 Goal**

The goal of this strategy is *for PICTs to adopt effective and self-sustaining SWM systems to minimise the negative effects on public health, the environment, the economy and the way of life.*

The importance of maintaining and improving the quality of life in the PICTs both at the national and regional levels is one of the major goals for a healthy and sustainable Pacific and cannot be expressed strongly enough. The region in its efforts is committed to pursuing this goal based on competitive and progressive economies with sustained economic growth, improved and enhanced education and health standards, and strengthened cultural and traditional values.

All categories of waste that exist in the region, immediately pose a threat to the overall well-being and health of the people in the Pacific and its natural environment that support its endeavours for economic growth and prosperity. The region is committed to putting into place effective, manageable and deliverable waste management systems to enable PICTs to reduce the amount of waste that is currently generated on the islands.

### **1.5 Objectives of the Strategy**

The objectives of this regional SWM strategy are to assist PICTs put into place:

- effective and adequate waste management systems and practices
- appropriate waste management infrastructure
- practical, sound and effective waste management policies, legislation, and regulations
- appropriate communication strategies to support effective waste management activities
- mechanisms that will support the SWM systems in a financially and economically sustainable manner
- appropriate mechanisms to support research and development for SWM
- appropriate capacity building mechanisms to assist and enable the Pacific islands' people manage their waste in an environmentally sound manner.

## **1.6 Guiding Principles and approaches**

The regional SWM strategy will be guided by the following principles and approaches:

- Active involvement of all stakeholders through a comprehensive consultative and participatory approach
- Personal and corporate responsibility including the user/polluter pay approach, the extended producer responsibility principle and other economic incentives
- Waste segregation and minimisation both at source and during SWM with the ultimate goal of moving to a zero waste system
- Integrated communications
- Holistic and precautionary approach, mindful of future demographic trends and technological advances.

## **1.7 Technical and geographical scope and timeframe**

This regional strategy is directed at the management of domestic, commercial and industrial solid wastes, including hazardous wastes from public utilities such as hospitals and other health care institutions in the entire Pacific islands' region. It also includes the management of special and difficult waste such as scrap metal and asbestos. 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). Furthermore, it does not address the management of chemical waste, which are addressed through national initiatives such as the Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans and other existing chemical management policies.

The geographical scope of this regional strategy is the Pacific islands' region, defined as the islands and the coastlines of the 21 PICTs, which are members of SPREP. SPREP island members are generally put into two categories: the 14 independent and semi-independent countries (Pacific island countries) and seven territories (Pacific island territories). In addition to the SPREP island members, there are four metropolitan developed countries<sup>3</sup>, which are also members of SPREP. While they do not constitute the Pacific islands region, they play a vital role in supporting the activities of SPREP.

The regional strategy is intended to assist PICTs in progressively moving towards the development of appropriate solutions and their related effective waste management systems and practices within their countries and territories, and in accordance with their specific needs. The programmes are intended to be implemented over a period of ten or more years, in recognition of the fact that many of the required changes, whether individual, institutional or systemic, will only be achieved through gradual improvements over long periods of time. This strategy will be reviewed from time to time where appropriate to accommodate future and changing trends. 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 environmental practices, and management systems, and with a strong focus on self-help and in-country capacity building.

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<sup>3</sup> Australia, France, New Zealand and the United States of America

### ***1.8 Process of formulation and management/coordination***

At the Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting (PALM) with the Government of Japan in 2003, it was endorsed that the formulation and implementation of this Strategy be coordinated through SPREP, in collaboration with the Pacific Island Forum Secretariat (PIFS) and the Japanese Government Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA). Key elements of the coordination mechanism included the provision of technical advice and support, information exchange, and the facilitation of communications between the various stakeholders and support for actions to be taken to address national waste disposal cases. This was in recognition that the success of this plan will depend to a large extent on the amount of involvement and participation shown by all stakeholders, the amount of cooperation between PICTs, and the degree to which it is used by donors in guiding their bilateral and regional activities. All of these activities are consistent with the SPREP mandate and its established roles within the region.

It was also envisaged that the formulation process would also include an extensive consultative process throughout the Pacific region in the development of the strategy with sub-regional waste consultative meetings serving as the major avenue or route to engage stakeholder input. These meetings were planned to bring together at least two or three representatives from PICTs to discuss the different components of the draft strategy and in doing so put forward their national and territorial issues that were then captured and included in the final version. These meetings were held during March-June 2005.

SPREP in addition to its coordinating and facilitating roles, also undertook an internal consultation exercise where integrated waste management team meetings were held to allow relevant officer to contribute to the refining and revising process of the draft strategy. These staff members contributed to the sections of the document where they could contribute to in its implementation. Once this was completed, the revised draft strategy was then sent out to all the PICTs for their perusal and commenting before the consultative sub-regional consultation meetings in March-June 2005.

It was recognised that all PICTs do have some form of waste management plans and strategies with some ongoing programmes and activities. The consultative process was an opportunity to for the PICTs to highlight and bring out the major solid waste issues in the Pacific islands region.

More than 60 country and territory representatives participated in a series of four sub-regional consultation meetings to:

- Identify key issues associated with the generation, collection and disposal of wastes at the national levels;
- Consider the management and use of resources in the context of environmental sustainability;
- Identify suitable tools for informing and educating the communities;
- Identify who should be responsible for meeting the cost associated with the generation of waste; and
- Establish and reinforce the role of SPREP and the national and territorial government in waste management.



After all the national and territorial issues were identified and incorporated into the draft strategy, the meeting of the chairpersons of the sub-regional consultation meetings then agreed on the final document before it was presented to the 16<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting in Apia, Samoa for endorsement and approval.

### ***1.9 Stakeholder Identification***

The success of the formulation process of the regional strategy and its ultimate implementation depends very much on the involvement and participation of the stakeholders. The major players in the formulation of this strategy were the political leaders, the lead national Government agencies for waste management, legislators, operators/practitioners of waste managements systems and practices, (including collection and disposal operators, shipping agents, recycling and composting operators), community campaign coordinator, traditional leaders and groups, landowners, business houses and industries, NGOs and CROP agencies, donors and the general public of the PICTs.

Due to the many different aspects of waste management issues addressed in the strategy, a broad based approach focusing on:

- (a) Institutional activities, including policy review and development, capacity building, information exchange, and integrated communications
- (b) Improvement and upgrading of existing waste management and disposal systems and practices nationally and between countries; and
- (c) Development and/or enhancement of waste segregation and minimisation activities such as recycling, so as to reduce the quantities of wastes being generated is recommended.

It is this broad based approach that requires the involvement and participation of the various stakeholders listed above.

## **2. Waste Management in PICTs – Past to Present**

### **2.1 Background**

Traditional waste management practices both within and outside the Pacific Islands' region have evolved from the need to maintain public health. In recent times, this concept has been expanded to include the need to maintain the health of the natural environment as well in recognition of the intricate relationship between the health of the natural environment and the long-term health and well-being of the people. Furthermore, it is also recognised that one of the three pillars for acquiring sustainable development at the national level is *environment* – more specifically a healthy environment.

Waste management has been the subject of a number of national, bilateral and regional programmes in the region over the past 5 to 10 years. However, most of these activities have been carried out in a relatively uncoordinated way, because there has been generally a lack of any overall national or regional strategies. There are numerous examples of projects in the region that have duplicated the work of others, and/or failed to achieve sustainable outcomes. Some of these problems might have been avoided had the programmes been designed and implemented within the framework of an overall national or regional Strategy. Also waste has not appeared to be priority at the national level and has resulted in little participation across agencies. The most recent regional and national waste management activities in the region are summarised in Appendix 1.

### **2.2 Statement of intent and commitment**

The PICTs, in recognizing that improper waste management has the potential to cause negative impacts on national development activities, including public health, the environment, water, tourism and trade, and food security, are committed to taking the necessary steps to address this issue both at the regional and national levels so as to avoid the adverse effects. This regional strategy sets out a long-term programme for addressing waste management issues at the regional level while at the national level, most PICTs are now recognizing waste management as a priority issue and are committed to addressing it by investing national resources into this sector while others are taking the initial steps to addressing this issue. These national commitments are listed in Appendix 1.

### **2.3 Cross-cutting issues**

The management of solid waste involves the use of several techniques to manage and dispose of the specific components of the waste stream. To do this effectively, the different management activities have to be supported by practical, sound and effective SWM legislation, policies, strategies, and regulations and therefore require an integrated and broad based approach. While there are clearly different components of a waste management system, there are elements of the operations of these components that are common to all: the cross-cutting issues. These cross-cutting elements include economic issues, integrated communication, and capacity building.

There are many programmes and activities that can be developed for all the specific areas in the strategy. This needs to be appropriate, achievable and sustainable in light of the different island situations. Due to their cross-cutting natures, their overall plans have been developed independently and can be applied to the various work areas, where appropriate, in this strategy.

### ***2.3.1 Economic Issues***

A critical issue in the waste problems faced by the Pacific is currently a lack of general appreciation of the impacts of waste, not only physically, but also financially and economically in PICTs. Under the International Waters Project at SPREP efforts to improve the regional understanding of the economic impacts of waste are currently underway in some PICTs. For instance, an economic valuation of waste is presently underway in Tonga. Among other issues, the valuation seeks to identify the costs to households, industry and the government of waste generation and related pollution in Tonga. This work, together with an integrated communications strategy, is intended to raise the profile of waste issues and increase appreciation of how sometimes abstract problems of solid waste can genuinely harm household and other stakeholders.

As will become apparent in the following sections, one of the major contributors to the current problem of waste in the Pacific is the limited access to region-specific information that enables use of a range of incentives (policy and institutions) to sustain and manage resources efficiently. For instance, only limited use has been made of:

- 'demand' management tools that deter consumers from purchasing products that generate place an excessive burden on the waste sector; and
- 'supply' management tools that encourage producers and importers to minimise the amount of waste that they generate and/or import.

This general lack of demand and supply incentives across the Pacific has the effect of limiting personal and corporate responsibility to properly manage waste. Equally importantly, they harm the ability of PICTs to finance waste management and disposal in the long term.

### ***2.3.2 Education and Awareness programmes***

Waste management programmes undertaken in the region in the past 5 to 10 years were largely comprised of education and awareness activities that resulted in the production of numerous resources for formal and non-formal education. In most cases these materials did not reach the target audience and in cases where they did, it resulted in raising community awareness and understanding of issues related to sustainability. However, these activities were limited in their ability to foster behaviour change. Many of these education programmes are not targeted at different people involved in the different stages of the waste cycle.

It is widely agreed that at all level of society, changes in behaviour are required in order to decrease the amount of waste being generated and disposed of at the landfill. Communication programmes, such as social marketing, focus on changing attitudes and behaviour surrounding waste generation, by addressing perceived barriers to sustainable living habits, and by offering incentives and rewards to stimulate and sustain interest in a particular behaviour. These programmes not only raise awareness of issues (such as unsustainable living practices), but they encourage the adoption of new behaviours that lead to taking responsibility for managing waste.

An integrated communications strategy within a national strategy can provide information on the appropriate communication tools to be used to reach the various stakeholders/audiences. The role of communications is discussed in Section 3.2.

### ***2.3.3 Capacity Building***

It is generally accepted that some form of waste management system does exist in all the PICTs but how effectively these systems are operated and managed depend on the capabilities of the personnel in these countries. In many cases, there is a limited pool of qualified or appropriately trained people looking after these systems and consequently they may not be effectively operated or managed. This problem is compounded by the high turnover of trained staff within the relevant agencies at the national level.

In recent times, the issue of Solid Waste Management has been accorded greater attention and recognition by governments of PICTs, but one of the more prominent barriers to realizing effective, efficient and sustainable solid waste management in the region is the limited or lack of capacity existing within national systems, institutions, communities and individuals. Various studies, assessments and reviews have highlighted the different areas of capacity needs and a range of government and donor-funded interventions have been designed and implemented to address these needs. Recently there has been the recognition of the need for the development of national and regional strategies that can be used to plan, implement and monitor future work.

The Government of Japan through the Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA) has been assisting the region in building expertise in the area of waste management under the JICA/SPREP programme on municipal solid waste management (Miyuzaki Initiative, 2001-2005). The programme was designed to allow PIC participants to undergo an intensive training course in waste management, demonstration projects (e.g. composting) and the development of guidelines for landfill design, operation and management, and the incremental improvement at existing landfills. Over the past 4 years since 2001 a total of 52 PIC participants have undergone this course.

The second part of JICA assistance has been in undertaking pilot projects to improve solid waste management facilities and practices at the national level. Currently these activities have been limited to the improvements of the Tafaigata and M-Dock landfills in Samoa and Palau respectively using the "Fukuoka Method."

Capacity building remains an important priority for PICTs and further coordinated support is needed to address PICTs special needs, including the lack of capacity in data/information management systems.

#### **2.4 Policy and legislation**

Although a number of PICTs are currently developing appropriate environmental legislation, very few have appropriate policies, legislation, regulations and sound implementation strategies that address waste management from an environmental management perspective. Some laws that address waste originate from outdated and fairly generic legislation, such as Public Health Acts, WHO guidelines and legislation modelled on developed country laws. The regulation of waste is typically spread among a number of agencies whose jurisdictions, roles and responsibilities are ill defined. The lack of a consolidated regulatory approach to waste management results in regulation on an ad hoc, sectoral basis. Some of the existing waste related legislation needs to be reviewed because of the lack of clear and concise mandates. Currently, waste related cases that come before the courts are not effectively dealt with because the penalties are low and therefore insufficient to act as effective deterrents. There is also a lack of clear procedures for sampling and instituting legal proceedings. As a result the enforcers are often reluctant to commit the time and expense of instituting legal proceedings against offenders. On top of this prosecution is made difficult because such cases have to compete with criminal cases for the courts time. This problem is exacerbated in PICTs that are spread out over vast distances and have inadequate transportation systems.

Institutions that regulate waste typically lack the capacity to effectively enforce the regulations. The lack of capacity is due to:

- Insufficient and unsustainable financial resources
- Insufficient staffing,
- Limited appropriately trained staff,
- Limited infrastructure
- Inadequate surveillance, monitoring and enforcement.

#### **2.5 Waste Generation and Minimization**

The first step to any waste management strategy is to develop an accurate waste inventory or database on the different types of waste that are generated both at the national and regional levels. This inventory provides the designers the necessary baseline information they need to effectively formulate their plan.

In the Pacific region, the JICA/SPREP training course over the last five years have built in a component that trains the participants on the art of carrying out waste audits or waste stream analysis to investigate the composition of the generated waste at the national level. There is the need for the use of a common methodology for audits and a guide on their regularity. Resources need to be committed to support such activities. Follow up work have shown that while some audits have been carried out to develop or update inventories at the national and community levels the information is not easily accessible. PICTs that have undertaken waste audits include Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Samoa.

On the regional scale, the EU/SPREP WASTE project (1998-2001) provided some information on waste composition and generation rates at the national level but these were only done in eight Pacific urban centres and not carried out over a long enough period of time to get a true picture of the situation on the ground. This has been reported by Raj (2000), and is summarised in Table 2.1 below. This data came from surveys carried out in 1999 by a consultant under contract to SPREP. The areas surveyed were Lautoka, (Fiji), South Tarawa (Kiribati), Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea), Apia (Samoa), Honiara (Solomon Islands), Nuku'alofa (Tonga), Funafuti (Tuvalu) and Port Vila (Vanuatu). The data is limited in that only about 30 to 50 households were covered in each area and was conducted carried out over a two-week period. Despite the limited coverage the surveys provide a useful snapshot of the types of wastes being generated within parts of the region, and their overall generation rates.

Two key points to note are the high proportion of organic or biodegradable, materials in the waste stream and the presence of potentially hazardous materials. The proportions of paper, plastics, glass and metals reflect the increasing importance of these materials as disposal issues for the region. Disposable nappies/diapers are another current concern, although these are not specifically shown as they were classified as part of the paper component in the survey methodology. Other problematic wastes such as plastic bags and food wrappers should also be considered as specific categories in a waste survey.

**Table 2.1: Composition and Generation Rates for Domestic Solid Waste in 8 Pacific Urban Centres, 1999 (Raj, 2000)**

Waste Component	Range (wt %)	Average (wt %)
Paper	5.9 - 31.1	12.3
Plastic	5.2 - 16.8	9.7
Glass	2.7 - 13.6	6.2
Metals	3.2 - 12.3	7.6
Biodegradable	47.2 - 71.0	58.2
Textiles	1.5 - 6.1	2.9
Potentially Hazardous	0.1 - 2.0	0.8
Construction/demolition	0.0 - 7.7	1.8
Other	0.0 - 2.5	0.7
Bulk density (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	120 - 209	164
<b>Generation rate (kg/capita/day)</b>	<b>0.33 - 1.10</b>	<b>0.66</b>

Based on the countries surveyed the overall waste generation rates varied from 0.33 to 1.10 kg/capita/day, with the highest rates being recorded for Apia, Nuku'alofa and Lautoka. These generation rates are quite comparable with those reported for many other urban centers around the world. However, of greater concern is the fact that they indicate significant increases in generation rates reported previously for the region. For example, the data for Apia shows a 112% increase over measurements carried out in 1993. This increase has been attributed partly to overall increases in prosperity and an increasing preference amongst Pacific Islanders for imported foods and other consumer goods (Raj, 2000).

The scale of waste generation – and limited funds to manage this – arises in part from the absence of economic incentives on a number of fronts. Critically there is limited use in the Pacific of economic instruments to:

1. Minimise the generation of waste at source so that PICTs can minimise the amount of waste that needs to be recycled and discarded;
2. Maximise the amount of waste transferred to reuse or recycle schemes, thereby minimising the volume of waste having to be sent to landfill etc.;
3. Efficiently and effectively manage residual waste disposal and storage.

Hospitals generate large amounts of waste that fall into different categories. Health-care waste can also originate from other sources, such as emergency medical care services, clinics, transfusion or dialysis centres, laboratories and blood banks. A large percentage of the waste produced is non-risk or general health-care waste, which is comparable to domestic waste. It comes mostly from the administrative and housekeeping functions of health-care establishments and may also include waste generated during maintenance of health-care premises. The remainder of the health-care waste is regarded as hazardous and may create a variety of health risks and thus must be specially treated. A small portion of this hazardous waste is of an infectious nature. Other types of waste include toxic chemicals, cytotoxic drugs, and flammable and radioactive waste. PICTs, especially small atolls have difficulty disposing such waste resulting in stockpiles posing threats to human health and the environment. Therefore there is an urgent need to address this problem.

### *2.5.1 Segregation and Minimization of waste*

Currently very limited information about waste segregation and minimization at source is available in the region and this is attributed to a number of reasons. In line with the goal and objectives statements, solid waste management ideally should be 'self sustaining'. Accordingly, the segregation and minimisation of waste would need to be nested within a policy setting that support alternative methods and creates incentives while funding its management. Unfortunately, the economic instruments and policies needed to generate these incentives are limited in application in the Pacific. This is surprising given that, where they have been used in the region (most commonly in the glass and can recycling arena), they have frequently been successful and contributed to improved waste management funding. The use of economic instruments (and the policy and institutional framework to support them) is an opportunity that needs to be explored in the Pacific.

An obvious technical option for waste minimisation in the Pacific is the use of composting, mulching and other organic waste treatment activities to deal with the high proportion of biodegradable, or green waste. Various forms of composting have been traditional to Pacific Island societies, where historically the only waste produced was biodegradable. Household composting is being widely promoted throughout the region with varying degrees of success. However much work remains to be done to establish this as the preferred approach for organic waste management in the Pacific. Other options such as worm farming have also been developed but are yet to materialise.

In addition to the limited application of the economic instruments and policies, the region in general lacks the necessary infrastructure support such as transfer and collection stations, and integrated communication strategies that promote and encourage waste minimization activities. These all contribute to the ineffective waste minimization activities at the national level.

### **2.5.2 Waste recycling**

Waste recycling is a long established practice where waste is converted back to reusable material. In the PICTs this practice is limited only to a few waste materials, largely driven by the economic value of the recycled material and other social and technical factors. These materials include aluminium cans, glass bottles, scrap metal, certain plastics and paper

Insufficient funds within the waste management sector limit the development of necessary infrastructure and resources for efficient recycling of waste. Accordingly, two major technical obstacles to effective and efficient waste recycling in PICTs are the lack of in-country recycling and re-processing facilities, and the high cost of shipping recyclable materials elsewhere due to the geographical isolation of many of the PICTs. These obstacles are compounded by the absence of a regionally orientated or coordinated recycling mechanism although some PICTs have successfully "exported" recyclable material to recycling companies in Asia, Australia and New Zealand. The small populations of most PICTs are another significant factor in that most conventional recycling and processing operations are only viable with a much larger population base. In addition, there are a limited number of PICTs with specific or integrated strategies that address waste minimisation activities. The general principles however may be picked up quite effectively in a national waste strategy.

Despite the above, there are a few types of individual waste that have been effectively recycled in the PICTs and these activities are summarised in Appendix 2.

### **2.5.3 Waste Collection**

Most PICTs have organized collection systems for the main urban areas though limited to the rural areas. However, many of the collection systems are uncoordinated and poorly operated due to a number of reasons including:

- Limited availability of appropriate equipment for collection
- Lack of proper guidelines and supervision
- Limited trained and committed personnel to effectively and regularly collect the waste
- Limited availability of supporting infrastructure such as transfer stations
- General lack of awareness and education on the importance of waste segregation at the household level and their collection

In many PICTs, segregation of health care waste at source does occur with the general non-risk waste collected as part of the municipal waste collection system while the hazardous waste is treated by incineration at specially designed facilities usually managed by the health authorities. The residual waste from the incineration process is either taken to the common disposal facility or buried. However in some PICTs, health-care waste is not effectively segregated into solid wastes and consequently all either end up in the incinerators or in the disposal sites.



#### **2.5.4 Waste disposal**

Most PICTs have designated disposal sites for household and municipal waste but most of these sites are currently operating well below the standards recognized internationally as the minimum requirements for sanitary landfills. (Sources for minimum requirements) The availability of suitable land is a major limitation, especially on coral atolls, where disposal on the edge of the reef or lagoon is usually the only available option. This is less of an issue in the high island countries but even here the land is not well suited to waste disposal because of the porous nature of the soils, and the high dependence in most countries on ground and surface water supplies. Availability of suitable land is also a problem throughout the region because of the customary approaches to land tenure, which places ownership in the hands of individuals or tribal groups. In addition obtaining suitable land is also problematic due to negative perceptions over past operations of solid waste disposal sites.

Some PICTs are implementing programmes to improve their disposal facilities by upgrading existing one or closing sub-standard dumps and developing new improved facilities. For example, the open dump at Tafaigata on Upolu Island in Samoa was successfully converted and upgraded recently into a sanitary landfill using the semi-anaerobic system which is also referred to as the Fukuoka method, while on Funafuti in Tuvalu, an AusAID project has achieved the remediation of an old burrow pit and planning is underway for the development of a new improved landfill site under an ADB project. In Fiji a European Union project recently completed a new landfill facility at Naboro while CNMI now has a fully compliant municipal solid waste landfill. Cook Islands recently commissioned their newly built landfill and are in the process of closing down the old dump while Tonga is in the implementation phase for the building of their sanitary landfill.

Despite these developments however, landfill disposal will remain as problematic for the region, and real progress will only be made when PICTs begin to find ways of drastically reducing their waste generation rates as well as diverting the generated waste to alternative processes such as recycling and composting rather than landfilling them.

In many of the PICTs, waste management responsibilities are spread across multiple agencies, in many cases overlapping each other's responsibilities. These generally create confusion over who is responsible for what and results in the services being ineffective – the coordination and enforcement mechanisms become very difficult to administer and/or look after. In nearly all these cases, the individual national agencies simply administer their components of the waste management system in isolation and do not generally coordinate their work with other government agencies for the effective management of all aspects of waste management operations. The need for a more coordinated approach for waste management at all levels is essential and highly recommended.

One of the key problems in the matter of waste disposal in PICTs is the lack of economic incentives for waste separation and landfill/disposal management. The lack of demand and supply management means that more waste goes to the waste stream than is absolutely necessary and less finance is generated to manage that excessive waste load. Some countries do apply some demand management tools to limit waste but they form a minimum and the tools are used sparingly.

## 2.6 *Waste Industry*

The waste industry in the Pacific region is very much in its infancy but is likely to develop in the near future. With the involvement and participation of donors and the private sector, the region is slowly developing the requisite infrastructure that is needed for such industries like recycling of aluminium cans, glass bottles, lead from wet-cell batteries, certain plastics like PET, paper etc. However, most of the PICTs in general lack the requisite legislation or the incentive mechanisms to support an industry of this sort. The private sector is also very instrumental in putting in place the mechanisms that are needed to export the recyclable materials to overseas markets. Like any national activity, building legitimacy through rulemaking supported by data is critical to establish the legal foundation needed to build a sustainable waste management program.

In addition to the above, there is also limited specialised waste management companies or personnel that can operate and administer the overall waste management systems in the countries in an integrated manner. In spite of this, there are some individual PICTs, and in some cases sub-regional areas like the North-West Pacific, who have put in place coordinated and planned activities that are progressing the work of waste management and recycling but these efforts are generally conducted in collaboration with their local private sector and partners overseas where an advanced waste industry does exist. These activities usually involve local collection of the recyclable material, which are then packed into containers that are shipped to the recycling partners overseas for recycling. Some of these activities are outlined in Appendices 1 and 2.

The limited availability of the necessary infrastructure to support recycling of course reflects in part the lack of an integrated waste management system that combines funding needs, compliance and enforcement, with incentives to change behaviour. Some countries do make use of integrated strategies (Kiribati's recent recycling bills is a good example) although these countries are in a minimum and the integration is currently only used to a limited extent. More use could be made of economic incentives to recycle.

In the case of waste oil, there have been instances where the waste oil from some countries in the region have been successfully transported to another country in the region where they are used locally as a supplementary fuel in power stations, and until recently, some countries were sending their waste oil to Fiji for use as a supplementary fuel in a steel mill. French Polynesia has recently started to ship waste oil to New Zealand. There are high costs involved in shipping waste oil to other countries for disposal, consequently other options should be investigated. PICTs should be encouraged to put in place arrangements for transportation, storage and disposal of such waste. Another current limitation in general is the limited awareness of the oil-recovery services and any organized in-country collection systems. Some countries are considering introducing a system of import levies to pay for the cost of shipping and disposal.

## **2.7 Funding requirements and mechanisms**

In line with the goal and objective statements, waste management in the Pacific should ideally be self-sustaining both economically and financially. However, waste management is a costly affair. It involves the funding of:

- Physical waste management – collection of waste, conversion of waste (recovery, reuse, recycling) and ultimately, disposal of waste and its oversight;
- Institutional waste management – establishment and implementation of rules and processes by which to manage waste – creation and enforcement of legislation, monitoring, coordination by different agencies, education and so on.

There have been recent moves to introduce systems in the Pacific that enable governments to better fund certain types of waste management. In Kiribati, for example, the national government has recently introduced new legislation to impose tariffs on the import of containers for soft drinks and used lead acid batteries. The revenue raised is intended to financially maintain recycling systems while at the same time acting as a deterrent or disincentive for the demand of plastic packaging. Similarly there have been a number of moves to enable local communities to better manage their own waste. For instance, the IWP at SPREP works in a number of countries to establish processes for local communities to learn to minimise waste through composting.

Despite these efforts, most solid waste initiatives in the PICTs are substantially assisted by donors. This is particularly in the case of the establishment of large infrastructure projects by landfill construction. However, this reliance on overseas funding is not reliable in the long term as it hinges on the continued support and interest of donors.

On the other hand, it is difficult for many PICTs to fund their own waste management initiatives, due to budget shortfalls, particularly in order to finance major solid waste construction projects. The establishment and operation of waste collection services, for instance, requires funding that is limited in the government. However, users are frequently reluctant to pay for services that have hitherto be provided for free. Alternatively, where waste management services are poor, many governments face a 'catch 22' situation where consumers (firms and residents) despair of poor collection services and refuse to pay more for improvements while governments cannot improve systems without more money.

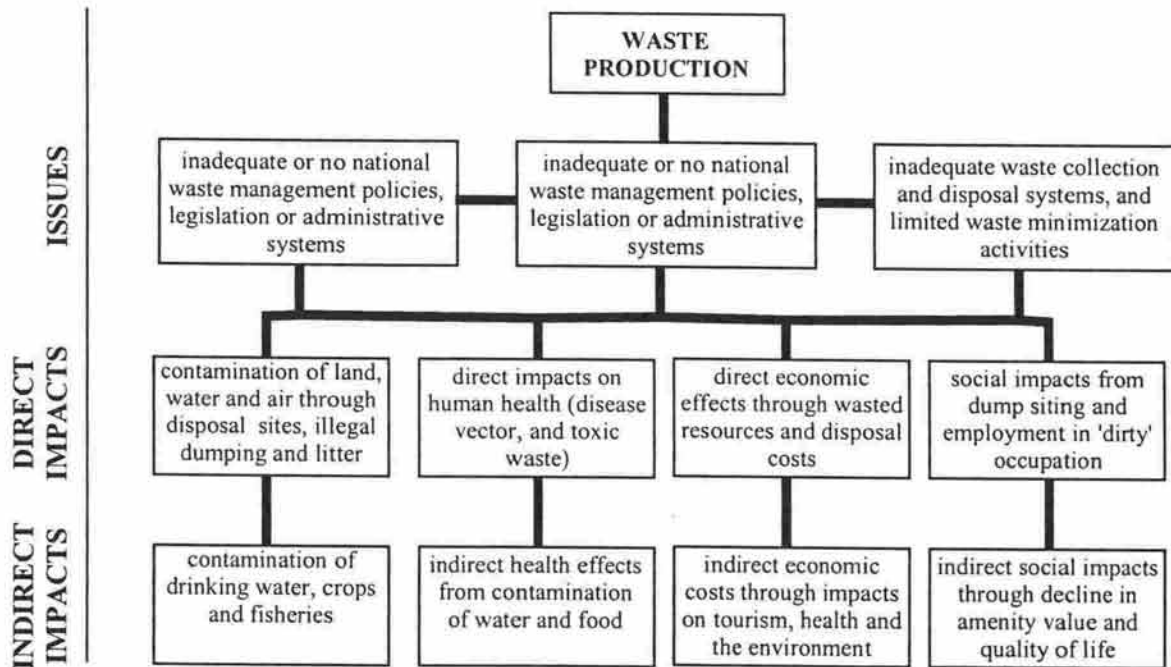
## **2.8 Summary and overview**

The key aspects of the information provided in the preceding sections are summarised in Figure 2.1 below. This shows the actual and potential impacts from waste generation and disposal activities within the Pacific Islands region, and the three key contributing issues of:

1. Increasing waste generation rates,
2. Inadequate waste management policies, regulations and administrative systems, and
3. Inadequate or ineffective waste collection, minimisation and disposal systems.

It should be apparent from the information provided in section 2.6 that while some PICTs have made significant progress, most have a lot of work to do before they can fully address these issues and the concomitant direct and indirect effects.

Figure 2.1: Overview of SWM Issues in PICTs



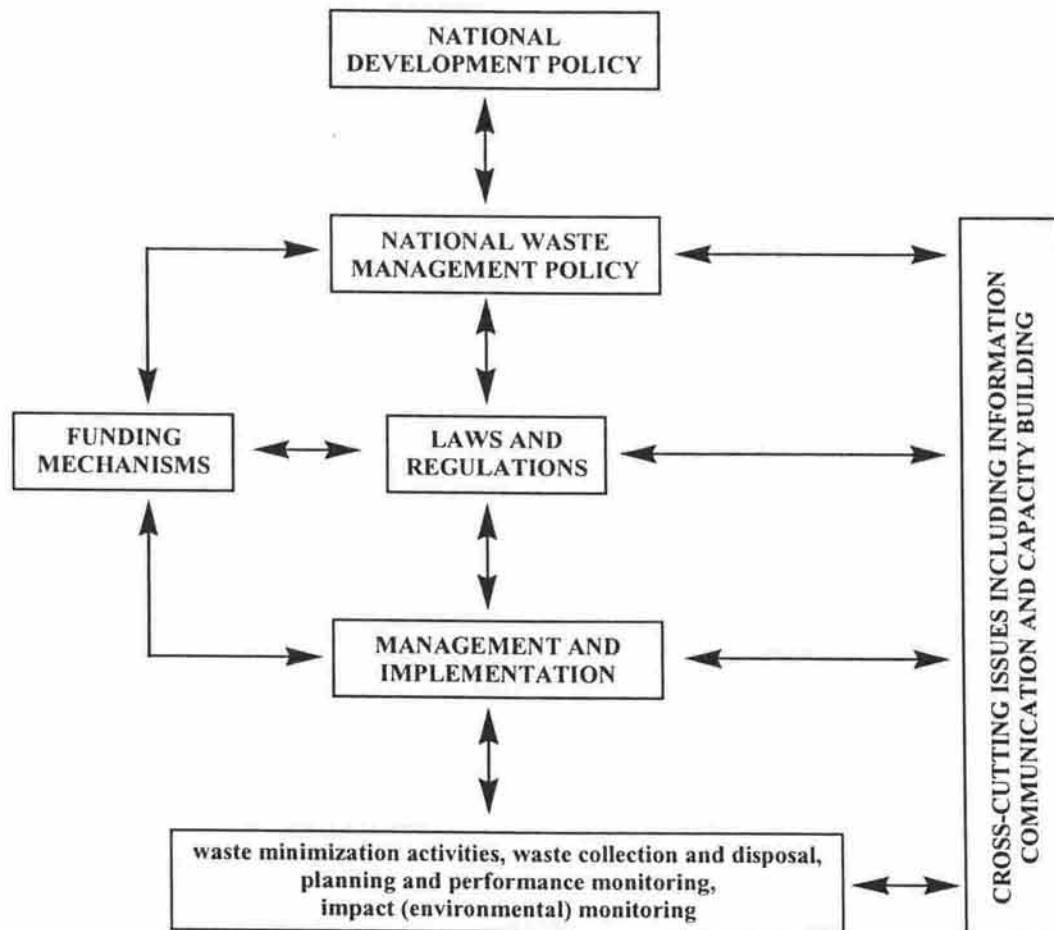
### 3 Recommended Waste Management Strategy

#### 3.1 Waste Management Model

A national waste management plan should be developed from and be consistent with the national development plan. The possible components of a national waste management programme are summarised in Figure 3.1 below. As shown, the starting point is a national development plan out of which the national waste management policy is developed, which in turn is supported by relevant laws and regulations. The policy should then be implemented through an appropriate management system. Depending on the policy, supported by appropriate legislation, implementation will include waste segregation and minimization activities, collection and disposal, planning and performance monitoring, impact monitoring programmes, and cross cutting issues such as funding mechanisms, integrated communication and capacity building. In all the components cross cutting issues should be considered and incorporated where appropriate.

The detailed requirements for each component of the proposed model are discussed below.

**Figure 3.1: Waste Management Model**



## **3.2 Cross-cutting Issues**

### **3.2.1 Economic Issues**

As was seen in the previous chapter, the lack of use of economic instruments to create incentives for personal and corporate responsibility in waste is a weakness in the Pacific that could be exploited to our benefit. Generally, there are substantial benefits to be made from the wider introduction of economic tools (support by policies and institutions) that:

- Create incentives for consumers to minimise their purchases of waste generating products, while creating incentives to reuse and recycle and minimise the amount of waste they send for disposal (landfill, incineration etc.);
- Create incentives for producers and importers to take more responsibility in the production and importation of goods so that they minimize the amount of waste they generate and import, and more actively manage and recycle waste generated.

As will be indicated below, the wider application of economic instruments cannot only minimise waste but can be used to increase the financial sustainability of waste management.

At the same time, greater use of economic information – including the selective use of economic valuations – may assist PICTs to increase their understanding of how integral waste management is to a healthy economy.

### **3.2.2 Integrated communications**

Communications can play an important role in supporting the development and implementation of strategic objectives of national strategies. An integrated communications strategy within a national strategy, and regional initiatives can highlight the appropriate communication tools to be used to reach the various stakeholders/audiences.

Around the region a number of countries have shown that communications can be an effective way to help individuals, communities and businesses to reduce their waste. For example, the Kaoki Maange work in Kiribati and the awareness raising work in Samoa are having the desired effect on what they would like to achieve. However, these communications programmes are only successful when part of a broader strategy that incorporates other elements of waste management such as new public services, new policies, and economic incentives.

In order to achieve the objectives of the regional SWM strategy, PICTs in collaboration with SPREP advocates the use of a simple seven-stage approach to communications.

#### ***i. Clarify goals and objectives***

Before undertaking any communications activities, it is crucial that the national strategies present clear and quantifiable goals and objectives. For example, reducing the level of organic waste going to landfill by 50% before September 2009. In order to encourage people to adopt specific waste reduction behaviours, the national strategies must provide very clear information on what will be achieved, within a certain timeframe.

*ii. Raise awareness of the problem*

Raising awareness about waste issues is a very important goal. Target audiences may be unclear about exactly what the problem is. They may lack the information or the personal motivation they need to change the way they currently manage their waste. Raising awareness will strengthen support of the national strategies, and constitutes an important part of a broader communications strategy.

*iii. Focus on specific behaviour(s)*

Communications can play a very important role in clearly highlighting the link between individual behaviours and accumulative impacts. It promotes the benefits of certain actions, and acts as a prompt for other people to adopt behaviours.

*iv. Understand your audience*

To be effective, communications activities must be designed around the needs of the stakeholders or target audiences. Individuals, communities, businesses and organizations must understand the role that they can play in supporting the objectives of the national strategies. Communications activities need to be tailored to ensure that the appropriate messages reach the appropriate target audience. The communication strategy must determine the most appropriate communications tools and activities to meet the specific needs of each audience.

*v. Use appropriate communications tools*

There are numerous communication tools that can support the goals and objectives of the national strategies. These include, regular newsletters or briefings (government), innovative and creative use of mass media e.g. radio, television, newspaper etc, forums or briefings (private sector), community based programmes that look at long-term behaviour change (communities). Strategies should highlight the communication goals and objectives, the capacity of PICTs to undertake the communication process, the target audience and ensure the appropriate communication tools to be employed are accessible and appropriate to communities.

***Target Audience: Government/key agencies***

Communications can ensure that key agencies are consulted and kept informed in the development of national strategies. This can provide invaluable support at an early stage by fostering a sense of ownership and encouraging continued participation through to the implementation phase. Regular newsletters or updates to key stakeholders provide useful information about the national strategies. Radio programmes or media releases to regional and international media highlight best practices to other countries, while promoting the progress of the implementation of national strategies.

***Target Audience: Private sector***

Communications can play an integral role in informing people and maintaining interest in the development and implementation of national strategies. Partnerships between government agencies and the private sector can be used as promotional opportunities in the media. In many of the major initiatives that require changes at the national level, the private sector should be engaged in the development process of the national strategies so as to have greater participation from them before any implementation can occur.

***Target Audience: Communities***

Communications can engage people in the development and the implementation of national strategies. Public meetings or workshops involve communities in planning processes, encourage a sense of partnership and ownership that fosters a commitment to adopt introduced policies. Existing community structures could also be used to involve people in communication processes. Formal education teaches children about sustainable living practices that can have a flow on effect into families and communities. Social marketing programmes can be developed to encourage people to adopt behaviours to reduce waste. NGOs can implement elements of the national strategies by undertaking activities such as paper recycling activities that involve local women's groups. Awareness and promotional activities inform communities about new waste disposal services, policies and any proposed financial costs. Articles in local newspapers, television, or on the radio can also be a significant factor in creating or reinforcing the political will for future developments.

***vi. Find ways to measure your success***

Set realistic objectives and measurable targets that can highlight to the stakeholders the effectiveness of the national strategies and establish mechanisms for feedback on progress to continue to motivate people.

***vii. Funding***

To ensure long-term behaviour change, funding for communications needs to be factored into national strategies.

***3.2.3 Capacity Building***

Waste management programmes require input from a wide range of skilled personnel, including environmental educators, managers, engineers, landfill operators, environmental management and public health specialists, planners and policymakers. Some of these skills are already available in PICTs, but others will need to be developed, or obtained through technical assistance programmes. This latter approach has been commonly used in the past. However, for long-term sustainability, it is preferable that the expertise be available in-country, or on a regional basis at least. This can be attained by the incorporation of the relevant technical solid waste management training programs through existing training institutions around the region and offering them as part of an academic programme or as a short course. These components could be developed collaboratively with institutions including but not limited to the United Nations University (UNU), University of Guam (UOG), University of Papua New Guinea (UPNG), and University of the South Pacific (USP).



In addition to the human resource requirements, adequate institutional and systemic capacities must also be in place for waste management programmes to be effectively functioning. Capacity building programmes that are developed for waste management activities should be as integrated as possible due to the importance of the roles that the different components play and this include the strengthening of institutional and systemic capacities as well as the human resource capacities.

There are numerous aspects to the individual capacity building programmes, including ensuring a supply of people with appropriate qualifications and experience, on-the-job training to develop appropriate work practices and skills, and continuing education programmes to ensure that staff remain up to date with developments in their chosen field. Most of these will be achieved through formal training programmes. However, it is important to recognise the value of informal mechanisms as well, such as mentoring, attendance at conferences, continuing contact with other professionals working in the same and related areas, such as the SPREP Waste Information Network (Activity B5). Other relevant sources may include technical journals.

Capacity building requirements should be considered and addressed in the development of any waste management programmes. One of the ways to achieving effective, efficient and sustainable solid waste management in a country is to:

1. Identify national and regional benchmarks guided by international standards to measure capacity against,
2. Assess for capacity gaps that exist,
3. Determine their root causes and
4. Identify ways to establishing or strengthening capacities.

Essentially an initial needs assessment should be carried out, and programmes designed to address and monitor these needs, along with the provision of appropriate funding.

For SWM this can be a complex and challenging task given the social, economic and environmental considerations that need to be taken into account. However difficult this may seem, there will always be the potential for wastage of scarce resources and further realization of wider negative impacts if attempts to build capacity for solid waste management are not preceded by an assessment of what the capacity constraints are, their root causes and a valid assessment of options for addressing the constraints.

### ***3.3 Policy and legislation***

PICTs need to review and develop sound and appropriate policies on SWM that can be translated into legislation. PICTs need a regulatory framework that promotes compliance because the small size of their administrations mean that enforcement capability is limited and therefore needs to be focussed. In order to have effective compliance there needs to be a consultative process to allow for industry, government/municipal agencies, intergovernmental organisations, universities, NGOs, traditional leaders and community participation in the development stages of legislation. While advocating compliance, legislation needs to empower the authorized regulatory institutions enforcement powers to impose appropriate penalties on those who do not comply to serve as a deterrent.

Regulatory instruments should be consistent with relevant regional and international multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) and best management practices where practicable but also consider the situation in PICTs such as the availability of equipment, protocols, qualified personnel and access to laboratories. If these are not readily available then other enforcement provisions must be considered and written into the legislation. The authorized regulatory institutions should be empowered to impose fines and to deal with the matter using such other alternative dispute resolution mechanisms and using the court as the last resort.

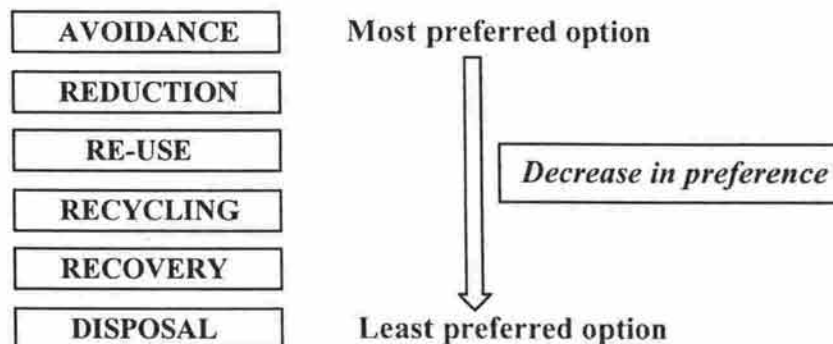
### 3.4 *Waste minimisation, segregation and recycling*

Waste disposal will in the short to medium term continue to be problematic for PICTs because of the limited provision of an appropriate waste management system due in part to the following:

- Limited availability of appropriate and suitable disposal sites and associated costs
- Limited availability of land
- Limited skilled personnel

For these reasons, waste minimisation should be a primary focus of any national strategy. Significant reductions in the quantities of waste that need to be disposed will have corresponding benefits in reducing the costs of disposal, and the continuing need for development of new disposal facilities. Effective waste management, including waste minimization and segregation at the source, is essential, however, proper infrastructure must be in place in order to achieve desired objectives.

There is an established hierarchy for waste management, which has a preferred option of avoiding waste and a least preferred option of disposal.



Waste minimisation programmes are typically based around this hierarchy and are usually referred to as the 4 “R’s” of waste management; i.e. reduce, re-use, recycle, recover. These refer to the following activities:

- Reduce: reduction of waste at the source by for example, the purchase and use of bulk goods rather than those with a high packaging content;
- Reuse: repeated use of a product in the same, similar or different ways, for example the reuse of glass drink bottles and used tyres;

- Recover: refers to the use of waste materials so as to recover some residual value, for example the use of waste oil as a supplementary fuel, and composting of green waste
- Recycle: this is done with materials such as aluminium cans, lead from wet-cell batteries, cupboards and paper and glass, which can be reprocessed, back to their original form;

There are many practical barriers to effective waste minimisation programmes in PICTs. However, these are not insurmountable, and a key aspect of any national strategy should be activities directed at identifying opportunities for waste minimisation, barriers to implementation, and ways of overcoming these barriers.

There are various mechanisms that could be employed in the Pacific to support the development and implementation of recycling schemes. This could include incentives, such as container deposit schemes, social marketing programmes (that look at the barriers and opportunities of recycling), and schools based recycling programme.

Strategies to support waste minimisation, segregation and recycling throughout the Pacific will almost certainly require the wider introduction of economic instruments that increase personal and corporate responsibility for waste generation and thereby reduce waste generation. In so doing, economic instruments, supported by the appropriate institutional activities and infrastructure, will be critical to integrate waste management with financing and funding mechanisms to ensure the continued feasibility of waste management services.

The recent Kiribati initiative is a good example of the kind of integrated economic strategy that can reduce waste, increase recycling and increase funding. In this case new tariffs on the import of containers for soft drinks increases the ability of the government to financially maintain recycling systems while at the same time acting as a deterrent or disincentive for the demand of plastic packaging.

### ***3.5 Waste Management***

In many PICTs, the responsibility for administering and coordinating waste management activities is spread over several government agencies and at times causes confusion over who is responsible for what. There is a need for a designated government lead agency and a better coordinated approach to manage all waste management activities in the countries so as to minimise the conflicting responsibilities that currently exists.

#### ***3.5.1 Waste Collection***

Waste collection together with waste disposal are the components most demanding of resources, especially finance, and therefore the components that requires the most intensive assessment of funding requirements and financial mechanisms. There are numerous examples around the region of collection and disposal services that fall short of the desired performance levels, because of:

1. Inadequate funding,
2. Limited trained and skilled personnel,
3. Inadequate regulations and management, and
4. Limited infrastructure support.

There are two key funding components to consider; the initial capital investment, and the on-going costs for operation and maintenance. The latter is just as important as the former, because without continuing support, the value of the initial investment will simply be lost.

Waste collection systems should be designed to provide a regular collection service from residential, commercial and industrial areas, including rubbish bins placed in public areas. There are numerous guidelines available on the design and operation of collection services in developing countries. However, in general terms, the basic requirements are for the use of inexpensive waste bins or bags of a manageable size (eg. 40-gallon [or 200L] drums are too large), protection against scavenging by animals through the use of stands or cages, and collection in accordance with a regular programme using appropriately sized trucks (i.e. large enough to handle the waste volumes but not too large or heavy for the roads). The use of modern compactor vehicles should not be considered until there is a clear need for the efficiency improvements that these can bring, and also only after it has been shown that the costs of operation and maintenance can be met through the funding for the collection service.

On this score, it will be critical for PICTs to integrate waste collection and disposal services of all kinds including government and privately operated services, to funding systems in order to be sustainable in the long term. Depending on the country or item under consideration, integration of funding (see also section 3.7) may include the use of user charge for improved waste systems. Although these may be unpalatable in the short term, they will be essential if governments are to have the funds to establish, support and maintain the waste collection and removal service they desperately need. In so doing, they can provide an opportunity to restore public faith in government removal service and speed the clean up of our countries while reducing reliance on overseas aid.

### **3.5.2 Waste disposal**

Waste disposal by burial in a landfill is currently the preferred method in most PICTs, and will likely remain so for the immediate future. Other options such as incineration or waste digestion may be appropriate in some situations (such as the treatment of hospital waste and other putrescible waste) but will need careful evaluation on a case-by-case basis, so will not be considered here.

One of the most fundamental requirements is for the identification and use of suitable disposal sites using established siting criteria, which allow for efficiencies in collection and transport, while at the same time minimising the potential for adverse off-site effects. The site should be designed and engineered, at a minimum, to allow for the efficient movement of vehicles, the control of surface water run-off, ground water protection and an acceptable control of leachate, and possibly landfill gas. These requirements should be clearly outlined in the planning phase of construction of the disposal facility, which should also include the undertaking of an environmental impact study (EIS). The information obtained from such studies should form the basis of the monitoring programme of the disposal facility during both the operation and post-operation periods. Furthermore these need to be in line with relevant national guidelines and regulations.

Operational procedures should address the requirements for controlled placement, compaction and regular covering of the wastes, monitoring and recording of waste quantities, and general site maintenance. There should be provision for staff facilities, site security and equipment maintenance. A range of appropriate heavy machineries and equipments are needed for efficient landfill operations, including but not limited to bulldozers, excavators, compactors and weighing bridges. However, it is often not realistic for these to be provided on a full-time dedicated basis. This aspect must be given careful consideration during the design phase for a new landfill facility, to ensure that an appropriate level of service can be provided, and that the costs of the service will be fully funded.

Mention should also be made here of the recently-completed JICA/SPREP landfill development programme in Samoa, using the Fukuoka method or the semi-aerobic system, which was aimed to demonstrate ways in which the design and operation of existing landfill facilities can be gradually improved over time. An identical programme for the upgrading of the M-Dock dump is currently being planned for implementation in Palau. This should be a much more cost effective approach than development of a new landfill, and is likely to be a more sustainable strategy for the provision of effective waste disposal systems in PICTs. The design and operational requirements for the landfill are exactly the same as those noted above. However, they are only gradually put in place through a process of incremental improvement, in accordance with available funding and demonstrated needs. This design is not applicable to atoll countries and territories and there is a specific need of disposal systems to suit them.

There is also a need for the provision of special purpose disposal systems for dealing with those wastes that are not suitable for disposal by landfill, for example some hazardous wastes. The most common example of these is health-care wastes, which are generally being dealt with by incineration. This is an appropriate approach for the Pacific islands region, although many existing facilities fall well short of the minimum operating standards recommended by agencies such as WHO. Consideration also needs to be given to the use of new emerging technologies, such as steam sterilisation, which have the potential for providing alternative methods for effectively dealing with these wastes. Special facilities may also be required for dealing with other hazardous waste streams. However the need for these should be assessed on a case-by-case basis, including the potential for shipping to specialized facilities that may already be available inside and outside the region.

### ***3.5.3 Planning and Performance Monitoring***

Planning and performance monitoring are essential components of most government activities, and waste management is no exception. There is a need for regular collection of information on waste generation and disposal rates, and for this to be linked with information on changes in population, economic growth and development, including tourism, and any other factors with the potential to impact on waste generation rates. This information will provide a basis for planning of future waste management needs, such as the development of new landfill facilities and other supporting infrastructure. It should also provide useful input to the assessment of other development proposals, such as new tourist facilities. Perhaps one of the key points to stress here is the need for clear and effective linkages between the government agencies involved with waste management and those with a more central planning role.

The procedures for collecting and recording waste information are well developed and established at the international level, and include estimates of total waste volumes delivered to the landfill, and regular surveys of the composition of these wastes. This information should be made available to PICTs and be used for evaluating the effectiveness of other components of the waste management programme. For example, an effective waste minimisation programme should be reflected in overall reductions in waste quantities and changes in waste composition.

#### **3.5.4 Impact Monitoring**

The most direct effect of improperly managed wastes is environmental contamination. However, there are numerous other direct and indirect effects as well, many of which are important aspects of national development such as public health, tourism, water and food security. The economic impact of improper waste management can also be significant through wasted resources and disposal cost.

Waste disposal facilities have the potential to cause significant adverse effects on the surrounding environment, and it is therefore important that these be properly managed and controlled. Environmental monitoring is a key component of this control system and should be fully integrated into the design of any new disposal facilities. It should also be undertaken for existing disposal sites, so as to assess the effects of past activities, the need for remedial actions, and possible future impacts as well.

Impact monitoring of waste disposal sites need not be very expensive. There are a few essential parameters, such as biological and chemical oxygen demand (BOD and COD), pH, conductivity, and a range of trace elements, which can provide basic information about impacts on water quality. These analyses should normally be available through existing laboratories in most PICTs, such as the water supply authorities. More sophisticated analytical services may need to be obtained from overseas laboratories, but these should only be required in the case of special investigations, such as responding to concerns over the presence of specific toxic chemicals at a dump or disposal site. PICTs that do not have the institutional and human resources capacity to test these parameters should establish a long-term plan to address these needs while at the same time make interim arrangements to have these parameters analyzed by an appropriately accredited laboratory in the region.

#### **3.6 Waste Industry**

As mentioned earlier, the waste industry in the Pacific region is in its infancy and as such, efforts to build this industry should be focussed initially on setting up the local reuse and "recycling" activities such as putting in place collection and processing mechanisms for the recyclable materials. The involvement of the local private and business sectors is essential and must be encouraged.

Strategies to support the development of a waste industry throughout the PICTs will require the wider introduction of institutional and economic instruments that make it conducive for the relevant stakeholder to participate. In so doing, these economic instruments, supported by the appropriate institutional activities and infrastructure, will be critical to making sure that this industry develops into a viable economic and financial one.

Other activities that would progress the development of the waste industry in the region should include development of partnerships between governments and recycling companies or individuals in countries where the recycling waste industry is more advanced and sophisticated. These partnerships should be able to facilitate for the smooth transportation or trans-boundary movement of the recyclable materials from collection points in-country to the recycling companies overseas.

### **3.7 Funding requirements and mechanisms**

In line with the goals and objective statements, the objective of this Strategy is to target a management system that is economically and financially sound. To do this, there is a need to introduce institutional change to secure funding. Funding must be strategically integrated into all facets of the waste management systems established from those initiatives used to minimise the generation of waste at source, through to those initiatives used to manage the disposal of waste that cannot be reused or recycled.

However socially unpopular it might appear, there is a need for PICTs to introduce some form of charging system to recoup waste management costs if they are to reduce their current financial reliance on overseas aid and avoid the failure of domestic waste management.

A well-designed charging system can have positive effects in reducing the amount of waste generated by producers, importers and consumers in the long run. For instance, increases in the cost of waste collection and disposal can create financial incentives for consumers to avoid charges by reducing the amount of waste they put out for collection. These can, when accompanied by appropriate education, legislation and marketing, provide incentives to recycle glass, plastic or paper waste or compost green waste. In the longer term, such mechanisms can also create incentives for consumers to reconsider the purchase of items that produce waste. For instance, tariffs on imported plastic bottles raise the cost of bottles to consumers, which can reduce the demand for the good. Lower demand for bottles acts as a signal for producers to reduce their production level to meet alternative demand. The combined result can be a reduction in the import of waste to a country.

Well-designed funding mechanisms may alternatively create financial rewards for consumers and producers to reduce or recycle waste and reduce the level of waste to be disposed in landfill. For instance, some local bottlers in the Pacific (such as Samoa Breweries Ltd) already encourage bottle recycling by offering refund for bottles returned to the bottler. The value of the deposit is covered in the price of the bottle of beer. These incentives to encourage waste minimisation and recycling enable greater cost recovery in beers and soft drink bottle waste management.

Realistically, the introduction of any new user charges is likely to be a medium term activity and full cost recovery on any large scale is probably unachievable. (Even many developed country waste management programs operate at a loss.) Nevertheless:

- The groundwork to prepare for even partial funding systems can be established early on. For instance, it may be possible for governments to calculate waste management costs for different services and identify those areas where service charges have been accepted, and how; and

- Elements of cost recovery might be applicable at a limited level. Already, private waste removal systems, for instance, in Tonga and Fiji, are being introduced on a small scale in the region. More importantly, it may be possible to introduce some elements of cost recovery or financing to certain waste sectors. For instance, the soft drink container legislation in Kiribati enables a greater level of financial sustainability in the recycling and disposal of soft drink containers. This approach may be more favourable to industry and consumers than the outright ban of certain types of materials while offering the advantage of increasing waste revenue at the same time.

A key aspect of funding will be the extent to which government and the private sector (households and industry) share the costs of waste management to ensure financial feasibility. Given the public problems associated with waste (use of scarce private land for landfill, generation of disease vectors etc), there may be a case for continued public (government) support in establishing waste management systems. Donors should continue to play a supporting role here in the wider public interest. However, specific stakeholder groups may be expected to contribute to the cost of waste management that specifically benefits them. Examples might include the introduction of economic and tax incentives for stakeholders (including the government and industry) to recycle waste as well as user charges for household collection and disposal of waste and charges to government and industry agencies for waste management.

Economic tools for waste management (demand and supply management tools) should be considered as a way to integrate waste reduction and recycling efforts to financing. Some countries may also want to consider assigning revenues for waste management to specific waste management activities although this is often difficult to manage administratively.

The introduction of better funding strategies will result in a number of positive outcomes including but not limited to:

- Reduced reliance on both domestic funds and overseas aid in the short term – or the improved ability to focus overseas aid on other aspects of development need;
- Increased public faith in domestic waste management. For instance, a better funded waste collection system is less likely to break down (avoiding the 'catch 22' situation where consumers (firms and residents) refuse to pay for improved waste collection services because they are unreliable while governments cannot improve systems without the money); and
- A more sustainable waste management system in the long term.

Improved information about waste management will be needed to support improved funding of waste management in the Pacific. Information will be needed on the benefits of waste management and customer willingness to pay for services. There will therefore be a role for economic analysis to underpin funding as a result.



## **4 Proposed Waste Management Activities**

### **4.1 Overview**

There is a clear need for development efforts in most PICTs in all of the components of the waste management model discussed in the preceding sections. Obviously it will not be possible to address all the issues immediately, and therefore a well-organized plan, and coordinated approach is required. It is proposed that in the first instance priority be given to three specific areas as follows:

- Key institutional aspects, including policy development and planning, information exchange, and public education and awareness.
- Improvement and upgrading of existing waste disposal systems
- Development and/or enhancement of waste minimisation activities such as recycling, so as to reduce the quantities of wastes being disposed

The proposed activities are intended to assist PICTs in moving towards the development of effective waste management systems within their countries, and in accordance with their specific needs. The programme should be implemented over a period of ten or more years, in recognition of the fact that many of the required changes, whether individual, institutional or systemic, will only be achieved through gradual improvements over long periods of time. In addition, emphasis should be 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.

Information on the proposed activities is summarised below, while more detailed descriptions are presented in Appendix 3. The activities are presented on the basis of the different waste management programme components referred to in chapters 2 and 3, rather than in any priority order. The question of priorities is discussed in section 4.8 along with some suggested timelines.

The proposed programme contains many connected components and will involve a wide range of stakeholders. There is a clear need for some mechanism to ensure that the activities are implemented in a coordinated and efficient way.

### **4.2 Cross-cutting Issues**

#### **4.2.1 Public Education and Awareness**

Public education and awareness activities are a prerequisite and vital component of any national waste management programme. However, the implementation of these activities would be given an initial boost by participation in the Year of Action Against Waste.

### ***Activity A1: Pacific Regional Year of Action Against Waste***

The Year of Action Against Waste campaign is based around a range of national activities within each PICT, with SPREP serving a regional facilitation and coordination role. Governments have been encouraged to support the campaign through appointment of National Coordinators/Contact Points, and NZAID has supported this initiative by funding a preparatory workshop for these people in collaboration with SPREP. Additional funds have been secured for other regional initiatives to promote the campaign, while most national activities could possibly be and are funded by governments and through local sponsorship arrangements.

### ***Activity A2: Integrated Communication Programmes***

Significant changes in community attitudes and behaviours towards waste generation and disposal will generally only be achieved over long periods of time. This process should be assisted through on-going integrated communication programmes. These should be designed and implemented within each PICT in accordance with national goals and activities. However consideration should also be given to some form of regional support for the programmes through SPREP and other relevant CROP agencies. This work should build on the materials already produced under the SPREP/EU WASTE project, and materials produced in support of the Year of Action Against Waste.

Special effort should be added to ensure that sufficient awareness and information is made available to the public and specific stakeholder groups on planned or scheduled changes to legislation, institutions or management tools. This will be particularly important for the introduction of any economic and financial tools, including charge and incentives for waste reduction (minimisation at source and recycling) or disposal.

#### ***4.2.2 Capacity Building***

There are many requirements for capacity building activities in PICTs in support of waste management and other programmes. However, many of these are quite generic in nature, and best addressed under much broader capacity building programmes. The activities proposed below are those with a specific focus on waste management programmes.

#### ***Activity B1: Annual Training Course in Municipal Waste Management***

This is an existing activity, which earlier this year, completed its five-year cycle under the Japan Miyuzaki Initiative. The course extended over a four-week period, with the venue alternating between Okinawa and Apia, and about 10 to 15 participants each year drawn from the Pacific Island Forum countries. The course will not be continued after 2005, however further training will need to be based on country priority needs and likely implemented at the national or sub-regional level. It is intended that information developed from the JICA course be extended through distribution of a course video, and maintenance of the information network described under *Activity B6*.

### ***Activity B2: Training for Atoll Countries and Territories***

It is widely recognized that the waste management issues and requirements of the atoll settings are distinctly different and in many cases are more challenging than the high island counterparts. The very limited availability of land is a major issue when it comes to designing programmes that deal with waste disposal. This activity would allow for atoll-specific training to be put in place to train personnel in all components of the national waste management programmes including policy makers to waste disposal facility workers.

### ***Activity B3: Assessment of National Capacities in Waste Management***

This activity should be carried out by each PICT in conjunction with *Activities E4, H1 and H3*. Most of the work should be carried out internally, but could also benefit from external assistance from an organisation such as SPREP. Links should also be made with the Pacific Type II Capacity Building Initiative, which was announced at the WSSD meeting in Johannesburg, and with current UNDP activities in this area as well. The assessment should be carried out within the first year or two of implementation of the waste management programme, and then revisited every three to five years.

### ***Activity B4: National Capacity Building Activities***

This activity follows on from *Activity B3*, and is intended to implement the findings of the assessment. This work should be done as a national initiative with assistance from external sources as necessary. Capacity Building activities should include a focus on skill building for institutional and systemic management including the skills to develop sound and appropriate policies and integrated strategic management of waste that incorporates funding and incentive for waste control.

### ***Activity B5: Country Attachments***

There is a country attachment scheme managed by SPREP, which aims to boost national capacities by supporting country-to-country attachments between Pacific island countries. Activities of this sort should provide an excellent vehicle for capitalising on some of the work being done under other parts of the waste programme, such as the landfill demonstration project in Samoa. There is the potential for waste management personnel to be included in the current project, but consideration should also be given to obtaining additional funds to allow a continuation of the programme beyond its current timeframe and scope (to broaden the skills base).

### ***Activity B6: Maintenance of a Waste Information Network***

This activity would aim to enhance the existing skills and knowledge of waste management personnel through participation in a regional information network. Participants from the Municipal Waste Training Courses (*Activity B1*) are already nominal participants in this network, but the operation of the network needs to be boosted through regular input from a moderator, and extension to other practitioners. It is envisaged that the moderator activities should be provided by SPREP, as part of its coordination mechanism and needs to cover a wider range of stakeholders at the national level.

### **4.3 Policy and legislation**

It is important to recognize the difference in the administrative systems that are practised in the Pacific region when drafting model legislation – some PICTs use predominantly US systems while others use the British or French system. Some of the general or common activities that can be included under this area are:

- Looking at using and enforcing regulations and codes of practice
- Mechanisms for getting stakeholder participation and buy in to policy and legislation (adopting compliance approach)
- Enforcement powers vested in regulatory authorities to minimize cases brought to court i.e. –power to issue improvement notice, power to issue stop work until improvement made, power to close a site.

Another general activity that should be undertaken should be targeted at the development of a region-wide Toolkit for Regulatory procedures:

- Techniques for stakeholder consultation to set compliance standards, codes of practice etc.
- Monitoring and sampling techniques and equipment
- Evidence collection techniques and equipment
- Prosecution procedures and techniques for providing evidence to courts

#### ***Activity C1: Review of Laws and Regulations***

Existing laws and regulations should be reviewed to ensure that departments have the necessary mandate to carry out their designated duties within the national strategy. The review should also consider the existence of, or need for, enforcement powers, as well as methods for implementing the possible funding mechanisms considered under *Activity K1* below. This review should be carried out in parallel with *Activities K1* and *E4*. It should be possible for this work to be carried out using existing resources within each PICT, although external assistance may be required for the drafting of new legislation if this is considered necessary.

### **4.4 Waste minimisation, segregation and recycling**

Waste minimisation activities should be a major component of most PICT waste management programmes, because these can achieve significant reductions in future disposal requirements and therefore costs. The main emphasis of the activities proposed below is on enhancing and extending existing recycling activities, and identifying new ways of dealing with other more difficult wastes.

#### ***Activity D1: Development of National Waste Minimisation Strategies***

This activity should be done in parallel to, but separately from the work on a national strategy and should involve a review of opportunities to minimize waste at source from the introduction of economic and other incentives. It should be linked to activities under K1 and K2. The strategy should lay out a framework for implementation of some or all of the other minimisation activities listed below.

***Activity D2: Development of National Waste Recycling Strategies***

Information will be required on quantities of recyclable material currently being produced (see *Activity H2*), current recycling activities, and potential markets for recyclable goods, and an assessment of other opportunities for waste minimisation. The strategy should then lay out a framework for implementation of some or all of the other minimisation activities listed below. Most PICTs will require technical assistance to carry out the necessary assessment work. This strategy must also include a comprehensive communication strategy, highlighting how these activities will be promoted to the target audiences.

***Activity D3: Enhancement of Existing Recycling Programmes***

There are numerous recycling activities currently operating in the region, especially for aluminium cans, PET bottles, scrap metal and to a lesser extent, paper and batteries. Many of these operations are being carried out by NGOs or the private sector, but most are only marginally viable. Most of these operations would benefit from external technical assistance directed at upgrading of equipment, implementation of more effective business practices, regulations and promotional activities to improve participation rates. One possible approach is that used in the Cook Islands, with NZAID support. This involved the establishment of a recycling programme with technical assistance from an experienced New Zealand operator.

***Activity D4: Assessment and Demonstration of New Recycling Methods***

Conventional recycling programmes for materials such as paper, tyres, plastics and glass require collection and transport of the materials to large scale processing facilities, often in other countries. This is not a viable proposition for most PICTs, mainly because of the low waste volumes coupled with high shipping costs. There is a need for development of alternative recycling methods for these wastes, which are suitable for small-scale, local use. This could include small scale paper recycling, manufacture of plastic lumber, and the use of crushed glass in construction materials or ceramics. These are all established technologies, but there is a need for demonstration and assessment of their application within PICTs, through technical assistance programmes.

***Activity D5: Promotion of Community Composting Activities***

Community composting programmes have been demonstrated successfully in several PICTs, and this work should now be extended to other PICTs through further technical assistance projects and the production of information sheets, videos and other promotional materials with technical assistance from SPREP and other relevant organizations. On-going promotion of the techniques should be incorporated into the national waste integrated communication activities suggested below.

## **4.5 Waste Management**

### **4.5.1 Waste Management Policy Development**

The key requirement here is for the development of a National Waste Management Policy in each PICT, where these do not already exist. A lead agency for waste management should be designated as part of the policy development covered under *Activity E4*. This agency should then set up an appropriate coordination mechanism (e.g. an interdepartmental committee) to ensure input from all relevant agencies. Local government and the private sector should also be involved where appropriate, especially in the waste industry sector. The lead agency should be tasked with development of a National Action Plan for the implementation of the national strategy.

This policy should be endorsed at the highest levels of government, thereby demonstrating government intent and commitment to the development and implementation of a national waste programme. The policy should include designation of a lead agency to coordinate waste management activities, a stated intention to review the relevant laws and regulations, and commitment to the development of a national strategy for waste management. Also included here is a proposed process for finalising this regional Strategy, which is another opportunity for governments to demonstrate their commitment to the overall waste management programme.

#### ***Activity E1: Sub-regional Waste Forums and Finalisation of the Pacific Strategy***

This Strategy was prepared on the basis of numerous national and regional reports, and knowledge of the current situation in most PICTs. However, there is a need for further consultation on the proposed activities to ensure buy-in by all possible parties and stakeholders. It is proposed that this be achieved through sub-regional waste forums, which should include wide representation from all key stakeholders in the region. The key focus of the forums would be sharing of experiences and concerns in waste management, and finalisation of the Strategy with expected outcomes to be based around:

- Identification of key issues associated with the generation, collection and disposal of wastes at the national levels;
- Consideration of the management and use of resources in the context of environmental sustainability;
- Identification of suitable tools for informing and create awareness amongst communities;
- Identification of who should be responsible for meeting the cost associated with the generation of waste; and
- Establishment of the roles of SPREP and the national and territorial government in waste management.

These sub-regional forums were held during March-June, 2005. It would also be appropriate for the sub-regional forums to be repeated in about five year's time, to allow for a review and modification of the Strategy.

***Activity E2: Establishment of a Regional Coordination Mechanism***

The setting up of a regional coordinating mechanism is imperative for the regional implementation of this strategy. While emphasis is placed on the implementation at the national level, the regional coordination of the individual PICT achievements is important in the overall implementation of the strategy. SPREP's role as the lead agency is consistent with its established role in the region.

***Activity E3: Establishment of a National Coordination Mechanism.***

The role of the lead agency specified in the national strategy should be to ensure coordination of all activities, to monitor the effectiveness of the programme, and to ensure that the necessary financial resources are made available. One of the first steps is to establish a coordinating mechanism, which would most likely be a National Coordinating Committee, plus other subsidiary bodies as required. This work should be carried out using existing resources within each PICT.

***Activity E4: Development and preparation of a National Waste Management Strategy***

The development and preparation of a national waste management strategy should be undertaken by the lead agency but with input from other relevant governmental agencies, other stakeholders and special interest groups as appropriate. This is an essential first step in clearly defining a country's goals for waste management and how it intends to achieve them. The policy should be endorsed at the highest political levels and should be consistent with the national development goals or plans, including their links to regional and global initiatives such as the Pacific Plan, MDGs, BPoA, JPOI and the outcomes of the Mauritius meeting. The policy should further specify which agency or agencies will be responsible for specific activities, and especially the lead agency responsible for overseeing policy implementation and ensuring and ensuring coordination with others.

It should be possible for this work to be undertaken by governments within existing resources, although some PICTs may require technical assistance from outside when considering some of the more technical aspects of the programme. The methodology used will vary within each PICT, depending on the approach normally taken for policy development.

***Activity E5: Development of National Management Plan for Disaster Debris***

PICTs are vulnerable to natural disasters and at times experience civil disturbances. In the aftermath of such sudden and unplanned events PICTs usually have to deal with the large volumes of debris. There is currently a limited number of disaster debris management plans in any of the PICTs to prepare for such events. This work involves stakeholder consultations and the development of a disaster debris management plan. Guam is currently working on their plan that other PICTs could consider using as a guide.

#### **4.5.2 Waste Collection**

Most PICTs have established waste collection systems for urban areas that may need improvement and extension to the rural areas. Limited specific activities have been proposed for the upgrading or development of these services.

##### ***Activity F1: Incremental Improvement of Existing Collection Systems***

The collection system is an integral component of any waste management programme. This along with waste disposal are the components most demanding of resources and therefore need special attention. In order for the other operational components to function adequately, an efficient and effective collection system needs to be in place. This activity is to assist PICTs in assessing their respective collection systems and identify ways in which they can be improved to make them more efficient and effective.

#### **4.5.3 Waste Disposal**

The emphasis in this section is on the development of new disposal facilities, the upgrading of existing disposal sites, and methods to address the regional problem of difficult and hazardous wastes. In addition, this section will address closure and post-closure activities associated with new landfills and existing disposal sites. It is envisaged that the need would be first reflected in the planning activities listed under *Activity H3* below, and that funding aspects would also be considered under *Activity K1*. Any need for external assistance, if required, would then be addressed through the national and bilateral planning processes that are normally used for substantial infrastructure developments.

##### ***Activity G1: Incremental Improvements at Existing Disposal sites***

This activity will build on the work already being carried out under the Japan Miyazaki Initiative (see Appendix 1) involving a demonstration project to upgrade the Tafaigata landfill in Samoa. Similar work will be carried out at other landfills in the region. Some initial technical assistance will be required for feasibility studies, design and implementation work at each site. However, it is envisaged that over time, governments will undertake these activities within their own resources, especially for smaller disposal sites within each PICT. The work will be supported by regional Landfill Guidelines, which are expected to be published during 2006. In addition, some sites will be used for demonstration purposes as part of the capacity building activities listed below.

##### ***Activity G2: Development of landfill and other appropriate waste disposal techniques for Atoll Environments***

The landfill improvement work carried out in Samoa is relevant to most high island situations in the region. However, a modified approach is needed for atoll environments because of the limited land availability and close proximity to marine and freshwater resources. A development project should be planned for the atoll setting, and this should be implemented over the next two years. Extension to other islands should then be considered, using the same approach to funding as noted in *Activity G1*.



***Activity G3: Development of new sanitary landfill***

In some PICTs, the existing disposal facilities are unable to be upgraded due to their location, condition, and other reasons. In some cases, new disposal facilities have to be developed, which would require careful planning and implementation.

***Activity G4: Closure and post-closure of existing disposal sites***

In the event that an existing disposal facility is unable to be upgraded, then a proper closure plan with its appropriate post-closure monitoring programme needs to be put in place. This is important in making sure that the closure work is undertaken properly and that the disposal facility is monitored well after its closure. These activity would be undertaken parallel to *Activity G3*.

***Activity G5: Assessment of Regional Options for Managing Difficult Wastes***

Some waste in the region present special problems for PICTs because of the lack of any viable recycling or disposal options. These include but not limited to; car bodies, tyres, domestic whitegoods, computers, low-grade scrap metal, dry- and wet-cell batteries, non-recyclable plastics, and disposable nappies/diapers. The work under this activity would be most effectively carried out on a regional basis, possibly as a technical assistance consultancy to SPREP, although national initiatives should also be encouraged either through private or official bilateral arrangements. The work should involve an assessment of the size of the problem, an evaluation of disposal options, and possible mechanisms for addressing the issues, such as advance disposal fees on imported goods, and promotion of the principle of Extended Producer Responsibility.

***Activity G6: Regional and sub-regional clean-up of difficult wastes***

This activity has been previously proposed by SPREP, to be carried out in association with the proposed Year of Action Against Waste (*Activity A1*). Implementation of this activity will depend to some extent on the work carried out under *Activity G5*, but the clean-up should also provide useful input to that work through demonstration of some of the possible disposal options. It is not intended that the clean-up activities will deal with all difficult wastes in all countries, and the availability of funding is most likely to be a significant limitation. Multi-national companies should be targeted for participation in the work, as an example of Extended Producer Responsibility. The work would be organised and coordinated at a regional level, although national initiatives should also be encouraged.

While clean-ups may be necessary in some cases they should not take the place of on-going environmentally responsible waste management

***4.5.3 Planning and Performance Monitoring***

These activities are linked to many others in the programmes in that they provide the mechanisms for on-going monitoring and review. They should generally be carried out within existing national resources, with little or no requirement for external assistance.

### ***Activity H1: Establishment of Planning and Monitoring Systems***

This activity follows on logically from *Activities D1, E1 and E4*. The work would be coordinated by the designated lead agency, with input from others as required. The main requirement is to establish a system for collating information and reporting on the implementation of activities under the national strategy. These processes should be used for identifying and responding to issues in strategy implementation, as well as the need for changes to the strategy in response to changing circumstances.

### ***Activity H2: Collection and Analysis of Waste Data***

It is essential for PICTs to regularly collect reliable information on their waste generation rates, waste composition, effectiveness of waste management programmes and economic value of waste. This is required for the planning of future disposal requirements, for identifying and assessing waste minimisation opportunities, and for monitoring the effectiveness of some of the other activities carried out under the national strategy. Data on waste quantities should be collected on a continuing basis, while waste composition surveys should be carried out regularly where appropriate

### ***Activity H3: Long-Term Planning***

This activity should be undertaken within a few years of implementation of the national strategy, and then revisited about once every five years. Long-term planning should be based around an assessment of future infrastructure requirements, including equipment for collection and disposal, and new landfill sites. The planning should take into account expected changes in waste quantities as a result of strategy activities, population growth, and national development activities

#### ***4.5.4 Impact (Environmental) Monitoring***

As noted previously, there is currently only a limited amount of impact monitoring being done in the region. This is an important activity in terms of identifying waste disposal sites most in need of upgrading, remediation or closure. There is also a need for on-going monitoring, to detect any changes in landfill performance and other environmental indicators of waste management over time.

### ***Activity I1: Routine Landfill and disposal site monitoring programmes***

Basic monitoring programmes should be established at all operational disposal sites and landfills in each PICT. External advice may be needed for the design of the monitoring programmes, but in most PICTs all routine inputs including laboratory services should be available. In designing monitoring programmes consideration should not only be given to monitoring during the operation of the disposal sites and landfills but also for the post-operation or closure period.

## **4.6 Waste Industry**

### ***Activity J1: Establishment of local “recycling” system***

Because the waste industry is still in its infancy, there is a great need to put in place a local “recycling” mechanism that will stimulate efforts for the development of the waste industry at the national level. These set ups would then be easy to use by regional organizations to accentuate mechanisms to enhance the recycling component of the waste management process.

### ***Activity J2: Assessment and Development of partnerships with the recycling industries***

Although conventional recycling programmes for recyclable materials such as paper, PET plastics and glass are not viable in most PICTs, several PICTs have shown that if coordinated and planned out properly, these materials can be shipped off-island for recycling with partners in countries where the waste industry is more developed. In many of these successful cases, there has been the involvement of partners from within and outside the PICTs. There is an urgent need for involvement of the business and private sector in making this happen. This could include making arrangements with individuals or companies in countries where there is a waste industry to facilitate the transportation and selling of the recyclable materials to recycling companies.

## **4.7 Funding requirement and mechanism**

### ***Activity K1: Review of Funding and Resources Requirements and Possible Mechanisms***

Adequate funding and resources are an essential requirement for the development of a sustainable waste management programme. These funds may be provided from the consolidated or general accounts/funds but would be more appropriately obtained through other mechanisms such as user-charges where the revenue collected is directed towards waste management. This review should be carried out in conjunction with the work on a national strategy (*Activity E4*) and may benefit from external assistance for those PICTs with little or no experience in the use of user-pays systems.

### ***Activity K2: Assessment of Financial Mechanisms to Assist Recycling or Disposal Costs***

This activity should be carried out in conjunction with *Activities D1, D2, D3, D4* and *K1*. Opportunities should be examined to integrate funding requirements to economic incentives for waste minimisation, recycling and disposal. The institutions and regulatory framework needed to support these options should be reviewed and assessed. Possible items to consider as a means of enhancing existing recycling programmes, and/or covering the cost of waste disposal include but not limited to:

- Cost sharing for waste management
- Charges for waste management and disposal including:
  - The use of container deposit schemes
  - Advance collection and disposal fees, and
  - Other similar financial mechanisms

Some technical advice may be required as to the range of potential mechanisms, but most of the assessment should be able to be carried out within existing resources.

#### 4.8 Overall Work Plan and Timetable

Many of the activities proposed above will extend over many years. However, there are others, which need to be undertaken at specific stages in the implementation of this Plan. The key elements of timing are summarised in Table 4.1 below.

**Table 4.1: Proposed Timetable for Implementation of the Plan**

May 2003	Endorsement of the Draft Strategy at PALM III
Mar 2004	Preparatory workshop for Year of Waste (SPREP, activity A1)
Mar-Jun 2005	Sub-regional Forums to finalise Regional Strategy (activity E1)
2003 – 2005	Continuation of the JICA waste management workshops (activity B1)
2005	Pacific Regional Year of Waste (activity A1)
2005-2006	Development and endorsement of National Waste Policies (activity E4)
2005 – 2007	Assess regional options for disposal of difficult wastes (G5) and Regional clean-up programme for difficult wastes (G6)
2006-2015	Review laws and regulations (C1), reviewing funding needs and mechanisms (K1), establish regional and national coordinating mechanisms (E2 and E3), prepare national strategies (E4), develop national waste minimisation strategy (D1), establish national planning and monitoring processes (H1), and assess national capacities (B3)
2008	Repeat of Regional Forum to review Strategy
<b>On-going activities</b>	All other activities to commence in accordance with National Plans

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## Appendix 1: Regional and national waste management activities

### *Regional Activities*

Most regional waste management programmes have been delivered through SPREP, in accordance with its overall mandate for the region. Other organisations active in the region include FAO, WHO, and UNEP. Current and recently completed activities are as follows:

- The 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 some national waste management strategies, and materials for use in waste education and awareness programmes.
- The JICA/SPREP programme on municipal solid waste management (Miyuzaki Initiative, 2001-2005), which is supporting intensive training courses in waste management, demonstration projects (e.g. composting) and the development of guidelines for landfill design, operation and management, and the incremental improvement at existing landfills.
- The AusAID/SPREP POPs in PICs project (1997-2006), which aims to address existing problems and strengthen national capacities for the management of hazardous chemicals, contaminated sites and hazardous wastes. This programme is also being supported through UNEP, and currently includes a major initiative for clean up and disposal of existing hazardous waste stockpiles and contaminated sites.
- The SPREP/NZAID HazWaste project (2000-2002), which is developing a set of regional guidelines on the management of difficult wastes, including asbestos, waste oil, scrap metal, and glass.
- The SPREP 2005 Pacific Year of Action Against Waste and Regional Waste Clean-up programme. This proposed programme is to include waste education and awareness activities in each country and regional clean-up activities directed at difficult wastes, such as car bodies, whiteware, wet-cell (car) batteries, glass and plastics. NZAID have agreed to support a preparatory programme for National contact points and the implementation education and awareness component of the programme but funding is still being sought for the regional clean up work.
- The GEF/SPREP International Waters project (2000-2006), which is to include demonstration projects on community-based waste management, and an assessment of regional recycling programmes for waste oil.
- WHO health-care waste management programme (2001-2005) to support the development of national guidelines and strategies and the training of key personnel.
- FAO composting programmes (on-going). This work has a primary focus on improving agricultural productivity, but will also assist in increasing the amount of green waste, which is diverted to more beneficial uses.
- Previous UNEP activities have included the preparation of *Guidelines for Municipal Solid Waste Management Planning in Small Island Developing States in the Pacific Region*, and *A Directory of Environmentally Sound Technologies for the Integrated Management of Solid, Liquid, and Hazardous Waste for Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in the Pacific Region*. Both of these documents were prepared in collaboration with SPREP.

## *National Activities*

All Pacific Island countries have on-going activities in waste management, at both national and local levels. However, many of these are simply directed at the continued operation of existing waste collection and disposal services. The activities noted below are those, which aim to achieve significant changes in the existing services and facilities.

*American Samoa:* a new landfill opened several years ago is designed and operated to a good standard. Basic recycling programmes in place for cans, scrap steel and batteries, but much more remains to be done in this area

*Cook Islands:* have recently commissioned their new ADB-funded (loan) landfill and waste management facility in Rarotonga. In addition, recycling programmes for aluminium, paper and glass have been established under an NZAID-funded project. This has augmented some existing recycling programmes carried out by community groups and several small businesses.

*Fiji:* have recently commissioned their new EU-funded landfill at Naboro just outside Suva city, and possibly remediate the existing one. The Fiji government is also quite active in promoting waste recycling programmes, anti-litter campaigns, and other waste awareness activities. Health-care waste management is being addressed through a WHO programme, while JICA has provided assistance through the building of a number of incinerators around Fiji.

*FSM:* some health-care waste facilities have recently been upgraded through the provision of incinerators under a Japan/WHO programme. Basic operational improvements were made to the main landfill site on Pohnpei several years ago, but the disposal facilities in this and all other States still require significant improvements.

*Guam:* an existing landfill has significant problems with leachate and internal fires and is near capacity. Work has been under way for several years to confirm a site for a new facility, but this continues to be problematical. Well-established recycling programmes are in place, mainly through private sector operators.

*Kiribati:* existing rubbish dumping sites are to be upgraded through the ADB-funded SAPHE project, and health-care waste facilities have been enhanced through the provision of new incinerators by Japan/WHO. Composting and other waste awareness activities were promoted extensively under a Kiribati Environmental Education Project (KEEP) supported by NZAID and SPREP. Community-based waste management has been selected as the focal area for a pilot project under the SPREP International Waters programme.

*Marshall Islands:* funding from Japan was recently approved for upgrading and improving waste disposal sites on Majuro. Community-based waste management has been selected as the focal area for a pilot project under the SPREP International Waters programme.

*Nauru:* community-based waste management has been selected as the focal area for a pilot project under the SPREP International Waters programme.

*Niue:* a National Waste Strategy and associated Action Plans were developed in 2001 with AusAID assistance and these have led to an overall improvement in rubbish collection and disposal operations, although further improvements are needed at the disposal sites.

*Northern Marianas:* work is under way on the development of a new landfill to replace the existing dump site, which is poorly sited and has been extended well beyond its original capacity.

*Palau:* an Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan was developed in 1999 with AusAID assistance, and work is expected to begin shortly on a new landfill facility for Koror. Health-care waste management will be addressed during 2003 under the WHO programme. Community-based waste management has been selected as the focal area for a pilot project under the SPREP International Waters programme.

*Papua New Guinea:* national guidelines for the design and operation of landfill sites were recently produced with support from Australia. The government is moderately active in promoting waste awareness activities. PNG is also participating in the WHO health-care waste programme.

*Samoa:* improvements to the Tafaigata landfill was completed in 2004 with support from Japan, along with a community-based composting project. NZAID is supporting a pilot project on anaerobic digestion of wastes to generate fuel gas, while health-care waste management is being upgraded as part of a World Bank Health Services project, with additional support from Japan.

*Solomon Islands:* a national Action Plan was developed in 2001 with NZAID and SPREP assistance, but is yet to be fully implemented. Operational improvements at the Honiara dump have been implemented as part of this Plan, but much work still remains to be done.

*Tokelau:* NZAID funding recently approved for a community-based waste management project, which will assist in improving existing dumpsites and developing waste minimisation activities.

*Tonga:* a new landfill and waste management facility is to be constructed on Nuku'alofa with assistance from AusAID. Community-based waste management has been selected as the focal area for a pilot project under the SPREP International Waters programme.

*Tuvalu:* a recently completed AusAID project has resulted in the upgrading of the existing landfill site, rehabilitation of old dump sites and the development of a composting service on Funafuti. Community-based waste management has been selected as the focal area for a pilot project under the SPREP International Waters programme.

*Vanuatu:* a National Waste Management Strategy was developed under the EU/SPREP WASTE project, along with significant support for community recycling programmes and waste awareness activities. Health-care waste facilities have been upgraded with support from Japan/WHO. A new Port Vila landfill, which was opened in 1994, was well designed and constructed but the on-going operation is suffering from inadequate funding.



## Appendix 2: Effective recycling activities in PICs

These are the recycling activities that have been effectively coordinated in the Pacific Islands region:

Aluminium cans: The resale value of scrap aluminium fluctuates in accordance with world prices but is generally well above the cost of shipping. Aluminium collection recycling systems have been established in most of the PICTs. However, many of these are marginal operations at best, usually because of a failure to capture enough of the resource and/or sub-standard baling equipment.

Lead-acid batteries: Old car batteries are a significant concern throughout the region because of the associated hazards from lead contamination. The batteries have significant value as scrap, although the financial return is usually quite marginal after covering for shipping costs. Nonetheless several PICTs are now successfully shipping their batteries offshore for recycling, and more are expected to follow.

Waste oil: This is sometimes being used locally as a supplementary fuel in power stations, and until recently, some countries were sending their waste oil to Fiji for use as a supplementary fuel in a steel mill. French Polynesia has recently started to ship waste oil to New Zealand. There are costs involved in shipping waste oil to other countries for disposal, but this is likely to remain the only available option for most PICTs. Another current limitation is the lack of any organised in-country collection systems. Some countries are considering introducing a system of import levies to pay for the cost of shipping and disposal.

Glass Bottles: Glass bottles are being effectively recycled in several countries in the region, thanks to the existence of local breweries and soft drink companies with associated bottle washing plants. However, this option is only applicable to beer and soft drink bottles. The production of crushed glass for use as aggregate and as a sand substitute is another option that is being successfully applied in a limited number of situations.

Office Paper and Cardboard: These are being baled and shipped from a few PICTs for recycling, but the viability of the operation depends on having reasonably large waste volumes and direct access to international shipping routes.

Plastics: Small volumes of PET plastics are being recycled from some of the larger PICTs such as Fiji and PNG. However, other than that there are no viable recycling programmes for plastic wastes. Plastic bags are a particular concern throughout the region. These have recently been prohibited in Port Vila, Vanuatu, but the desired outcome of this regulation may suffer from a lack of effective enforcement.

Other problem wastes in the region for which there are currently no viable management and disposal options include: low-grade scrap metal (especially whiteware and old car bodies), computers and other electronic goods, dry cell batteries and disposable nappies.

## Appendix 3: Outline Descriptions of the Proposed Activities

### *Cross-cutting Issues*

<b>Activity A1: Pacific Regional Year of Action Against Waste</b>	
<b>Lead Agency</b>	SPREP in conjunction with national governments
<b>Outline</b>	The Year of Action Against Waste campaign is based around a range of national activities within each PICT, with SPREP serving a regional facilitation and coordination role. Governments have been encouraged to support the campaign through appointment of National Coordinators/Contact Points, and NZAID has supported this initiative by funding a SPREP-run preparatory workshop for these people. Additional funds have been secured for other regional initiatives to promote the campaign, while most national activities could possibly be and are funded by governments and through local sponsorship arrangements.
<b>Indicative actions</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Appointment of National Coordinators/Contact Points</li> <li>2. Regional preparatory workshop for NCs (SPREP)</li> <li>3. NCs develop national programmes in consultation with others</li> <li>4. Programme implementation</li> <li>5. Review activities at year end, plus recommendations for future work</li> </ol>
<b>Proposed Timing</b>	2005-onwards
<b>Resource Needs</b>	At least US\$90,000 for regional and national initiatives to promote the campaign. It is envisaged that future activities be proposed and PICTs to consider funding them through existing funding mechanisms with regional support coming from external sources.

<b>Activity A2: Integrated Communication Programmes</b>	
<b>Lead Agency</b>	Designated national coordinating agency for waste management
<b>Outline</b>	Integrated communication programmes should be improved or designed and implemented within each PICT in accordance with national goals and activities. However consideration should also be given to some form of regional support for the programmes through SPREP and other relevant CROP agencies.
<b>Indicative actions</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Develop initial concepts during work on National Strategy</li> <li>2. Finalise proposals and programme after the Year of Action Against Waste, and request on-going funding</li> <li>3. Initiate programme activities</li> </ol>
<b>Proposed Timing</b>	2006 onwards
<b>Resource Needs</b>	PICTs to consider funding this through existing internal funding mechanisms with external funding and resources secured from donors and through partnerships with SPREP, and other relevant CROP agencies.

## Capacity Building

<b>Activity B1: Annual Training Course in Municipal Waste Management</b>	
<b>Lead Agency</b>	JICA/SPREP
<b>Outline</b>	This is an existing activity, which earlier this year, completed its five-year cycle under the Japan Miyuzaki Initiative. The course extended over a four-week period, with the venue alternating between Okinawa and Apia, and about 10 to 15 participants each year drawn from the Pacific Forum Island countries. The course will not be continued after 2005, but it is intended that its impact be extended through distribution of a course video, and maintenance of the information network described under <i>Activity B6</i> .
<b>Indicative actions</b>	Programme activities already determined
<b>Proposed Timing</b>	2006-2010
<b>Resource Needs</b>	Funding for future training activities to be determined and sought

<b>Activity B2: Training for Atoll Countries and Territories</b>	
<b>Lead Agency</b>	SPREP in collaboration with partners
<b>Outline</b>	It is widely recognized that the waste management issues and requirements of the atoll settings are distinctly different and in many cases are more challenging than the high island counterparts. The very limited availability of land is a major issue when it comes to designing programmes that deal with waste disposal. This activity would allow for atoll-specific training to be put in place to train personnel in all components of the national waste management programmes including policy makers to waste disposal facility workers.
<b>Indicative actions</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Develop a fully costed atoll-specific training programme in collaboration with waste expert in this area</li> <li>2. Circulate programme to atoll PICTs for their perusal and endorsement</li> <li>3. Seek donor funding for conducting training</li> <li>4. Conduct training on a sub-regional basis initially and then at the country level</li> <li>5. Evaluate and monitor the impact of the training after 3 years</li> <li>6. Review the training programme after 5 years</li> </ol>
<b>Proposed Timing</b>	2006-2010
<b>Resource Needs</b>	Funding for future training activities to be determined and sought

<b>Activity B3: Assessment of National Capacities in Waste Management</b>	
<b>Lead Agency</b>	National governments
<b>Outline</b>	Capacity building requirements should be initially considered and addressed during the planning work under <i>Activities E4, H1</i> and <i>H3</i> . An initial needs assessment should be carried out, and a programme designed to address these needs, along with the appropriate funding. There is also a need for periodic reviews of the capacity building programme to monitor its effectiveness and make any necessary adjustments.
<b>Indicative actions</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Designating a lead agency for SWM</li> <li>2. Establish national team to conduct needs analysis</li> <li>3. Obtain external advice as required</li> <li>4. Carry out assessment and report back to national coordinating body</li> </ol>
<b>Proposed Timing</b>	Initial assessment during 2006-2008, then revisit every 3 to 5 years.
<b>Resource Needs</b>	PICTs to consider funding this through existing internal funding mechanisms with external funding and resources secured from donors or through partnerships with SPREP and other relevant CROP agencies

<b>Activity B4: National Capacity Building Activities</b>	
<b>Lead Agency</b>	Designated national coordinating agency for waste management
<b>Outline</b>	This activity follows on from <i>Activity B3</i> , and is intended to implement the findings of the assessment. This work should be done as a national initiative with assistance from external sources as necessary. Capacity Building activities should include a focus on skill building for institutional and systemic management including the skills to develop sound and appropriate policies and integrated strategic management of waste that incorporates funding and incentive for waste control.
<b>Indicative actions</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Develop capacity building programme</li> <li>2. Obtain budget approvals for proposed programme</li> <li>3. Implement the programme</li> <li>4. Review programme periodically to make adjustments where appropriate</li> </ol>
<b>Proposed Timing</b>	2006 onwards
<b>Resource Needs</b>	PICTs to consider funding this through existing internal funding mechanisms with external funding and resources secured from donors or through partnerships with SPREP and other relevant CROP agencies

<b>Activity B5: Country Attachments</b>	
<b>Lead Agency</b>	SPREP, in conjunction with national agencies
<b>Outline</b>	There is a country attachment scheme managed by SPREP, which aims to boost national capacities by supporting country-to-country attachments between Pacific island countries. Activities of this sort should provide an excellent vehicle for capitalising on some of the work being done under other parts of the waste programme, such as the landfill demonstration project in Samoa. There is the potential for waste management personnel to be included in the current project, but consideration should also be given to obtaining additional funds to allow a continuation of the programme beyond its current timeframe and scope (to broaden the skills base).
<b>Indicative actions</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Governments to identify potential use of the scheme during <i>Activity B1</i></li> <li>2. SPREP to establish attachment guidelines and assist in identifying suitable placements</li> <li>3. Seek funding if necessary, and implement</li> </ol>
<b>Proposed Timing</b>	2006 onwards
<b>Resource Needs</b>	SPREP to seek funding for the implementation of the activity

<b>Activity B6: Maintenance of a Waste Information Network</b>	
<b>Lead Agency</b>	SPREP
<b>Outline</b>	This activity would aim to enhance the existing knowledge and skills of waste management personnel through participation in a regional information network. Participants from the Municipal Waste Training Courses ( <i>Activity B1</i> ) are already nominal participants in this network, but the operation of the network needs to be boosted through regular input from a moderator, and extension to other waste practitioners.
<b>Indicative actions</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Activities could include operation of an e-mail discussion group, distribution of regular newsletters and information bulletins, organisation of periodic technical workshops and conferences, and support for mentoring programmes.</li> <li>2. Activities would also include information gathering either through the e-mail discussion group or by filling out issue-specific methods such as questionnaires.</li> </ol>

<b>Proposed Timing</b>	2006 onwards
<b>Resource Needs</b>	SPREP staffing and minor operational costs but some external activities may require additional funding which would be sought through donors

### *Policy and legislation*

<b>Activity C1: Review of Laws and Regulations</b>	
<b>Lead Agency</b>	National coordinating agency (for waste management) with inputs from relevant government agencies such as the legal department, law societies, academics etc
<b>Outline</b>	Existing laws and regulations should be reviewed to ensure that departments have the necessary mandate to carry out their designated duties within the national strategy. The review should also consider the existence of, or need for, enforcement powers, as well as methods for implementing the possible funding mechanisms considered under <i>Activity K1</i> below. This review should be carried out in parallel with <i>Activities K1</i> and <i>E4</i> .
<b>Indicative actions</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Establish working party</li> <li>2. Review policies, laws and regulations in parallel with work on national strategy (E4) and funding mechanisms (K1)</li> <li>3. At a minimum, engage in sub-regional collaboration with other PICTs and relevant regional organisations.</li> <li>4. Recommendations to government</li> <li>5. Draft amendments of new policies, laws and regulations as required</li> </ol>
<b>Proposed Timing</b>	Within 6-18 months of adoption of National Policy.
<b>Resource Needs</b>	PICTs to consider funding this activity initially from internal resources, although external assistance may be required for the drafting of new legislation if necessary. In such cases external funding and resources may be sought through SPREP or through bilateral mechanisms.

### *Waste generation and minimisation*

<b>Activity D1: Development of National Waste Minimisation Strategies</b>	
<b>Lead Agency</b>	Designated national coordinating agency for waste management, with inputs from departments of Industry, Internal Affairs and other agencies as appropriate.
<b>Outline</b>	This activity should be done in parallel to, but separately from the work on a national strategy and should involve a review of opportunities to minimize waste at source from the introduction of economic and other incentives. It should be linked to activities under K1 and K2. The strategy should lay out a framework for implementation of some or all of the other minimisation activities listed below.
<b>Indicative actions</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Establish working party and consult with relevant stakeholders</li> <li>2. Collect and assess information on waste minimisation opportunities at source.</li> <li>3. Submit report and recommendations to national coordinating body</li> <li>4. Incorporate recommendations into national strategy</li> <li>5. Implement strategy as appropriate</li> </ol>
<b>Proposed Timing</b>	Within 12-36 months of adoption of national policy
<b>Resource Needs</b>	PICTs to consider funding this activity initially from internal resources, although external technical assistance may be required if necessary. In such cases external funding and resources may be sought on a case-by-case basis through SPREP or through bilateral mechanisms.

<b>Activity D2: Development of National Waste recycling Strategies</b>	
<b>Lead Agency</b>	Designated national coordinating agency for waste management, with inputs from departments of Industry, Internal Affairs and other agencies as appropriate.
<b>Outline</b>	This work should involve a review of information on quantities of recyclable material currently being produced (see <i>Activity HI</i> ), current recycling activities, and potential markets for recyclable goods, and an assessment of other opportunities for waste minimisation. The strategy should lay out a framework for implementation of some or all of the other minimisation activities listed below.
<b>Indicative actions</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Establish working party and consult with relevant stakeholders</li> <li>2 Collect and assess information on recycling opportunities</li> <li>3 Submit report and recommendations to national coordinating body</li> <li>4 Incorporate recommendations into national strategy and implement as appropriate</li> </ol>
<b>Proposed Timing</b>	Within 12-36 months of adoption of national policy
<b>Resource Needs</b>	PICTs to consider funding this activity initially from internal resources, although external technical assistance may be required if necessary. In such cases external funding and resources may be sought on a case-by-case basis through SPREP or through bilateral mechanisms.

<b>Activity D3: Enhancement of Existing Recycling Programmes</b>	
<b>Lead Agency</b>	SPREP (mainly in a coordination role) in collaboration with designated lead agency for waste management and donor agencies
<b>Outline</b>	There are numerous recycling activities currently operating in the region, especially for aluminium cans, PET bottles, scrap metal and to a lesser extent, paper and batteries. Many of these operations are being carried out by NGOs or the private sector, but most are only marginally viable. Most of these operations would benefit from external technical assistance directed at upgrading of equipment, implementation of more effective business practices, regulations and promotional activities to improve participation rates.
<b>Indicative actions</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Work with governments to identify activities that would benefit from this work</li> <li>2. Enhance and strengthen regional and sub-regional collaboration</li> <li>3. Liaise with donors over possible support</li> <li>4. Assist in developing the work plan</li> <li>5. Implementation of the work plan as required</li> <li>6. Review and report (regionally) on outcomes as appropriate</li> </ol>
<b>Proposed Timing</b>	2006 onwards
<b>Resource Needs</b>	Cost of these operations should be determined on a case-by-case basis. Costs would include consultancy fees as well as possible equipment costs

<b>Activity D4: Assessment and Demonstration of New Recycling Methods</b>	
<b>Lead Agency</b>	SPREP (mainly in a coordination role) in collaboration with the appropriate partners at both the national and regional levels
<b>Outline</b>	Conventional recycling programmes for materials such as paper, tyres, PET plastics and glass are not viable in most PICTs, mainly because of the low waste volumes coupled with high shipping costs. There is a need for development of alternative recycling methods for these wastes, which are suitable for small-scale, local use. This could include small-scale paper, tyre recycling, manufacture of plastic lumber, and the use of crushed glass in construction materials or ceramics. These are all established technologies, but there is a need for demonstration and assessment of their application within PICTs, through technical assistance programmes.
<b>Indicative actions</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Work with governments to identify suitable targets for this work</li> <li>2. Liaise with donors over possible support</li> <li>3. Assist in implementation as required including market support</li> <li>4. Review and share information regionally on outcomes as appropriate</li> </ol>
<b>Proposed Timing</b>	2006 onwards
<b>Resource Needs</b>	Cost of these operations should be determined on a case-by-case basis. Costs would include consultancy fees as well as possible equipment costs

<b>Activity D5: Promotion of Community Composting Activities</b>	
<b>Lead Agency</b>	SPREP, in conjunction with donor agencies and governments already active in this area
<b>Outline</b>	Community composting programmes have been demonstrated successfully in several PICTs, and this work should now be extended to other PICTs through further technical assistance projects and the production of information sheets, videos and other promotional materials with technical assistance from SPREP and other relevant organizations. On-going promotion of the techniques should be incorporated into the national waste integrated communication activities suggested below.
<b>Indicative actions</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Review existing information and other materials on composting activities</li> <li>2. Obtain funding and develop regional resource materials</li> <li>3. Liaise with governments over incorporation into national programmes</li> </ol>
<b>Proposed Timing</b>	2006-2008 for steps 1 and 2, and then on-going
<b>Resource Needs</b>	PICTs should consider funding the internal component of this work from existing resources while preparation of promotional and resource material can be acquired externally through SPREP or from other relevant organizations.

### *Waste Management and implementation of the strategy*

<b>Activity E1: Sub-regional Waste Forums and Finalisation of the Pacific SWM Strategy</b>	
<b>Lead Agency</b>	SPREP in collaboration with PICTs
<b>Outline</b>	There was a great need for an extensive consultation on the draft strategy to ensure participation and support by all parties with the four sub-regional waste forums serving as the major avenue to engage PICTs and other relevant stakeholders to contribute to this process. More than 60 country and territory participants had the opportunity to review the document and contribute to the document where appropriate. The key focuses of the sub-regional forums were the sharing of experiences and concerns in waste management, and finalisation of the strategy. The sub-regional approach to extensive consultation should be repeated in about five year's time, to allow for review and modification of the Strategy.

<b>Indicative actions</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Confirm budget, identify and obtain funding (SPREP)</li> <li>2. Organise venue, potential participants (about 70), programme, travel arrangements (SPREP)</li> <li>3. Governments to review draft Strategy and submit country reports to SPREP in advance of meeting</li> <li>4. Strategy revised during sub-regional forums and finalised by the chairpersons of the four sub-regional forums</li> <li>5. Final version of the strategy endorsed and approved by the 16 SPREP Meeting and published by SPREP.</li> <li>6. Reconvene sub-regional consultation meetings to review progress in 2010</li> </ol>
<b>Proposed Timing</b>	March-June, 2005, then repeat in 2010
<b>Resource Needs</b>	The four sub-regional meetings held in 2005 cost about US\$160,000 but this figure will need to be reviewed for the repeat meetings in 2010.

<b>Activity E2: Establishment of a Regional Coordination Mechanism</b>	
<b>Lead Agency</b>	SPREP in collaboration with PICTs
<b>Outline</b>	The setting up of a regional coordinating mechanism is imperative for the regional implementation of this strategy. While emphasis is placed on the implementation at the national level, the regional coordination of the individual PICT achievements is important in the overall implementation of the strategy. SPREP's role as the lead agency is consistent with its established role in the region.
<b>Indicative actions</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Develop and agree on the coordination mechanism with its associated programmes and activities based on SPREP's established role in the region</li> <li>2. Establishment of dedicated SPREP staff position to oversee and assist sub-regions with this activity – either through a centrally located officer in SPREP or sub-regionally located officer in the region (Melanesian, Micronesian and Polynesian)</li> <li>3. Implement mechanisms, in conjunction with activity E3.</li> </ol>
<b>Proposed Timing</b>	Within 6-18 months of endorsement of national strategy
<b>Resource Needs</b>	SPREP staffing and minor operational costs but some external activities may require additional funding which would be sought through donors

<b>Activity E3: Establishment of a National Coordination Mechanism.</b>	
<b>Lead Agency</b>	Designated national coordinating agency for waste management
<b>Outline</b>	The role of the lead agency specified in the national strategy should be to ensure coordination of all activities, to monitor the effectiveness of the programme, and to ensure that the necessary financial resources are made available. One of the first steps is to establish a coordinating mechanism, which would most likely be a National Coordinating Committee, plus other subsidiary bodies as required.
<b>Indicative actions</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Identify all relevant stakeholders and convene a meeting</li> <li>2. Develop and agree on the coordination mechanism</li> <li>3. Implement mechanisms, in conjunction with activity H1.</li> </ol>
<b>Proposed Timing</b>	Within 6-12 months of endorsement of national strategy
<b>Resource Needs</b>	PICTs to consider using existing resources to undertake this activity



<b>Activity E4: Development of a National Waste Management Strategy</b>	
<b>Lead Agency</b>	National governments
<b>Outline</b>	This is an essential first step in clearly defining a country's goals for waste management and how it intends to achieve them. The policy should be endorsed at the highest political levels and should be consistent with the national development goals or plans, including their links to regional and global initiatives such as the Pacific Plan, MDGs, BPOA, JPOI and the outcomes of the Mauritius meeting. The policy should further specify which agency or agencies would be responsible for specific activities, and especially the lead agency responsible for overseeing policy implementation and ensuring and ensuring coordination with others.
<b>Indicative actions</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nominate government agency to lead the work on the strategy</li> <li>2. Consultations with all other stakeholders.</li> <li>3. Draft policy considered by cabinet, revised as required</li> <li>4. Policy endorsed by government</li> <li>5. Implement the strategy</li> </ol>
<b>Proposed Timing</b>	Within 6 to 18 months of endorsement of the Strategy
<b>Resource Needs</b>	PICTs to consider funding this activity through existing internal funding mechanisms and in cases where technical assistance is required, external resources should be sought and provided through partnerships with SPREP, other relevant CROP agencies and donors

<b>Activity E5: Development of National Management Plan for Disaster Debris</b>	
<b>Lead Agency</b>	Designated national coordinating agency for waste management, with inputs from other agencies as appropriate.
<b>Outline</b>	PICTs are vulnerable to natural disasters and at times experience civil disturbances. In the aftermath of such sudden and unplanned events PICTs usually have to deal with the large volumes of debris. There is currently a limited number of disaster debris management plans in any of the PICTs to prepare for such events. This work involves stakeholder consultations and the development of a disaster debris management plan. Guam is currently working on their plan that other PICTs could consider using as a guide.
<b>Indicative actions</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Establish lead agency to develop the plan.</li> <li>2. Conduct stakeholder consultations and develop plan in line with national disaster management or emergency response plan.</li> <li>3. Submit plan for consideration and endorsement by government.</li> <li>4. Implement plan as needed.</li> </ol>
<b>Proposed Timing</b>	2007 onwards
<b>Resource Needs</b>	PICTs to consider funding this activity through existing internal funding mechanisms and in cases where technical assistance is required, external resources should be sought and provided through partnerships with SPREP, other relevant CROP agencies and donors

*Waste Collection*

<b>Activity F1: Incremental Improvements at Existing Collection Systems</b>	
<b>Lead Agency</b>	National governments
<b>Outline</b>	The collection system is an integral component of any waste management programme. This along with waste disposal are the components most demanding of resources and therefore need special attention. In order for the other operational components to function adequately, an efficient and effective collection system needs to be in place. This activity is to assist PICTs in assessing their respective collection systems and identify ways in which they can be improved to make them more efficient and effective.
<b>Indicative actions</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Governments to identify existing collection systems and undertake assessment exercise to determine their efficiency and effectiveness</li> <li>2. Develop an upgrading programme for their improvement</li> <li>3. Liaise with JICA or other donors as appropriate</li> <li>4. Undertake feasibility study and project design</li> <li>5. Project implementation</li> <li>6. Review and report findings with assistance from SPREP</li> </ol>
<b>Proposed Timing</b>	2006 onwards
<b>Resource Needs</b>	The funding and resource requirements for each improvement work in each PICTs setting will differ and will be determined on a case-by-case basis

*Waste Disposal*

<b>Activity G1: Incremental Improvements at Existing Disposal sites</b>	
<b>Lead Agency</b>	National governments
<b>Outline</b>	This activity will build on the work already being carried out under the Japan Miyazaki Initiative (see Appendix 1) involving a demonstration project to upgrade the Tafaigata landfill in Samoa. Similar work will be carried out at other landfills in the region. Some initial technical assistance will be required for feasibility studies, design and implementation work at each site. However, it is envisaged that over time, governments will undertake these activities within their own resources, especially for smaller disposal sites within each PICT.
<b>Indicative actions</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Governments to identify eligible disposal sites</li> <li>2. Liaise with JICA or other donors as appropriate</li> <li>3. Complete feasibility study and project design</li> <li>4. Project implementation</li> <li>5. Review and report findings with assistance from SPREP</li> </ol>
<b>Proposed Timing</b>	2006 onwards
<b>Resource Needs</b>	The funding and resource requirements for each improvement work in each PICTs setting will differ and will be determined on a case-by-case basis

<b>Activity G2: Development of landfill and other appropriate waste disposal techniques for Atoll Environments</b>	
<b>Lead Agency</b>	National governments in conjunction with SPREP and donors
<b>Outline</b>	The landfill improvement work carried out in Samoa is relevant to most high island situations in the region. However, a modified approach is needed for atoll environments because of the limited land availability and close proximity to marine and freshwater resources. A development project should be planned for the atoll setting, and this should be implemented over the next two years. Extension to other atoll PICTs should then be considered, using the same approach as noted in <i>Activity G1</i> .
<b>Indicative actions</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Develop plan for the development work and seek appropriate funds and resources</li> <li>2. Chosen governments to identify potential disposal facility</li> <li>3. Liaise with donors as appropriate</li> <li>4. Complete feasibility study and project design</li> <li>5. Project implementation</li> <li>6. Review and report findings with assistance from SPREP</li> </ol>
<b>Proposed Timing</b>	2006-2008 (Initial PICT), 2008 onwards for other atoll PICTs
<b>Resource Needs</b>	The funding and resource requirements for each PICTs setting will differ and will be determined on a case-by-case basis

<b>Activity G3: Development of new sanitary landfill</b>	
<b>Lead Agency</b>	Designated lead agency in conjunction with the coordinating committee
<b>Outline</b>	In some PICTs, the existing disposal facilities are unable to be upgraded due to their location, condition, and other reasons. In some cases, new disposal facilities have to be developed, which would require careful planning and implementation.
<b>Indicative actions</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In conjunction with <i>Activities H2</i> and <i>H3</i>, undertake EIA study</li> <li>2. Governments to decide on the site based on the EIA</li> <li>3. Secure architecture and engineering (A&amp;E) services and develop closure/post closure plans</li> <li>4. Construction of the facility</li> <li>5. Develop and implement operation and maintenance (O&amp;M) plans</li> </ol>
<b>Proposed Timing</b>	2006 onwards
<b>Resource Needs</b>	PICTs to consider funding this internally initially but external funding may be required for the construction of the facility

<b>Activity G4: Closure and post-closure of existing disposal sites</b>	
<b>Lead Agency</b>	Designated lead agency in conjunction with the coordinating committee
<b>Outline</b>	In the event that an existing disposal facility is unable to be upgraded, then a proper closure plan with its appropriate post-closure monitoring programme needs to be put in place. This is important in making sure that the closure work is undertaken properly and that the disposal facility is monitored well after its closure. These activity would be undertaken parallel to <i>Activity G3</i> .
<b>Indicative actions</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In conjunction with <i>Activities H2</i> and <i>H3</i>, undertake facility assessment and investigation</li> <li>2. Design closure/post-closure plan</li> <li>3. Implement closure activities</li> <li>4. Monitor post-closure activities</li> </ol>
<b>Proposed Timing</b>	2006 onwards
<b>Resource Needs</b>	PICTs to consider funding this internally initially but external funding may be required for the closure and post-closure activities

<b>Activity G5: Assessment of Regional Options for Managing Difficult Wastes</b>	
<b>Lead Agency</b>	SPREP
<b>Outline</b>	Some wastes present special problems for PICTs because of the lack of any viable recycling or disposal options. These include but not limited to; car bodies, tyres, domestic whitegoods, computers, low-grade scrap metal, dry and wet-cell batteries, non-recyclable plastics, and disposable diapers/nappies. The work under this activity should involve an assessment of the size of the problem, an evaluation of disposal options, and possible mechanisms for addressing the issues, such as advance disposal fees on imported goods, and promotion of the principle of Extended Producer Responsibility.
<b>Indicative actions</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Develop detailed TOR for consultancy</li> <li>2. Identify and obtain funding</li> <li>3. Conduct study and share findings within the region and sub-region, with recommendations for follow-up actions</li> </ol>
<b>Proposed Timing</b>	2006-2008
<b>Resource Needs</b>	SPREP to work with potential partners and determine the resources needed for such an activity on either a regional basis or a sub-regional basis

<b>Activity G6: Regional and sub-regional clean-up of difficult wastes</b>	
<b>Lead Agency</b>	SPREP
<b>Outline</b>	This activity was previously proposed by SPREP, to be carried out in association with the proposed Year of Action Against Waste ( <i>Activity A1</i> ). It is not intended that the clean-up activities will deal with all difficult wastes in all countries, and the availability of funding is most likely to be a significant limitation. Multi-national companies should be targeted and encouraged for participation in the work, as an example of Extended Producer Responsibility. The work would be organised and coordinated at a regional level, although national initiatives should also be encouraged. The activities will also be relevant to <i>Activity G5</i> .
<b>Indicative actions</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Develop target lists of wastes and locations</li> <li>2. Identify potential sponsors and providers of disposal services, to design specific activities and confirm costs and budgets</li> <li>3. Implement activities as appropriate</li> <li>4. Publicise activities, preferably in conjunction with Year of Action Against Waste</li> </ol>
<b>Proposed Timing</b>	2006-2008
<b>Resource Needs</b>	Both national and regional operational costs to be determined on a case-by-case basis.

### ***Planning and Performance Monitoring***

<b>Activity H1: Establishment of Planning and Monitoring Systems</b>	
<b>Lead Agency</b>	Designated national coordinating agency for waste management
<b>Outline</b>	This activity follows on logically from <i>Activities D1, E1 and E4</i> . The work would be coordinated by the designated lead agency, with input from others as required. The main requirement is to establish a system for collating information and reporting on the implementation of activities under the national strategy. These processes should be used for identifying and responding to issues in strategy implementation, as well as the need for changes to the strategy in response to changing circumstances.

<b>Indicative actions</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Identify information and reporting needs, in consultation with other relevant government agencies</li> <li>2. Agree on and implement routine reporting system</li> <li>3. Set timetable for planning reviews and implement</li> </ol>
<b>Proposed Timing</b>	On completion of national strategy
<b>Resource Needs</b>	PICTs to consider funding this activity through existing internal funding mechanisms with technical advice provided through partnerships with SPREP and other relevant CROP agencies

<b>Activity H2: Collection and Analysis of Waste Data</b>	
<b>Lead Agency</b>	Designated national coordinating agency for waste management
<b>Outline</b>	It is essential for PICTs to regularly collect reliable information on their waste generation rates, waste composition, effectiveness of waste management programmes and economic value of waste. This is required for the planning of future disposal requirements, for identifying and assessing waste minimisation opportunities, and for monitoring the effectiveness of some of the other activities carried out under the national strategy. Data on waste quantities should be collected on a continuing basis, while waste composition surveys should be carried out regularly where appropriate
<b>Indicative actions</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Allocate responsibilities for data collection and analysis</li> <li>2. Obtain advice on methodologies if required</li> <li>3. Initiate routine data collection and information management programme</li> </ol>
<b>Proposed Timing</b>	Initial survey during national planning stage, then establish on-going programme
<b>Resource Needs</b>	PICTs to consider funding this activity through existing internal funding mechanisms with technical advice provided through partnerships with SPREP and other relevant CROP agencies

<b>Activity H3: Long-Term Planning</b>	
<b>Lead Agency</b>	Designated national coordinating agency for waste management
<b>Outline</b>	Long-term planning should be based around an assessment of future infrastructure requirements, including equipment for collection and disposal, and new landfill sites. The planning should take into account expected changes in waste quantities as a result of strategy activities, population growth, and national development activities
<b>Indicative actions</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Review existing plans and future projected needs during work on national strategy</li> <li>2. Agree on future planning timetable and methodology, then implement</li> </ol>
<b>Proposed Timing</b>	Plan reviews undertaken within a few years of implementation of the national strategy, and then revisited about once every five years.
<b>Resource Needs</b>	PICTs to consider funding this activity through existing internal funding mechanisms with technical advice provided through partnerships with SPREP and other relevant CROP agencies

***Impact (Environmental) Monitoring***

<b>Activity I1: Routine Landfill and disposal site monitoring programmes</b>	
<b>Lead Agency</b>	Designated national coordinating agency for waste management
<b>Outline</b>	Basic monitoring programmes should be established at all operational disposal sites and target landfills in each PICT. External advice may be needed for the design of the monitoring programmes, but in most PICTs all routine inputs should be available in-country.
<b>Indicative actions</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Identify target disposal sites and landfills</li> <li>2. Agree on monitoring methodology, including laboratory inputs</li> <li>3. Design and implement operation and closure monitoring programme</li> <li>4. Review programme at 3 to 5 yearly intervals</li> </ol>
<b>Proposed Timing</b>	2006 onwards
<b>Resource Needs</b>	External advice (SPREP) may be needed for the design of the monitoring programmes, but in most PICTs all routine inputs should be available in-country.

***Waste Industry***

<b>Activity J1: Establishment of local "recycling" system</b>	
<b>Lead Agency</b>	National coordinating agency (for waste management) in collaboration with the private and business sector and SPREP (technical advise)
<b>Outline</b>	Because the waste industry is still in its infancy, there is a great need to put in place a local "recycling" mechanism that will stimulate efforts for the development of the waste industry at the national level. These set ups would then be easy to use by regional organizations to accentuate mechanisms to enhance the recycling sector of the waste management process.
<b>Indicative actions</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Establish work party to identify the possible private sector companies or individuals to operate this recycling systems such as collection points, waste segregation mechanisms, transfer stations etc.</li> <li>2. Liaise with partners and other possible donors over possible support</li> <li>3. Put into place mechanisms with incentives to attract fuller participation from all sectors of the business community</li> <li>4. Establish local recycling system</li> </ol>
<b>Proposed Timing</b>	2006 onwards
<b>Resource Needs</b>	PICTs to consider supporting this activity through existing internal resources with technical advise provided through partnerships with SPREP and other relevant stakeholders (both internal and external)

<b>Activity J2: Assessment and Development of partnerships with the recycling industries</b>	
<b>Lead Agency</b>	National coordinating agency (for waste management) in collaboration with the private and business sector and SPREP
<b>Outline</b>	Although conventional recycling programmes for recyclable materials such as paper, PET plastics and glass are not viable in most PICTs, several PICTs have shown that if coordinated and planned out properly, these materials can be shipped off-island for recycling with partners in countries where the waste industry is more developed. In many of these successful cases, there has been the involvement of partners from within and outside the PICTs. There is an urgent need for involvement of the business and private sector in making this happen. This could include making arrangements with individuals or companies in countries where there is a waste industry to facilitate the transportation and selling of the recyclable materials to recycling companies.
<b>Indicative actions</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Establish work party to identify the possible partners in countries that have a waste industry</li> <li>2. Liaise with partners and other possible donors over possible support</li> <li>3. Implementation the recycling process as required</li> <li>4. Review and report (regionally) on outcomes as appropriate</li> </ol>
<b>Proposed Timing</b>	2006 onwards
<b>Resource Needs</b>	PICTs to consider supporting this activity through existing internal resources with technical advise provided through partnerships with SPREP and other relevant stakeholders (both internal and external)

***Funding requirement and mechanism***

<b>Activity K1: Review of Funding Requirements and Possible Mechanisms</b>	
<b>Lead Agency</b>	National coordinating agency (for waste management) plus Treasury
<b>Outline</b>	Adequate funding and resources are an essential requirement for the development of a sustainable waste management programme. These funds may be provided from the consolidated or general accounts/funds but would be more appropriately obtained through other mechanisms such as user-charges where the revenue collected is directed towards waste management. This review should be carried out in conjunction with the work on a national strategy ( <i>Activity E4</i> ) and may benefit from external assistance for those PICTs with little or no experience in the use of user-pays systems
<b>Indicative actions</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Establish working party</li> <li>2. Review funding requirements and possible funding mechanisms in parallel with work on national strategy (E4) and laws and regulations (C1)</li> <li>3. Submit recommendations to government on innovative strategic financing</li> <li>4. Implement mechanism as required</li> </ol>
<b>Proposed Timing</b>	Within 6-18 months of adoption of National Policy, although this work could involve some longer term developments as well
<b>Resource Needs</b>	In cases where the necessary capacities do not exist in PICTs, then external assistance may be provided with the associated costs determined on a case-by-case basis. In most cases, PICTs should consider supporting this activity from existing internal resources.

<b>Activity K2: Assessment of Financial Mechanisms to Assist Recycling or Disposal Costs</b>	
<b>Lead Agency</b>	Designated national coordinating agency for waste policy, with inputs from relevant Government agencies as appropriate.
<b>Outline</b>	This activity should be carried out in conjunction with Activities D1, D4 and K1. The key requirement is to assess the use of container deposits, advance disposal fees, and other similar financial (economic incentive and disincentive) mechanisms, as a means of enhancing existing recycling programmes, and/or covering the costs of waste disposal.
<b>Indicative actions</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Establish working party</li> <li>2. Review options for financial mechanisms in parallel with work on waste minimisation strategies (D1). Also relate to work on national strategy (E4) and laws &amp; regulations (C1)</li> <li>3. Consult with stakeholders over proposed options</li> <li>4. Recommendations to government</li> <li>5. Implement mechanisms as required</li> </ol>
<b>Proposed Timing</b>	Initially 12-24 months after adoption of national policy, then review periodically
<b>Resource Needs</b>	PICTs to consider supporting this activity through existing internal resources with technical advice provided through partnerships with SPREP and other relevant stakeholders





## SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

**Sixteenth SPREP Meeting**

Apia, Samoa

13-16 September 2005

**Agenda Item 7.2.3: Increasing the Integration of Pacific Islands Territories into the Workprogramme of the Secretariat****Purpose of Paper**

1. To report on the Secretariat efforts to increase the involvement of the Pacific island territories in the work programme of SPREP.

**Background**

2. During the 15<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting, the Secretariat convened an informal consultation with territories on increasing their involvement and integration into the work programme of the Secretariat. The objective of the consultation was to identify ways to achieve greater participation of the territories in the work of the Secretariat. At this consultation, a number of gaps were identified such as the lack of a mechanism to mobilise the expertise available within the territories to assist other Pacific island members, the weakness of dialogue between Pacific island countries and the language barrier (French-English), the lack of recognition of the territories as full SPREP members (Parties), the eligibility of territories in the project activities of some donors, the lack of visibility of SPREP in territories and the dissemination of information to the territories.
3. The 5<sup>th</sup> Environment Ministers' Forum that followed the SPREP Meeting of Officials and the informal consultation "*requested the Secretariat to further its efforts to increase the involvement of the Territories in the programmes of SPREP and welcomed the Secretariat' initiative to hold a workshop in 2005 addressing increased Territory participation and to report the outcomes to the 16<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting of Officials*".
4. Accordingly, the Secretariat convened a meeting inviting all seven territories and metropolitan countries at SPREP Headquarters, 13-15 June 2005. Representatives from American Samoa, France, French Polynesia, Guam, New Caledonia, Tokelau, Conservation International, Secretariat of the Pacific Community and the French Development Agency (AFD) attended the meeting. It successfully achieved its objectives which were to:

- provide the territories with an in depth knowledge of SPREP programmes and activities;
- provide the Secretariat with a good understanding of the resources available within the territories together with their needs; and
- identify collaborative efforts towards the implementation of the Action Plan and the Strategic Programmes.

5. A range of opportunities for increased collaboration with the Secretariat and its members were identified related to biodiversity, climate change, waste management and cross sectoral issues. The necessary process to enable such integration was also addressed and a number of solutions were identified. Details are contained in the Report of the meeting which is attached.

### Recommendations

6. The Meeting is invited to:
- **note** and where necessary comment on the report of the Meeting with the Territories;
  - **urge** the Secretariat to pursue efforts in promoting greater involvement of the Pacific island territories in the workprogramme of SPREP; and
  - **request** the Secretariat to report to the next SPREP meeting on the steps undertaken to address the identified opportunities and mechanisms for greater involvement and participation of the Pacific island territories into the workprogramme of SPREP.
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1 July 2005



**SPREP**

Secretariat of the Pacific  
Regional Environment  
Programme

**PROE**

Programme régional  
océanien de l'environnement

## Meeting on Increasing Integration of Pacific Island Territories into the Work Programme of the Secretariat

SPREP Headquarters  
Apia, Samoa  
13 -15 June 2005

### AGENDA ITEM 1: Official Opening

1. The Meeting on Increasing Integration of Pacific Island Territories into the Work Programme of the Secretariat was convened in Apia, Samoa on 13 to 15 June 2005.
2. The Meeting was attended by representatives from American Samoa, France, French Polynesia, Guam, New Caledonia, and Tokelau. Observers included representatives from Conservation International (CI), Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), French Development Agency (AFD) and World Meteorological Organisation (WMO). A list of participants is attached as Annex 1.
3. Reverend Ailani Tanielu opened the meeting in prayer. The Director of SPREP, Mr Asterio Takesy then made his opening remarks. He welcomed the delegates to the SPREP Headquarters and stressed the importance of the meeting in light of the implementation of the Action Plan, guided by the ten year Strategic Programmes. He further recalled the "Informal Consultation on Increasing Integration of the Pacific Island Territories and the Work of the SPREP" held in Tahiti during the 15<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting where a number of gaps were identified in particular the weakness in dialogue between Pacific island Countries and Territories (PICTs); language barrier(s); effective participation of the Territories as full members; dissemination of information to the Territories and the lack of SPREP visibility in the Territories. It is hoped that the meeting will identify mechanisms and solutions to address the needs of the Territories as well as mobilise the expertise available within the Territories to benefit other Pacific island members.
4. The Director reiterated the importance of the meeting and advised that the final outcomes would be reported to the 16<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting in September 2005 in Apia, Samoa. He also recalled the Ministerial Statements made at the 6<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Meeting that specifically requested the Secretariat to further its efforts to increase the involvement of Territories in the Secretariat's work programmes and to report these findings to the 16<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting.
5. The Director then officially opened the meeting. His Opening Statement is attached as Annex 2.

## **AGENDA ITEM 2: Selection of Chairperson and Organisational Matters**

6. The Meeting elected New Caledonia as Chair.
7. The agenda was adopted without amendment and is attached as Annex 3.

## **AGENDA ITEM 3: Overview of Meeting**

8. The Secretariat outlined the meeting's agenda and emphasised its informative nature with the aim of improving the understanding of the work both at the Territorial and Secretariat level, in light of the implementation of the Action Plan and ten year Strategic Programmes. Based on the expected fruitful discussions, it is the hope that a mechanism will be identified to promote vertical and horizontal collaboration.
9. The Chair of the meeting proposed that the working groups to be convened during the meeting should provide for a mixture of French and English speaking groups.

## **AGENDA ITEM 4: Presentation of SPREP activities implementing the SPREP Action Plan and the ten Year Strategic Programmes**

10. The Secretariat presented its four major focus areas together with the activities for implementation.

### *Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), Regional Coordination Mechanisms and Partnerships*

11. Under the MEAs, special attention was drawn to numerous existing conventions of particular interest for Pacific island countries. Technical complexities of conventions, lack of human and financial resources, and the weakness of legal and institutional framework of PICTs were mentioned as some of the main problems encountered in managing these conventions. The Secretariat highlighted that the successful implementation of these MEAs and inter-linkages would be through strengthening of national governance. A number of activities were outlined including negotiation training, policy coordination, and legal assistance. Technical training on specific aspects in the implementation of MEAs is also another focus areas of the Secretariat.
12. Mention was made of the Secretariat's endeavours to strengthen the regional legal framework comprising the Apia, Noumea and Waigani Conventions together with the Pacific Regional Centre for the Joint implementation of the Basel and Waigani conventions to provide for synergistic implementation of the relevant global conventions.

13. Under the Regional Coordination Mechanisms, some of the examples presented by the Secretariat were the Roundtable for Nature Conservation, Climate Change Roundtable and specific working groups where the Secretariat works in partnership with other regional organisations. Although they have their own specific processes, these groups share a common goal of partnership and collaboration to implement activities within each specific strategy. The Pacific Type II Initiatives is also another coordination mechanism facilitated by the Secretariat in collaboration with other regional organisations (SPTO, USP, PIFS and SOPAC).

14. Focusing on key issues, regional organisations and other partners discuss key issues implemented by each respective organisation, highlight gaps and identify relevant organisations to facilitate particular initiatives.

15. In terms of partnerships, the Secretariat requested the Territories to become involved in coordination mechanisms and implementation methods (eg Mauritius Strategy), development of sector related national plans (eg: climate change) and programmes of work related to islands framework.

#### *Environmental Policy, Planning, Monitoring and Reporting*

16. The Secretariat highlighted relevant documents that supported integrated planning systems (eg: Pacific Ministers High Level Meeting statement). The Secretariat gave a detailed presentation on internal processes to address issues covered under the area of environmental policy and planning as well as broad areas of activities to be implemented using the programmatic approach (eg: Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), reporting on the Pacific state of the environment (in partnership with UNEP, ESCAP, ADP) and supporting GIS and remote sensing capacity building (with SOPAC).

17. The Regional Synthesis has been published in English and French but the Secretariat pointed to data integrity as one of the problems faced by the organisation in the compilation of such reports.

#### *People and Institutions*

18. The Secretariat pointed out that although this particular area is listed under Programme 1, Island Ecosystems, that the personnel also work across Programme 2, Pacific Futures, as well as in the implementation of activities listed under Corporate Services.

19. It was highlighted that constraints in relation to human resource personnel in-country included high staff turnover, and limited experience and skills in project management. Commonalities in opportunities such as peer support network, country-to-country attachments, and similar initiatives were identified as areas for potential involvement with the Territories. The Secretariat called on the assistance of Territories who have existing methods in environmental education to share their knowledge and work to promote best practice in the region in education for sustainable development.

20. American Samoa highlighted programmes currently run by Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Department of Commerce that can be promoted by the Secretariat. American Samoa also pointed out that it may not be just technical assistance but also there may be funding available within American Samoa to help out where necessary.

21. Tokelau pointed to their political status as a barrier in the accessing of funds particularly under the component of information accessing and sharing Pacific Environmental Information Network (PEIN) and requested that a meeting outcome may be a strategy to support Tokelau access funding to conduct similar initiatives. The Secretariat suggested that there is a possibility of looking at a counter-part donor to assist fund activities in countries that are not Pacific ACP States.

22. New Caledonia queried the human resource personnel training as identified under Human Resource Development and stated that it does not provide for a level playing field for agencies that are not government agencies. The Secretariat responded that NGO training is an area where SPREP has been able to find support but only through areas identified by their respective governments. The Secretariat pointed to the Roundtable on Nature Conservation as an avenue where NGOs could highlight their needs for support. It is also envisaged that the working groups will identify other avenues for NGO support. Of course all this will need to be done in close collaboration with respective governments of Territories.

#### *Ecosystem Management*

23. The Secretariat provided an outline of activities currently being implemented including regional policy advice to support existing strategies (eg: National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAP) and National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDSs) and MEA negotiations.

24. Constraints and opportunities were identified and the Secretariat highlighted examples of collaboration with other organisations and groups to achieve beneficial outcomes, such as the Coral Reef Initiative for the South Pacific (CRISP), currently implemented in collaboration with AFD. SPREP is looking to strengthen institutional or country attachments. The Secretariat hopes to see the involvement of the Territories to strengthen recruitment policies (where a particular requirement would be for the applicant to be bilingual) and bilingual communication.

25. The representative of AFD offered to make a brief presentation on the coral reef initiative to take place at a later stage during the meeting.

### *Species Conservation and Invasive Species*

26. In the presentation on Species Conservation and Invasives Species, the Secretariat highlighted constraints including the insufficient number of specialists in contradiction to the huge demand for assistance and resources. The Secretariat urged Territories to become involved by attending the upcoming meeting in PNG to review the regional strategy and develop a new work plan. Territories were also encouraged to join the BirdLife partnership and to collaborate with SPREP and BirdLife to implement the regional strategy. The Secretariat further alluded to large funding sources anticipated that territorial NGOs would equally be eligible for (eg: Conservation International-Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CI-CEPF) and Regional Natural Heritage Project (Australia) (RNHP)).
27. The Marine Species programme has been successful in the development of a turtle database. The invasive species strategy has been successful so far in the development of national invasive species strategies, regional strategy on shipping related invasive marines species and tools and techniques to address invasive species.
28. Special mention was made of key partners such as IUCN, Nature Conservancy and countries like New Zealand and US who have assisted in the coordination and implementation of activities under the invasive species component.
29. Invasive species is a cross-cutting issue and the Secretariat highlighted the need for a mechanism for stronger national, as it was not a problem that could be solved only by Environment Departments. It also hopes to see the full collaboration of Territories with other PICs in the implementation of the various plans (eg: Pacific Ant Prevention Plan, Pacific Invasive Species Management Project and the Biocontrol development project implemented in collaboration with SPC).
30. The Secretariat highlighted the July meeting in Papua New Guinea and the August meeting which will be held in Samoa.
31. French Polynesia stated that the Cook Islands had asked French Polynesia to assist repopulate some of their islands in relation to a particular bird species that had been wiped out during one of the cyclones.

### *Waste Management and Pollution Control*

32. The Secretariat started off by focusing the attention of the meeting on island waste disposal sites from Tokelau, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Cook Islands and Fiji.

33. Full details of activities covered by this area were outlined. Hazardous material management includes assistance in identifying stockpiles of the POPs and other intractable pesticides as well as technical advice and training for the implementation of the Basel and Waigani Conventions. Activities under the Solid Waste Management area includes training to improve institutional capacities and assist improve disposal facilities and their management. An example is the upgrading of Samoa's open dump using the Fukuoka method which will be used as a regional model.

34. The Secretariat pointed to collaborative work currently implemented by the International Waters Project that relates specifically to waste management. Attention was drawn to two important initiatives currently being implemented under this programme component 1) 2005 Year of Action Against Waste Campaign, and 2) Development and finalisation of the Regional Solid Waste Management Strategy for PICTs.

35. The representative of New Caledonia stated that problems may vary according to the size of the island and that New Caledonia's collection and management of waste poses a reverse problem as compared to some of the other islands. New Caledonia also queried if the Secretariat looked at recycling as part of their waste management strategy. The Secretariat responded that it works with governments in looking at various ways of managing waste; one of which may be minimisation of produced waste or recycling as a way of reducing waste.

36. AFD asked if the Secretariat was aware of the offer made by the French Development Agency at a meeting in New Caledonia as SPREP is one of the major partners mentioned by UNEP. The Secretariat advised that it was aware of the UNEP initiative, and the proposed French Government funding for this initiative.

37. The Secretariat asked AFD who participated at this meeting – AFD said it was a special roundtable meeting organised by AFD in collaboration with the Global Foundation, between Australia and New Caledonia. New Caledonia requested trade exchange between New Caledonia and Australia and another request on ecotourism and waste management. The AFD presented a broad outline and culminated with a financial commitment from them.

38. The Secretariat queried the amount of funds offered and AFD stated that the amount available was not made known during the meeting.

39. New Caledonia asked for further clarification on the Fukuoka method.

40. American Samoa queried whether there was a leachate treatment in existence and the Secretariat responded that it is working with the JICA Waste Management Expert to develop one. American Samoa also asked if the Secretariat was recommending the Fukuoka Method to governments as the best waste management solution. The Secretariat stated that the Fukuoka method was considered as their best option, in light of the small size of the islands and the limited resources available. The Secretariat made an example of the French Polynesia sanitary landfill which cost USD\$15 million and the CNMI approx. USD\$30million. These two although very effective are also very expensive.



41. The AFD stated that the island countries should not just focus on solid waste but also at invisible forms of pollution such as used water (sewage) which is polluting coral reefs and is an issue that must be dealt with urgently. The Secretariat responded that sewage issues were under the SOPAC mandate and further informed the meeting about ongoing discussions for future collaborative efforts.

*Climate Change, Climate Variability and Sea Level Rise, and Atmosphere*

42. Focus areas implemented under this programme were outlined by the Secretariat. The Secretariat also presented the Climate Change Framework and asked if countries could identify at least ten adaptation priorities so that the Secretariat could provide a strategic document as opposed to a long wish list. It is hoped that through the framework, these priority issues could be addressed over the next ten years and will be the basis for which funding will be sought.

**AGENDA ITEM 5: Territory presentation on status of implementation of activities that related to SPREP Action Plan and 10 Year Strategic Programmes**

*French Polynesia:*

43. The representative from French Polynesia briefly outlined their priorities (waste management, drinking water and invasive species) and then identified the particular programmes of the Secretariat that were applicable to French Polynesia, namely invasive species, conservation of turtles in the Pacific, coastal management programme and the International Waters Project.

*New Caledonia:*

44. The representative of New Caledonia covered six sections in his presentation: administrative structure; institutions responsible for environmental matters; spheres of competence; strengths and weaknesses of institutions responsible for the field of environment and possible collaboration activities between New Caledonia and SPREP.

45. As 75% of flora and fauna species are endemic in New Caledonia, a conservation strategy has been developed to put an end to the loss of biodiversity by the end of 2010.. The strategy has five objectives and New Caledonia calls upon France, Europe and the Pacific to help meet the objectives as it is a very ambitious plan and will require a combined and concerted effort to meet these objectives.

46. He mentioned New Caledonia's strengths as the local expertise and genuine political will to promote the conservation and protection of the environment but pointed to constraints in relation to funding. Financial resources need to be increased in a sustainable manner and New Caledonia will need to increase dialogue with other partners and organisations on both the national and regional level.

47. New Caledonia acknowledges the similarities of programmes conducted by the Secretariat and identified areas for close collaboration. He pointed to the sharing of information in the bioprospecting and bio-piracy and possible legal assistance from SPREP. He stated that there is a need for better insight as to what has been done in other parts of the region on environmental indicators.

48. ADF queried whether there were any differences in legislation given the different Provinces responsible for drawing them up. The representative of New Caledonia acknowledged that there is a possibility of differences but that there is a genuine attempt of all institutions towards the conservation and protection of the environment with the conservation strategy as proof of that.

49. The Secretariat thanked New Caledonia for the succinct and comprehensive presentation and requested the help of New Caledonia in relation to their local expertise and research institutions. A query was also posed by the Secretariat on whether Territories were consulted on international conventions especially in reference to the Conference of the Parties and national reporting to the Conventions.

50. New Caledonia stated that they asked the French Government during the 15<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting to distribute information on instruments that had been signed by France on behalf of the Territories.

*American Samoa:*

51. The representative of American Samoa thanked the Secretariat for convening such an important meeting and reiterated their willingness to offer their available expertise to assist the Secretariat as well as other member countries when the need arises and where time and resources permit. They are willing to embrace holistic collaborative activities but calls for proper measurement and monitoring indicators to ensure resources are utilised wisely. There is a need for follow up and evaluative mechanisms to be incorporated into partnerships and country attachments, to ensure that the knowledge gained is useful to and incorporated into the programmes of the partnering countries. He further strengthened the desire of American Samoa to maximise the benefit of future collaborations and partnership. American Samoa appreciates the regional partnership initiative as well as the dissemination efforts of the Secretariat.

52. He mentioned that American Samoa's Coastal Management programme hosted a shadow arrangement with its neighbouring island and invited other SPREP member countries and territories to make similar shadow arrangements as time permits. They also called on support of the region in their push for the establishment of a laboratory in American Samoa, to assist research efforts throughout the region.

53. The Secretariat asked on the progress of the American Samoa offer of assistance to Niue in relation to a feasibility study or environmental impact assessment (EIA) of the Loining Factory. American Samoa responded that the assistance to Niue did not come to fruition but the offer still stands. The Secretariat was advised American Samoa EPA certainly cannot do everything but where a project is accepted, assistance will be based on availability of time, material and resources.

54. The Secretariat asked about American Samoa's campaign on plastic and requested closer collaboration efforts especially on lessons learnt to assist other campaigns. American Samoa is looking to reduce plastics coming into the Territory and is currently working on a pilot project. They also will be looking at drawing up a legislation to ban plastics.

55. The Secretariat commented on American Samoa's work on invasive species and how it is a good model that other countries/territories could utilise. French Polynesia queried the study mentioned by American Samoa (ie: economic value of coral reef) whether it was a study on the value of the living itself or of the exploitation of coral reefs in its entirety. American Samoa stated that the study focuses on the both the economic value and the non-use value of the resources. The entire economic evaluation report is available on the website [hppt://doc.asg.as/CRAG/Projects.htm](http://doc.asg.as/CRAG/Projects.htm) and American Samoa invites everyone to read it as it contains information on the whole process of how the company contracted calculated the value of the resources.

*Guam:*

56. The representative from Guam expressed their appreciation for SPREP to convene this important forum and for the Territories in recognising the importance of the meeting through their attendance.

57. Guam stated that they are committed in increasing SPREP's visibility in Guam and vice-versa. Guam also offers expertise available locally as well as through several entities that they work with (eg: US EPA, National Park Service, NOAA). The Guam representative highlighted areas of importance to Guam and encouraged the Secretariat to increase collaborative work with Guam.

58. Guam hopes that deliberations will give rise to an action oriented work programme by and between the Secretariat and the rest of the Territories.

*Tokelau:*

59. The amount of solid waste that comes in to Tokelau is of major concern and requests the Secretariat was requested to undertake a survey and make proper recommendations to the government of Tokelau to assist them deal with the problem. Invasive species is also another area of concern given the limited amount of food crops available. Stated that their school curriculum was reviewed last month in an effort to introduce environmental issues into the school curriculum and that a strategic plan for economic development and environment is being compiled. Consultations throughout Tokelau are currently underway.

60. It is hoped that when the Tokelau Strategic Plan is finalised that it will be linked to the SPREP Action Plan & Programme Strategy documents. Tokelau also expressed their disappointment with the lack of funding available to assist Tokelau's activities (eg: PEIN donor restrictions) and calls on SPREP's assistance to try to avoid these situations.

61. The Secretariat responded to a question posed to Tokelau in relation to marine protected areas (MPAs) that a survey was done in 2003 and a report is available. There was also another survey done after the cyclone in early 2005 as part of a UN mission and again that report is available for whoever is interested. The Secretariat commented on Tokelau's Strategic Plan and the consultation process with communities. It was with much satisfaction that the Secretariat noted that Tokelau will meet the priority as agreed to during the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) of completing National Sustainable Development Plans by 2005.

*French Development Agency (AFD)*

62. The AFD presented on the CRISP project and its implementation through 3 components.

63. The CRISP was first introduced at the ICRI Meeting held in Japan, and was officially launched during the 15<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting. 60 partners attended a meeting in January 2005 and CRISP is now about to sign the funding agreement between the AFD and executing agencies. It is envisaged that it will be launched within the next few months and will be implemented over a 3 year period. All member countries will benefit from this – especially in terms of information sharing. French Territories have been involved especially in Component 1 and there is a possibility of more funding through SPREP for French Territories (EURO145,000). Additional funding is also envisaged from Australia, New Zealand and other development partners.

64. Country presentations are attached as Annex 4.

**AGENDA ITEM 6: Working Group: Development of a framework for areas of collaboration**

65. Issues discussed and action bodies identified for the implementation of each activity for Working Groups 1 and 2 are attached as Annex 5.

**AGENDA ITEM 7: Practical outcomes of the sectoral working group session**

Action	Action taken by:
<b>BIODIVERSITY</b>	
SPREP to work with French Polynesia in terms of gathering and sharing information on the pissing fly and little red fire ants (electric ants).	Liz Dovey, SPREP
Connect invasives people from Guam with SPREP	Michael Mann, Guam
SPREP interested in collecting information from French Polynesia and New Caledonia on how they are dealing with invasive species issues (specifically miconia, ants) to share with other members.	Liz Dovey, SPREP
SPREP to explore ways to mobilize expertise for assistance to Tokelau in terms of invasive ants	Liz Dovey, SPREP

<b>Action</b>	<b>Action taken by:</b>
Will participate in the August Invasives Meeting.	French Polynesia, New Caledonia
Marine water quality mapping – expertise available in French Polynesia. SPREP to discuss with French Polynesia where necessary on how to mobilize such expertise.	Dominique Benzaken, SPREP
Continue discussion on turtle conservation with French Polynesia, New Caledonia and Guam	Anne Trevor, SPREP
SPREP to share experiences and lessons learned from the rest of the Pacific in relation to enforcement for MPAs with Guam and American Samoa	Dominique Benzaken, SPREP
Involve Tokelau in CRISP	Dominique Benzaken, SPREP
Identify territory participant for Invasives Working Group of the Roundtable	Liz Dovey, SPREP
Coordinate exchange of best practices in relation to invasive species and bird conservation with all of the Territories	Liz Dovey, SPREP
SPREP interested in how French Polynesia has involved the business sector in coral reef management.	Dominique Benzaken, SPREP
Facilitate the sharing of lessons learned on community based models for co-management of coral reefs.	Dominique Benzaken, SPREP
Seek participation of the Territories in the Year of the Turtle 2006.	Anne Trevor, SPREP
<b>CLIMATE CHANGE</b>	
SPREP interested in outcomes of research on climate change impacts on coral reefs from Guam	Dominique Benzaken, SPREP
SPREP to work with French Polynesia and New Caledonia to look at their experiences in relation to solar and wind power and sharing it with member countries.	Solomone Fifita, SPREP
Will provide/share data from the Climate Monitoring and Diagnostic Laboratory (Clean air station) on request.	American Samoa
Would like information on mapping of inundation patterns in New Caledonia and to share this with other members in relation to climate change impacts.	Dominique Benzaken, SPREP
<b>WASTE MANAGEMENT</b>	
SPREP to showcase success stories in solid waste management – eg French Polynesia’s recycling facility and waste minimization activities such as the bag for life.	Frank Griffin, SPREP and Tamara Logan, SPREP
Guam would like to share experiences and get ideas on waste minimization, recycling and waste awareness activities.	Frank Griffin, SPREP and Tamara Logan, SPREP, International Waters Programme – possibly facilitate a waste focused session at the SPREP meeting.
<b>CROSS CUTTING</b>	
Tokelau called for consideration to their needs for training, attachments and similar capacity building activities.	Frank Wickham, SPREP (facilitation role by SPREP possible action by other territories)
French Polynesia is willing to provide SPREP with technical information in relation to studies conducted by their various agencies	French Polynesia
Guam and American Samoa are interested in working with other SPREP members especially in terms of country attachments and training opportunities such as the waste management initiatives and the coastal management programme	Frank Wickham (facilitation role)

<b>Action</b>	<b>Action taken by:</b>
New Caledonia is interested in working with other SPREP members particularly on forestry resource information and bushfire impact management and fire hazard assessment and planning processes.	Kate Brown, and Matt McIntyre SPREP could facilitate information exchange.
Involve Territories in environmental assessment and planning toolkits (mining)	Matt McIntyre, SPREP
SPREP to promote involvement of Guam in state of the environment reporting process.	Matt McIntyre, SPREP
New Caledonia could make available laboratory service to other members in 5 years time depending on availability of facilities	
Member countries and Secretariat to look at making masters of educational resources developed available for use by others to save on cost of printing, translating and posting	Chris Peteru, Tamara Logan (for Secretariat resources & a facilitation role for member countries)
Tokelau would like assistance with the development of SD policies	Matt McIntyre, SPREP
Involve territories in environmental assessment and planning toolkits	Matt McIntyre, SPREP
Coordinate exchange of best practices on use of economic instruments and resource valuation	Matt McIntyre, SPREP
American Samoa has the capacity and can consider how they can assist other SPREP members on request in monitoring and reporting, environmental assessments for development projects or other environmental studies (eg sediment toxicity, terrestrial mercury assessment studies)	American Samoa
Can provide results of specific to studies to other members (eg fish toxicity study, sediment toxicity etc)	American Samoa
Where someone has a specific training request, American Samoa can give them specific training.	American Samoa
Include Territories Focal Points in GIS activities/promote use of territory expertise.	Matt McIntyre, and Dominique Benzaken SPREP
Coordinate exchange of best practice on use of economic instruments and resource valuation.	Matt McIntyre and Dominique Benzaken, SPREP
Assist Tokelau in reconciling draft National Development Plan and Sustainable Development principles/objectives	Matt McIntyre, SPREP
Interested in investigating a case study in New Caledonia looking at institutional arrangement in ICZM and CRM to look at the barriers and what they have used to overcome this.	Dominique Benzaken, SPREP
Investigate mechanisms to engage the Territories in the use of the Ramsar Convention to manage wetlands.	Dominique Benzaken, Vainuupo Jungblutt, SPREP
Investigate mechanisms to engage territories in the implementation of regional strategies (eg PIROF, Action Strategy for Nature Conservation)	Dominique Benzaken and Kate Brown, SPREP
<b>PROCESS ISSUES</b>	
Provide adequate notice for meeting invitations and agenda to allow for preparation, budgeting and decision time.	SPREP
Would like to be increasingly involved in technical workshops subject to appropriate plans	French Polynesia
Territories to provide the Secretariat with a list of contact points especially in relation to specific programmes	

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## Introductory Remarks by the Director of SPREP Asterio Takesy

Reverend Ailani Tanielu

Distinguished representatives of the Pacific Islands Territories, France, New Zealand and the United States of America, distinguished representatives of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), World Meteorological Organization (WMO), AFD and Conservation International, my fellow SPREP staff, ladies and gentlemen.

It is indeed my pleasure to welcome you all [*de vous souhaiter la bienvenue*] to your PREP headquarters.

It is my strong sense that this three day meeting on increasing integration of the Pacific Island Territories into the work programme of the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme. Is a crucial step to enhance the role of the territories, as Members of SPREP integration is two-way process, thus this meeting will also strengthen the secretariat's role with the territories in addressing your aspirations related to the sustainable development of the region. To a large extent the PREP action plan has set the parameters for the next five years and implementing the Action Plan will be carried out by the SPREP ten year Strategic Programmes. As we know, *l'union fait la force.* > ? *Let us be reminded that these were officially endorsed at the last meeting of PREP in Pape'ete.*

Both documents require that we strengthen our approach to the territories through ongoing discussion, interaction, exchange and active participation----strengthening collaboration and cooperation on all fronts.

With this aim of achieving strengthened cooperation with and involvement of the territories, we must bridge a number of gaps already identified at the informal consultation which took place in September during the 15th SPREP Meeting in Pape'ete. Among others, these are related to:

- The lack of a mechanism to mobilise the expertise available within the territories to assist other Pacific island members;
- Weakness of the dialogue between Pacific island countries and Pacific islands territories
- The language barrier (french-english) ;
- The more effective participation of the territories as full SPREP members ;
- The eligibility of territories with certain donors ;
- The dissemination of information to the territories ; and
- The lack of SPREP visibility at the territorial level

How can we together bridge these gaps?

This is exactly the goal of the meeting with its three specific objectives. These are:

- To provide the territories with an in depth knowledge of SPREP programmes and activities;
- To provide the secretariat with a better understanding of the resources available within the territories together with their needs; and
- To identify collaborative efforts towards the implementation of the action plan and the 10 year strategic programmes

I would like, at this juncture, to reiterate the critical importance of this meeting and the need for practical results, so we can proudly report on its successful outcome to our officials in September. In saying this, let me recall the Fifth Environment Ministers' Forum which:

*«Requested the secretariat to further its efforts to increase the involvement of territories in the programmes of SPREP and welcomes the secretariat' initiative to hold a workshop in 2005 addressing increased territory participation and to report the outcome to the 16th SPREP Meeting of Officials. »*

Your willingness to work closer with the secretariat as demonstrated by your attendance today is a significant beginning. Let us therefore begin to forge the relationships that will enable the sharing of expertise and experiences between and our member countries and territories as well as with your secretariat.

In closing, let me wish all of you fruitful deliberations, and a most enjoyable meeting with meaningful outcomes.

bonne chance a vous tous.

Thank you.

Fa'afetai tele.

Soifua

The specific objectives of the meeting are:

- o To provide the Territories with an in depth knowledge of SPREP Programmes and activities;
- o To provide SPPEP Secretariat with a good understanding of the resources available within the Territories together with your needs; and
- o To identify collaborative efforts towards the implementation of the Action Plan and the 10 Year Strategic Programme

### Provisional Agenda

<b>MONDAY, 13th June 2005</b>	
<b>09 :00-9 :30</b>	<b>Registration</b>
<b>9 :30-10 :00</b>	<b>Opening Prayer</b>
	<b>Opening Statements</b>
	<b>Election of the Chair</b>
<b>10 :00-10 :30</b>	<b>Overview of the Meeting</b>
<b>10 :30-11 :00</b>	<i><b>Morning Tea</b></i>
<b>11 :00-12 :00</b>	Presentation of SPREP activities implementing the SPREP Action Plan and 10 Year Strategic Programmes and Q & A
	➤ MEAs, Regional Coordination Mechanisms and Partnerships
	➤ Environmental Policy and Planning
	➤ Environment Monitoring and Reporting
	➤ People and Institutions
<b>12 :00-13 :30</b>	<i><b>Lunch</b></i>
<b>13 :30-15 :00</b>	Continuation of presentation of SPREP activities implementing the SPREP Action Plan and the 10 Year Strategic Programmes Q&A
	➤ Ecosystem Management
	➤ Species conservation and invasive species
	➤ Waste Management and Pollution Control
	➤ Climate Change, variability and sea-level rise
<b>15 :00-15 :30</b>	<i><b>Afternoon Tea</b></i>
<b>15 :30-17 :30</b>	Territory presentation on status of implementation of activities that relates to SPREP Action Plan and 10 Year Strategic Programmes
	➤ French Polynesia
	➤ New Caledonia
	➤ Wallis and Futuna
	➤ American Samoa
	➤ Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
	➤ Guam
	➤ Tokelau

<b>TUESDAY, 14 June 2005</b>	
9 :00-10 :00	General discussion : Elements for possible collaboration
	➤ Review of expertise available within the Territories and explore ways to mobilise such expertise
	➤ Review of needs of the Territories and explore ways SPREP could help to fulfil them
10 :00-10 :30	<i>Morning Tea</i>
10 :30-12 :00	<b>Working Groups (1 and 2)</b>
	Development of a framework for areas of collaboration : improve communication, funding issues, areas of collaboration ...)
12 :00-1 :30	<i>Lunch</i>
13 :30-15 :00	Continuation of working groups
15 :00-15.15	<i>Afternoon tea</i>
15 :15-17 :00	One by one consultation : Delegates-SPREP Secretariat staff on specific subjects of interest
<b>WEDNESDAY, 15<sup>th</sup> June 2005</b>	
9 :00-10 :30	Presentation of working group results and report back on one by one discussion (Q&A)
10 :30-11 :00	<i>Morning Tea</i>
11 :00-12 :00	Continuation of working groups results and report back on one by one discussion (Q&A) and recommendations on the way forward
12 :00-13 :30	Lunch with SPREP Staff and opportunities for further discussion on areas of collaboration
16 :00- 17 :00	Presentation of findings of the meeting and agreed actions and recommendations for increasing integration into the Work Programme of the Secretariat
17 :00-17 :15	Closing remarks
	<i>Cocktail hosted by SPREP Director</i>

## Statement by Government of American Samoa

Talofa!

I would like to begin by thanking SPREP for facilitating both this meeting as well as continued partnerships throughout the region. After learning more about SPREP's action plan and strategies yesterday, I am confident that American Samoa can contribute to and benefit from increased involvement in SPREP. We are eager to share the broad range of technical skills and knowledge we possess, and several of our current initiatives could certainly make use of the knowledge of our regional neighbors.

### NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Several of the documents I provided SPREP with this morning serve to illustrate our integrated approach to natural resource management. Our Ocean Resource Management Plan and our Three-Year Local Action Strategy to address threats to our coral reefs were both developed through interagency collaboration. Both of these management plans are living documents, which will continue to be evaluated and adjusted so as to continually improve the sustainable management and conservation of our natural resources.

Increased communication regarding the variety of management strategies and lessons learned throughout the region will increase the effectiveness of these initiatives. Our Coastal Management Program recently hosted several of our Samoan counterparts as part of a shadow program. We invite other SPREP members to make similar arrangements, as schedules permit.

### POLLUTION PREVENTION

American Samoa's Environmental Protection Agency and Coastal Management Program are working to reduce the level of non-point source pollution entering the coastal waters.

In cooperation with the American Samoa Community College and the Natural Resource conservation District, we have initiated erosion control projects.

Our solid waste reduction efforts include an upcoming recycling contest and plastic bag reduction campaign.

### CLIMATE CHANGE

We are currently seeking funding for the construction of a territorial marine laboratory that will support management driven research, including climate change impacts and adaptation research, which will be of interest throughout the region. This laboratory will magnify the research efforts already underway in the territory, by drawing in more high-level researchers to answer questions of importance to the sustainable management of our resources.

### ENVIRONMENT MONITORING AND REPORTING

American Samoa's Territorial Coral Reef Monitoring Program recently completed the first round of data collection, and the Monitoring Plan will soon be available to the public.



Our Community Based Marine Protected Areas Program is in the process of developing a socioeconomic monitoring program, and we recently completed and released an Economic Valuation of American Samoa's coral reefs.

#### HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING

Increased regional participation in training events and workshops is important to American Samoa. We would like to see SPREP provide assistance to our regional counterparts interested in participating in training events and workshops held within the territory. This assistance could take the form of both dissemination of event information as well as provision of travel funds for regional participants.

Additionally, it is important that American Samoa is able to participate in regional workshops and meetings regardless of funding availability or restrictions.

I have presented here just a few of our many projects that may be of interest to the SPREP community. Our managers will embrace opportunities for further collaboration on any of these issues, however it is critical to incorporate evaluation and follow-up measures into such collaborative activities in order to ensure that we are all using our time and resources wisely. This said, I look forward to our increased participation in SPREP undertakings, which I am confident will stem from this meeting. Thank you for your time and attention.

## Statement by Government of Guam

Hafa Adai, Talofa, and Bonjour, Madam Chair, distinguished delegates, Secretariat staff, and observers. On behalf of the Government of Guam, I would like to express my appreciation to the Secretariat for convening this important forum, and to the territory and country representatives present here today for recognizing the importance of this opportunity for strengthening environment and conservation programs in our islands, and for the opportunity to increase our effective participation in regional initiatives. I regret that we were not able to send a larger delegation to this meeting, but unfortunately our efforts to prepare for the 24th Annual Pacific Islands Environment Conference, which we will host next week, and the difficulty in obtaining reasonable travel arrangements precluded a larger presence.

Guam is committed to SPREP's programmes, and we appreciate the direction and vision outlined in the SPREP Action Plan 2005-2009 and the programmatic approach to sustainable service delivery by the Secretariat. We are also committed to finding ways to increase SPREP's visibility in the territories and the territories' visibility within SPREP.

The Guam Environmental Protection Agency, which I represent, is the SPREP focal point for Guam. We also have other Government of Guam agencies that share close programmatic ties with SPREP programmes, including the Guam Department of Agriculture, which encompasses many biodiversity conservation activities under its Division of Aquatics and Wildlife Resources and its Division of Forestry; the Guam Coastal Management Program; and two entities at the University of Guam: its Marine Laboratory and the Water and Environmental Research Institute of the Western Pacific.

Guam also benefits from the active and effective participation of several U.S. government partners on issues related to SPREP programmes, including the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the National Parks Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service under the U.S. Department of the Interior, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, including the Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council.

These entities and their expertise in various program areas can be an asset to SPREP and its members, and Guam is committed to working at the local level to facilitate the communication and coordination needed to make the connections between our experts and the regional mechanisms that SPREP promotes – and also directly between Guam and other SPREP members.

In looking at specific programmes where Guam is best prepared to share experience, several areas stand out, including: pollution prevention and waste management; marine and coastal ecosystems and coral reef management; environmental impact assessments; invasive species; water quality monitoring; information management and exchange; and environmental education.

Guam would also like to learn from our neighbors in the region on these and other issues. As has been mentioned here already, we often find ourselves looking to mainland models for training and programme implementation. However, in our experience, we've often found that interactions with our Pacific neighbor countries and territories is vital and valuable to our programme development process, and we would like to increase opportunities for our people to engage at the regional level through trainings, workshops, country attachments, and other interactions.

Guam encourages the Secretariat to strongly consider the opportunities and constraints to territory participation in SPREP initiatives at the outset of programme and project development. Our commitment to work closely with SPREP and SPREP members necessitates the Secretariat work closely with donors to find ways to at least integrate territory participation for the benefit of the entire Pacific region. As we look to increasing our involvement, however, I must stress the need for balanced cost effectiveness. Guam has limited financial and time resources, and we also desire to draw upon as few SPREP resources as possible while remaining effective in our efforts. Please note that, in most cases, we are not looking to avail ourselves of resources that might otherwise go to more financially challenged SPREP members, but instead we are simply looking for a seat at the table and an opportunity to share our experience and to learn from our neighbors.

It is easy to be either overly enthusiastic or only cautiously optimistic about the subject of this meeting. We hope that all participants will be enthusiastic yet we also hope that our deliberations result in a prudent and realistic course of action, even if such action takes some time to root in the various SPREP work programme elements. I look forward to engaging this week with the Secretariat and my colleagues from the Pacific territories to find new opportunities to strengthen our programs at home and in the region, and to ultimately improve the environment and health of our islands and our people.

Thank you, Merci, and *Dangkolo na Si Yu'os Ma'ase*.

## Statement by Government of New Caledonia

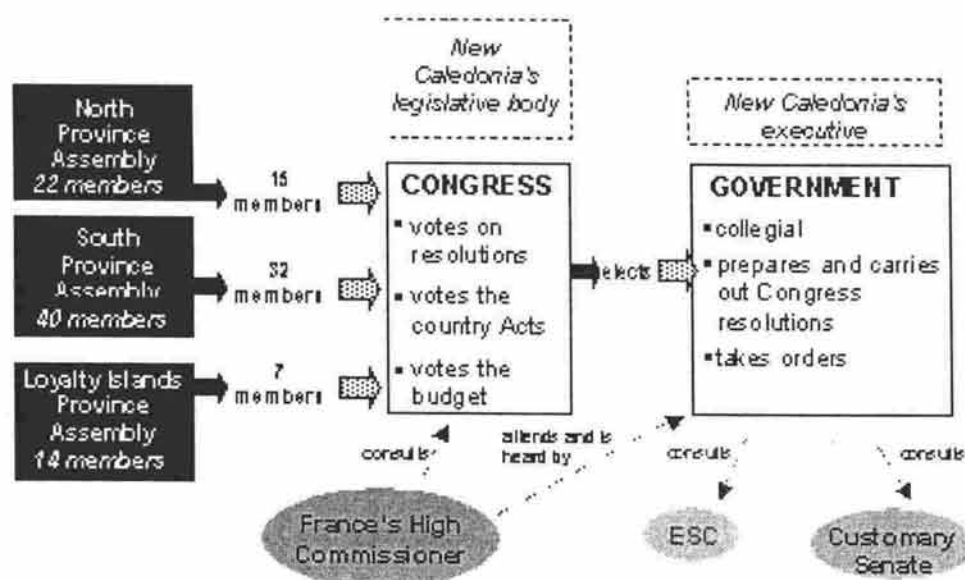
### 1 New Caledonia's administrative and political organisation

New Caledonia's administrative and political organisation is governed by the provisions of Title XIII of the French Republic's Constitution, by the guidance of the Noumea Accord of 8 November 1998, by the amended Organic Law No 99-209 of 19 March 1999 and by amended Act No 99-210 of 19 March 1999.

New Caledonia today is a *sui generis* entity in the French Republic, i.e., an entity with a unique legal status and unique powers. Indeed, New Caledonia is the only entity to which a Title in the Constitution has been devoted. The term "Overseas country", frequently used, is thus not legally precise and has no constitutional value.

In summary, New Caledonia's political and administration organisation rests on three basic institutions:

- The Provinces (South, North and Loyalty Islands), representatives of which are elected by direct universal suffrage.
- The Congress, New Caledonia's true parliament, whose members also belong to each of the three Provincial Assemblies (32 members for the South Province, 15 for the North Province and 7 for the Loyalty Islands Province<sup>1</sup>).
- The Government, the executive body, is elected by proportional representation, thus ensuring representation of the various political groups. It is responsible to Congress. The Government is collegial and elects a president from its members.



<sup>1</sup> In the 1996 census, the South Province represented 68.4% of the population, the North Province 21% and the Loyalty Islands Province 10.6%.

New Caledonia's institutions are thus the Congress, the Government, the Customary Senate, the Economic and Social Council (ESC) and the Customary Councils.

The French High Commissioner is custodian of the French Republic's powers in New Caledonia. He or she represents the French Government.

In this institutional framework, New Caledonia exercises "shared sovereignty" together with the French State. Indeed, the transfers of power carried out in favour of New Caledonia are irreversible, and the French State can therefore no longer intervene in the areas of jurisdiction thus allocated to New Caledonia.

New Caledonia has jurisdiction *inter alia* in the following areas: direct and indirect taxes and fees, regulation of social welfare, regulation of government procurement, labour law and, without prejudice to action by the Provinces in this area, vocational training, customs procedures, external trade, management of mining resources, the exploration, development, conservation and management of the EEZ's biological and non-biological resources, management of water resources and biosecurity (sanitary inspection at borders).

The French State retains jurisdiction in several areas, in particular nationality, defence, currency, justice and criminal law, as well as entry and length of stay by foreigners.

Each Province has jurisdiction in all matters that are not vested in the French State or in New Caledonia by the statutory Organic Law or in municipalities by laws applying in New Caledonia. In particular, this involves general jurisdiction in environmental matters. This jurisdiction is thus exercised by the Provinces by default, in the legal sense of the term.

The municipalities exercise jurisdiction in relation to waste management, sanitation, and disaster and emergency services (fire-fighters).

Moreover, during the coming terms, New Caledonia may, under certain conditions, request further transfers of power. They will basically concern civil law and status, police and security regulations regarding internal air traffic and maritime traffic in territorial waters, private primary education, public and private secondary education and the accounting and financial system of public bodies.

Internally, the organisation of powers transferred by the French State rests on consultation, dialogue and respect for all economic and social stakeholders.

The recognition of Kanak identity contained in the preamble to the Noumea Accord bears witness to this intention to establish political and social consensus in New Caledonia. In this respect, New Caledonia's Government is elected collegially by proportional representation, i.e. it brings together the minority and majority parties in managing the community's affairs.

In respect to external relations, New Caledonia has major powers. Indeed, in addition to the powers traditionally acknowledged to territorial institutions in domestic law—those of entering into decentralised cooperation agreements, requesting that international negotiations be begun by the competent French State authorities or participating in negotiating and entering into international agreements as part of the French delegation—the commencement of the Organic Law of 19 March 1999 marked a new stage in decentralising the exercise of what was, until then, an almost exclusive power of the French State.

Today New Caledonia can:

- directly negotiate agreements, in accordance with the French Republic's international commitments, with one of more Pacific states, territories or regional bodies and with regional bodies attached to the United Nations' specialised agencies.
- with the agreement of the French authorities, be a member or associate member of international organisations or be an observer at them. It is represented there by the President of the Government or his or her representative. It may have representation at the European Community.
- have representation in Pacific states or territories.

The institutional legislator thus endowed New Caledonia with tools enabling it to develop its own foreign policy, always in accordance with France's international obligations, strengthen its links with other Pacific states and territories (in the broad sense) and therefore develop and improve its regional cooperation and integration.

## **2 New Caledonia's environmental priorities**

The richness of New Caledonia's marine and land natural heritage is shown both by its diversity and by its unique and original character. For these reasons, New Caledonia is recognised worldwide as containing one of the most important heritage areas of a greatly endangered planet. Indeed, characterised by a land endemism rate of 75% (on average) including both fauna and flora, any human activity is likely to have a significant impact on habitats and even species, which are sometimes characterised by micro-endemism phenomena.

Awareness by the French State and New Caledonia's local authorities and communities of this extreme richness and the threats affecting it have drawn them together around a plan to enshrine New Caledonia's future within sustainable development, a development that respects ecological, economic and social balance.

As part of international commitments made by France to stop the loss of biodiversity between now and 2010, each New Caledonian institution responsible for managing and conserving natural heritage has, according to its jurisdiction, developed action plans for biodiversity conservation.

Actions concerning biodiversity conservation that are considered a priority by the three Provinces and the New Caledonian Government were thus recently defined, together with the High Commission, in a five-year action plan. The objective is to involve New Caledonia in development of the National Strategy for Protection of Biodiversity, a true action plan by the French State whose ultimate purpose is to stop loss of biodiversity throughout French territory by 2010.

New Caledonia's draft priority action plan is in the process of being approved by all the New Caledonian institutions. It has five objectives, each one including implementation sections.

**Objective 1 : Maintain good quality ecology in the territory**

- Set up a program for monitoring, controlling and eradicating invasive species within a framework agreed and coordinated between the Provinces and New Caledonia.
- Implement an operational program for preventing and fighting bush fires.
- Develop rational management of water resources.
- Minimise the impact of construction operations and restore or rehabilitate degraded sites, especially mining sites.
- Ensure that greater account is taken of sensitive natural environments in development plans and town planning.

**Objective 2 : Develop an ambitious program for conservation of land and marine ecosystems**

- Consolidate the Program for Dry Forest Conservation and extend this approach to other threatened ecosystems.
- Increase the network of land and marine protected areas.
- Register New Caledonia's coral reef sites and associated ecosystems on the World Heritage List.
- Strengthen protection of endangered species.

**Objective 3 : Get to know the biodiversity in order to better manage and conserve it**

- Establish biodiversity and natural environments observatory.
- Increase knowledge of ecosystems and species.
- Set up biodiversity banks.
- Set up an international centre for research on marine biodiversity.
- Develop the (CNRT) support-research focus to promote rational development of mining resources.

**Objective 4 : Recognise the economic value of biodiversity**

- Define a legal framework for the use of genetic resources and the prevention biopiracy.
- Set up banks of local economic varieties to promote them.
- Adopt tools to estimate the value of living things in development and economic plans.
- Develop ecotourism.

**Objective 5 : Increase the extent to which public policy and urban, rural and customary communities take account of biodiversity**

- Promote participatory management of resources and natural environments and make individuals more responsible.
- Include the international dimension in public policy.
- Develop incentive measures for various sectors.

Moreover, the action plan's ambitious objectives can only be attained effectively by implementing these priority actions, by means of basic additional measures such as sanitation, waste management and rational management of economic activities such as those linked to mining development.

Given the status of New Caledonia's biodiversity, both regionally and also globally, the plan for financing the conservation effort at the local level must be equal to the priority action plan's ambition for protecting New Caledonian biodiversity.

Thus, New Caledonia's institutions have drawn attention to the need for financial support from France, Europe, indeed from the international community in the Pacific, to meet the very great challenge of implementing this action plan.

Already, priority actions are proposed for inclusion in the development contracts between the French State and New Caledonia's institutions for the 2006-2010 period.

However, additional resources must be found.

<b>3</b>	<b>Institutions with jurisdiction in environmental matters</b>
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**The Provinces**

Under Article 20 of amended Organic Law No 99-209 of 19 March 1999 and by amended Act No 99-210 of 19 March 1999, each Province has jurisdiction in all matters that are not vested in the French State or in New Caledonia by these Acts, or in municipalities by laws applying in New Caledonia.

In this case, this involves general jurisdiction in environmental matters. This jurisdiction is thus exercised by the Provinces by default, in the legal sense of the term.

In order to do this, the Provinces are endowed with legislative powers in their areas of jurisdiction as well as appropriate enforcement and administrative mechanisms.



### New Caledonia's Government

In exercising its jurisdiction, New Caledonia's Government takes part in environmental management. Basically, this involves:

- Management of water resources; streams (waterways domain) and continental fresh water are Government property and managed by the Government.
- Management of biosecurity, border inspection for both plant and animal health.
- Conservation and management of the EEZ's biological and non-biological resources.

### The Municipalities

The municipalities exercise jurisdiction regarding waste management and sanitation of waste water both in urban (public and semi-public sanitation systems) and rural areas (separate sanitation system). Moreover, they must organise disaster and emergency protection for persons and goods (fire-fighters) in consultation with the High Commission's Emergency Preparedness Department.

### The French State

Finally, the French State takes part in environmental management, particularly under its jurisdiction relating to maritime traffic in territorial waters (ballast water regulation covering ships cruising in territorial waters) and scientific research.

## 4 Procedures for inter-institutional collaboration

There are two types of inter-institutional collaboration:

- Informal, thanks in particular to inter-departmental technical meetings on various themes between the Provinces, the Government and the French State (Wildlife Technical Group, Invasive Species Group, Registration of Reef on World Heritage List Technical Group, etc).
- Formal, in particular through implementation of agreed actions arising from specific programs (Program for Dry Forest Conservation, IFRECOR, ZONECO, the future Nickel and Environment CNRT etc); environmental education benefits from activities by the Environmental Education Centre.

Furthermore, the Mining Advisory Committee, the Research Advisory Council and the future Environment Advisory Committee, where all the New Caledonian institutions are represented, offer opportunities for discussion and exchange, thereby promoting resource pooling and formulation of proposals.

However, limits on collaboration are set by the procedures for implementing development strategies which overall are specific to each Province.

## **5 The capacities and resources of these institutions**

Each institution tailors its capacities and means to the extent of its involvement in each of its areas of jurisdiction, on the one hand, and to the extent of its resources, on the other.

Thus, there are approximately a hundred staff directly involved in environmental management in the South Province (basically within the Natural Resources Office); approximately thirty in the North Province (basically within the Offices of Economic Development and the Environment, Development and Real Property) and about ten in the Islands Province (basically within the Economic Affairs Office). Under the New Caledonian Government, there are overall around one hundred officials who participate either directly or indirectly in the area of environmental management (Office of Veterinary, Food and Rural Affairs, Office of Mines and Energy, Shipping and Ocean Fishery Department) in particular through management delegation agreement (mining, careers, waste, etc).

The level of jurisdiction varies depending on the assignments entrusted to the officials. Engineering, design and supervision are entrusted by statute to staff with scientific and technical skills, such as engineers, veterinarians, doctors of science. The inspection and executing agents are generally senior technicians, and the supervisory agents and technicians are less and less numerous, these activities being increasingly sub-contracted to the private sector.

Each institution allocates financial resources for environment management through its annual budget.

These are basically budgetary allocations from the New Caledonian Government and resources procured through the five-year State/Province and State/inter-institution development contracts, which make up the Provinces' financial resources. Government departments receive annual budgetary allocations from the government budget and development contracts with the French State. The municipalities have budgetary allocations from the New Caledonian Government, resources from development contracts entered into with the French State and their own resources (indirect taxes and royalties).

In New Caledonia, there are no indirect taxes specifically allocated to a fund for environmental management.

## **6 The institutions' sphere of action**

Only the Provinces' spheres of action are detailed in this chapter, those of the Government, the municipalities and the French State having been set out in Chapter 3.

### **Facilities classified for environmental conservation**

- Processing statements and authorisations relating to use of facilities classified for environmental conservation.
- Monitoring and inspection of classified facilities.
- Developing regulations and enforcement mechanisms for classified facilities.

### Hydraulics and development

- Delegated management of stream maintenance.
- Management of authorisations for sampling water resources.
- Management of development activities (prepared areas, hiking tracks etc) and rehabilitation of sites (especially mining sites) and landscapes.
- Technical support for the municipalities, drinking-water supply.

### The environment

- Characterisation, protection and rehabilitation of natural heritage and landscapes situated in Province territory.
- Definition of management measures and enforcement mechanisms for the sustainable use of natural environments and their components.
- Management of the allocation of certain rights and permits in the mining sector.
- Development of regulations dealing with management of the environment and their application.
- Informing and raising of environmental awareness in those administered.
- Management of the maritime public domain.

### Protected areas

- Conservation, promotion and enhancement of the value to New Caledonia of the provinces' natural heritage and its endemic components, as well as their landscape assets, enshrined in parks and reserves.
- Development of regulations for establishing and managing protected areas and implementation of appropriate enforcement mechanisms.
- Informing visitors and raising their awareness.

Moreover, some technical assignments under Province jurisdiction are contractually delegated to the Government's technical services (mining procedures, industrial facilities, management plan for special and dangerous waste etc).

Finally, expertise, indeed in some cases project supervision, is increasingly entrusted to private-sector consulting firms or to research institutes. Construction, rehabilitation, development and maintenance works are also increasingly outsourced and entrusted to the private sector and are covered by special government procurement contracts.

Environmental education is strongly supported by the Provinces, particularly through the activities of the Environmental Education Centre (CIE) and through implementation of appropriate school programs.

## 7 The strengths, constraints and requirements of these institutions

### Strengths

- Structured institutional and administrative organisations involving Kanak customary authorities (Customary Senate)
- Strong technical and administrative skills (officials' qualification levels).
- Proximity of high-quality scientific environment (IRD, IP, IAC, IFREMER, UNC).
- Gradual strengthening of local expertise capacity (private consulting firms).
- Political will to support integrated management of conservation areas, participatory management, creation of protected boundaries and particularly registration of outstanding sites on the World Heritage List.
- Growing awareness by communities and customary authorities of the value of environmental conservation.
- Active Environmental Education Centre (local NGO).
- Active presence of international-level NGOs (WWF, CI).
- Exceptional biodiversity.

### Constraints

- Exceptional biodiversity, which implies major stakes for conservation and strong exposure internationally.
- Conservation effort concentrated on a limited population, which implies an associated tax pressure that is structurally "disproportionate" (budgetary resources are below requirements).
- Insularity and isolation, small population and scattered habitat.
- Imbalance between the urban and economic focus of greater Noumea and the rest of the country.
- Community environmental awareness still insufficiently developed.
- Community links in the environmental area still insufficiently developed.
- Overlap of multiple skills and/or stakeholders on the same problems (compelling need for better coordination).
- National scientific research programs sometimes out of kilter in relation to local requirements.
- Multi-ethnic island country, which implies plural communication strategies, increased requirements for communication and collegiality.
- Pacific area of influence largely Anglo-Saxon.

## Requirements

- Skills in delegating management.
- Participatory management and facilitation.
- Setting up “connections” in the community.
- Strengthening prerogative powers, in particular regulatory powers and resources for surveillance/inspection/coercion.
- Access to specific information (emergency intervention systems, scientific and technical monitoring).
- Development of financial tools making it possible to increase, diversify and perpetuate resources and means dedicated to environmental conservation.

<b>8</b>	<b>Possible collaboration between New Caledonia and SPREP to implement the action plan and ten-year strategic programs</b>
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## Desired collaborations (not exhaustive!)

- of requirements expressed (preceding paragraph).
- Feedback and expertise on **legal protection of biodiversity** and intellectual property (traditional medicine, natural substances, **bioprospecting** and **biopiracy**).
- Feedback on **multilateral environmental agreements**, on partnerships and regional coordination mechanisms.
- Feedback on **biodiversity development** (services rendered, horticulture, natural substances, species trade, ecotourism)
- Feedback and expertise on **invasive species management activities** (positive or negative lists, living-material transfer protocol, methods of inspection);
- Development of **environmental indicators** (annual review, **policy assessment**).
- Feedback and expertise on the **establishment of trust funds** and other financial tools enabling freedom from the eligibility criteria imposed by national (FFEM), European or international (GEF, WB etc) donors.
- Feedback on and training in conservation management and grass-roots technique, particularly for community groups.
- Feedback and expertise on waste management in isolated areas/scattered dwellings.
- Feedback on promoting waste reduction at source and on waste re-use/recycling/enhancement/treatment systems in the Pacific, based on small volumes.
- Feedback and collaboration on the creation of awareness tools and translation into French of some communication materials (“Mangroves in the South Pacific”).

### Working Group 1

Note: (T) indicates applicable to translation/bilingual issues; (1), (2), (3) indicate applicable to prioritized issues

\*\*\* Our top three priorities are in a context of the bilingual issue addressed. \*\*\*

#### Summarized according to prioritized issues

##### Translation / bilingualism:

(T) Bilingual issues must be a cornerstone of all improved relations between SPREP and territories, and between territories.

(T) French speaking territories feel they should reciprocate with bilingual responses to SPREP correspondence, as well as providing information to SPREP in bilingual format.

(T) Translation unit is necessary at SPREP. Translation is a burden on the French territories, and translation errors are possible. Donor nations or French territories could possibly fund a permanent SPREP translation unit.

(T) At SPREP who decides what is to be translated? Answer: management.

(T) Typically, there is not a discrete unit available for translation within the territories (except for French Polynesia, which does have a translation department). The result is that translations are sometimes delayed or neglected if the person with the appropriate language skills are busy or on leave.

##### Priority 1: Improved knowledge between SPREP and territories

(1) Appropriate documents should be translated into French (list should be developed by SPREP and reviewed by French territories).

(1) Proposed that each territory should compile a qualifications statement (or prospectus) for distribution to SPREP and other Territories, as a means of increasing understanding of the resources and expertise available. Essentially, a "who we are", "what we do", and "why we do it" document provided to SPREP.

(1) SPREP has considered creating a "country officer" or "liaison officer" at SPREP for each territory.

(1) Territories agencies' should keep SPREP in mind as a potential resource (technical or otherwise) when undertaking their projects.

##### Priority 2: Focal Point structure

(2) Direct contact between technical services at SPREP and counterpart technical personnel in each country/territory, with courtesy copy to the Focal Point as a means of relieving Focal Point bottleneck.

(2) Improve timeliness of distribution of documents that require translation. Meetings are often missed, or requested action items are addressed too late, due to the extra time necessary for interpretation.

##### Priority 3: Increase awareness of SPREP's impacts in territory/region

(3) SPREP newsletter not always received by some territories, and it is provided in English only.

(3) Territories to take on some responsibility to invite SPREP to territorial activities, to increase public awareness within territory of the benefits of being a SPREP member.

(3) Tokelau needs more attention from SPREP; little presence in Tokelau.

(3) SPREP personnel on a technical mission in-territory should make an effort to contact appropriate government officials and the Focal Point as a means of promoting SPREP awareness within the territory.

Working Group 2

<p><b>FOCUSED POINTS</b></p> <p><b>1 – IMPROVE FUNDINGS AND PARTNERSHIPS MECANISM (6)</b></p> <p><b>2 – IMPROVE EXPERTISE MOBILISATION (7)</b></p> <p><b>3 – MONITORING AND EVALUATION</b></p> <p><b>4 – SIDS STATUS AND MEA'S</b></p> <p><b>5 – REGIONAL POLICY</b></p> <p><i>Réunion visant une meilleure intégration des Territoires insulaires océaniques au sein du programme de travail du Secrétariat du PROE</i></p> <p>APIA – SAMOA OCCIDENTALE 13-15 juin 2005</p>
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<b>IMPROVE FUNDINGS AND PARTNERSHIPS MECANISM (1)</b>	
<b>EXPLORE OPPORTUNITIES TO DEVELOP PARTNERSHIPS TO EXTEND ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA TO FUNDING</b>	
Island Biodiversity programme of work	Action body : Kate-SPREP
Co-financing component GEF	Action body : SPREP pursue political argument with implement agencies + GEF+SPC
EU funds as EDF 10	Action bodies : Satui, Dom – SPREP/ Government NC – EU representative
<b>IMPROVE FUNDINGS AND PARTNERSHIPS MECANISM (2)</b>	
<b>PROMOTE &amp; ENGAGE TERRITORIES IN TYPE II PARTNERSHIPS ISSUES AND CREATE A PLATFORM TO DEAL WITH COMMON ISSUES</b>	
SPREP Type II facilitators	Action body : Coral-SPREP to coordinate
<b>IMPROVE FUNDINGS AND PARTNERSHIPS MECANISM (3)</b>	
SPREP REQUEST CONSIDERATION OF TERRITORY INVOLVMENT AT PACIFIC PLAN MEETING	Action body : Matt-SPREP
<b>IMPROVE FUNDINGS AND PARTNERSHIPS MECANISM (4)</b>	
<b>ADVOCATE THE CASE OF TERRITORIES IN REGIONAL ACTIONS (regionalism)</b>	
SPREP in programming corporately through the resourcing strategy	Action body : SPREP
<b>IMPROVE FUNDINGS AND PARTNERSHIPS MECANISM (5)</b>	
<b>SPREP APPROACH/CONSULT FRANCE &amp; USA ABOUT TERRITORY ELIGIBILITY/ENGAGEMENT IN REGIONAL MEETINGS</b>	
SPREP meeting 2005	Action body : A. TAKESY - DD of SPREP
GEF GEC meeting November 2005	Action body : A. TAKESY - DD of SPREP + Coral – SPREP
AFD implications	Action body : E. CLUA – CRISP, to pursue with AFD

<b>IMPROVE FUNDINGS AND PARTNERSHIPS MECANISM (6)</b>	
TERRITORIES PURSUE SUPPORT FROM STATES TO GET ELIGIBILITY FROM UN FUNDINGS + MULTILATERAL MECANISMS WHERE IT HAS REDUCED ITS RESSOURCING TO THE TERRITORY (NC/France and FFEM <i>eg</i> )	Action body : Territories and keeping inform SPREP in return
<b>IMPROVE EXPERTISE MOBILISATION (1)</b>	
DEDICATE SECTION ON WEBSITE TO ADRESS COUNTRY/TERRITORY NEEDS OF ASSISTANCE + REGISTER OF EXPERTISE AVAILABLE TO BE SHARED	Action body : SPREP and Country/Territory focal points
<b>IMPROVE EXPERTISE MOBILISATION (2)</b>	
CHECK SENDING OUT CALENDAR OF EVENTS TO TERRITORIES	Action body : Jacques M. - SPREP
<b>IMPROVE EXPERTISE MOBILISATION (3)</b>	
ORGANIZE SHORT WORKSHOP TO SHARE SPECIFIC EXPERTISE (GIS tools <i>eg.</i> )	Action body : Program managers - SPREP
<b>IMPROVE EXPERTISE MOBILISATION (4)</b>	
CONSULT WITH TERRITORIES AS PART OF WORK PLANNING	Action body : Programme Officers – SPREP, calendar of events
<b>IMPROVE EXPERTISE MOBILISATION (5)</b>	
INVITE TERRITORIES TO SPECIFIC WORKSHOPS AS RESOURCE PEOPLE	Action body : Programme Officers – SPREP, Territories identify opportunities for supplying resource people (link to calendar events)
<b>IMPROVE EXPERTISE MOBILISATION (6)</b>	
HAVE A CONTINUOUS TIMESLOT AT THE SPREP MEETING FOR A PRESENTATION ON A SUCESSFUL TERRITORY COUNTRY PARTNERSHIP	Action body : A. TAKESY – DD of SPREP
<b>IMPROVE EXPERTISE MOBILISATION (7)</b>	
TERRITORIES SHARE SUCCESS STORIES DURING SPREP MEETINGS, ON WEBSITES AND DURING SPREP VISITS IN TERRITORIES	Action body : Territories
<b>MONITORING AND EVALUATION</b>	
Involve territories in M & E work in relation to the Action Strategy for Nature Conservation	Action body : Kate Brown – SPREP
Stocktake of indicators and then harmonisation and simplification (KISS)	Action body : Matt McIntyre – SPREP
Agree on Country profile template for members to report on progress against the SPREP Action Plan	Action body : Matt McIntyre – SPREP
Raise 2 and 3 above at next SPREP Meeting for discussion in the context of the Country Profiles	Action body : Kate Brown - SPREP



<b>SIDS STATUS AND MEA CLARIFICATION</b>	
SPREP offers to clarify UN SIDS Status for territories with UNDESA if needed	Action body : SPREP (Coral, Matt, Amena)
Clarify role of territories with regard to MEA's	Action body : Territories to clarify and inform SPREP
Territories to have input/engagement in the Pacific Plan process for deeper regionalism and collaboration	Action body : SPREP to promote territory input through Pacific Plan taskforce, Matt McIntyre, Coral - SPREP
<b>REGIONAL POLICY</b>	
SPREP needs to strengthen and facilitate involvement of territories in Regional Policy development and implementation	Action body : Programme Managers + Management SPREP
Forum with collaboration with SPREP to encourage engagement of territories in Regional Policy including through the Pacific Plan development	Action body : Matt, Coral, Amena SPREP
Map out Regional Policy Processes and frameworks	Action body : Coral – SPREP



SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

**Sixteenth SPREP Meeting**

Apia, Samoa  
13-16 September 2005

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**Agenda Item 7.3: Effects of Human Population on the Environment**

**Purpose of Paper**

1. To present to the Meeting a discussion paper on the linkages between population and the environment, as requested by the 15<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting last year, and for members to consider the recommendations to cater for population matters in SPREP's strategic programmes. This paper was produced with the help of SPC and other relevant institutions as acknowledged in the References Section. The paper is contained in Attachment 1.

**Background**

3. Member countries and territories are experiencing massive pressures on their environmental resources from population growth, urbanisation and in some cases population decline. At the 15<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting during the discussion of the Secretariat's work programme and budget members called for a discussion paper on this.

4. SPREP's work in biodiversity, pollution prevention and climate change consider population as one of many influencing factors in the consideration of capacity building. However Pacific island countries and territories (PICTs) need the ability to control the location of land use, the intensity of development activity or the quality of development/protection measures – to minimize direct and cumulative environmental impact.

5. SPREP's Pacific Futures programme component 'Environmental Policy and Planning' has been designed to include activities for capacity building in environmental impact assessment (EIA), strategic environmental assessments (SEA) and integrated planning systems – all aimed to address population and development dynamics to reduce environmental impact.

6. Pacific Small Island Development States (SIDS) were forceful in arguing for 'integrated planning systems' at the Mauritius International Meeting in January 2005. This argument, covered in the Pacific Position (January 2004) was included in the Mauritius Strategy as a critical means to provide local enabling environments for sustainable development.

7. To stimulate action in this area, SPREP contributed to having the 5<sup>th</sup> Asia-Pacific Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development (MCED, March 2005) support a Pacific Initiative for capacity development - "*Sustainable Community lifestyles in the Pacific Island Countries - Planning for Implementation*". This initiative places emphasis on the integrated land use planning component of the Type II Partnership Initiative "*Planning for Sustainable Community Lifestyles*" released by the Pacific Leaders at the WSSD as one of 14 Pacific Umbrella Initiatives.

8. Funding for human and project resources in environmental assessment and planning has proved elusive since 1999. With integrated planning inscribed in key international policy instruments, and in the Secretariat's strategic programmes, it is hoped that resources would become more readily available.

9. There are promising opportunities for resources for national and regional level capacity development coming from the MCED planning initiative and the new opportunity area of the GEF – Sustainable Land Management (Operational Programme 15). UNEP has pledged resources to the MCED Pacific Initiative and UNDP/GEF has leveraged USD29m for least developed countries (LDCs) and SIDS through the new GEF operational window which targets integrated land use planning systems.

10. Planning approaches will need to be developed by local communities with national government coordination, to ensure that systems and approaches incorporate customary practices and aspirations. Case studies should inform capacity development in the initial phases – so that models suited to PICTs situations and circumstances can be accommodated. It is of paramount importance that capacity development be supported by education and awareness initiatives. Such support can be delivered from the Peoples and Institutions component of the Island Ecosystems strategic programme.

### Recommendation

11. Members are invited to:

- **note** the discussion paper on population, settlement and the environment;
- **commend** the United Nations Environment Programme for pledging resources to assist with the 5<sup>th</sup> MCED Pacific Initiative "*Sustainable Community Lifestyles in the Pacific island countries – Planning for implementation*" **and encourage** their continued support;
- **commend** and work with the UNDP/GEF in bringing to fruition the Portfolio Approach to Sustainable Land Management project for land degradation, which among other things will avail resources for integrated land use planning;
- **note** the programme component activities that will assist with capacity development for PICTs to manage population related pressures on the environment, especially those delivered through the Environment Policy and Planning component 2.5 of Pacific Futures;
- **urge** members and their partners to support and participate in implementing the activities intended in Programme component 2.5, including the leveraging of resources to engage the EIA officer to support these activities.

## **Population, Settlements and the Environment in the Pacific Island Countries and Territories**

### **Summary**

Pacific island countries and territories (PICTs) have experienced rapid rates of westernization, urbanization and population increase that continues to place extraordinary stress on natural, economic and human resources. With population growth ranging from – 0.5 to 5.6 percent (%), averaging 2.2 percent (%), the population of PICTs is currently about 8.6 million, representing an increase of some 1.9million people since 1994. With urban populations making up 50-70% of total populations (10 of the 21 Pacific SIDs), many countries and territories are now among the most densely populated places in the world. South Tarawa, for instance in Kiribati with 2,330 persons per square kilometer, is amongst the most densely populated communities in the world. Urban population growth has outpaced rural growth in all but 2 PICTs (French Polynesia and Niue)\*.

Population dynamics and urbanization have come with adverse impacts, including: land degradation; loss of biodiversity; degradation of marine and forest resources; degraded water resources; poor sanitation and infrastructure; poor environmental health practices and huge problems with waste and toxic/hazardous substances.

Given the magnitude of population developments and the impacts on the environment in the region, as well as the social, economic and political implications, it is argued that the joint consideration of population, development and the environment – needs priority attention. This paper explores some of the significant pressures, as well as the social and environmental impacts of rampant population growth, urbanization and unrestrained development - to explore useful options that may assist PICTs deal with current and mounting challenges.

### **Population and the Environment: placing the issue in context**

Population growth and shifts are the chief driving forces for environmental damage and resource overexploitation (unsustainable production and consumption) especially if planning and coordination systems and mechanisms are not in place. This is particularly so where high population densities coincides with intense economic activity, as with the coastal areas of most PICTs. There is concern that the unsustainable consumption and production caused by population dynamics has exceeded the carrying capacity of many islands.

Poverty is an emerging issue in a number of the PICTs. Rapid population growth and in-country migration has exacerbated urbanization and coastal developments to the point where municipalities and national governments cannot keep up with demands for basic services. The result is diminished human quality of life, rising incidence of disease, disruption and conflict, as well as degradation and over-exploitation of precious natural resources. In turn with the social and environmental base under stress, economic opportunity is affected.

Managing population dynamics can be accomplished through a series of government and community initiatives: improving migration systems and tightening requirements, health campaigns to reduce birth rates, improving infrastructure development, decentralizing infrastructure development, incentives for decentralizing economic activity, economic initiatives in outer islands focused on employment, improving engineering and building practices, land and marine resource use planning (physical planning), integrated natural resource management (focused on wise use of resources) and good use of environmental assessments.

Urbanization is a common feature of communities in transition, however initiatives are needed to curb the rate of urbanization and ensure the concentration of human and economic activity is within the physical and environmental capacity of an area, and development suits the social norms and aspirations of communities. The ability to address population pressures on basic human services and environmental systems – often depends on the ability to coordinate development (location, intensity, quality & timing) in a manner that balances quality of life pursuits, against the need for economic activity and the desire to minimize environmental impacts.

“Rural to urban migration is an inevitable outcome of modern development. However, if left unmanaged, it can create serious problems for urban communities and the country as a whole. In Papua New Guinea, the problems associated with the unplanned expansion of urban centres are manifested in serious crime, urban squalor and public health risks... these problems impact directly on the quality of life of all urban residents, and increase costs to urban-based businesses”

Source: Papua New Guinea, Medium Term Development Strategy, 2005-2010: Our Plan for Economic and Social Advancement, November 2004.

Often countries will use both national economic policy planning and sub-national land and resource use planning systems to provide the mechanisms for the coordination of development and the reconciling of competing demands for development. In difference to their SIDS colleagues, most PICTs have well instituted national economic planning processes while they lack resource/land use planning systems for sub-national development decision-making and coordination. In addition there is a large gap in the basic data and information layers and systems to institute sound integrated planning processes. There is an advocacy in this paper therefore, to consider pursuing capacity development in PICTs for *integrated planning systems*, to deal with, among other matters, human settlement related issues. This advocacy is consistent with the Pacific Position on Sustainable Development (January, 2004), and the wider call for community based and sub-national planning approaches in the Mauritius Strategy.

## **Population Dynamics**

For over a decade, the population of the Pacific islands region has been growing steadily between 2 - 3% each year. While the Pacific islands is still primarily rural in nature, population growth throughout most of the islands region has been much higher in urban than rural areas. This can be alternatively described in statistical terms through the fact that while currently about 25% of all Pacific people live in urban areas, in over 10 countries and territories of the region about 50-70% reside in urban areas. Urbanization and in-country migration sees population densities in some island communities exceeding 2000 persons per square kilometer (e.g. South Tarawa, Kiribati), placing them alongside down-town Hong Kong and other mega-cities of Asia, as the most populated places on earth. One of the consequences of the rate of urbanization being beyond government and communities ability to plan and coordinate, is the increasing number of people living in urban slums.

With the current trends continuing, the Pacific islands' population will reach the ten million mark in about 15 years' time, with the fastest growth occurring in towns and cities. About 40% of the region's population is under 15 years of age, meaning that soon there will be huge demands for further economic development for employment – mostly in urban areas along coastlines.

In the past century, most PICTs have experienced rapid increases in natural resource exploitation rates, especially land, coastal waters, forests and fisheries. The concern for many communities is that the concentration of populations coincides with sensitive local resources that cannot be sustained.

### **The causes of Population shift and urbanization**

The problem with dealing with population dynamics in developing countries has received the attention of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD- UN DESA) over the last two (2) years (2004-2005). The CSD papers have canvassed a number of causes of urbanization and settlement, commonly referred to as 'driving forces' for change:

- Increasing natural population growth;
- Rural to urban migration from economic activity;
- Perceived opportunities for higher paid jobs;
- Better services;
- Degradation of land and depletion of natural resources;
- Land disputes and fragmentation;
- Poverty in rural areas;
- Incidence of armed conflict

PICTs have previously documented the key socio-economic causes to over-consumption and degradation that are consistent with the above (See **Annex 1**).

Degradation of ecosystems and resources is most evident where population density and economic activity are concentrated together, particularly around towns, and where resources such as fish, timber and minerals have been over-exploited in the past.

For most PICTs, as world market prices for agricultural commodities are declining, new investments are more visible in urban than rural areas, and towns are perceived as important conduits for socio-economic, cultural and political innovation and change. However, there are some worrying trends. There are indications of rising unemployment, particularly among young people; high drop-out rates from primary schools; low household cash incomes; and a growing incidence of substance abuse and crime.

PICTs like many SIDS colleagues also have historic influences that have impacted settlement patterns

- Colonial settlement and investment patterns: based on economic resource exploitation: has meant that many 'foreign' centers are suited to extraction of raw or primary resources and materials for export. They are not based or located to address overall population needs, nor were they planned to cater for the populations that are now wanting to live in those centres;
- Colonial relic laws: upon independence many PICs inherited numerous colonial laws, many related to development, but having little integration, or synthesis with customary approaches. Discordant development patterns have resulted, many of which cannot be dealt with retrospectively. The wise adjudication of development pressures using 'relic' laws was not possible in many of the remote islands.

## **Impacts of Population and Settlements on the Environment and Cultural resources**

### **Urbanization**

Expansion of urban centres has direct environmental impact through loss of coastal habitats (destruction of wetlands, forests and reefs), or indirectly through changes to drainage systems and concentration of consumption activities (pollution, sediment & nutrient flows to water systems, over-fishing of coastal waters, land degradation from intensification of land use, flooding). Decline of resource systems affect subsistence living and food security: loss of customary food sources (fish and root crops); health problems from polluted water systems and coastal waters; disease from poor drainage & sanitation; poor access to basic human services. Urban expansion into marginal lands (steep slopes, poor soils, water catchments etc) aggravates problems of infrastructure servicing and control of land clearing, deforestation, erosion and sedimentation of streams and coastal waters.

**Environmental Implications – Kiribati as a case in point**

Consisting of three groups of coral atolls and one isolated volcanic island spread over more than 4,000 kilometres of the central Pacific Ocean, Kiribati has a total land area of just 811 square kilometers. It has a population of 93,100 people, half of whom live on the country's main island of Tarawa, which measures 12.56 square kilometers. With limited resources and access to basic services, migration from outer islands to Tarawa is perceived by many as the viable alternative, resulting in a population growth rate of approximately 5%. At this rate the population of Tarawa will double in just 13 years reaching 73,400 people by 2013. Tarawa is already experiencing enormous pressures on its natural resources much driven by settlement issues, with its lagoon over-exploited and polluted to such an extent that subsistence fishing is no longer viable in terms of livelihood or health reasons. It is inconceivable how Kiribati's economy, society and environmental systems will be able to cope with the expected increase in population over the next decade.

Source: H. Haberkorn, 2004

Many urban centres were not designed to accommodate large numbers or to cater for the current rates of change. With the government and communities unable to supply the necessary basic services at the required rate, urban decline prevails and adds to the problems associated with rapid urban expansion. Often the result is sub-standard housing, overcrowding, urban congestion and close proximity of families to hazardous materials.

High urban density can minimize opportunities for on-site measures to minimize pollution through the retention of natural assets, or the building of special water quality control.

In the rural areas poorly located and managed rural land use and development can threaten sensitive land and marine ecosystem through vegetation clearing, soil degradation (fertility and structure decline, erosion), sedimentation and pollutant flows to coastal waters. For many communities, catchment changes directly impede natural coastal processes, affecting sand regimes, stabilization of coastal areas, coral reefs and fisheries.

In urban, village and rural scenarios, poorly located, badly timed or over-intense land use or development can also lead to higher energy use, high costs in infrastructure and hydraulic services (transport, water, electricity) and/or continually high maintenance costs.

Climate change, variability and sea level rise will place increased pressure on most communities as a majority of the Pacific population live near the coast which are susceptible and vulnerable to severe/extreme weather events. Population pressures on the natural barriers to climate change (reefs, stable coast lines, protected waters, wetlands/mangroves etc) will only decrease resilience. Planning for urban growth, the location of settlements, development activities and population distribution is therefore essential and needs to be undertaken in unison with climate change adaptation measures.



The critical issue small island nations must address in sustainable development is how to achieve stable human population size. More roads, more hotels, more agriculture all destroy the natural habitat that is needed to sustain tourism as an industry

Source: Small islands voice e-network [smallislandsvoice@sivglobal.org](mailto:smallislandsvoice@sivglobal.org)  
[www.sivglobal.org](http://www.sivglobal.org) Posting 6 July 2005

### **Social Impacts**

Urbanisation also has social impacts for recipient communities and those from where people have come. People with no land of their own often locate in squatter settlements, squeezing out existing custodians and land owners, causing proximity of people to hazardous uses or affecting the primary production of peri-urban farmers. For outer island and rural communities, population shift to urban areas increases the dependency rate (less % of income earners), and reduces levels of agriculture production through lack of labour or lack of required investments due to reduced incomes.

Land conflict abounds where urbanization marginalizes landowners, or the reduced options for people in rural areas attracts alternative developments from outsiders.

- “Rapid population growth will exacerbate the haphazard land use patterns observed on Tutuila Island during the past 15 years. Infrastructure improvements will lag further and further behind.
- Human factors such as road building, shoreline hardening, overfishing and waste disposal will further impact coral reefs and reduce fish populations that are already overfished;
- As the population grows and diversifies, land disputes will increase and there will be pressure to replace communal land tenure with a more equitable land distribution system.”

Source: Government of American Samoa, May 2000

### **Integrated Planning Systems**

Many PICTs lack integrated planning systems which pull together cross-sectoral initiatives in social, economic and environmental development, or have ‘patchwork’ policy platforms led by EIA provisions, environmental pollution control provisions or species protection based laws. Many who are at the stage of formulating and developing their climate change, biodiversity, waste management, community conservation programmes have come to recognize the need for an underpinning foundation to integrate haphazard resource use, conservation and economic development decision-making. Contemporary environmental planning and community development planning approaches are a means to provide this foundation

Integrated planning systems can provide mechanisms to manage competing demands for resources; address urbanization and urban decline and instill the coordination mechanisms required for resource management and infrastructure development. They can provide the connection between national development objectives and sub-national needs in terms of resource use and development opportunity.

Strategic planning approaches can draw out the opportunities for development and often reduce the burden of traditional EIA in terms of costs and bureaucratic delays. By providing information to the community levels, enabling continued participation in development processes and working with communities to identify opportunities – often, integrated planning systems can provide a means to reconcile competing demands on land and coastal resources and put in place equitable benefit sharing systems. The reduction of conflict over land use and resource access will improve the confidence of locals as well as foreign interests to invest.

Design and development of planning systems needs to be done within the traditional systems and cultural practices in-country, noting that each island is unique in terms of its specific circumstances and needs.

### **Where to from here!**

The National Assessment Reports (NARs) to the WSSD and BPOA+10, highlight the lack of integrated decision-making systems to provide the means to bring disparate sector initiatives together in the development process. The coordination and integration necessary for confidence, certainty and equity in development processes is often missing, especially between national government and local/provincial and outer island governance. Coordination in development planning processes which mainstreams environment, traditional values and participation, is essential for improving lifestyles and maintaining environmental resource bases.

A key message from PICTs was the calling for integrated planning systems to:

- Coordinate physical development processes;
- Deal with multiple demands on land and marine resources;
- To build up and integrate EIA capacity;
- To use for decentralization of settlement;
- Cater for holistic integrated natural resource management;
- Provide the framework for economic valuation of natural assets – and integration into decision making;
- Promote coordinated infrastructure in particular energy, sanitation, communications, water supply;
- Enable incorporation of adaptation measures into development processes.

Improved national and sub-national planning systems and their interrelationships, providing the bridge between economic and physical resource use planning, is seen as the appropriate foundation to address the void in current systems. The call for integrated planning systems to address population, instigate and coordinate wise sanitation and water resource management capacity development, and to balance consumption with environmental thresholds is consistent with advocacies of Agenda 21, BPOA, the JPOI and various MEA COP outcomes. Stimulating the wise use of EIA and strategic assessment (SEA) methods, approaches and tools as part of integrated decision making is seen as an important catalytic step toward integrated planning systems.

Capacity building is needed in terms of: mainstreaming population issues into decision-making and planning; improving public participation and empowerment; promotion of local and community development, and recognizing the role of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices to address poverty. Initiatives need to promote the links between land resources, land use and coastal zone management consistent with clause 30 of BPOA.

### **New Partnerships**

Contemporary EIA, environmental planning and community development planning approaches are a means to provide the foundation for better coordination to address population pressures. The Pacific Leaders released, among 14 Type II Pacific Umbrella Initiatives, an initiative to stimulate action in this area- *“Planning for Sustainable Community Lifestyles”*. The initiative aims to assist PICTs with choices to improve vertical and horizontal coordination in environment and development planning – with a community development focus. Partnerships will aim to address capacity in four key areas to assist with the institution of integrated planning systems:

- Legislative Frameworks;
- Institutional Frameworks;
- Integrated land use planning systems; and,
- Information for Decision-making.

### **Opportunities for Capacity building**

Building on the call for partnerships a number of related initiatives have commenced in the Pacific to assist in the leveraging of assistance and resources.

The call for integrated planning systems through community development focus, has now been entrenched in Asia-Pacific regional policy directives with economic, finance and environment Ministers recently calling for commitment to this capacity development at the 5<sup>th</sup> Asia-Pacific Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development (MCED, UNESCAP, Korea, 24-29<sup>th</sup> March, 2005). The Pacific Initiative to the MCED, *“Sustainable Community lifestyles in the Pacific Island Countries - Planning for Implementation”*, was supported by Asia-Pacific Ministers and included in the meeting outcomes. Resource support for the initiative has been gained from UNEP Regional Office for Asia-Pacific, Bangkok.

The Targeted Portfolio approach for Sustainable Land Management (SLM), under the new GEF opportunity window (Operational Programme 15), developed by UNDP/GEF with regional stakeholders including SPREP, is now operating in the Pacific. Countries have received funds for Medium Size Projects with include opportunities for capacity development resources in two relevant areas:

- **Mainstreaming SLM:** integrating land degradation issues into National Development Plans and sector Action Plans, such as that for Biodiversity and Climate Change; harmonizing priorities through links to National Capacity Self Assessments (NCSAs); integrating policies and laws; integrated resource mobilization; awareness raising; case studies of best practice; individual and institution skills development; national coordination mechanisms (such as national sustainable development committees); improved land tenure dispute resolution; local, community and traditional knowledge management & development of information systems (such as geographic information systems [GIS]);
- **Integrated Land Use Planning Systems (ILUP):** participatory planning & institutional mechanisms; tools to assess & monitor ecosystem function & production capacity; approaches for integrated decision-making – integrated watershed or landscape planning, land suitability analysis; mapping resources & land use scenarios; land-use conflict resolution; strategic environmental assessment (SEA) & project EIA; resource use economics; GIS for integrated land use planning & early warning systems; and demonstration activities on best practices.

### Conclusions

Alternative strategies for land use, resource use and development coordination will be essential to mitigating the impacts of current and emerging population pressures. Traditional and modern methods will need to be combined to provide decision-making systems -which maximize participation, ownership, coordination and practical implementation of measures to ensure the maintenance or improvement of PICT's quality of life.

Many PICTs do not have integrated land or resource use planning systems<sup>1</sup>. Without these, PICTs are missing the foundations upon which to proceed with more positive forward interventions and processes to address urbanization and identify 'opportunities' for good development. The presence and availabilities of opportunity, along with certainty and confidence in investments are prerequisites for sustainable development.

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<sup>1</sup> In the Pacific context a 'planning' system should be interpreted widely. Commonly it has been used to describe economic planning as it relates to national level economic policy and development plans. In terms of sub-national decision-making PICTS often refer to land use or resource use planning. However converse to western concepts of formal land use zoning regimes, planning approaches could consist of an extension to environmental management systems, physical development or resource management laws etc. A 'planning' regime for land use & resource management may be introduced in some remote and customary islands as a package of administrative mechanisms, built around existing economic systems.

Sustaining Pacific livelihoods and economies while maintaining essential ecosystem function is the key challenge for PICTs, especially in the face of exacerbating socio-economic and environmental pressures from population growth and urbanization. Primarily the challenge will be to create economic opportunity (within carrying capacity of the islands) in outer islands and rural areas. Whether it be pushes for sustainable tourism, or niche agriculture – communities need the best information on the utility of their resources, the sensitivities / fragilities of the environment and their vulnerabilities (disasters, economic and social).

Contemporary integrated planning systems that feature the environment as providing the basis for economic and social development, have a number of redeeming features suited to customary and subsistence cultures of the Pacific Islands. They allow early participation of the community in decision making, enable local ownership of decisions, can be easily adapted to include traditional management and use regimes, allows user-pay mechanisms and early intervention in the development pipeline. They can be tailored to existing administrative systems and can use the strategic outputs from other initiatives (eg Climate Change, NBSAPs, Waste, Reefs and Coastal management initiatives).

Capacity development initiatives to address the challenge in PICTs ability to institute integrated planning systems should receive the attention of all development partners in the Pacific.

[While this paper has an environmental impact focus, the wider social and economic implications have been made obvious. Broader matters of social development, fiscal and economic incentives to address population issues could be taken up through the advancement of the Pacific Plan.]

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## Annex 1

### **Human Settlements: Drivers for Environmental, Social and Economic degradation**

[Derived from the High Level Meeting on Sustainable Development, March 2003, Nadi, Fiji.

**Population pressures** through growth, internal migration and urbanisation has lead to bad land use location, overcrowding, high intensity of land use, sprawled settlement, poorly timed and designed development. These pressures have affected some PIC's ability to protect, improve or sustainably use their environment, resulting in social, health, physical and environmental degradation.

**Lack of Coordination** in government decision making, utility/infrastructure provision, economic and physical planning etc is recognized as a driver to the poor balance of resource use, sensitivities and needs of the community. PICs have identified lack of coordination in government, between government and business/NGOs, and between regional and national governance as a major impediment to pursuing sustainable development.

**Financial Leakages:** The PICs have numerous examples of development by multi-national or foreign companies where most of the multipliers (\$) go offshore. For instance studies of tourism in Fiji have indicated that up to 80-90% of financial multipliers from development end up off shore. What is the significance of this? All development involves some form of natural or human resource use exploitation, which may result in an environmental cost, or loss of potential 'economic rent' by locals.

**Natural disasters:** Cyclones, floods, droughts, tsunamis, bushfires, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are huge disruptions to sustainable development endeavours. The economic costs are high and often direct. Natural disasters cannot be averted however the impacts can be greatly minimized.

**Land Tenure and Resource Access:** Dysfunction of tenure systems are many country's primary problem not only in terms of facilitating sustainable economic development, but also in terms of initiatives for biodiversity, sustainable forest management and environmental planning. Complexities of land tenure and resource access need to be addressed to deal with the lack of certainty that prevails in land adjudication and the poor confidence for investments.

**Marine resources** are a cornerstone for the sustainable social and economic development of the Pacific Island peoples. 70% of PIC assets and population are within coastal areas. Poor ability for planning and coordination of development often sees unsustainable concentrations where natural resources were once prolific. In many Pacific island countries inshore fisheries are declining from over exploitation and environmental degradation and the establishment of effective management is a priority to maintain or restore maximum sustainable yields.

**Minimising pollution:** Contamination of groundwater, freshwater and the marine environment, increasing quantities of solid waste, the lack of controls on chemicals imported into the region and the lack of capacity to manage chemicals - are all of serious concern for Pacific island countries. In addition to land based activities, the region's coastal and marine resources are threatened by introduced marine species, ship wrecks and marine spills (oil, chemicals and other hazardous materials), ships' waste (oil, sewage, chemicals and garbage), antifouling paints on vessels, the transport of nuclear materials and the physical impacts and pollution from dredging, sand extraction and sea-bed mining.

**Energy:** The dependency of Island economies on fossil fuel for electricity and domestic transport, as well as importation of goods, leaves many Island economies at the mercy of foreign trade and oil markets. The PICs have little control over the technologies for energy use, or the pricing of the fuels.

**Trade and Globalisation:** Globalisation and increasing trade liberalization can be a "double-edged sword" for some PICTs. While some may realize benefits, for others there may be 'negatives' that have far reaching effects on sustainable development. Countries need assistance in evaluating the economic as well as the cultural, moral, behavioural, technological and environmental consequences of trade liberalization. There may also be equity issues about the distribution of benefits that may accrue from liberalisation.



SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

**Sixteenth SPREP Meeting**

Apia, Samoa  
13-16 September 2005

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**Agenda Item 7.4: Consideration and Approval of Proposed Work Programme and Budget for 2006**

**Purpose of Paper**

1. To seek the Meeting's consideration and approval of the Secretariat's proposed Work Programme and Budget for 2006 and to note the indicative budgets for 2007 and 2008.

**Recommendation**

2. The Meeting is invited to:
- **consider** and **approve** the proposed Work Programme and Budget for 2006 and to note the indicative budgets for 2007 and 2008.

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21 July 2005





## SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

**Sixteenth SPREP Meeting**

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**Agenda Item 8.2: Proposed Procedures for Reappointment of Incumbent Directors in the Future****Purpose of the Paper**

1. To inform the SPREP Meeting (SM) of current and emerging procedures for extending terms of CROP CEO's who have yet to reach the six year limit on tenure and to propose changes to current SPREP procedures.

**Background**

2. At last year's SM in Pape'ete, while addressing the process for re-advertising the post of SPREP Director (since Mr Asterio Takesy's first term would end in January next year and therefore the SM would need to decide at this year's Meeting on either to reappoint him or appoint a successor), the Secretariat was requested "to prepare a paper for the next SM with a view to harmonising with practices evolving at other CROP agencies on reappointment of incumbents and a mechanism to enable all Pacific island countries (PICTs) to comment on the performance of the incumbent Director".

3. In respect of recruiting CEOs for the CROP agencies, the procedures are, by and large, very similar. Pending vacancies are notified to the members and advertised widely in the regional media and posted on websites. The notice contains the job description, terms and conditions, requirements and selection criteria. A selection advisory committee vets applicants and makes recommendations to the governing body for a final selection.

4. All CROP agencies have a limit on service at 6 years – either 2 consecutive 3 year terms (Forum Secretariat, SOPAC, FFA and SPREP) or 3 consecutive 2 year terms (SPC).

5. In terms of reappointments after the first term, originally incumbents who wish to seek another term or terms to reach the maximum 6 years service had to do this through reapplication to the post which had to be re-advertised at the end of every term.

6. In the last 10 years however, the two largest regional organisations (SPC and Forum Secretariat) have evolved reappointment mechanisms more reflective of international practice and to take account of the fact that advertising CEO posts after every term particularly after the first term and repeating the whole and very elaborate recruitment procedure is expensive, time and effort consuming. This practice look particularly odd when CEO's have performed well in their first terms, which require a period of settling in and becoming familiar with their respective organisations and the work environment, and hence continuing for a second term if the incumbent is interested would make more sense and derive more benefit to both the members and the incumbent than triggering again the whole recruitment process.

7. The SPC had developed and approved a system whereby its CEO submits to its Committee of Representatives of Governments and Administrations (CRGA) and onto its Conference, a biennial report on her achievements on selected goals and objectives and on the basis of this report and other Secretariat reports and evaluations available to members, determines whether the incumbent CEO is offered another term (within the 6 year rule) or the position be advertised. This system has been in place in SPC for some 10 years now.

8. At about the same time, there has also evolved at the Forum Secretariat, a practice, whereby the Chair of the Forum would consult ahead of the conclusion of the first term of the incumbent Secretary-General, with fellow Pacific leaders on whether the incumbent has performed satisfactorily and hence be offered a second term or the post be advertised. Although less formal and structured than the SPC's, the intent and effect is similar. This mechanism has similarly been in existence for about a decade.

9. On the other hand, the practices at FFA, SOPAC and SPREP have remained largely as they were at the times they were established – the post is advertised at the end of every term and incumbents who have yet to serve 6 years and are interested in continuing would have to indicate their interest by reapplying with any other eligible candidates although SOPAC in amending its rules for executive appointments last year does not require a fully documented application from the incumbent. In every case except one thus far, reapplying incumbents have been successful in obtaining second terms.

10. Another reason for having a mechanism for a regular evaluation of the Director is to enable the award (or non-award) of annual performance increments to the Director which has not been done due to the lack of a review mechanism. In the previous harmonised CROP remuneration regime, salaries were fixed for the duration of a contract but with the introduction of the current system in 2001/02 with 9 salary steps, there is a need for a regular or annual review of the CEO performance to enable the CEO to be awarded performance based salary increments as is the practice for all other staff.

### **Proposed New Arrangement**

11. In accordance with the 15<sup>th</sup> SM directive and the more practical and cost-effective reappointment practices evolved by the SPC and Forum Secretariat over the past decade, the SM consider approving a mechanism for the CEO to submit annually to the SM a report on achievements of identified management objectives and goals upon which the members would determine whether his/her performance earns a salary increment. On the second year of office in a first term the SM could use these annual reports as the basis on which it would decide whether to offer a second term or the position be advertised. The consideration of this report be done in a closed session of the SM.

### **Recommendations**

13. It is recommended that the Meeting:

- **agree** that Directors provide annually to the SM a report on achievements of identified management objectives and goals upon which the members would determine whether his/her performance earns a salary increment. On the second year of office in a first term the SM could use these annual reports as the basis on which it would decide whether to offer a second term or the position be advertised. The consideration of this report be done in a closed session of the SM

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12 July 2005



SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

**Sixteenth SPREP Meeting**

Apia, Samoa  
13-16 September 2005

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**Agenda Item 8.3: Proposal from Australia to amend the SPREP Rules of Procedure for Appointment of Director**

**Purpose of Paper**

1. To present to the Meeting for approval proposed changes to the SPREP Rules of Procedure for Appointment of Director to remove the requirement for government nomination of candidates. The proposal does not alter the requirement that candidates be a national of a member country.

**Background**

2. Rule 7 of the SPREP Rules of Procedure for Appointment of Director (see Attachment) currently requires that "applicants must be nominated by a Government or Administration". Australia notes that the Rules do not specify exactly what "nomination" entails, leaving open the possibility that governments will set different criteria, potentially disadvantaging some candidates relative to others.

3. Moreover, the requirement for nomination by governments is potentially inconsistent with a merit-based process and with the principles of good governance that are expected of regional organisations. The initial process of selecting a Director should be based only on merit against the agreed criteria to ensure that the recommendation(s) that the SPREP Meeting receives are free of any perception of interference or favouritism. Once this process is complete, it is, of course, open to the SPREP meeting to accept or reject the selection committee's recommendation, in a transparent and accountable way.

4. Australia notes that other regional organisations, including the Secretariat for the Pacific Community (SPC), the South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC) and the South Pacific Board of Educational Assessment (SPBEA) do not have such a requirement and that their selection processes are entirely merit-based.

5. The proposed revision removes the first sentence of the first dot point under Rule 7. Consequently, the second dot point will be amended to require candidates to be nationals of a SPREP member (rather than nominating) country. The provision from dot point one which allows more than one candidate per country would also be amended to provide greater clarity and moved into dot point two, which now becomes the first dot point.

### **Recommendation**

6. The Meeting is invited to:
- **approve** the revisions to the SPREP Rules of Procedure for Appointment of Director outlined in the Attachment.

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1 August 2005

## SPREP Rules of Procedure for Appointment of Director

### Proposed amendments to Rule 7 – Selection Criteria

**Note:** first two dot points are deleted; replacement dot point is in *italics*.

#### Rule 7

The following criteria shall be taken into account by the Selection Advisory Committee when considering applications:

- ~~applicants must be nominated by a Government or Administration. More than one applicant per country is eligible for selection;~~
- ~~applicants must be nationals of the nominating Government or Administration;~~
- *applicants must be nationals of a member Government or Administration. More than one applicant per country may apply for the position;*
- applicants must possess sound personal qualities;
- shortlisted applicants shall be selected on the basis of merit, with regard to:
  1. relevant qualifications and experience;
  2. proven management abilities; and,
  3. superior representational skills.
- individuals of the Selection Advisory Committee are not eligible for consideration.