



# Ninth SPREP Meeting

## Working Papers

### Officials' Meeting

25-27 November 1996  
Nuku'alofa, Kingdom of Tonga



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## South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)

### Ninth SPREP Meeting

Nuku'alofa, Kingdom of Tonga

#### Officials' Meeting

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18 September 1996





**South Pacific Regional Environment Programme  
(SPREP)**

**Ninth SPREP Meeting**  
Nuku'alofa, Kingdom of Tonga

**Officials' Meeting**  
25-27 November 1996

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

**Agenda**

The Provisional Agenda is attached as 9SM/Off./Agenda.

**Timetable**

2. A suggested timetable for the Meeting is also attached.

**Sub-committees**

3. A representative Drafting Sub-committee should be appointed to assist with the report of the Meeting.
4. It would also be helpful if the Work Programme and Budget Sub-committee was reconvened early in the proceedings to examine the Work Programme and Budget documentation so as to facilitate later discussions under Agenda Items 9 and 10.
5. The current Chair of the Work Programme and Budget Sub-committee (New Zealand) has suggested that the Meeting consider appointment of a new Chair for the sub-committee at the Ninth SPREP Meeting and that at future meetings, the Chair be rotated.

**Additional Meetings**

6. Extraordinary Meetings of the Parties to the SPREP and Apia Conventions will be convened jointly during the Officials' Meeting (See Agenda Item 6.8). The Officials' Meeting will be temporarily adjourned for this purpose and will reconvene following the completion of the joint Meetings.
7. Similarly, the Officials' Meeting will be adjourned for the Meeting of the Advisory Committee on Implementation of Barbados Programme of Action (Agenda Item 7.4) and reconvened following completion of matters under that Item.

## Recommendation

8. The Meeting is invited to:

- **consider** and **adopt** the Agenda;
- **agree** on hours of work;
- **appoint** a Drafting Sub-committee;
- **reconvene** the Work Programme and Budget Sub-committee;
- **appoint** a new Chair to the Work Programme and Budget Sub-committee for this meeting;
- **agree** that the Chair for the Work Programme and Budget Sub-committee be rotated in future; and
- **note** the proposals for convening the Extraordinary Joint Meeting of the Parties to the SPREP and Apia Conventions and the Meeting of the Advisory Committee on Implementation of Barbados Programme of Action.

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18 September 1996



**South Pacific Regional Environment Programme  
(SPREP)**

**Ninth SPREP Meeting**  
Nuku'alofa, Kingdom of Tonga

**Officials' Meeting**  
25-27 November 1996

**Provisional Agenda**

1. **Official Opening**
2. **Appointment of Chairperson**
3. **Adoption of Agenda and Working Procedures**
4. **Matters Arising from Eighth SPREP Meeting**
5. **Presentation of Annual Report for 1995-96 and Acting Director's Overview**
6. **Policy**
  - 6.1 Frequency of SPREP Meetings
  - 6.2 Location of Programmes
    - 6.2.1 South Pacific Forestry Development Programme
    - 6.2.2 WMO Sub-Regional Office for Asia and the South West Pacific
  - 6.3 SPREP Action Plan
  - 6.4 Review of Agenda for Ministerial Meeting
  - 6.5 Appointment of Director
  - 6.6 Selection process for Director of SPREP
  - 6.7 Staffing Policy - Extensions of Appointment and Primary Function Funding
  - 6.8 Apia and SPREP Conventions
7. **Reports**
  - 7.1 Institutional
    - 7.1.1 Agreement Establishing SPREP - Status Report
    - 7.1.2 New Headquarters

7.2 Work Programme Reports

7.2.1 Conservation of Natural Resources Division

- Coastal Management and Planning
- South Pacific Biodiversity Conservation Programme
- Natural Resource Conservation

7.2.2 Environmental Education, Information and Coordination Division

- Environmental Policy/Strategy Coordination/Institutional Strengthening
- Environmental Education
- Environmental Information and Computer Technology

7.2.3 Environmental Management and Planning Division

- Climate Change
- Environmental Assessment
- Population and Sustainable Development
- Waste Management, Pollution Prevention and Emergencies

7.3 Advisory Committee on Implementation of Barbados Programme of Action

7.4 Implementation of the Pacific Strategy for the Global Environment Facility (GEF)

8. **Items Proposed by Member Countries**

9. **Finance**

9.1 Status of Members' Contributions

9.1.1 Report on Members' Contributions

9.1.2 Primary Budget Financing Issues

9.2 1995 Cash Flow

9.3 Audited Annual Accounts for 1995

9.4 Appointment of Auditors

10. **Work Programme and Budget**

- Work Programme Review for 1995
- Revised Budget for 1996
- Proposed Work Programme and Budget for 1997
- Indicative Work Programmes and Budgets for 1998 and 1999

11. **Statements by Observers**
  12. **Other Business**
  13. **Date and Venue for Tenth SPREP Meeting**
  14. **Adoption of Report**
  15. **Close**
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18 September 1996





## South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)

### Ninth SPREP Meeting

Nuku'alofa, Kingdom of Tonga

#### Officials' Meeting

25-27 November 1996

#### Suggested Meeting Timetable

##### Day 1

9.00 am	-	9.30 am	Official Opening
9.30 am	-	10.00 am	Morning Tea and Official Photograph
10.00 am	-	12.00 noon	Meeting in Session
12.00 noon	-	1.30 pm	Lunch
1.30 pm	-	3.00 pm	Meeting in Session
3.00 pm	-	3.30 pm	Afternoon Tea
3.30 pm	-	5.00 pm	Meeting in Session

##### Day 2

8.30 am	-	10.00 am	Meeting in Session
10.00 am	-	10.30 am	Morning Tea
10.30 am	-	12.00 noon	Meeting in Session
12.00 noon	-	1.30 pm	Lunch
1.30 pm	-	3.00 pm	Meeting in Session
3.00 pm	-	3.30 pm	Afternoon Tea
3.30 pm	-	5.00 pm	Meeting in Session

##### Day 3

11.00 am	-	12.30 pm	Meeting in Session (Adoption of Meeting Report)
12.30 pm	-		Close of Meeting

**Note:** Ministerial Meeting Official Opening commences 5.00 pm on Wednesday, 27 November.

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18 September 1996



**South Pacific Regional Environment Programme  
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Nuku'alofa, Kingdom of Tonga

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**Agenda Item 4: Matters Arising from Eighth SPREP Meeting**

**Purpose of Paper**

To report on the status of matters arising from the Eighth SPREP Meeting. These are outlined in the attached table.

**Recommendation**

2. The Meeting is invited to **note** this paper.

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8 August 1996



## South Pacific Regional Environment Programme

### (SPREP)

### Ninth SPREP Meeting

Nuku'alofa, Tonga

### Officials' Meeting

25-27 November 1996

### Agenda Item 4: Matters Arising from Eighth SPREP Meeting

Agenda Topic	Report Paragraph Number	Matter Arising	Status
Frequency of Future SPREP Meetings	37	Secretariat requested to reflect, for consideration in 1996, upon the proposal that a three-person Work Programme and Budget Sub-committee (comprising Chair of SM, Secretariat and Chair of Work Programme & Budget Sub-committee) could meet on the request of the Director and/or SM Chair, as the need arose, to consider Work Programme & Budget Reports in non-meeting years.	See Agenda Item 6.1
Formalise Procedures for conducting SPREP Meeting	35 and 38	The meeting agreed to formalise in 1996, procedures for conducting SPREP Meetings, recognising the possible need for flexibility in the year 2000, in light of the possibility of a new Director taking up the post in that year.	See Agenda Item 6.1
Review of Terms and Conditions of Employment of SPOCC Organisations.	41	Recommendation 13 (relating to the cost of living differential) of the Review of Terms and Conditions of Employment of SPOCC Organisations be referred to the Sub-committee (consisting of members with representatives in Apia, namely Australia, New Zealand, United States of America and Western Samoa) for its deliberations and recommendations which would be circulated to all Members. Similar agreement and finalisation required in respect of Regulation 23(b).	Completed (SPREP Circular 396)
Appointment of Selection Advisory Committee	44 and 46	Selection Advisory Committee to make recommendations on the appointment of the next Director of SPREP to the Ninth SM.	See Agenda Item 6.5

Regional Convention on Hazardous Wastes	58	Consideration of SPREP's resources to enable it to discharge its obligations under the Apia, SPREP and Waigani Conventions, to be discussed by the Working Group on the Apia and SPREP Conventions	Working Group discussion will be continued at next ordinary meeting of the Parties. See also Agenda Item 6.7.
Action Strategy for Nature Conservation in the South Pacific	66 and 67	Secretariat to monitor progress of the Action Strategy	See Agenda Item 7.2.1
Action Plan for Wetland Conservation in the South Pacific	68	Draft Wetlands Action Plan be prepared and presented to the Pacific Regional Workshop for the International Coral Reef Initiative, November 1995  Secretariat continue to pursue funding for a Wetlands Management Officer to oversee implementation of the Wetlands Action Plan	Completed  Fund raising efforts continuing
Environmental Impact Assessment	94	Secretariat requested to provide assistance in relation to access to EIA database, development of guidelines and drafting of EIA procedures.	EIA database further developed. Published EIA Guidelines on Mine Development and Tailings Disposal, Fish Processing Plants and Dredging. See Agenda Item 7.2.3
Library and Information Centre	96	Secretariat to involve French Polynesia in SPREP's Information Centre, as regards exchange of experience.	See Agenda Item 7.2.2
Population and Environment	98	Secretariat to consider the issue of population and tourism, given related impacts on natural resources.	Commenced project development with TCSP. See Agenda Item 7.2.3

Global Climate Change and Sea-Level Rise	108	<p>Assistance to FSM with installation of a sea-level monitor.</p> <p>Assistance to Tuvalu with study of low lying islands to provide information on changing sea levels.</p>	<p>Under negotiation with donors.</p> <p>Tuvalu - Vulnerability assessment undertaken.</p> <p>See Agenda Item 7.2.3</p>
Capacity 21 and Related Activities	112	Secretariat to seek additional funding for implementation of activities beyond the 30 month lifespan of Phase I.	See Agenda Item 7.2.2
Review of SPREP Action Plan	124	Meeting noted that the Action Plan was required to establish the strategy of SPREP and endorsed suggestions on the need to define in the plan SPREP's respective roles as a coordinator, project implementer, and disseminator of information.	See Agenda Item 6.3
Status of Members' Contributions and Financial Issues arising from Work Programme and Budget Subcommittee Report.	127 (see paragraph 19, Annex 8) Refer also to 133 (e) and 133 (i) under Work Programme and Budget	<p>Secretariat to report to Ninth SM on level of Members' contributions in the context of budget projections, activity levels, and efficiency gains in the Primary Functions area.</p> <p>Secretariat to review its Primary Function expenditure projections and that expenditure projections for 1996-1998 be based on a sustainable basis and be presented for approval at 9 SM.</p> <p>Secretariat to control 1996 expenditure at no more than 1995 levels.</p>	<p>See Agenda Item 9.1.2</p> <p>See Agenda Item 10</p> <p>See Agenda Item 9.1.2</p>

12 August 1996





## **South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)**

### **Ninth SPREP Meeting**

Nuku'alofa, Kingdom of Tonga

#### **Officials' Meeting**

25-27 November 1996

### **Agenda Item 5: 1995/96 Annual Report and Acting Director's Overview**

#### **Purpose of Paper**

To table the attached Annual Report of SPREP covering the period 1 June 1995 to 31 May 1996; to summarise developments in the Secretariat during that time; to alert Members to emerging issues and trends and to seek further advice and direction from Members.

#### **Eighth SPREP Meeting**

2. The Eighth SPREP Meeting was hosted by the Secretariat in Apia, Western Samoa, in October, together with biennial Meetings of the Parties to the Apia and SPREP Conventions. The Eighth Meeting was the first SPREP Meeting since entry into force of the SPREP Agreement and was the first to be hosted by the Secretariat since its move to Apia. With most organisational issues now settled, the Eighth Meeting was able to devote more time than in previous years to the consideration of topics of direct environmental concern to the region. These included adoptions of regional strategies for implementation of the outcomes of the Barbados Conference on Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, on Nature Conservation, on the Global Environmental Facility, on the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment Against Land-Based Activities and on the International Coral Reef Initiative. The Meeting also appointed a committee to oversee the process of recruiting a new Director. In another significant move, member governments agreed in principle to the annual SPREP Meeting reverting to a biennial basis commencing in 1998. A summarised table showing follow-up action taken by the Secretariat to implement decisions and recommendations of the Eighth SPREP Meeting is presented under Agenda Item 4.

#### **Entry into Force of the SPREP Agreement**

3. The most significant feature of the year for the Secretariat was the entry into force of the Agreement Establishing the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (the SPREP Agreement) in August 1995, just over two years after it was opened for signature. The SPREP

Agreement, as the cornerstone of the organisation, creates the legal framework for SPREP as an autonomous regional organisation. Since August 1995 another five ratifications have been lodged with the Depositary, bringing to fifteen the total number of countries to have made this commitment - evidence of the region's increasing concern and involvement with environmental issues. Following entry into force of the Agreement, the Government of Western Samoa and the Secretariat concluded a formal Headquarters Agreement which establishes the legal basis for SPREP's presence in Western Samoa and which grants certain privileges and immunities to the organisation and its staff in accordance with usual diplomatic practice.

### **Departure of Dr Vili Fuavao**

4. The departure of SPREP's first Director, Dr Vili Fuavao, in April after more than six years as head of the organisation, brings to an end an era which saw the transition of SPREP from a small programme within the South Pacific Commission to its present autonomous status. Dr. Fuavao was a principal driving force behind this historic process and is now Sub-regional Representative for the Pacific Islands of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) based in Apia. His continued presence in Western Samoa augurs well for close cooperation between our two organisations for the benefit of the region. The Ninth SPREP Meeting will be required to select his successor.

### **Policy and Institutional Issues**

#### **Review of the SPREP Action Plan**

5. Progress with implementation of the 1991-95 SPREP Action Plan, which was adopted by a Ministerial-level SPREP Meeting in 1991, was evaluated by the Secretariat, outside consultants and member governments and administrations during the year. This process also resulted in a draft revised 1996-2000 Action Plan which, in its final, adopted form, will guide the region's approach to environmental issues into the 21st century.

6. There have been significant political, economic and environmental changes, at global, regional and national levels, over the past five years. Further changes are bound to continue. The challenge for the new Action Plan will be to establish a clear vision for SPREP not just as it might be in the year 2000, but what it should be when inherited by the next generation. The keys will be flexibility and adaptation. We must also focus very clearly on what our priorities are, particularly in view of the likelihood of declining donor commitments in the future. We must, as one of these priorities, foster the building of national capacities as quickly and effectively as possible so that countries are able to tackle their own environmental problems. It may mean that in the long term SPREP should focus on facilitating and coordinating regional policies with project implementation left to members themselves. These important issues will be fully discussed by Officials at the Ninth SPREP Meeting before the revised Action Plan is submitted to Ministers for their consideration and endorsement later in the Meeting.

### **SPOCC Review**

7. The Review of Terms and Conditions of SPOCC Organisations, which was adopted by the Eighth SPREP Meeting, was implemented in the Secretariat with effect from 1 January 1996. All administrative staff are now on the SPOCC terms and conditions while all new and renewed professional contracts since that date have also been on the new terms and conditions. No particular difficulties have arisen with implementation and no effect has been felt upon recruitment or retention, although there have been some isolated recruitment and retention problems unrelated to the new terms and conditions. Staffing movements are summarised later in this paper.

### **New Headquarters Proposal**

8. Work proceeded, as agreed by the Eighth SPREP Meeting, on detailed plans for a new SPREP Headquarters complex, while funding options were also actively pursued. An update of progress on both fronts will be made available to the Ninth SPREP Meeting.

9. In April 1996, the Government of Western Samoa and the Secretariat signed a 60-year, rent-free lease for the land on which the new Headquarters will be built, at Vailima, just south of Apia.

### **Forestry**

10. In 1995, South Pacific Regional Heads of Forestry, after considering information supplied at their request by both SPREP and the SPC, decided that the FAO's South Pacific Regional Forestry Programme should be transferred to SPREP. Subsequent negotiations with FAO resulted in agreement on the management basis on which such a transfer would take place. The Ninth SPREP Meeting will be asked to make a decision on whether SPREP should host this Programme.

### **World Meteorological Organisation (WMO)**

11. WMO Headquarters has approached the Secretariat with a proposal that a new WMO Sub-regional Office for the South West Pacific be based at SPREP. At the time of writing, discussions were under way on the resource implications of the proposal. Should these discussions be sufficiently advanced to the Secretariat's satisfaction within the next few weeks, recommendations will be presented to the Ninth SPREP Meeting for its consideration.

### **Staffing Policy**

12. The Secretariat brings to the attention of members the fact that the new Director, who will probably take up office early in 1997, will be faced almost immediately with having to recruit replacements for several senior staff following the completion of their six years' service. These include the Deputy Director, three of the four Heads of Division and three of

SPREP's most experienced project officers. As things stand, nearly all of SPREP's present management experience and its institutional memory will depart during 1997. This situation is a consequence of decision of the Fourth SPREP Meeting in 1991 to establish a number of new positions in SPREP, all of which were filled at around the same time and whose incumbents are now reaching the six-year maximum for professional appointments to SPREP. Proposals to help alleviate this situation, by extending the appointment of two of the Heads of Division for a further 12 months, will be presented to the Ninth SPREP Meeting.

13. Proposals will also be made to transfer salaries and other costs for two of the Heads of Division, currently funded from extra-budgetary sources, to the core budget and, conversely, by way of offset, to transfer the costs of two and a half project officers now funded from the core budget to the extra-budget. This will secure future funding for three of the four Heads of Division who presently rely on project activity funding.

### **Work Programme**

14. The most publicised of SPREP's activities during the year was *The Year of the Sea Turtle* campaign which focused a strong, region-wide public relations exercise aimed at the conservation of this endangered species. Building on this experience, the Secretariat is now planning a campaign for 1997 to be called the *Pacific Year of the Coral Reef*.

15. Work continued during the year on the establishment of conservation areas under the South Pacific Biodiversity Conservation Programme which promotes the conservation of biodiversity through the sustainable use of biological resources and management of individual projects by local people. With assistance from locally-based Conservation Area Support Officers, local communities have established and now manage Conservation Areas in twelve Pacific island countries.

16. Activities also continued with environmental impact assessment, environmental education, coastal management, species conservation, population and environment linkages, pollution prevention and waste management, information technology and legal advice and assistance. A feature of these activities was the continuing emphasis on in-country workshops and training in order to build national capacities. This aspect is the focus of SPREP's UNDP-funded Capacity 21 Project which aims to build national capacities to implement National Environmental Management Strategies. This project has seen the placement of full-time, sub-regional coordinators in the Federated States of Micronesia, Vanuatu and Western Samoa.

17. A Working Group of representatives of SPREP members which met in Western Samoa to review the current SPREP Action Plan and to provide guidance on the drafting of a revised Plan recommended that SPREP should in future focus priority attention on the building of national capacities even to the extent of phasing out project implementation activities as national capacities are established. This recommendation carries significant implications for the future direction of the Secretariat and will require careful consideration by the Ninth SPREP Meeting. The Working Group also recommended that Programme Areas under the Action Plan be streamlined from the present nine to five, in order to establish priorities more clearly and to ensure that priority issues receive first attention in the face of likely future declines in levels of donor support.



## Cooperation with Other Governments and Regional and International Organisations

18. The Secretariat collaborated with FAO to convene a South Pacific Workshop for Small Island Developing States on Sustainable Development in Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in April 1996 in Apia - the first of a range of proposed collaborative activities between SPREP and FAO through its new sub-regional office for the Pacific Islands.
19. SPREP continued to act as Advisor to the Pacific/Philippines/Indonesia Constituency on the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Council and circulated reports on Council Meetings to keep members informed of developments in this area. In order to obtain better access to the GEF, a strategy was developed by Pacific island countries through a joint SPREP/UNDP Workshop convened in Fiji. This strategy was subsequently endorsed by the South Pacific Forum and a request for project development assistance was submitted to UNDP. On the advice of the latter, and in consultation with SPREP members and a range of interested parties, including SPOCC members, the proposal has been revised and has been resubmitted to the GEF following consideration by the Forum Meeting in Majuro.
20. Progress on sustainable development in the Pacific region was the subject of a special regional report prepared by the Secretariat in collaboration with the ESCAP Pacific Operations Centre, to the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) which met in New York earlier this year.
21. SPREP joined a mission with the Forum Secretariat which visited Japan, through the sponsorship of the Sasakawa Peace Foundation, to compile an inventory of appropriate environmentally-friendly technologies which might be suitable for adapting to the South Pacific. As well as considering a number of individual technologies, the team recommended that SPREP establish closer links with ECO-Asia - the Japanese Government-sponsored initiative for dealing collectively with environmental issues in the Asia-Pacific region. SPREP was subsequently represented at an ECO-Asia Ministerial Conference in Japan. This is part of an on-going dialogue with the Government of Japan aimed at developing further avenues of cooperation for addressing the region's environmental concerns.
22. In association with the World Meteorological Organisation, SPREP convened in Apia, a third meeting of Directors of Meteorological Services of the region to promote cooperation in regional meteorology. This meeting endorsed the preparation of a regional project to assist Pacific island countries to establish and manage basic climate databases.
23. The Australian and Canadian governments, UNESCO's International Oceanographic Commission and the World Conservation Union's Marine Protected Areas Programme collaborated with SPREP to convene an International Coral Reef Initiative Pacific (ICRI) Regional Workshop in Fiji. This Workshop endorsed the *ICRI Call to Action* and *Framework for Action* which respond to global degradation of coral reefs as well as threats to mangrove forests, seagrass beds and beaches. Through the Pacific component of the ICRI, to be coordinated by SPREP, Pacific countries will now seek to build a strategy, the capacity and an acceptance of responsibility for the management of coral reefs and related ecosystems that reflect the Pacific Way.



24. The Secretariat also worked with SPOCC to promote harmonisation of regional activities. SPOCC members participated actively in the process of developing a Pacific regional strategy for the GEF and in the review of the SPREP Action Plan.

### **Finance and Budget Issues**

25. The voluntary nature of members' contributions to SPREP continues to hamper the effective operation of the Secretariat. The fact that, as of 31 July 1996:

- two members had still not remitted their 1991 contributions;
- three had not fully paid their 1992 contributions;
- three had not paid their 1993 contributions;
- five had not paid their 1994 contributions;
- five had not paid their 1995 contributions; and
- seventeen had not paid their 1996 contributions

was largely responsible for cash-flow difficulties which led to expenditure restrictions during the first half of 1996. This situation, and associated factors, will be the subject of a separate report and recommendations to the Ninth SPREP Meeting as requested by the Eighth SPREP Meeting. It is obvious, however, that the system of funding SPREP's core functions from members' voluntary contributions has not worked satisfactorily over the past five years and is therefore unlikely to work during the five-year life of the next Action Plan. This puts the Secretariat in a very difficult position. Members are strongly urged to address this issue at the Ninth SPREP Meeting and to come up with solutions acceptable to all, particularly on the questions of assessed versus voluntary contributions and on how to deal with arrears of contributions which now exceed one year's full core budget contributions.

26. The Secretariat continued efforts to diversify its funding sources with substantial and continuing assistance from UNDP, UNEP, AusAID, NZ-ODA, UNFPA, Canada, France and the USA. The Secretariat entered into the following funding arrangements for SPREP activities in 1995/96:

- AusAID - USD 1.2 million;
- NZODA - NZD 750,000;
- Japan - USD 36,500;
- Republic of China (Taiwan) - USD 88,000;
- University of California's National Laboratory in Los Alamos, New Mexico, USA - USD 667,000; and
- Denmark - USD 88,000.

27. The Secretariat also initiated contacts with the European Union, the Asian Development Bank, Canada, the Commonwealth Secretariat, UNEP, FAO, WMO, IMO, the Sasakawa Peace Foundation and UNESCO. Strategies are being developed to approach other sources in the future, both directly and through SPREP's observer status at the Post-Forum Dialogue.

## Staffing Issues

28. Staffing levels were reasonably satisfactory during the year. A total of 11 staff left the organisation, representing 20% of total staff, divided between professionals 6 (11% of total staff) and administrative staff 5 (9% of total staff). Most were replaced without particular difficulty, indicating that the new SPOCC terms and conditions are working satisfactorily. Of the professional staff who left, four completed their contracts, while two resigned after having served six and a half years and four years, respectively. A table showing staff movements during the year is attached to this paper.

29. A feature of the departures of administrative staff was the numbers who resigned to move overseas, mainly to New Zealand, but also to Australia and, in one case, to Solomon Islands. Three resigned to take up other job offers within Western Samoa, two with Government entities and one with an international organisation.

## Conclusion

30. As mentioned in the Annual Report, three factors come together to make SPREP work - its members, its donors and its staff. SPREP members, for their part, continued their strong support and encouragement throughout the year, with particular financial efforts by Australia, France, New Zealand and the United States in once more providing assistance towards programme activities over and above their normal contributions to our administrative budget and from Western Samoa as host government. The Secretariat looks forward to the not-too-distant future when all necessary SPREP Agreement ratification and accession formalities are completed so as to remove present, temporary membership distinctions.

31. As for donors, Canada and Japan also continued to work with us while we welcomed first-time government involvement with Denmark and Taiwan. These sources complemented continuing assistance from a range of other traditional donors to whom we also express thanks - UNDP, UNEP, GEF, UNFPA, UNESCO, IMO, WMO, CFTC, IUCN, WWF and the EU. SPREP is indebted once more to all its donors which continue to display their confidence by contributing almost 90% of our total annual funding. More about the activities generously funded by the donor community is contained within the *Annual Report*.

32. Finally, tribute is paid to all the staff of SPREP for their professionalism and teamwork and for another year of tireless effort on behalf of SPREP's members.

## Recommendation

33. The Meeting is invited to:
- **discuss** the summarised issues above;
  - provide further **advice** and **direction** to the Secretariat; and
  - **endorse** the 1995/96 Annual Report.



## South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)

### Ninth SPREP Meeting

Nuku'alofa, Kingdom of Tonga

#### Officials' Meeting

25-27 November 1996

#### Agenda Item 5: 1995/96 Annual Report and Acting Director's Overview

#### Staff Movements

Staff movements during the year were:

Name	Position	Country of Recruitment	Movement
<b>Professional Staff</b>			
Andrew Munro	Waste Management and Pollution Prevention Officer	Australia	New appointee
Andrew Smith	Coastal Management Officer	Australia	End of contract
Andrew Tilling	Programme Officer (Socio-Economics)	New Zealand	End of contract
Asipeli Palaki	Assistant Coastal Management Officer	Tonga	End of contract
Craig Wilson	Project Officer, Environmental Education Information and Coordination Division	Australia	New appointee
Fatu Tauafiafi	Information and Publications Officer	Western Samoa	New appointee
Henry Merto	Community Development Officer (UNV)	Philippines	End of contract
James Aston	Coastal Management Officer	Australia	New appointee
Lucille Overhoff	Wetlands and Mangroves Officer	Western Samoa	New appointee
Michael McGrath	Programme Officer (Socio-Economics)	Hanoi, Vietnam	New appointee
Wesley Ward	Information and Publications Officer	Australia	Resigned
Vili Fuavao	Director	Tonga	Resigned
<b>Administrative Staff</b>			
Apiseta Eti	Personal Assistant to Deputy Director	Western Samoa	Promotion
Eneliko Seiuli	Administration Officer	Western Samoa	Resigned
Iakopo Leota	Cleaner	Western Samoa	Resigned
Faapio Sagaga	Personal Assistant to Deputy Director	Western Samoa	Resigned
Lagi Leapai	Divisional Assistant	Western Samoa	New appointee
Malama Hadley	Administration Officer	Western Samoa	New appointee
Mapusone Peseta	Cleaner	Western Samoa	New appointee
Maria Cavanagh	Conference Assistant	Western Samoa	Resigned
Miriama Savelio	Accounts Clerk	Western Samoa	Resigned
Puni Chong Wong	Accounts Clerk	Western Samoa	New appointee
Saunoa Matau	Conference Assistant	Western Samoa	Promotion
Susana Kilepoa	Divisional Assistant	Western Samoa	New appointee



**South Pacific Regional Environment Programme**  
**(SPREP)**

**Ninth SPREP Meeting**  
Nuku'alofa, Kingdom of Tonga

**Officials' Meeting**  
25-27 November 1996

**Agenda Item 6.1: Frequency of SPREP Meetings**

**Purpose of Paper**

To formalise procedures relating to the frequency of future SPREP Meetings.

**Background**

2. At the Sixth SPREP Meeting, the Director first raised the possibility of convening the SPREP Meeting at two-yearly intervals rather than annually. This was further discussed at the Seventh SPREP Meeting which requested the Secretariat to report back to the Eighth SPREP Meeting with an analysis of linkages between the SPREP Meeting and technical meetings and a further analysis of costs and benefits of annual and biennial meetings.

3. The Secretariat's view remained the same as at the time of the Seventh SPREP Meeting. That is, with most institutional and policy issues relating to SPREP's establishment as an autonomous organisation resolved, it was appropriate for Members to consider reverting to biennial meetings as was the case when SPREP Meetings were held prior to 1990. The Secretariat outlined the obvious financial benefits for Members and time benefits for Work Programme implementation. Further, the Secretariat pointed out that the implications of a biennial meeting schedule needed to be considered in light of future revisions to the Action Plan and the Corporate Plan, the appointment of the next Director, the convening of Meetings of the Contracting Parties to the Apia and SPREP Conventions and the need to be consistent with SPOCC practices.

4. The Eighth SPREP Meeting agreed to the following schedule:

- 1996 - Ninth SPREP Meeting at Ministerial Level (reviews Action Plan and Corporate Plan and appoints Director)
- Formalise Procedures for conducting SPREP Meeting

- 1997 - Tenth SPREP Meeting (reviews Corporate Plan and gives directions to the new Director)
  - Meetings of the Contracting Parties to the Apia and SPREP Conventions
- 1998 - No Meetings
- 1999 - Eleventh SPREP Meeting (reviews Corporate Plan and appoints Director)
  - Meetings of the Contracting Parties to the Apia and SPREP Conventions
- 2000 - No Meetings
- 2001 - Twelfth SPREP Meeting at Ministerial Level (reviews Action Plan and Corporate Plan)
  - Meetings of the Contracting Parties to the Apia and SPREP Conventions
- 2002 - Thirteenth SPREP Meeting (reviews Corporate Plan and appoints Director)

5. The Eighth SPREP Meeting further agreed that:

- in recognition of the need for financial rigour, there was still a need to work towards a biennial meeting schedule;
- the Secretariat should continue to provide Work Programme and Budget reports to Member countries on an annual basis for their information;
- an earlier proposal for a three-person Work Programme and Budget Sub-committee be reflected upon and raised again for consideration at the Ninth SPREP Meeting. This proposal called for a Sub-committee (comprising the Chair of the SPREP Meeting, the Secretariat and the Chair of the Work Programme and Budget Sub-committee) which could meet on the request of the Director and/or SPREP Meeting Chair, as the need arose, to consider Work Programme and Budget Reports in non-meeting years; and
- a degree of flexibility might need to be adopted in the year 2000, in light of the possibility of a new Director taking up the post in that year.

6. Accordingly, the Secretariat has reflected on this issue and received input from some Member governments. There are no structural impediments to holding the SPREP Meeting on a biennial basis and to do so would be consistent with the SPREP Agreement. Cost savings of approximately US\$180,000 would result every second year as a result of there being no SPREP Meeting. In addition, there are considerable indirect costs that would be saved from the amount of time spent by management, programme and administrative staff in preparing papers, making arrangements and attending annual SPREP Meetings. The implementation of work programme activities would be facilitated, as biennial meetings would provide SPREP with more time to plan and implement activities and would thereby assist in more meaningful review by Members. Two-yearly meetings would give members a better overview of SPREP performance. The issue of accountability could be addressed by the decision of the Eighth SPREP Meeting for the Secretariat to provide annual Work Programme and Budget reports in non-meeting years and by the proposal submitted at the Eighth SPREP meeting (for deliberation at the Ninth SPREP Meeting) relating to a three-person Work Programme and Budget Sub-committee.



7. The following proposal for biennial meetings, commencing in 1996 or in 1998, is now submitted which seeks to synchronise the various tasks which require meeting of SPREP Members on a two-yearly basis, facilitate cost savings and, at the same time, maintain and even increase accountability to SPREP Members.

Year	SPREP Meeting	Action Plan Review	Corporate Plan Review	Appointment of Director	Ministerial Level Meeting	Apia/SPREP Conventions	Work Programme/Budget Meeting
1996	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
1997							Yes
1998	Yes		Yes			Yes	Yes
1999							Yes
2000	Yes	Yes		renew?	Yes	Yes	Yes
2001							Yes
2002	Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
2003							Yes
2004	Yes	Yes		??	Yes	Yes	Yes
2005							Yes
2006	Yes		Yes	renew?		Yes	Yes

8. Implications of adopting this proposal are as follows:

- SPREP Action Plan is currently reviewed every five years. This would need to be changed to every four years (i.e. the next review would be in the year 2000);
- SPREP Corporate Plan is currently reviewed every three years. This would need to be changed to say every four years (i.e. the next review would be in 1998 or 2000);
- Appointment of Director is currently for a three-year term with an option for a three-year renewal. Under this revised proposal, the appointment would be for a four-year period with the option of a single two-year renewal, retaining the total period of six years maximum for the position. The 'Rules of Procedure for Appointment of Director' would need to be amended at this Meeting to reflect the synchronisation process. Proposed revision could take place under Agenda Item 6.6: Selection Process for Director of SPREP;
- SPREP Meetings at Ministerial Level are currently held every five years. Ministerial level meetings would need to be changed to every four years (in line with the review of the SPREP Action Plan);
- Meetings of the Contracting Parties to the Apia and SPREP Conventions are currently held every two years with the next meeting being scheduled for 1997. On this basis, the next scheduled meeting of the contracting parties (1997) would fall in a non-SPREP Meeting year. The Joint Meeting of the Working Groups on the Apia and SPREP Conventions held 3 July 1996 in Siumu, Western Samoa, agreed that the current practice of convening Meetings of the Parties to the Apia and SPREP Conventions in association with the SPREP Meeting, should be continued, and should be held jointly as part of the biennial SPREP Meeting rather than as separate Meetings;

- A three-person Work Programme and Budget Sub-committee (comprising the Chair of the SPREP Meeting, the Secretariat, and the Chair of the Work Programme and Budget Sub-committee) would meet for 2-3 days at SPREP Headquarters on the request of the Director and/or SPREP Meeting Chair, as the need arose, to consider Work Programme and Budget Reports in non-meeting years. Such meetings would be open to Members wishing to attend and meeting reports would be sent to all Members; and
- Annual Work Programme and Budget Reports would be sent to all Members on an annual basis.

### **Recommendation**

9. The Meeting is invited to:

- **consider** and **endorse** the proposal for biennial SPREP Meetings and synchronisation of associated meetings and reviews in accordance with the table in paragraph 7; and
- **note** the proposal to revise the 'Rules of Procedure for Appointment of Director' (under Agenda Item 6.6) to reflect synchronisation of the Director's term of office with the biennial SPREP Meeting schedule.

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18 September 1996



## South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)

### Ninth SPREP Meeting

Nuku'alofa, Kingdom of Tonga

### Officials' Meeting

25-27 November 1996

### Agenda Item 6.2.1: South Pacific Forestry Development Programme

#### Purpose of Paper

To seek a decision on a proposal to locate the South Pacific Forestry Development Programme (SPFDP) within SPREP.

#### Background

2. During the Eighth SPREP Meeting, the then Representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) "... paid tribute to the work carried out by SPREP and the excellent cooperation between FAO and SPREP in areas such as sustainable management of natural resources including land, forests and coastal and marine resources. As a result of this cooperation, the recent Heads of Forestry Meeting had unanimously agreed that the South Pacific Regional Forestry Programme be handed to SPREP at the completion of the present phase."

3. The agreement of the Heads of Forestry, reached during their meeting in Fiji in September 1995, was to recommend that:

"SPREP be selected as the first choice as the regional home for the post-1996 South Pacific Forests and Trees Support Programme, on condition that SPREP agrees to:

- (a) give priority to forestry (i.e. the programme) by giving it its own identity, separate from and equal to SPREP's other divisions (e.g. conservation), and
- (b) appoint the head of forestry division at a level at least equal to the heads of its other divisions.

"If SPREP is unable to meet the above conditions, then SPC (South Pacific Commission) or other interested and appropriate agencies be considered as the regional home for the post-1996 programme.

"The SPFDP Project Coordinator be given the mandate to negotiate with SPREP on [these] recommendation[s] ... if necessary. ..."

4. At subsequent meetings between the SPFDP Project Coordinator and SPREP Management, it was accepted in principle that:

- SPREP was interested in hosting the Regional Forestry Programme;
- because of the uncertainty of securing UNDP or other funding for a post-1996 Regional Forestry Programme, its transfer to SPREP would be on the basis that no external funding had so far been secured or assured;
- the present arrangement whereby Heads of Forestry serve as a steering committee for the Programme would be retained (on a similar basis to the annual meetings of Directors of Meteorological Services which advise SPREP on regional meteorological issues);
- establishment of a new Division within SPREP would involve amendment to SPREP's Corporate Plan which would require the approval of the SPREP Meeting;
- it would, in any case, be preferable for the Forestry Programme to be established within SPREP as a sub-division of the Conservation of Natural Resources Division at the same level as the South Pacific Biodiversity Conservation Programme (SPBCP);
- in the absence of funds to appoint a manager for the Forestry Programme, SPREP would assign the Divisional Head to oversee the Programme for the time being, as well as provide technical and administrative support.

#### **Secretariat Comment**

5. The Regional Forestry Programme is linked to many of SPREP's on-going activities under the current SPREP Action Plan, including;

- coastal protection and reforestation;
- watershed management;
- the Convention on Biological Diversity;
- the South Pacific Biodiversity Conservation Programme;
- development of a Wetlands Action Plan;
- development and implementation of the multi-sector Pacific regional strategy for the Global Environment Facility;
- regional implementation of the recently-concluded Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities;
- the Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (note: timber tree species are beginning to appear on the CITES list);
- agro-forestry practices being promoted as a useful conservation strategy;
- environmental education; and
- environmental impact assessment.

**FAO Assistance**

6. The FAO Sub-regional Office for the Pacific Islands States, based in Apia, has indicated that it would be willing to base its Regional Forestry Adviser within SPREP should relocation of the Programme to SPREP be approved.

**Recommendation**

7. The Meeting is invited to **consider** the proposal to locate the South Pacific Forestry Development Programme in SPREP and if acceptable, **endorse** the terms and conditions negotiated between SPREP Management and the SPFDP Project Coordinator.

16 August 1996

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## Selection of a regional home for a South Pacific Forests and Trees Support Programme

### BACKGROUND

The UNDP/FAO South Pacific Forestry Development Programme (RAS/86/036) was launched in April 1988, and was the first project to address forestry issues on a truly regional basis. The project was based in Port Vila, Vanuatu, and ended in December 1991, at the end of UNDP's fourth programming/funding cycle.

The programme was deemed by the 14 Project member countries, UNDP and FAO to have been successful in raising the profile of the forests and trees sector in the region, and in providing a focal point for closer and more effective coordination and collaboration among the many agencies involved in supporting the sector in the region.

Therefore, following a recommendation of the June 1991 Meeting of Aid Coordinators of the Pacific (MiniMAC) that the rapport and momentum developed by RAS/86/036 should not be lost, a successor South Pacific Forestry Development Programme (RAS/92/361) was approved by UNDP, for execution by FAO.

The new Project,

- adopted a broadly-based programme of activities to provide more opportunities for collaboration with potential co-sponsors; and focussed on regional rather than national level activities, in order to more effectively utilise its limited resources. This was endorsed by the 1992 Heads of Forestry/Tripartite Review meeting.
- included Papua New Guinea, at its own request and endorsed by the 1991 HoF/TPR meeting, as its 15th member, and
- was relocated from Port Vila, Vanuatu, to Suva, Fiji, for cost- and programme-effectiveness reasons, as was endorsed by the 1991 HoF/TPR meeting.

The June 1991 MiniMAC meeting also observed that the existing relevant regional organisations, ie South Pacific Commission (SPC), South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) and Forum Secretariat, did not yet have the capacity nor mandate to perform all the functions and responsibilities of the forestry programme, and had suggested that *"to avoid burdening existing institutions with new projects, the forestry programme (for 1992-96) may be left free-standing"*

The new Project was, nevertheless, designed to consist of two phases, in line with the prevailing UNDP policy. Phase I, from 1992-94, was to be executed by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), while Phase II, from 1995-96, was to be executed by a regional institution endorsed by the Heads of Forestry of participating countries during Phase I.

In 1993, discussions were held between the Project Coordinator and the management of SPC and SPREP, and both expressed interest in executing Phase II of the Project. They were subsequently requested to complete a questionnaire on how they would address various activities of the Project. The Forum Secretariat had indicated that it would not be an appropriate agency for the Project, and the University of the South Pacific was considered not to be an appropriate agency for the Project.

SPREP and SPC were then invited to the September 1993 Tripartite Review meeting, where they presented their positions to the Heads of Forestry, and responded to questions raised. Following considerable discussion among themselves, the Heads of Forestry concluded that the regionalisation of Phase II of the Project would cause considerable negative impacts on the effectiveness of the Project with no real benefits. Both SPC and SPREP were also unwilling to establish a separate division or programme for forestry, which reflected a lower priority accorded



by them to forestry. The HoFs then recommended that FAO be retained as the executing agency for Phase II, and that the Project should work towards getting forestry recognised as a separate programme or division in SPC or SPREP, after which the issue of regionalisation can be reconsidered.

The recommendation to retain FAO as the executing agency for Phase II was subsequently endorsed by UNDP. This was also endorsed by an evaluation mission which reviewed the Project in July 1994.

As Phase II of the Project will end on 31 December 1996, ie at the end of UNDP's 5th Programming/Funding Cycle, the September 1995 Tripartite Review meeting discussed the issue of the regional home for the programme, and recommended that,

- "8. SPREP be selected as the first choice as the regional home for the post-1996 South Pacific Forests and Trees Support Programme, on condition that SPREP agrees to:
  - a) give priority to forestry (i.e. the programme) by giving it its own identity, separate from and equal to SPREP's other divisions (e.g conservation), and
  - b) appoint the head of the forestry division at a level at least equal to the heads of its other divisions.
9. If SPREP is unable to meet the above conditions, then SPC (South Pacific Commission) or other interested and appropriate agencies be considered as the regional home for the post-1996 programme.
10. The SPFDP Project Coordinator be given the mandate to negotiate with SPREP on recommendation (8) and, if necessary, (9) above."

#### **FOLLOW-UP ACTION**

Follow-up discussions have been held with the management of SPREP (initially with Dr. Vili Fuavao, then Director, and subsequently with Mr. Don Stewart, acting Director and Mr. Joe Reti, Conservation Division Head) and SPC (with Dr. Bob Dun, Secretary General, and Dr. Jimmie Rodgers, Director of Programmes), jointly as well as separately. As neither UNDP nor other potential donors are able at this stage to indicate whether they would be interested and able to fund the programme after 1996, these discussions were held on the basis that no external funding will be available. Both SPREP and SPC confirmed their interest to host the regional forests and trees support programme (F&TSP).

#### **SPREP'S POSITION VIS-A-VIS HoF "CONDITIONS"**

The authority to establish a new Division rests with the SPREP meeting of Government representatives. However, SPREP management has the authority, and is willing, to place the F&TSP as a separate programme of the Conservation and Natural Resources Division. The only other programme in this division is the USD10 million UNDP/GEF South Pacific Biodiversity Conservation Programme (SPBCP), of which Mr. Reti is the Manager. The present arrangement of using the HoF/TPR meeting as F&TSP's steering/advisory committee can continue. SPREP is also prepared to consider changing the name of the division from Conservation and Natural Resources to Conservation and Management of Natural Resources, to better reflect its actual broader role.

The head of the F&TSP will, therefore, be at the same level as that of the SPBCP manager. SPREP does not, however, currently have the financial resources to recruit a suitable person to head the

forestry programme, and it proposes to assign the C&NR head to oversee the forestry programme, supported by various relevant technical officers and secretarial and office staff. SPREP management would welcome any support to the forestry programme that can be provided by the new FAO sub-regional forestry officer (see discussion with FAO Apia, below) who is expected to be recruited soon.

If funds are later secured for a full-time forestry coordinator, the necessary office space can be provided at SPREP's current premises. If funds are secured to also recruit a secretary and other support staff for the Programme, and if SPREP is unable to accommodate them at its current premises, then SPREP would be agreeable to having the forestry programme located at the W. Samoa Forestry Division's watershed and nursery premises at Vailima (as provisionally offered by W. Samoa Forestry Division) until SPREP's new headquarters buildings are constructed (just beside the present Forestry Division's premises in Vailima).

If the decision to transfer SPFDP to SPREP is confirmed by the relevant authorities, then a position paper should be prepared and tabled at the next SPREP meeting, scheduled to be held in Tonga in November 1996, for formal endorsement.

#### **SPC'S POSITION VIS-A-VIS HoF "CONDITIONS"**

The Secretary General of SPC, Dr. Bob Dun, has indicated orally that,

- if the F&TSP goes to SPC, then it will, subject to the formality of consideration and endorsement by SPC HQ in Noumea, remain in Suva. It will retain its own entity separate from the Agriculture Programme, but be under the administrative supervision of SPC's Fiji sub-office. (*This will be a similar arrangement as proposed by SPREP, where it will remain a separate programme, but under the oversight of the Conservation and Natural Resources Division.*)
- office space can be provided for F&TSP at the SPC campus in Nabua.

However, SPC will also be unable to provide its own funds to support a full-time F&TSP coordinator, support staff and core activities.

This means that both SPREP and SPC are prepared to accommodate the HoFs main "condition" that the F&TSP be allowed to remain a separate programme, but neither is able to provide the funds needed to support a full-time coordinator, supporting staff, and core activities.

#### **OTHER CONSIDERATIONS**

##### **Objectives of F&TSP**

The development objective of SPFDP has been to strengthen national capacities in Pacific island developing countries to enable them to more effectively conserve, manage, use and develop their forest and tree resources on sound, sustainable and balanced bases, and therefore, enhance the quality of life of their peoples.

This has been pursued mainly by,

- providing technical, training and other support to member countries to improve their capacity to better use, manage and develop their forest and tree resources on sound and sustainable bases.
- developing appropriate mechanisms for the effective coordination, collaboration and cooperation among all interested agencies and persons responsible for, or involved in, the

use, management or development of the sector. Particular emphasis has been given to activities aimed at protecting or enhancing the role and contribution of the sector to national and local economies, and the interests and well-being of local communities, women and the eco-environment.

The 1994 Evaluation Mission recommended a re-writing of the Objectives, Outputs and Activities in simpler form and with the inclusion of a logical framework, but did not suggest any change to the objectives and strategy employed. As the programme has been generally perceived to have been useful, effective and successful, there is no reason to anticipate any major changes in the objectives and strategy for the post-1996 F&TSP.

#### **Functional Affinity**

The activities of SPFDP have "evolved" into the following focus areas,

- natural forest management and conservation for the larger island countries, ie PNG, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Fiji;
- watershed management for the smaller, high island countries, ie W. Samoa, Tonga, Palau, FSM, Cook Islands;
- agroforestry for the atoll island countries, ie Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Tokelau, Tuvalu; and
- for all countries, better use and development of non-timber forest/tree products/resources (eg sandalwood, traditional medicine, rattans), research methods, development of forest/tree genetic resources (SPRIG), development of CO<sub>2</sub>-offsets initiatives, etc.

Based on the current activities of SPREP and SPC, it would appear that SPFDP/F&TSP's activities would have a stronger affinity with those of SPREP than SPC. This is not unexpected as most of the terrestrial conservation programmes of SPREP are in, or involve forests or forest lands. However, SPC is currently undertaking a comprehensive organisational review which will, inter alia, "look at SPC's role and purpose and its relationship with other regional organisations in the Pacific past the year 2000; and make recommendations on changes in SPC's organisational structure designed to meet its organisational role in a cost-effective way". The final report of the review will be tabled at the 36th South Pacific Conference in Saipan at end-November 1996. The review may result in changes in SPC that could either increase or decrease the affinity of F&TSP's activities with SPC.

SPREP is also the Pacific islands coordinator for the main international conventions which involve or affect forests, ie Convention on Biological Diversity, Framework Convention on Climate Change, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES, on which timber tree species are beginning to appear).

The perception in some circles that SPREP's "environmental protection mandate" would preclude it from supporting F&TSP's training activities in logging methods, use of portable sawmills, etc., is misguided and unfounded. All of F&TSP's activities are aimed at promoting sound and sustainable use and conservation of forest and tree resources, which are wholly consistent with SPREP's mandate "to ensure the protection and ecologically sustainable utilisation of natural resources". Similarly, the fear that SPC's promotion of agricultural programmes would result in the loss of forests and forest lands, and therefore be inconsistent with the objectives of F&TSP, are equally unfounded, as the SPC's initiatives would be in the context of promoting integrated and sound landuse plans and policies.

The main affinity to SPC's activities is, currently, in agroforestry, and potentially in the area of

integrated landuse. However, the main agroforestry centre for the region is, in fact, at the USP/IRETA, Alafua, where the agroforestry component of the EU-funded Pacific Regional Agricultural Programme is also located.

This assessment that F&TSP's activities have a stronger affinity to SPREP's than to SPC's activities was also expressed by the July 1994 Evaluation Mission (of SPFDP). The mission had recommended SPREP, over SPC, as the preferred "home" for a post-1996 programme. A copy of the Mission's report is available on request.

#### **Location**

As mentioned in the Background above, the present SPFDP moved from Port Vila, Vanuatu, to Suva, Fiji, on the grounds of cost- and programme-effectiveness.

SPREP has indicated that F&TSP will have to be based in Apia (ie at SPREP HQ), although F&TSP can maintain sub-offices in other countries (eg the current SPFDP Kiribati sub-office), if funding and other resources permit. This is likely to have an adverse impact on F&TSP's activities, as one of the reasons for the current SPFDP's success in raising co-funding for its activities has been its accessibility to potential co-sponsors or collaborators. The higher through-flow of potential collaborators (ie higher probability of establishing collaboration) in Suva relative to Apia cannot be denied.

Considering the geographical location of the 15 member countries of F&TSP, there is no doubt that Suva would be a much more efficient location for the programme - from the cost and operational viewpoints.

The Assistant Director (Forestry), Ministry of Agriculture, Forests, Fisheries and Meteorology, W. Samoa, has indicated that it would be difficult for them to assign/second, with the Government carrying his/her salary, a senior staff (ie with a forestry degree) to the Project if it were based in Apia. The Conservator of Forests, Fiji, on the other hand, has indicated that they can provide such a person to the Project if it were based in Suva. It is envisaged that this person would serve in a supporting technical role, rather than as the Project Coordinator, and it should be emphasised that this is only an offer in principle, and that details of the terms (eg whether any secondment allowance will be provided, duration of secondment, etc) of secondment have not been discussed.

Therefore, assuming that SPC will leave F&TSP in Suva, then the locational factor would be a definite advantage in SPC's favour, even if we discount the secondment possibility.

#### **FAO sub-regional office in Apia, W. Samoa**

As of 01 May 1996, the FAO office in Apia, W. Samoa, was upgraded to a sub-regional office for the South Pacific. Current FAO members in the South Pacific are Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Fiji, Tonga, Cook Islands and W. Samoa. The sub-regional office is headed by a Sub-regional Representative, and will be staffed by six professional officers in the fields of agriculture policy, fisheries, farming systems and marketing, integrated resource management, forest resources management and plant protection. This inter-disciplinary team can be expected to provide more direct technical backstopping to F&TSP if it were located in Apia (SPREP) than if it were located elsewhere.

The FAO Sub-regional Representative has also agreed to allow the regional forestry management officer, who is in the process of being recruited, to spend "whatever time is needed to facilitate the



*continuation of the activities of the regional forestry programme after its relocation to SPREP*". This offer can only be extended if the F&TSP is located in Apia. Therefore, this would be SPREP's locational advantage vis-a-vis SPC.

However, to be realistic, this FAO support must be viewed as a temporary measure, and should not be expected to continue beyond, say a year. If, after one year the F&TSP is still unable to attract funding, either from SPREP or from donors, to support a full-time coordinator, support staff and project activities, then the programme can be expected to fade away.

#### **GTZ Regional Forestry Project**

The GTZ/RFP was launched in October 1994, based in Suva, Fiji, and covers the same 14 Pacific island countries as SPFDP, except for Papua New Guinea. Its national/community level focus complements SPFDP's regional level focus, and the two programmes have been working in close collaboration with each other. It signed an MoU with SPFDP in October 1994.

The GTZ HQ is concerned with the longer term sustainability of its programme and would also like to see its programme formally linked to a regional agency. They have so far agreed to wait for the outcome of the selection of the regional home for SPFDP, before making their decision.

The national/community level focus of the GTZ/RFP means that its staff may be required to travel frequently to its various field projects. This makes the locational advantage of Suva, relative to other Pacific island centres, even more critical in their decision-making process. However, the nature of the MoU between SPFDP and GTZ/RFP would not require the GTZ/RFP to move to Apia if SPFDP does move to Apia, and their collaboration need not be adversely affected. In fact, there could even be an advantage if the GTZ/RFP can agree to allow their office in Suva to serve, at least informally, as a sub-office of F&TSP.

#### **South Pacific Regional Initiative on Genetic Resources (SPRIG)**

SPRIG was proposed jointly by the Australian Tree Seed Centre (ATSC) and SPFDP in consultation with various SPFDP member countries and CIRAD-Foret in New Caledonia in 1993/94, and endorsed by the HoF/TPR meeting. The proposal was submitted to AusAID for funding, and after some revision (and downsizing), was approved for implementation with a budget of AUD1.85 million over three years. A management agent was selected in early 1996, but before it could be formally launched, the project was put on hold as the new Government in Australia began a review of its aid programme.

If SPRIG is eventually implemented, one proposal has been for an MoU to be signed between SPFDP and AusAID, so that the activities of SPRIG can be extended beyond the initial four target countries of Vanuatu, Fiji, W. Samoa and Tonga. Fiji is likely to be the most logical field base for SPRIG, and the managing agents of SPRIG (who may be based in Australia) are expected to use SPFDP's office in Suva whenever necessary. This would not be possible if SPFDP/F&TSP were to be moved to Apia (ie SPREP), although the feasibility of using F&TSP's "suboffice" (ie the GTZ/RFP office - see above) in Suva can be explored.

#### **Forestry Research Support Programme for Asia-Pacific (FORSPA)**

Discussions are on-going between SPFDP and FORSPA on the feasibility of establishing a research position/service under SPFDP/F&TSP, funded or co-funded by FORSPA, with the specific task of providing support to strengthen research and related capability in the region. Such a service would obviously be more cost- and programme- efficient from Suva than from Apia. The possibility of this

position/service being located in F&TSP's "sub-office" in Suva (ie the GTZ/RFP office) can also be explored, but it is unlikely to be as effective owing to supervisory constraints.

### NGOs

The Project has always encouraged the involvement of NGOs and other interested persons or agencies in Project activities. The success of this approach is reflected in the on-going participation of, or discussions with, NGOs vis-a-vis Project activities (eg participation of FSP Int., SIDT, Soltrust staff in the 1995 and 1996 natural forest management training workshops, discussion with The Nature Conservancy (NZ) in the proposed CO2-offsets proposal for PNG, participation of NGOs at HoF/TPR meetings).

The signing of MoUs with FSP Int. and VDT (PNG) to further strengthen this cooperation and collaboration have been discussed and agreed to in principle. However, it has also been agreed that this signing be deferred until the future of the Project is clearer, and that the MoUs be signed with SPFDP's successor programme.

*The Foundation of the Peoples of the South Pacific International (FSPI)* is a network of 10 affiliated but independent NGOs working together to design, implement and seek funding for priority integrated rural development projects in the South Pacific since 1965. Since the early 1980's a priority FSPI focus, particularly with the Melanesian partners of PNG, SOI and Vanuatu, has been in community forestry. A new FSPI regional project submitted to the European Union for funding has the objective "to establish models for community enterprise based on the sustainable utilisation of forest and tree resources". This will cover Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, Fiji, Kiribati and Tonga. FSPI has signed MoU's with SPC and SPREP to promote liaison and cooperation. Although FSPI has not yet signed a formal MoU with SPFDP, it has probably liaised closer with this agency than another other regional body.

*The Village Development Trust (VDT)* is an independent local NGO based in PNG, and was a partner under the FSPI institution building forestry grant. It was founded in 1990 with the overall goal "to empower rural Papua New Guineans to manage their resources in a way that meets the needs of their current communities and future generations." A refocused commitment is to address "whatever stands between the promises of sustainable development and the realisation of those benefits at the grassroots level". In its brief history, VDT has become recognised in PNG and the South Pacific as a leader in eco-forestry training and advocacy. Its programs have focussed on community-based conservation awareness, training in eco-forestry methods and practices, landowner rights and organisation, and technical training in the operation of portable sawmills.

### Role of donors

It is clear from the above that whilst SPREP and SPC are both very interested to provide a home for the regional Forests and Trees Support Programme after the current SPFDP ends on 31 December 1996, and that each has distinct advantages to offer, neither is able to provide funding to support a full-time coordinator, support staff and core activities.

The FAO Sub-regional Office's offer to allow its regional forest officer to help facilitate the continuation of the programme's activities, if it were located in Apia (ie SPREP), would be a useful stop-gap measure, but cannot be considered to be a long term solution. Similarly, the Fiji Department of Forestry's offer to provide a forestry officer on secondment to the Project if it were based in Suva, would be a useful contribution, but would not address the fundamental issue of securing adequate resources to fund a full time coordinator, support staff and core activities.



Based on the experience of SPFDP, the minimum annual operating budget should be between USD350,000 to USD400,000, and we should be looking at funding commitments for at least three years, ie a minimum of USD1 to 1.2 million for the 1997-1999 period.

The decision on where the F&TSP should be located after 1996 must, therefore, also take into consideration the probability of securing the core funds for the F&TSP to be operationally effective. And we must accept the reality that potential donors would have their own criteria for deciding whether they can fund particular programmes, including the forestry programme.

Three potential core-donors for F&TSP are UNDP, AusAID and European Union.

UNDP is still in the process of finalising its regional strategy for the Pacific. Its focus for the next funding cycle will be on employment creation, not only in the formal sector, but also in the informal and subsistence sectors. The forests and trees sector has much to contribute towards the attainment of these objectives because of its major role in the formal (for larger island countries) and informal (both larger and smaller island countries) sectors of the countries in the region.

AusAID has always supported the sound and sustainable use and conservation of forest and tree resources in the region, and has been the main co-sponsor of many of SPFDP's activities. There are indications that they are interested to support a regional forestry programme in a more formal way, and have been following the discussions on the selection of a regional home for SPFDP/F&TSP closely.

The European Union sent a three-person mission to the region in February 1995 to identify projects to support forestry in Melanesia. There was no subsequent development from the mission. The Foundation for the Peoples of the South Pacific have submitted a regional forestry project to the EU for funding, and the GTZ/RFP is also approaching the EU for supplementary funding for their programme.

Among other donors who have provided invaluable support to SPFDP activities are the USDA Forest Service, GTZ/RFP, CIRAD-Foret, FORSPA, Innoprise Corporation and Forest Research Institute of Malaysia, and the governments of New Zealand, Israel, Netherlands and France. Whilst their continued support for F&TSP will be actively sought and much appreciated, there are presently no indications that they would be able to provide core funding support.

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS/NEXT STEPS**

In view of,

- the keen interest expressed by SPREP and SPC to host the F&TSP after 1996,
- the different merits/demerits and advantages/disadvantages of locating the F&TSP in either SPREP or SPC,
- the inability of SPREP and SPC to provide core funding to recruit a full-time coordinator, support staff and core activities, and
- the need to secure core funding for F&TSP from UNDP, AusAID and/or EU, and their own criteria for deciding whether they can provide such core funding,

*It is recommended that,*

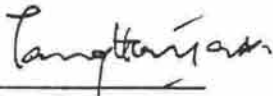
- *a meeting be convened of the main interested parties, ie SPREP, SPC, UNDP, AusAID, EU, FAO and SPFDP/F&TSP, to discuss and decide on the location and funding of the F&TSP*

from 1997 onwards. The meeting should be convened by the Forum Secretariat, as the permanent secretariat of SPOCC. Other donors and agencies may also be invited if they are able to contribute to the above decision.

*This meeting should be combined with a meeting of donors being planned by UNDP Suva to discuss the future of the regional fruitfly, fisheries and forestry projects.*

In the event that the above meeting is not convened, or is unable to obtain commitments of core funding for the F&TSP, then the stronger affinity of the F&TSP's activities with SPREP's activities and mandate, and the FAO offer of providing its regional forestry officer to run the programme if it were based in Apia/SPREP, would over-ride the locational advantages offered by Suva/SPC, and *in such a situation it is recommended that,*

- *the SPFD/F&TSP be moved to SPREP, Apia where, with the assistance of the FAO regional forestry officer, a reduced programme can be carried out during 1997 and efforts be taken to secure funding to support a full time coordinator, support staff and core activities.*



(TANG Hon Tat)  
Project Coordinator, SPFD  
30 August 1996

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## South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)

**Ninth SPREP Meeting**  
Nuku'alofa, Kingdom of Tonga

**Officials' Meeting**  
25-27 November 1996

**Agenda Item 6.2.2: WMO Sub-Regional Office for Asia and the South West Pacific**

### **Purpose of Paper**

To advise Members of activities associated with the establishment of a sub-regional office for Asia and South-West Pacific of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

### **Background**

2. The Secretary General of the WMO has written to SPREP proposing the establishment of a sub-regional office for Asia and the South-West Pacific. It is proposed that the office would be hosted by the Government of Samoa, and that the office would be physically located within SPREP. This follows a decision of the 12th World Meteorological Congress to investigate the practicalities of such a venture in order to better serve the growing number of WMO member countries in the Pacific region. The proposed office would be only the third WMO office outside Geneva.
3. For some time SPREP has had a close working relationship with WMO. In 1994 a Memorandum of Understanding was signed by the Director of SPREP and the Secretary General of WMO. Since this time SPREP and WMO have jointly worked to significantly improve meteorological services in the Pacific. The present SPREP Climate Change work programme includes many activities in which WMO and SPREP collaborate closely. This new proposal to establish a sub-regional office within the region is recognition of the value and efficiency of this working relationship and has been supported by the Third SPREP Meeting of Regional Meteorological Service Directors in November 1995.
4. The proposal is consistent with the guiding principle of the SPREP Action Plan concerning international co-operation and is expected to assist with the implementation of the Climate Change programme. Further information is required to determine the exact nature of the proposal and the financial and administrative implications for the Secretariat.

5. To date, initial correspondence between WMO, SPREP and the Government of Western Samoa has been exchanged. For its part, SPREP has requested from WMO details on the outline and scope of the proposed sub-regional office, including details of staffing levels, work programme and the nature of administrative and technical support required from SPREP. Additional information concerning the progress of this proposal will be presented to the Ninth SPREP Meeting.

### **Recommendation**

6. The Meeting is invited to **consider** the proposal to co-locate a sub-regional office of WMO within SPREP.

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19 August 1996



**South Pacific Regional Environment Programme  
(SPREP)**

**Ninth SPREP Meeting**  
Nuku'alofa, Kingdom of Tonga

**Officials' Meeting**  
25-27 November 1996

**Agenda Item 6.3: SPREP Action Plan**

**Purpose of Paper**

To present for review the revised SPREP Action Plan (1996-2000) for Managing the Environment in the Pacific Region.

**Background**

2. The previous Action Plan was for the period 1991-95. Following guidance provided by the Eighth SPREP Meeting, Apia, 1995, and the Action Plan Working Group which was convened in Apia, 1-2 July 1996, a draft Action Plan was circulated for comment during August and the first week of September 1996. The comments received have been incorporated into the revised Action Plan (attached).

**Recommendation**

3. The meeting is invited to **discuss** and **endorse** the SPREP Action Plan (1996-2000) for Managing the Environment in the Pacific Region.

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12 August 1996

**SPREP**

*South Pacific Regional  
Environment Programme*



**PROE**

*Programme régional  
océanien de l'environnement*

**Action Plan**

for

**Managing the Environment**

of the

**South Pacific Region**

**1996-2000**

**REVISED DRAFT**

17 September 1996



## *Preface*

[TO BE PREPARED ON THE BASIS OF TEXT AGREED  
AT THE 9<sup>TH</sup> SPREP MEETING]

## *Context*

The mission for SPREP members and the Secretariat, contained in Article 2 of the *Agreement Establishing SPREP (1993)*, is:

*to promote co-operation in the South Pacific region and to provide assistance in order to protect and improve its environment and to ensure sustainable development for present and future generations.*

This Action Plan sets out the objectives and strategies of SPREP and provides the framework for a regional approach to address environmental issues of the South Pacific region.

The countries and territories which are responsible, through SPREP, for the development and implementation of the Action Plan are:

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

The principal focus of the Action Plan activities is the area covered by the island countries and territories of the South Pacific Region.

The vision for SPREP is a community of Pacific island countries and territories with the capacity and commitment to implement programmes for environmental management and conservation. This SPREP community shares responsibility for implementation of the Action Plan, facilitated by its Secretariat. The Secretariat also co-ordinates regional initiatives and supports country participation in regional and international agreements to protect the environment.

Since the adoption of the first Action Plan in 1982, there has been significant progress to realise this vision. Pacific island countries have strengthened government environment institutions, developed regional agreements and effective means of collaborating on environmental matters, established co-ordinating services within the Secretariat and improved negotiating skills at regional and international levels. This has generated widespread respect for the ability of the region to marshal limited financial and human resources to maximum effect in protecting the environment of the South Pacific. Over the same period, the capacity of the Secretariat to implement agreed environmental policies and strategies, relative to the capacity of member governments has generated its own demand for further work.

This Action Plan consolidates acknowledged areas of strength and focuses on building national capacity to implement the Action Plan. The Plan identifies necessary action to address the issues of common concern. It also remains flexible to meet new challenges for SPREP members in the next 5 years. This will lead to future Plans in which all national implementation is carried out by the countries themselves with the Secretariat performing a role as facilitator or co-ordinator.

A well focused and co-ordinated approach to protecting the Pacific environment, as an integral part of the region's development paradigm, is essential due to the increasing number and severity of environmental threats. Underpinned by pressure from growing populations, rising material expectations, the need to improve economic performance and to stimulate employment opportunities, these threats affect the region's natural resource base which is particularly sensitive to ecological disturbance.

Threats to the environment of the South Pacific are an integral part of global concern for environmental protection and sustainable development. International agreements, including Agenda 21, the Barbados Programme of Action on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, the Cairo Programme of Action on Population and Development, and conventions on climate change, biodiversity, ocean management and pollution, provide an important framework for regional action and contain specific obligations for SPREP members.

Within this context, and recognising that donor funds are increasingly constrained, SPREP members are committed to providing an efficient mechanism for the continued administration of key environmental policies in the region. This includes the mobilisation and provision of adequate financial and human resources for the fulfilment of this Action Plan.

## ***5 Year Goal***

To build national capacity to protect and improve the environment of the region for the benefit of Pacific island people now and in the future.

## ***Objectives***

1. To protect natural heritage through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.
2. To understand and respond to climate change, particularly through integrated coastal management.
3. To minimise pollution and wastes and improve preparedness for pollution emergencies.
4. To plan, manage and regulate development in a manner that is environmentally sustainable.
5. To strengthen environmental education, training and information systems.

## ***Implementation Strategy***

For the period of this Action Plan, particular attention will be given to building national capacity in environmental and resource management through support to government agencies, communities, NGOs and the private sector.

### **Guiding Principles**

#### ***International co-operation***

SPREP recognises the interdependence of environmental issues both within the region and between other regions of the world. SPREP will encourage co-operation with other organisations in developing appropriate technology, policies, programmes and information to solve common problems. SPREP will participate in efforts to protect the global environment.

### ***Regional co-operation and co-ordination***

SPREP will work through governments, existing institutions and expertise in the region, and in co-operation with appropriate regional bodies and mechanisms, such as the South Pacific Organisations Coordinating Committee (SPOCC) and the Forum Secretariat's Regional Strategy, promote co-ordination and remove duplication of effort.

### ***National Action***

SPREP will use National Environmental Management Strategies, or their equivalent, to guide the development and implementation of initiatives to protect and improve the environment.

### ***Local community participation and traditional knowledge***

SPREP will promote community involvement in co-operative natural resource management that strengthens local resource owner rights and uses traditional practices that promote conservation and sustainable management.

### ***Sound financial footing***

SPREP will seek to ensure an adequate and long term financial base for the Action Plan by attracting and allocating appropriate funding, including private sector resources where appropriate and available.

### ***Resource allocation***

SPREP will make effective and efficient use of the resources at its disposal and seek to balance the allocation of resources between programmes.

### ***Encouraging action oriented research***

SPREP will encourage applied research that supports national and regional priorities for environmental policy, planning, management and decision making and will apply the research results to support its activities.

### ***Use of relevant information***

SPREP will aim to improve the quality and flow of information, including the appropriate sharing of traditional knowledge, on which environmental management decisions and policies are based.

### ***Non-governmental organisations***

SPREP will encourage the involvement of, and partnerships with, non-government organisations (NGOs) in the implementation of the Action Plan.

### *National capacity building*

SPREP will aim to build national capacity in environmental management at all levels, including sectors such as agriculture, forestry, tourism, fisheries and planning.

### *Education, Information and Training*

SPREP will facilitate the collection, synthesis and distribution of relevant information, and promote the use of environmental education and training as primary capacity building tools across the range of its activities.

## **Role of SPREP Members**

The primary responsibility for implementing the Action Plan rests with the members of SPREP. Governments will provide for an efficient mechanism for the continued administration of key environmental policies in the region. This includes the mobilisation and provision of adequate financial resources for the fulfilment of this Action Plan.

To address environmental issues in common, SPREP members will work collectively and with the support of the Secretariat. Those that are parties to regional conventions for which SPREP is the designated Secretariat, will support efforts to harmonise work programmes and streamline implementation of the conventions and the Action Plan. Focal points identified by SPREP members will facilitate this work by communicating and co-ordinating the views and participation national agencies in the implementation of the Action Plan as effectively as possible.

Transparent public process and participation, including effective partnerships with non-government organisations and the private sector, will be encouraged in the implementation of the Action Plan. The monitoring, evaluation and reporting of action to protect the environment by SPREP members will also facilitate the effective co-ordination and implementation of the Plan. This will enable SPREP members to consult effectively in the development of annual work programmes and recommend appropriate revisions.

## **Role of the Secretariat**

Consistent with the functions outlined in the Agreement Establishing SPREP, the Secretariat will provide professional advice, co-ordinate environment activities and facilitate the implementation of the Action Plan. As the implementation of the Plan is the primary responsibility of SPREP members, the Secretariat will assist in building national capacity for this purpose, thereby allowing the Secretariat to move purposefully towards increased facilitation and co-ordination over the life of this Action Plan. Some countries will require more time than others to build national capacity. In such cases, the Secretariat may become more directly involved in implementation of the Plan. The Secretariat will monitor the extent to which the Plan is implemented and encourage in-country responsibility as national capacity strengthens.



For activities which require a regional approach to implementation, such as activities under the Global Environment Facility and regional conventions, the Secretariat will support the interests of the Pacific island countries in their design, management and execution.

Co-ordination of the implementation of the Action Plan is an important function for the Secretariat. The programmes are inter-related and the design of activities will acknowledge and complement other initiatives under the Plan. Use will be made of existing opportunities for technical meetings and the Secretariat will participate, where appropriate, in the technical meetings of other regional institutions. An information management and communication system will be developed by the Secretariat to report on progress to implement the Action Plan; identify linkages between programmes in the Plan; maintain a database on the state of the environment in the region; and, keep key agencies informed of all new developments.

The Secretariat will report to each SPREP Meeting on the implementation of the Plan, referring to the delivery of the outputs of each programme, levels of funding and resources available. Annual work programmes and budgets will be prepared by the Secretariat in consultation with countries and territories and for presentation and discussion at the SPREP Meeting. The setting of priorities through these annual work programmes will be an important element of implementing the Action Plan. The search for funding to implement work programmes will be the joint responsibility of the Secretariat, governments, non-government organisations and donors.

In cases where SPREP is also Secretariat for conventions, it will endeavour to provide the most cost effective service in a manner which meets its functions under the *Agreement Establishing SPREP (1993)* and the relevant conventions. These include the SPREP and Apia Conventions and the Waigani Convention which is expected to come into force during the life of this Action Plan.

The Secretariat will comprise functional divisions under the overall guidance and direction of a small management team, taking into account members' wishes to see SPREP as a lean organisation, appropriate to the region's culture and economic circumstances and embodying modern management principles. This will include a flat hierarchy and delegation of responsibility as far as possible and the necessary administrative support and sound financial procedures for the effective and efficient operation of the organisation.

## ***1996-2000 Programmes***

To achieve the Action Plan goal and objectives, SPREP will develop and implement a regionally co-ordinated and comprehensive range of activities under the following programmes:

1. Biodiversity and Natural Resource Conservation
2. Climate Change and Integrated Coastal Management
3. Waste Management, Pollution Prevention and Emergencies
4. Environmental Management, Planning and Institutional Strengthening
5. Environmental Education, Information and Training



Each programme reflects one Action Plan objective and contains measurable outputs. Performance will be measured by the delivery of outputs to achieve the programme objective. Indicative performance indicators are included as benchmarks to monitor achievement. Indicative budgets for each programme are also provided for each year of the Action Plan. Secured funding is indicated where it is available. Where funds are not secured, implementation is contingent upon funding being found.

The programme strategies indicate the types of activities which are required to produce each output. However, it will be necessary to prepare activity designs which set objectives, outputs, inputs and budgets against a time frame. The design format is negotiable between the Secretariat, donors and implementing agencies but it is important that the specifications are measurable. The programmes will provide a mix of technical assistance, co-ordination, monitoring and evaluation, research, training and exchange of information. As indicated in the Implementation Strategy, the focus will be on building national capacity. Therefore all activities will include the means for effective capacity building. The development of annual work programmes and budgets will be the means by which priorities are set within the objectives and strategies of the Action Plan.

## **1. Biodiversity and Natural Resource Conservation**

### ***Background***

Pacific island people rely on biological resources to meet their traditional needs and, increasingly, for generating cash income. Rising material expectations and, in many cases, increasing populations, are placing considerable pressure on the limited land and coastal marine ecosystems and the biodiversity they contain. The biodiversity of Pacific islands is characterised by high levels of species diversity and endemism and is among the most threatened in the world. Poor natural resource management and poorly planned or executed development activities are depleting and compromising this natural resource base. Human capacity and financial resources to effectively tackle these issues remains very limited.

The successful protection and management of natural resources will depend on the involvement and active support of all stakeholders, especially local communities. Building partnerships and capacities for community-based conservation areas and for species conservation initiatives that can meet the realistic economic and cultural needs of Pacific Island communities is a key challenge. Models of successful conservation areas are urgently required.

Implementation of international and regional agreements is also an issue of growing concern to Pacific Island nations. This includes the protection of intellectual and genetic property rights, coral reef and wetlands degradation, endangered species trade, biosafety and problems caused by invasive species. Responding to new issues and threats will require flexibility and innovation. Conserving natural resources without losing the products and services that can be developed and produced sustainably remains the fundamental challenge for all people, communities, countries and territories in the Pacific Island region.

## ***Programme Objective***

To protect the natural heritage through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

## ***Outputs***

1. Staff of government, non-government and community organisations who can competently promote and undertake initiatives for the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable natural resource management.

Performance indicators:

- Analysis of training needs of government, non government and community organisations and training programmes implemented as a component of project initiatives
- Increased number of project initiatives that are sustainably managed by national staff.

2. Government, NGO and community organisations working on issues and initiatives through effective partnerships that incorporate a fully participatory approach.

Performance indicators:

- Number, type and success of partnerships used in planning, managing and evaluating conservation and sustainable resource use initiatives
- Level of interest in, and replication of, successful demonstration projects.

3. (a) Identification of new areas important for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity; (b) Establishment and management of conservation areas that protect biodiversity and demonstrate ecologically sustainable development by local communities in partnership with NGOs and government agencies; (c) Where appropriate, the establishment and management of other types of protected areas.

Performance indicators:

- Assessments of ecosystems, species surveys and rapid inventories completed and utilised in planning
- Number and type of new areas identified and follow up action taken
- Number and area of community based conservation areas
- Representative samples of protected ecosystems and species in the region.

4. Development and implementation of regional strategies, national plans and NGO and local community initiatives for endangered, threatened or vulnerable native species.

Performance indicators:

- Number, area, level of effective country/territory participation in threatened migratory species programmes e.g. turtles, marine mammals, seabirds
- Number, type, area of national species conservation and wise use initiatives
- Number, type, area of successful local examples of threatened species recovery.

5. Prevention, eradication or control of non-indigenous species which threaten ecosystems, habitats and species.

## Performance indicators:

- Determination of abundance and distribution of alien species, risk of further spread along with priorities for action.
- Effective prevention, eradication or control programs.

6. Implementation of conventions, agreements and strategies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.

## Performance Indicators:

- Level of effective participation in, and implementation of, regional and international conventions, agreements and strategies, e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, CITES, Apia Convention, MARPOL, Action Strategy for Nature Conservation and Protected Areas
- Number, type and country coverage of initiatives taken to effectively address key issues including intellectual and genetic property rights, bioprospecting, biosafety, endangered species trade, and access to and transfer of technology.

7. Political support and increased national and local capacity for coral reef and wetland ecosystem conservation.

## Performance indicators:

- Launching of the 1997 Pacific Year of the Coral Reef.
- Training in coastal management issues, marine habitat survey and monitoring techniques
- Regional Wetland Action Plan activities initiated.
- Coastal management activities for priority areas conducted.
- Improved co-ordination of regional organisations in the conservation and management of marine resources.
- Work plans for in-country activities under the ICRI Pacific Regional Strategies initiated.

### ***Programme Strategy***

SPREP will use a process-driven, participatory approach, that builds effective stakeholder partnerships in implementing this Programme. The Programme will prioritise *in-situ* initiatives for the protection of biological diversity, using *ex situ* approaches only for the purpose of complementing *in situ* measures. The Programme will strongly focus on the development and use of appropriate tools for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity including rapid assessment techniques, research, targeted awareness campaigns and databases to meet the information needs of local resource owners and users. The Programme will also retain the flexibility to address new issues and options for the conservation and sustainable use of the region's biological diversity. A key delivery mechanism for this Programme will continue to be the South Pacific Biodiversity Conservation Program funded under the pilot phase of the Global Environment Facility.

An integral component of this Programme will be assistance to manage and plan for the multiple use, the conservation and sustainable use of coastal areas, habitats and resources. The Secretariat will provide support to a range of other programmes and initiatives that address coastal issues through the identification of actions which promote co-operation, co-ordination and effective use of resources. The ICRI Pacific Regional Strategy, Framework For Action and Regional Wetlands Action Plan will be used as tools to mobilise resources and stakeholders into taking action to help manage the threats to coastal habitats.

### *Programme Resources*

Output	Funding	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Total
Project Implementation	<i>Secured</i>	1,877,900	1,786,800	1,910,500	0	0	5,575,200
	<i>Unsecured</i>	120,000	270,000	250,000	1,025,000	955,000	2,620,000
	<i>Sub-total</i>	1,997,900	2,056,800	2,160,500	1,025,000	955,000	8,195,200
Secretariat Salaries	<i>Secured</i>	335,300	368,800	393,100	0	0	1,097,200
	<i>Unsecured</i>	0	0	0	320,000	320,000	640,000
	<i>Sub-total</i>	335,300	368,800	393,100	320,000	320,000	1,737,200
Other Secretariat costs	<i>Secured</i>	189,500	194,500	193,800	0	0	577,800
	<i>Unsecured</i>	0	0	0	100,000	90,000	190,000
	<i>Sub-total</i>	189,500	194,500	193,800	100,000	90,000	767,800
PROGRAMME TOTAL	<i>Secured</i>	2,407,700	2,349,400	2,303,600	0	0	7,060,700
	<i>Unsecured</i>	120,000	270,000	250,000	1,445,000	1,365,000	3,450,000
	<i>TOTAL</i>	2,527,700	2,619,400	2,553,600	1,445,000	1,365,000	10,510,700

## **2. Climate Change and Integrated Coastal Management**

### *Background*

The majority of Pacific peoples live in low lying coastal areas which are vulnerable to sea-level rise and the adverse effects of climate change. The increased frequency and intensity of storms and cyclones combined with even minor increases in sea level may, at worst, threaten the very existence of countries and, at best, be a significant impediment to sustainable development.

In recent years, considerable effort has been made to raise awareness of climate change, monitor research developments, develop methodologies for vulnerability assessment, monitor sea level rise and strengthen national capacity to understand the science, impacts and responses to climate change and sea level rise. This has involved environment officials, planners, meteorologists and the general public. Pacific island countries and territories have also been closely associated with international efforts to address climate change. Reflecting this concern, most SPREP members have ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Integrated coastal management (ICM) has been promoted as a means of managing the a range of human activities and natural processes which affect coastal systems, including climate change and sea level rise. The development of national capacity to avoid or mitigate coastal degradation and to develop and implement adaptation strategies will therefore rely greatly upon the development and implementation of ICM approaches relevant to Pacific islands.

### *Programme Objective*

To understand and respond to climate change, particularly through integrated coastal management.

### *Outputs*

1. Information, methodologies and models which predict the impacts of climate change and sea level rise.

Performance indicators:

- Ongoing climate and sea level monitoring systems in place and maintained
- Methodologies and models, including population interactions, developed and in use
- Evaluation of methodologies, models and their results.
- Reports on climate change and sea level rise impacts distributed regularly to governments and regional institutions

2. National staff with planning and management skills to develop adaptation strategies to climate change and sea level rise.

Performance indicators:

- Needs analysis completed and trained personnel among staff of government and non-government organisations involved in applying models and development of strategies.
- Climate data and information used effectively in government policy, environmental impact assessment, planning, teacher training and media reports.
- Trained climatologists and environmental managers knowledgeable about climate change related issues.

3. Meteorological organisations co-operating at a regional level and committed to internationally recognised standards and procedures.

Performance indicators:

- increased number of individuals trained in internationally accredited meteorological observational procedures and data base management techniques
- Increased level of technical and institutional co-operation throughout the region.
- Reports of meetings of meteorological organisations.
- Inventories of equipment for data capture, storage, processing and analysis.
- Climate related databases that can be accessed throughout the region.

4. Adaptation strategies as part of Integrated Coastal Management plans including measures to manage or mitigate against the effects of sea level rise or climate change.



Performance indicators:

- Regional and national adaptation strategies and initiatives which respond to climate change and sea level rise.
- Legislation, policies and recommendations which protect coastal areas and mitigate the adverse impacts of climate change.
- ICM programs, strategies and processes initiated for responding to climate change and sea level rise.
- Evaluation of strategies at the regional and national level.
- Database of natural resources, wetlands, watersheds and coastal ecosystems.

5. Implementation of commitments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Performance indicators:

- Regular reporting on progress to implement UNFCCC.
- Assessment of sources and sinks of greenhouse gases.
- Training and awareness raising for senior government officials.
- Identification and evaluation of options for mitigating climate change.
- Reports on national vulnerability and adaptation options, including policy development on climate change and ICM.
- National programmes containing measures to mitigate and adapt to climate change.
- Review, evaluation and submission of National Communications plans to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

6. A regional information service on climate change.

Performance indicators:

- Newsletter focused on climate change, sea level rise and natural variability.
- Review and evaluation of newsletters, journals, videos and radio programmes for general awareness, scientific and education purposes.

### ***Programme Strategy***

The Secretariat will assist government agencies strengthen their planning and management skills to respond effectively to climate change, sea level rise and their impacts. Particular attention will be given to enhancing the capacity of meteorological organisations to contribute to a regional understanding and monitoring of climate change and natural variability. This capacity will allow governments, with support from the Secretariat, to model the impacts of various climate change scenarios and to develop adaptation strategies and related integrated coastal management plans, utilising traditional knowledge where appropriate. The Secretariat will co-ordinate the development of national adaptation strategies and communications reports related to the UNFCCC. This will be supported by the Pacific Islands Climate Change Assistance Project and the South Pacific Sea Level and Climate Monitoring Project. As these activities are concerned in part with the frequency and intensity of natural disasters will be closely co-ordinated with disaster management initiatives in the region.



While this is essentially a national responsibility, the benefits to be derived from regionally consistent methodologies and information sharing are considerable. The Secretariat will therefore be maintain a knowledge base on current experience, provide advice, scientific material and training and continue to provide technical advice in relation to climate change agreements. A clearinghouse function, including the interpretation and production of extension material and newsletters, will be provided through the Secretariat's information service.

These activities will be closely tied to efforts by SPREP to secure effective co-operation among government agencies, NGOs, communities and individuals to fund, develop, explore and trial an Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) framework appropriate to the Pacific. ICM activities will build on the recommendations and work completed under the NEMS, the ICRI Pacific Regional Strategy and other initiatives. The 1996 priority needs for coastal management of SPREP members will be reviewed and considered for inclusion in ICM activities. Participation by local communities and the private sector as well as practical, relevant and targeted research and monitoring will form the cornerstone of the ICM process.

### *Programme Resources*

Output	Funding	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Total
Project Implementation	<i>Secured</i>	540,000	397,400	280,000	0	0	1,217,400
	<i>Unsecured</i>	200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	700,000	650,000	3,950,000
	<i>Sub-total</i>	740,000	1,597,400	1,480,000	700,000	650,000	5,167,400
Secretariat Salaries	<i>Secured</i>	118,700	118,700	60,000	60,000	60,000	417,400
	<i>Unsecured</i>	60,000	180,000	238,700	238,700	120,000	837,400
	<i>Sub-total</i>	178,700	298,700	298,700	298,700	180,000	1,254,800
Other Secretariat costs	<i>Secured</i>	90,000	40,000	30,000	0	0	160,000
	<i>Unsecured</i>	30,000	120,000	100,000	70,000	50,000	370,000
	<i>Sub-total</i>	120,000	160,000	130,000	70,000	50,000	530,000
PROGRAMME TOTAL	<i>Secured</i>	698,700	546,100	340,000	60,000	220,000	1,864,800
	<i>Unsecured</i>	290,000	1,500,000	1,538,700	1,008,700	820,000	5,157,400
	<i>TOTAL</i>	988,700	2,046,100	1,878,700	1,068,700	1,040,000	7,022,200

### 3. Waste Management, Pollution Prevention and Emergencies

#### *Background*

All Pacific island countries share the problems of waste disposal and pollution prevention. Increasing populations, particularly in urban centres, combined with limited land area and efforts to stimulate economic growth are exacerbating these problems. Disposal of solid waste is a particular problem in very small islands where there is no room or infrastructure for their disposal. Even in the larger islands recycling is often not economic and most disposal is done through landfill. A range of liquid wastes pollute fresh water systems, enclosed coastal waters, aquifers and groundwater lenses in this region. Human sewage disposal also poses risks to human health and inshore fisheries. Management of toxic substances, such as pesticides, PCBs, waste oil and heavy metals, their transboundary movement, as well as pollution from ships, is a concern to the region. The lack of trained staff, infrastructure and legislation to deal with these problems is a significant constraint to sustainable development.

In the last five years the region has developed a comprehensive South Pacific Regional Pollution Prevention, Waste Minimisation and Management Programme and a *Convention to Ban the Importation into Forum Island Countries of Hazardous and Radioactive Waste and to Control the Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Waste within the South Pacific Region* (Waigani Convention). Significant progress has also been made to address Chapters 17 to 22 of Agenda 21 and the international community has adopted a Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities. Consistent with these agreements, and to effectively build capacity to manage wastes, prevent pollution and improve preparedness for emergencies, it will be necessary to integrate activities across land and water, coasts and oceans. These activities will include the application of ICM approaches, improving understanding of the waste stream, waste education and awareness campaigns and the demonstration of viable opportunities for pollution prevention.

#### *Programme Objective*

To minimise pollution and wastes and improve preparedness for pollution emergencies.

#### *Outputs*

1. Improved national and regional capacity to prevent, minimise and manage pollution and waste.

Performance indicators:

- Trained personnel in agencies responsible for the handling and management of medical, toxic and hazardous wastes.
- Inventory of all forms of wastes by source category.
- National management policies and related legislation for the minimisation and environmentally sound handling and disposal of all forms of wastes

- Equipment and infrastructure for the handling and disposal of solid wastes, waste water and sewage.
  - Raised public awareness of waste management issues including population linkages.
  - Protection of freshwater supplies.
2. Co-ordinated marine pollution emergency response
- Performance indicators:
- National and regional preparedness for marine pollution emergencies.
  - Legislation which enables appropriate responses in the event of pollution emergencies.
3. Implementation of the principles of the Waigani Convention
- Performance indicators:
- Increased number of parties to the Waigani Convention
  - Regional guidelines and procedures for the safe handling and transport of hazardous and toxic wastes.
4. National and regional strategies to minimise pollution in ports and shipping lanes.
- Performance indicators:
- Effective pollution control in ports and shipping lanes.
  - National staff trained in shipping surveillance and monitoring of pollution in ports and shipping lanes.
  - Institutional arrangements and legislation if required to provide authority to police the disposal of waste at sea and in ports.

### ***Programme Strategy***

The minimisation, handling and disposal of waste and the control of pollution is primarily a national responsibility with regional implications where transboundary movement and the overall health of ocean systems is involved. However, the lack of capacity to deal with waste management and pollution prevention is common through Pacific island countries. SPREP will therefore strengthen the capacity of national and regional institutions through the training of individuals involved in all aspects of management and handling of waste. This will include practical demonstrations in the management, handling and disposal of waste as well as the identification of alternatives, cleaner production technology and policy development concerning the prevention of pollution. In this respect, support for, and collaboration with water authorities will be beneficial.

It will also be essential to prepare and maintain inventories of all forms of waste in the region. These will be developed and maintained by SPREP countries with the support of the Secretariat. This will assist with targeted education and awareness campaigns to be conducted at national and regional levels. These campaigns will be closely linked to the regional efforts to implement the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment

from Land-based Activities (GPA). The implementation of the GPA will also be linked to ratification and implementation of MARPOL and the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. SPREP will also promote the use of ICM approaches in the development of national strategies and related legislation for the management of wastes.

The Secretariat will assist island countries and territories to implement the Waigani Convention. At the regional level it will advise countries on the requirements for the transportation of waste through the region and will monitor such movement for SPREP countries.

Preparedness for marine pollution emergencies will be co-ordinated by the Secretariat in co-operation with the International Maritime Organisation and marine safety organisations of SPREP countries. Such preparedness will require trained personnel, legislation and infrastructure to allow contingency plans to be implemented in the event of an emergency. The Secretariat will conduct training exercises in the region to maintain preparedness.

SPREP will build capacity within port authorities to allow monitoring and control of pollution. The Secretariat will support the training of staff in national authorities to improve shipping surveillance and regulation to control pollution and dumping at sea and in ports. It will carry out these activities consistent with relevant agreements such as the Basel Convention, the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, MARPOL, the London Convention and the SPREP Convention and in collaboration with their respective Secretariats.

### *Programme Resources*

Output	Funding	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Total
Project Implementation	<i>Secured</i>	212,000	0	0	0	0	212,000
	<i>Unsecured</i>	50,000	1,275,000	1,275,000	1,050,000	1,050,000	4,700,000
	<i>Sub-total</i>	262,000	1,275,000	1,275,000	1,050,000	1,050,000	4,912,000
Secretariat Salaries	<i>Secured</i>	60,000	60,000	0	0	0	120,000
	<i>Unsecured</i>	120,000	120,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	780,000
	<i>Sub-total</i>	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	900,000
Other Secretariat costs	<i>Secured</i>	30,000	0	0	0	0	30,000
	<i>Unsecured</i>	0	120,000	120,000	105,000	10,500	355,500
	<i>Sub-total</i>	30,000	120,000	120,000	105,000	10,500	385,500
PROGRAMME TOTAL	<i>Secured</i>	272,000	60,000	0	0	0	332,000
	<i>Unsecured</i>	170,000	1,515,000	1,575,000	1,335,000	1,240,500	5,835,500
	<i>TOTAL</i>	442,000	1,575,000	1,575,000	1,335,000	1,240,500	6,167,500

## **4. Environmental Management, Planning and Institutional Strengthening**

### ***Background***

The need for environmental management and planning to become an integral part of the development process will be essential to the long term economic growth of the Pacific region. This integration must occur across macro-economic, sectoral and community levels. As Pacific island countries are almost entirely coastal in nature, the need to develop and implement Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) approaches is critical.

The National Environment Management Strategies, completed for 13 Pacific island countries during the preceding Action Plan, identified priorities for institutional strengthening and effective environmental management and planning in both the public and private sectors. These priorities include the training of staff, the development and extension of appropriate tools and techniques for environmentally-sound decision making, the establishment of a comprehensive legal framework that meets national needs and is consistent with international environment agreements and ongoing support to assist island countries and territories develop regional positions and meet their obligations under international or regional agreements.

Fundamental to building capacity in environmental management and planning will be the strengthening of environmental assessment at national and regional levels and the integration of population and environment linkages at all levels. This will include the development of systems for State of Environment reporting that meet national needs and satisfy regional and global reporting requirements.

### ***Programme Objective***

To plan, manage and regulate development in a manner that is environmentally sustainable.

### ***Outputs***

1. Integrated Coastal Management approaches developed for Pacific island situations.

#### Performance indicators:

- ICM tested in at least 3 countries representing a range of geophysical and sociological situations.
- Improved regional co-ordination of integrated coastal management activities at the international, regional and national levels.
- Improved access to and system co-ordination of databases relevant to ICM in the Pacific.
- Improved mechanisms for the resolution of disputes over resource use.
- Improved level of training in the principles, processes and practice of ICM in the Pacific Islands.
- More effective and communally acceptable enforcement of environmental and resource management legislation.



2. Representatives of government, NGOs, local communities and the private sector with skills to plan, manage and regulate development.

Performance indicators:

- Needs analysis completed and training/extension material developed for key sectors and institutions
- Individuals trained in a range of environmental planning and management techniques, including ICM and EIA.
- Evaluation of training programmes.

3. Integration of NEMS into national and sectoral plans and programs.

Performance indicators:

- National sustainable development plans that effectively integrate environment and population
- Sector and land use plans that give effect to NEMS priorities.
- Codes of environmental practice for productive sectors
- Strategic/environmental impact assessment an integral part of the development process
- Population and environment linkages integrated in national policy and community development
- Reforms to national accounting systems
- Processes for the review and updating of NEMS established

4. Environmental assessment, legislation and reporting to support NEMS priorities

Performance indicators:

- Number and quality of strategic and environmental impact assessments of development projects associated with national development.
- Systems for monitoring and reporting the state of the environment.
- Databases of environmental information that can be accessed remotely.
- Legislation and policies that encourage ecologically sustainable development.
- Legal advice, interpretations and briefs available through electronic media.

5. Effective participation in regional and international environment negotiations and agreements.

Performance indicators:

- Reports of the Advisory Committee to facilitate and co-ordinate the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action
- Consistent regional positions at international environment negotiations
- International agreements reflecting Pacific issues
- Increased resource flows to Pacific island countries under agreements.



## ***Programme Strategy***

SPREP will broaden its sphere of influence beyond environmental agencies to include agencies involved in the management and use of natural resources such as agriculture and rural development, water, forestry, fisheries, health, lands, public works, tourism, shipping and transport, minerals, energy and urban development. Environmental extension material will be developed in partnership with these sectors and institutions. To integrate NEMS into national plans, SPREP will encourage participatory approaches to all environmental management and planning, the integration of population and environment linkages, the preparation of integrated land use/coastal management plans, codes of practice and strategic/environmental impact assessment using targeted policy development and practical demonstrations for those involved in the development process. In developing ICM approaches relevant to Pacific island situations emphasis will be placed on co-ordination of activities related to coastal issues, information management, training, and the development of appropriate legislation and enforcement for the management of coastal resources. Institutional strengthening will also address the capacity of NGOs to effectively tackle common problems and make efficient use of dwindling resources.

SPREP will continue to provide legal services to countries to assist in the preparation of environmental legislation, taking due account of customary law. Through the Pacific Environment and Natural Resource Information Centre (PENRIC), SPREP will support the development of State of Environment reporting systems, as part of a global network, through specific training and targeted case studies and facilitate the development of a State of the Environment (SoE) database. PENRIC will rely on the in-house expertise of information specialists to ensure effective database development and maintenance.

Well co-ordinated and targeted support for key international environment negotiations will continue. The focus will be on building national capacity to implement conventions and regional consensus on positions in advance of negotiations. SPREP will encourage participation by countries and provide technical support during specific negotiations in favour of participation in Conferences of Parties. This will include working with the ESCAP/Pacific Operations Centre as the joint Secretariat for the Advisory Committee to facilitate co-ordination and implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action. The related database of activities to implement the Programme of Action will be maintained and updated as required to support meetings of the Committee.

## ***Programme Resources***

Output	<i>Funding</i>	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Total
Project Implementation	<i>Secured</i>	1,151,600	385,600	235,000	0	0	1,772,200
	<i>Unsecured</i>	45,000	1,250,000	1,400,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	5,695,000
	<i>Sub-total</i>	1,196,600	1,635,600	1,635,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	7,467,200
Secretariat Salaries	<i>Secured</i>	330,000	330,000	60,000	0	0	720,000
	<i>Unsecured</i>	0	60,000	330,000	390,000	390,000	1,170,000
	<i>Sub-total</i>	330,000	390,000	390,000	390,000	390,000	1,890,000

Other Secretariat costs	<i>Secured</i>	115,000	30,000	25,000	0	0	170,000
	<i>Unsecured</i>	0	70,000	90,000	115,000	180,000	455,000
	<i>Sub-total</i>	115,000	100,000	115,000	115,000	180,000	625,000
PROGRAMME TOTAL	<i>Secured</i>	1,511,600	740,600	295,000	0	0	2,547,200
	<i>Unsecured</i>	45,000	1,380,000	1,820,000	2,005,000	2,070,000	7,320,000
	<i>TOTAL</i>	1,556,600	2,120,600	2,115,000	2,005,000	2,070,000	9,867,200

## 5. Environmental Education, Information and Training

### *Background*

The importance of environmental education and awareness raising is increasingly well understood throughout the region and forms an integral element of support to all SPREP programmes. In recognition of the role to be played by children, as future custodians of the Pacific environment, the formal education system will continue to be a major areas of focus with emphasis on curriculum development and teacher training. In order to achieve maximum benefit from education, awareness raising and training activities, continued utilisation of churches, women and youth groups will also be encouraged to disseminate environmental information at the village and community level. Public media (newspapers, radio and television) will increasingly be used and additional resources sought to produce material in local languages. Awareness raising of decision makers in the public and private sector will also form an important element in this Programme, facilitated through better packaging, interpretation and dissemination of technical information, utilising Internet and through strengthening information dissemination capabilities within member country environment units, other government sectors and NGOs. This Programme will provide the specialist support in these areas required for the effective education, training and clearinghouse functions of other SPREP Programmes.

### *Programme Objective*

To strengthen environmental education, training and information systems.

### *Outputs*

#### 1. Integration of environmental content into formal education programmes

Performance indicators:

- School curricula with environmental content integrated through a range of school subject areas
- Teachers trained in producing lessons and teaching material on environmental education

- Environmental material produced in local languages and widely available in schools
- Scholarships available for tertiary study in environmental management
- Exchange schemes developed to encourage professional development of member country environmental managers

## 2. Public conversant with environmental issues of the region

Performance indicators:

- Secretariat publications produced and widely distributed
- Secretariat press communications network established
- Environmental awareness material produced in local languages
- Environmental awareness material produced using local expertise in government and NGOs
- Environmental content in public media (newspapers, radio, television, theatre)
- Public participation in environmental decision making
- Traditional knowledge and skills used in environmental management and the promotion of environmental awareness

## 3. National and Regional Environmental Information Centres and Network

Performance indicators:

- Secretariat with an Environmental Information Centre holding publications and databases available to SPREP member countries and capable of international information search
- National Environmental Information Centres with trained staff and facilities to collect, process, store and disseminate environmental information and to link with the Secretariat's Environmental Information Centre
- Standards for coding, referencing and security for database management which enable interchange throughout the region
- Co-ordination with regional and international organisations to circulate information and publications
- Provision and exchange of information in a form accessible to all
- Member countries assisted by the Secretariat in the use of modern telecommunications and electronic information technology for dissemination of environmental information

### ***Programme Strategy***

SPREP will actively promote the inclusion of environmental issues into curricula of schools at infants, primary and secondary levels. This will be accomplished by the Secretariat working with departments of education, teacher training institutions and curriculum development units. SPREP will liaise with donors to ensure that budgets for environmental education are sufficient to allow for country-specific material to be prepared using local expertise; material to be translated in some instances into local languages; and sufficient number of copies printed of both student and teachers' material to allow effective utilisation in the classroom.

SPREP will ensure that its publications are produced in a format of value to its member countries and that the press is kept well informed of activities. SPREP will assist and train government and non-government personnel to prepare environmental awareness material in local languages and actively promote its wide dissemination, especially through the media. SPREP will actively encourage the utilisation of local expertise and traditional knowledge in country-specific awareness raising material preparation and promote the utilisation of institutional mechanisms by member governments which have provision for public involvement in decision-making. Donor support will be sought by SPREP to produce and distribute regional and country-specific material in a wide variety of languages, recognising the additional cost associated with multi-language production.

SPREP will maintain an Environment Information Centre and act as a clearinghouse to co-ordinate information exchange to assist all SPREP programmes in implementing the Action Plan and to support environmental information needs of member countries. It will establish a capability for international information searches and will co-ordinate its activities with other regional and international organisations to ensure wide and effective access to information. It will collect, store and analyse information and disseminate it in a form accessible to all. The Secretariat will also provide training for member countries in Environmental Information Centre management, technical material interpretation and in use of modern electronic and telecommunications information technology. The Secretariat will maintain a database of information which can be used to monitor the performance of SPREP in implementing the Action Plan.

### *Programme Resources*

Output	Funding	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Total
Project Implementation	<i>Secured</i>	212,000	76,400	0	0	0	288,400
	<i>Unsecured</i>	190,000	380,000	850,000	1,100,000	1,200,000	3,720,000
	<i>Sub-total</i>	402,000	456,400	850,000	1,100,000	1,200,000	4,008,400
Secretariat Salaries	<i>Secured</i>	275,000	200,000	0	0	0	475,000
	<i>Unsecured</i>	0	0	300,000	300,000	300,000	900,000
	<i>Sub-total</i>	275,000	200,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	1,375,000
Other Secretariat costs	<i>Secured</i>	40,000	0	0	0	0	40,000
	<i>Unsecured</i>	0	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	320,000
	<i>Sub-total</i>	40,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	360,000
PROGRAMME TOTAL	<i>Secured</i>	487,000	276,400	0	0	0	763,400
	<i>Unsecured</i>	190,000	460,000	1,230,000	1,480,000	1,580,000	4,940,000
	<i>TOTAL</i>	677,000	736,400	1,230,000	1,480,000	1,580,000	5,703,400

## ***Outreach and Revision of the Action Plan***

To encourage ownership and effective implementation, it will important to communicate the objectives and strategies contained in the Action Plan to local communities. This will be facilitated through the translation of the Plan into appropriate languages.

In addition to the regular monitoring and review of the Action Plan that will occur at each SPREP Meeting, a comprehensive process of evaluation and revision of this Action Plan, involving all SPREP members, collaborating organisations and institutions, will commence in 1999. The results of process will be presented for consideration by the SPREP Meeting to be convened in the year 2000. The period for the next Action Plan will be 2001-4.



**South Pacific Regional Environment Programme**  
**(SPREP)**

**Ninth SPREP Meeting**  
Nuku'alofa, Kingdom of Tonga

**Officials' Meeting**  
25-27 November 1996

**Information Paper 2: Comments on the Action Plan**  
(Explanatory paper for Agenda Item 6.3: SPREP Action Plan)

**Purpose of Paper**

To present comments received from Members and Organisations on the revised Action Plan.

**Background**

The following comments were received from countries. They are presented under section headings of the Action Plan. Unless otherwise stated, all comments have been incorporated.

**Comments on the Action Plan**

**General**

*In general, we found the action plan well-written and consistent with the outcomes of the Action Plan working group (1-2 July 1996). In particular, we note the presentation of outputs and performance indicators as well as indicative budgets noting secured and unsecured funding for each program. (Aust).*

*Thank you for forwarding the initial draft of the SPREP Action Plan (1996-2000) for our consideration and comment. The plan appears very comprehensive and provides a good, initial attempt at guiding future operations of SPREP. (UNDP)*

*Thank you for SPREP Circular 451 of 31 July in which you sought our comments on the first draft of the 1996-2000 SPREP Action Plan. We would like to congratulate the Secretariat on the good work that it has done in assembling a first draft of the Action Plan that reflects the guidance provided by the SPREP Action Plan Working Group Meeting held in Siumu, 1-2 July 1996 and, we believe, the priority environmental needs of the region. (NZ)*



*Representation by non-governmental organisations at the Ad Hoc Working Group should be encouraged in order to reflect the community concerns and their valuable inputs in developing this Action Plan. (W.Samoa)*

*SPREP should focus on Capacity Building for the national units in order to minimize hands-on roles and focus on coordinating and facilitating roles. (W.Samoa)*

### **Context**

*Page 3, paragraph 1. The final sentence of the first paragraph on page 3 of the draft document refers to "...a greater reliance on the Secretariat for services that are primarily the responsibilities of governments". It might be more helpful if this sentence could be reworded to state that SPREP's increasing reputation for good work has generated its own demand for further work. (NZ).*

*A concern was raised at the narrow focus of the Action Plan mission that only address environmental aspects but must importantly address the issue of Development in totality which encompasses population as a global important issue. (W.Samoa)*

### **Goal**

(no comment)

### **Objectives**

*Page 4. The second objective might be more clearly stated as "To understand and respond to the likely implications of climate change, particularly through integrated coastal management". (NZ).*

**Secretariat Comment:** The insertion of "likely implications of" climate change would not allow for the comprehensive range of activities supported by SPREP including emphasis on international negotiations and scientific activities to promote the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

*Objective Three (to plan, manage and regulate development) might be more logically placed after Objective Four (to minimise pollution and wastes). Perhaps Objective Three could be restated as: "To facilitate the development and implementation of effective national environmental and resource management policies and sustainable development strategies". (NZ).*

**Secretariat Comment:** As these objectives relate to both national and regional responsibilities it is felt that emphasizing facilitation in objective 3 will weaken the approach taken with this programme at a national level.

## Implementation Strategy

*While the role of the secretariat as facilitator rather than program deliverer is emphasized in the preambular parts of the draft action plan, the actual programs require significant secretariat inputs. While we see some value in maintaining an ambitious five-year action plan, it would be useful to note within the preambular sections that the setting of priorities through the secretariat's annual work programs will be an important exercise in the implementation of the action plan. (Aust).*

### Local Community Participation and Traditional Knowledge

*Rather than "...uses environmentally sound customs", which is not clear, we suggest the words "...uses traditional practices that promote conservation and sustainable management". (Aust).*

### National Capacity Building

*While we recognise that the list of sectors is not exhaustive, forests might be included as a sector with significant environmental linkages. (Aust)*

*p.2, ...the encouragement to make better use of existing opportunities for technical meetings, and the fact that a greater proportion of time be set aside at the biennial meetings for technical or programme discussions, and opportunities for enhanced participation by the Secretariat in technical meetings of other regional institutions. (UNDP).*

*Page 5, final paragraph. We are pleased to see that the paragraph on "Education, Information and Training" recommends that education and training extend across the range of SPREP's programmes. (NZ)*

### Role of the Secretariat

*Page 6, paragraph 4. We recommend that the second sentence of this paragraph be restated along the following lines: "As the implementation of the Plan is the primary responsibility of SPREP members, the Secretariat will assist in building national capacity for this purpose, thereby allowing the Secretariat to move purposefully towards increased facilitation and coordination over the life of the Action Plan". We also recommend that the final sentence of this paragraph be restated as: "The Secretariat will monitor the extent to which the Plan is implemented and encourage in-country responsibility as national capacity strengthens". (NZ)*

## 1996-2000 Programmes

*As a general point, we note that many of the performance indicators are phrased as mechanisms for achieving particular outputs rather than as measures of the output, and we would suggest that the wording for the indicators be examined to ensure that they are clearly measurable. We note also that some outputs refer to "staff" or "government representatives" as the output. These might be reworded to focus on the skills transferred to these people, rather than the people themselves. (Aust).*

**Secretariat Comment:** Performance Indicators. The use of staff/government representatives/individuals is to reflect the capacity building emphasis in the Plan. To focus on skills transferred would not examine whether these skills were being applied for the benefit of the region. There is a trade-off here between what is measurable and what is a true indicator of performance.

### Programme 1: Biodiversity and Natural Resource Conservation

#### Output 5: First Performance Indicator

For clarity, we suggest the following re-wording:

*Determination of abundance and distribution of alien species, risk of future spread, and priorities for action. (Aust).*

#### Output 6

*Some conventions do not refer specifically to biodiversity, but their implementation (or lack thereof) can have a significant impact on biodiversity protection measures. We suggest therefore that output 6 refer to "conventions, agreements and strategies that are relevant to the conservation" etc. (instead of "address"). Pursuant to this, we suggest that the performance indicator listing international agreements include Marpol, which can have a significant influence on marine biodiversity protection measures. (Aust).*

#### Suggested Additional Output (Output 8)

*To be consistent with the requirement of the Convention on biodiversity we recommend that this programme include a component on assessments, including ecosystems, species surveys and rapid inventories. Perhaps this could be covered under an additional "Output" (NZ).*

#### Programme Strategy

*We suggest adding in the fifth line of the first paragraph "including rapid assessment techniques, research, ....". These can be significant in assessing priorities and developing measures for biodiversity conservation. (Aust).*

### Programme 2: Climate Change and Integrated Coastal Management

#### Output 3

We suggest the addition of the performance indicator.

*Increased number of individuals trained in internationally accredited meteorological observational procedures and database management techniques. (Aust).*

#### Output 5

*Given that we are referring to an international agreement, the output should refer to commitments under it, rather than just its principles, to read: "implementation of*

*commitments under the united nations framework convention on climate change". (Aust).*

*We also suggest an additional performance indicator: Inward Unclassified. National Programmes containing measures to mitigate and adapt to climate change. (Aust).*

*The question of Disaster Management was centred on how SPREP classified this in the Action Plan. This should be explicitly clarified in the Action Plan especially in relation to vulnerability to sea level rise/climate change etc. (W.Samoa)*

### Programme 3: Waste Management, Pollution Prevention and Emergencies

*As a general point, there would be value in including specific activities directed to assessing opportunities for using less toxic waste, and specific programs to minimise waste and implement cleaner production, as well as concentrating on management of waste. (Aust)*

*We would also see value in including two additional issues, although we would defer to Pacific Islands priorities in this one disposal option:*

*Disposal of solid waste, in particular through dumping at sea (which is sometimes the only possible means of disposal for small island countries, and is relevant to the London convention and the SPREP protocol on dumping); and*

*A clearer focus on effective pollution controls on shipping in the region, including in ports and shipping lanes. (Aust).*

*Water issues are not sufficiently addressed in the plan and therefore SPREP should focus in this area in the context of environmental actions. Also the Action Plan should support the Water resources associations in the Pacific so that more active roles from these people. (W.Samoa)*

**Secretariat Comment:** A generalised reference to waste disposal options has been preferred to a specific listing that could include dumping at sea. A specific output and references to pollution controls on shipping as part of the programme strategy are considered sufficient.

### Background

*Sufficiently highlighted Output 4 and Strategy. Paragraph 2, second sentence should also refer to chapter 17 of agenda 21, which includes significant components relating to pollution reduction and management. (Aust).*

### Programme Strategy

*Second paragraph should include a reference to ratification and implementation of Marpol and the law of the sea convention as crucial and complementary activities to the global programme of action for land-based activities. (Aust)*

#### Programme 4: Environmental Management, Planning and Institutional Strengthening.

##### Programme Strategy

*Line 2 is somewhat ambiguous as it stands. We suggest rewording to read: "...the management and use of natural resources. These include agriculture, forestry,.. "etc. Shipping and transport could also be included. (Aust).*

*A key component of this programme are the National Environment Management Strategies (NEMS) into which the Secretariat and SPREP member countries have invested a greater deal of effort. We recommend that a process for reviewing and updating these strategies is included in the Action Plan, perhaps as a performance indicator under Output Three or as an additional "Output". (NZ)*

*International Conventions - SPREP should encourage countries participation and strengthen building national capacity to implement these conventions. Secretariat should only provide mainly technical supports/advises at the negotiation process. (W.Samoa)*

*SPREP support for Non Governmental Organisation works are not sufficient - she should support establishment of associations in the region to become more effective in tackling of common issues and efficient use of dwindling resources. (W.Samoa)*

*Programme Budget allocations - Need more breakdown of the sources of funds, how much for actual project implementations, consultants, salaries etc. How much local/regional consultants and others. (W.Samoa)*

*The Action Plan does not reflect total rural development, even agriculture could cover that but really not always rural development. This should be strongly reflected in the Action Plan. (W.Samoa)*

*Finally, the NEMS roles in this exercise especially after the Capacity 21 expires in 1997/98? NEMS stays as a national framework and Capacity 21 will continue to create funding sources for the implementation of the activities. (W.Samoa).*

#### Programme 5: Environmental Education, Information and Training

##### Background

*The reference to "awareness raising of decision-makers.." should be rewritten to read "awareness raising of industry and decision-makers in the public and private sector..". While industry is small in the Pacific Islands, it can be important, particularly in larger island countries, to include the private sector in environmental awareness programs. (Aust)*

*Page 7, paragraphs 4-7. We feel that the relationship between Action Plan objectives, five-year programmes, and the annual work programmes which are referred to in paragraphs 4-6 on page 7 of the draft document should also clearly explain the relationship between these three components. (NZ)*

*There should be a literacy education provision in the Action Plan in order to emphasise the need for translation into local languages, audio visual (e.g. videos etc.) (W.Samoa)*

**Outreach and Review (new)**

*SPREP Action Plan consultations should have happened in 1995 rather than mid 1996 which is the first year of the 5 year period. Consultations should have been focused on at all levels of the society and should be the combinations of top down and bottom up approaches. (W.Samoa)*

*The SPREP Action plan should be translated into Samoan so that wide spectrum of the society are fully aware and contributed to the implementation of the plan.*

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21 September 1996





**South Pacific Regional Environment Programme  
(SPREP)**

**Ninth SPREP Meeting**  
Nuku'alofa, Kingdom of Tonga

**Officials' Meeting**  
25-27 November 1996

**Agenda Item 6.4: Review of Agenda for Ministerial  
Meeting**

**Purpose of Paper**

To consider and approve the Agenda for the Ministerial Meeting.

**Background**

2. Attached is the Provisional Agenda for the Ministerial segment of the Ninth SPREP Meeting.

3. As is the practice with some other SPOCC members, it is proposed that matters raised at the Officials' Meeting for consideration by the Ministerial Meeting be in the form of a letter from the Chair of the Officials' Meeting to the Chair of the Ministerial Meeting.

**Recommendation**

4. The Meeting is requested to **consider** and **approve** the Agenda for the Ninth SPREP Ministerial Meeting and **endorse** the proposal for a letter from the Chair of the Officials' Meeting to the Chair of the Ministerial Meeting outlining matters for the Ministerial Meeting's consideration.

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16 August 1996



**South Pacific Regional Environment Programme  
(SPREP)**

**Ninth SPREP Meeting**  
Nuku'alofa, Kingdom of Tonga

**Ministerial Meeting**  
27 - 28 November 1996

**Provisional Agenda**

1. **Official Opening**
2. **Appointment of Chairperson**
3. **Adoption of Agenda and Working Procedures**
4. **Acting Director's Overview of SPREP 1991-96**
5. **Consideration of Matters from Officials' Meeting**
  - SPREP Action Plan;
  - Financial Matters;
  - Appointment of Director; and
  - Apia and SPREP Conventions
6. **[Panel Discussion]**
7. **Other Business**
8. **Timing of Next Ministerial Meeting**
9. **Adoption of Report**
10. **Close**

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15 August 1996



## South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)

**Ninth SPREP Meeting**  
Nuku'alofa, Kingdom of Tonga

**Officials' Meeting**  
25-27 November 1996

### **Agenda Item 6.5: Appointment of Director**

#### **Purpose of Paper**

To inform Members on procedures for the appointment of the next Director of SPREP.

#### **Background**

2. In accordance with Rule 3 of the Rules of Procedure for Appointment of Director, the Eighth SPREP Meeting appointed a Selection Advisory Committee, comprising representatives of Australia (Chair), Fiji, France, New Zealand, American Samoa and Tonga to make recommendations concerning the appointment of the next Director of SPREP. The Eighth Meeting agreed that participation by France would depend on its ratification of the SPREP Agreement. In this connection, France lodged its Instrument of Ratification on 11 July 1996 and accordingly took its place on the Committee. The Eighth Meeting agreed that participation by American Samoa would depend on ratification of the SPREP Agreement by the United States. As this has not yet occurred, American Samoa did not participate. Following Tuvalu's strongly expressed wish to participate as a member of the Selection Advisory Committee (SAC), Australia wrote to all members, in its capacity as Chair of the SAC, suggesting that if there were no objections, Tuvalu would join the SAC, on the basis that the decision could be formalised at the Ninth SPREP Meeting. There were no objections raised and Tuvalu joined the Committee.

3. Recruitment procedures involved Circulars to SPREP National Focal Points and advertisements in a wide range of national newspapers and regional periodicals as well as on the Internet. The closing date for applications was set at 14 June 1996. Nominations were open to nationals of SPREP Member Governments which had ratified the SPREP Agreement.

4. The Selection Advisory Committee met in Suva on 23 August to draw up a shortlist, based on consideration of the applications of nominated candidates. Following the circulation of that shortlist to members and subsequent interviewing, the SAC's recommendations concerning the appointment of the new Director will be tabled at the Ninth SPREP Meeting.

**Recommendation**

5. The Meeting is invited to **note** this information, and to **consider** the recommendations tabled by the Selection Advisory Committee.

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19 September 1996



## **South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)**

### **Ninth SPREP Meeting**

Nuku'alofa, Kingdom of Tonga

#### **Officials' Meeting**

25-27 November 1996

### **Agenda Item 6.6: Selection Process for Director of SPREP**

#### **Purpose of Paper**

To seek the Meeting's advice on revising the Rules of Procedure for Appointment of Director to ensure that clearer guidelines are provided for future Selection Advisory Committees.

#### **Background**

2. The attached Rules of Procedure for Appointment of Director were approved by the Seventh SPREP Meeting. In accordance with these rules, a Selection Advisory Committee was appointed by the Eighth SPREP Meeting and recruitment procedures were instigated.

#### **Comment**

3. During the course of this process, the Selection Advisory Committee became aware that clear guidance is not provided in the existing Rules, especially as regards Rule 6: Selection Advisory Committee Functions and Rule 7: Selection Criteria. Guidance is therefore sought from the Meeting to revise the Rules of Procedure for Appointment of Director thus ensuring that the work of future Selection Advisory Committees benefits from unambiguous Rules of Procedure.

#### **Recommendation**

4. The Meeting is invited to **discuss** the existing Rules of Procedure for Appointment of Director and advise the Secretariat on possible revision.

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16 August 1996

## Rules of Procedure for Appointment of Director

Existing Rules	Proposed Rules	Comments
<p><b>Scope</b></p> <p><b>Rule 1</b></p> <p>These Rules shall apply to any appointment of a Director of SPREP under Article 3 (g) of the <i>Agreement Establishing the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme</i>.</p> <p><b>Definitions</b></p> <p><b>Rule 2</b></p> <p>For the purposes of these Rules:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Director” means the position established by virtue of Article 6 of the <i>Agreement Establishing the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme</i>;</li> <li>• “SPREP” means the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme established by virtue of Article 1 of the <i>Agreement Establishing the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme</i>;</li> <li>• “SPREP Meeting” means the organ of SPREP established by virtue of Article 1 of the <i>Agreement Establishing the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme</i>.</li> </ul>	---	---



Existing Rules	Proposed Rules	Comments
<p><b>Selection Advisory Committee</b></p> <p><b>Rule 3</b></p> <p>The SPREP Meeting shall as required from time to time appoint a Selection Advisory Committee comprising:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the current chairperson, who shall also chair the Selection Advisory Committee; and</li> <li>• at least two other members of the SPREP Meeting.</li> </ul> <p><b>Chairperson</b></p>	<p>---</p> <p>---</p>	<p>---</p> <p>---</p>
<p><b>Rule 4</b></p> <p>The functions of the Chairperson are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• inform Governments and Administrations of a pending vacancy;</li> <li>• advertise the position;</li> <li>• invite nominations;</li> <li>• receive applications;</li> <li>• convene the Selection Advisory Committee; and</li> <li>• chair the Selection Advisory Committee.</li> </ul>	<p>---</p> <p>---</p> <p>---</p> <p>---</p> <p>---</p> <p>---</p>	<p>---</p> <p>---</p> <p>---</p> <p>---</p> <p>---</p> <p>---</p>

Existing Rules	Proposed Rules	Comments
<p><b>Notice</b></p>		
<p><b>Rule 5</b></p> <p>1. The Chairperson shall transmit notice of a pending vacancy to all SPREP Member Governments and Administrations no later than six months prior to the expiry of the term of office of the incumbent.</p> <p>2. Advertising of the position in major regional newspapers and periodicals shall be effected by the Secretariat in consultation with the Chairperson no later than six months prior to the expiry of the term of office of the incumbent Director and in any case in sufficient time to enable the Selection Advisory Committee to complete its work prior to the next SPREP Meeting.</p> <p>3. Applications should close no sooner than two months following such notification or advertising.</p>	<p>---</p> <p>---</p> <p>---</p>	<p>---</p> <p>---</p> <p>---</p>
<p><b>Selection Advisory Committee</b></p> <p><b>Rule 6</b></p> <p>In considering applications received by the Chairperson, the Selection Advisory Committee shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• consider each application against the selection criteria;</li> <li>• make such enquiries as it sees fit;</li> </ul>	<p>---</p> <p>---</p>	<p>---</p> <p>---</p>

Existing Rules	Proposed Rules	Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>draw up a shortlist;</li> <li>notify Governments and Administrations of the shortlist;</li> <li>interview shortlisted candidates; and</li> <li>make recommendations concerning the appointment to the next SPREP Meeting preceding the expiry of the term of office of the incumbent Director.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>draw up a shortlist [of no more than five people].</li> <li>notify Governments and Administrations of the shortlist [seeking their comment which should then be transmitted to the Chair of the Selection Advisory Committee within fourteen days of date of notification].</li> </ul>	<p>It would be helpful to clarify the size of the short list. For example, FFA's rules stipulate "no more than five nominees". With the agreement of the then Director of SPREP, this was suggested to the Chair of the SAC as being an appropriate guide. It is recommended that Rule 6 should describe the size of the short list, perhaps by nominating a maximum number ("no more than five").</p> <p>The provision allows for Member Governments and Administrations to receive a copy of the shortlist. However, nowhere in the rules is there guidance as to what discretion members then have. Do members have a right to comment on the short-list? The current language suggests that notification is for information only. It is recommended that the purpose of notification be clarified.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>make recommendations concerning the appointment to the next SPREP Meeting preceding the expiry of the term of office of the incumbent Director.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>make recommendations concerning the appointment to the next SPREP Meeting preceding the expiry of the term of office of the incumbent Director.</li> <li>[Such recommendations should contain the short listed candidates in order of suitability/preference].</li> <li>[Such recommendations should contain one/two/..... names].</li> </ul>	<p>The language leaves the SAC with considerable discretion as to the kind of recommendation it makes to the next SPREP meeting. For example, a single name might be recommended, or more than one that would be suitable for appointment. The SAC may decide to rank candidates in order of suitability/preference. It is recommended that consideration be given to clarifying the SPREP Members' expectations of the SAC in making recommendations for appointment.</p>

Existing Rules	Proposed Rules	Comments
<p><b>Selection Criteria</b></p> <p><b>Rule 7</b></p> <p>The following criteria shall be taken into account by the Selection Advisory Committee when considering applications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• applicants must be nominated by a Government or Administration;</li> <li>• applicants must be nationals of the nominating Government or Administration;</li> <li>• applicants must possess sound personal qualities;</li> </ul>	<p>applicants must be nominated by a Government or Administration.</p> <p>[Only one applicant per country is eligible for selection].</p> <p>[... applicants per country are eligible for selection].</p> <p>[Senior office holders in SPREP, or other regional organisations, should be regarded separately].</p> <p style="text-align: right;">---</p> <p style="text-align: right;">---</p>	<p>An issue that assumed a high profile was the number of candidates a Member Government or Administration can nominate. In seeking clarification on this point from the then Director, Australia (as Chair) took the advice that "It has always been the understanding and practice in the region that Governments and Administrations should undergo their own internal screenings and to put forward only one candidate." It is recommended that consideration be given to clarifying SPREP Members' expectations of the number of nominations that a Government or Administration may make. Drawing from this year's experience, it would also be helpful if the SPREP Meeting can indicate whether senior office holders in SPREP, or other regional organisations, should be regarded separately.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">---</p> <p style="text-align: right;">---</p>

Existing Rules	Proposed Rules	Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• shortlisted applicants shall be selected on the basis of merit, with regard to:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. relevant qualifications and experience;</li> <li>2. proven management abilities; and superior representational skills.</li> </ol> </li> <li>• members of the Selection Advisory Committee are not eligible for consideration.</li> </ul>	<p>---</p> <p>[individuals] of the Selection Advisory Committee are not eligible for consideration.</p>	<p>---</p> <p>As Chair, Australia proceeded on the basis that the reference to "members of the SAC" not being eligible, related to individuals on the Committee, rather than Member Governments and Administrations. Otherwise, the provision would be unworkable. It is recommended that the SPREP meeting should clarify the meaning of "members" as it applies in this sub-point: perhaps by replacing "members" with "individuals".</p>
<p><b>Term of Appointment</b></p> <p><b>Rule 8</b></p> <p>The successful applicant shall be appointed for a period of three years in the first instance. Subject to the agreement of the SPREP Meeting, a Director may be reappointed for a further three years. The maximum length of appointment for any individual is six years.</p>	<p>The successful applicant shall be appointed for a period of [four] years in the first instance. Subject to the agreement of the SPREP Meeting, a Director may be reappointed for a further [two] years. The maximum length of appointment for any individual is six years.</p>	<p><i>Working Paper 6.1: Frequency of SPREP Meetings</i>, outlines a proposal for endorsement by the Meeting to bring future SPREP meetings onto a biennial schedule. This requires synchronisation of associated meetings and reviews as well as synchronisation of the Directors' term of office (See WP6.1, table in paragraph 7).</p>

Existing Rules	Proposed Rules	Comments
<p><b>Expenses</b></p> <p><b>Rule 9</b></p> <p>All costs associated with convening meetings of the Selection Advisory Committee and with advertising and interviewing shortlisted candidates shall be met by the Secretariat.</p> <p><b>Amendments</b></p> <p><b>Rule 10</b></p> <p>These Rules may be amended by consensus decision of the SPREP Meeting.</p>	<p>---</p> <p>---</p>	<p>---</p> <p>---</p>

*Adopted at Tarawa, Republic of Kiribati, this thirteenth day of October 1994.*





## **South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)**

### **Ninth SPREP Meeting**

Nuku'alofa, Kingdom of Tonga

#### **Officials' Meeting**

25-27 November 1996

### **Agenda Item 6.7: Staffing Policy - Extensions of Appointment and Primary Function Funding**

#### **Purpose of Paper**

To recommend measures to assist the Secretariat to maintain institutional memory and management experience during 1997/98 and to progressively transfer funding for Heads of Division to the Primary Function.

#### **Background**

2. The new Director, who will probably take up office early in 1997, will be faced almost immediately with having to recruit replacements for several senior staff following the completion of their current terms. These are the Deputy Director, three of the four Heads of Division and three of SPREP's most experienced Project Officers. Their departure would mean that nearly all of SPREP's present management experience and its institutional memory will be gone by the end of 1997.
3. Although all incumbents are nearing six years of service, the applicability of Staff Regulation 13 (which deals with the "six-year rule") is unclear in these cases because:
  - the Regulation itself is ambiguous in providing that appointments shall not exceed six years without the prior approval of the SPREP Meeting while at the same time providing that the Director may extend terms in special circumstances;
  - Heads of Division have been employed in that capacity for only the past two years;
  - SPREP contracts, as such, have been legally in effect only since September 1995, prior to that all positions mentioned were appointed under delegation from the SPC; and
  - Until late 1992, all SPREP appointments, including the cases under discussion, were made under SPC terms and conditions.

## **Funding**

3. At present, two Project Officer positions (Coastal Management Officer and Environmental Education Officer) are currently funded from the Primary Function as are half the costs for the Biodiversity Officer (Species). Funding for only one of the four Heads of Division (Finance and Administration) is provided from the Primary Function budget. The remaining three are funded from extra-budgetary sources which will cease on completion of projects which they currently manage in addition to their Divisional duties. This will occur in February 1997 for the Head of the Environmental Management and Planning Division, in April 1997 for the Head of the Environmental Education, Information and Coordination Division and in May 1998 for the Head of the Conservation of Natural Resources Division. With a Divisional structure satisfactorily in place for the past two years, the Secretariat believes the time is now appropriate to begin moving funding for Heads of Division to the Primary Function and to transfer the core budget funded positions to the extra-budget.

## **Proposal**

4. The Secretariat proposes that the imminent loss of so much institutional experience and memory be at least alleviated by the SPREP Meeting authorising the Director to extend the appointments of the officers concerned for a further 12 months following the completion of their existing terms.

5. It is also proposed to transfer salaries and other costs for the Head of the Environmental Management and Planning Division and the Head of the Environmental Education, Information and Coordination Division, currently funded from extra-budgetary sources, to the Primary Function budget when extra-budgetary funding runs out during 1997 and to transfer the costs of two and a half Project Officer positions now funded from the Primary Function budget to the Project Implementation budget. The Secretariat believes that it will be able to secure extra-budgetary funding for these Project Officer positions.

6. This proposal would secure future funding after 1997 for three of the four Heads of Division who presently rely on project activity funding. Project funding for the fourth Head of Division is secured until 1998, after which time this position is also proposed to be funded from the Primary Function. The budget working papers under Agenda Item 10 have been drafted taking these proposals into account.

## **Recommendation**

7. The Meeting is invited to:

- **authorise** the Director to extend the appointments of the officers concerned for a further 12 months following completion of their existing terms;
- **approve** the transfer of salaries and other costs for the Head of the Environmental Management and Planning Division and the Head of the Environmental Education, Information and Coordination Division to the Primary Function budget when current extra budgetary funding runs out;

- **agree** to the two and a half Project Officer positions currently funded from the Primary Function budget being funded in future from extra-budgetary sources; and
  - **approve** the transfer of salaries and other costs for the Head of the Conservation of Natural resources Division to the Primary Function budget following the end of his project funding during 1998.
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15 September 1996



## South Pacific Regional Environment Programme

(SPREP)

### **Ninth SPREP Meeting**

Nuku'alofa, Kingdom of Tonga

### **Officials' Meeting**

25-27 November 1996

### **Agenda Item 6.8: Apia and SPREP Conventions**

#### **Purpose of Paper**

To consider matters discussed at the Joint Working Groups Meeting on the Apia and SPREP Conventions convened in Western Samoa, July, 1996.

#### **Background**

2. The Third Ordinary Meetings of the Contracting Parties to the Apia and SPREP Conventions held in Apia, 6-7 October 1995, called upon the Secretariat to convene a Working Group Meeting to address issues relating to more effective implementation of the Apia and SPREP Conventions and integration with SPREP's Work Programme. Specifically the Working Groups were requested to address:

- evaluation of the 'unit'/'cell' proposal by SPREP;
- the best rules of procedure;
- encouragement of other eligible SPREP Members to ratify;
- standardisation of substantive reporting as required under the Conventions to assist in obtaining the necessary information from Members, including appropriate frequency and level of detail of reporting;
- contributions to the Conventions;
- SPREP substitution as the Secretariat for SPC;
- frequency of meetings;
- plenipotentiaries on a pre-approved schedule; and
- other relevant considerations as suggested by the Parties.

3. The Working Groups to both Conventions met jointly on 2 July, 1996 in Western Samoa and agreed that:

- the Secretariat should refine its proposal for providing additional resources to the Secretariat in relation to its present and future Convention responsibilities and submit this to the next Ordinary Meeting of the Parties;
- amendment to the Rules of Procedure for the Apia and SPREP Conventions to bring them into line with each other, should be addressed at the next Ordinary Meeting of the Parties;
- SPREP Members who are not Parties to the Conventions should be exhorted to become Parties as soon as possible;
- Parties should meet informally with the Secretariat in order to provide input to standardisation of reporting requirements under the Conventions;
- amendments to the Conventions, recognising SPREP as the Secretariat to the Conventions should be made at a Plenipotentiary Meeting associated with the Ninth SPREP Meeting; and
- the current practice of convening Meetings of the Parties to the Conventions in association with the SPREP Meeting should be continued, but should be held jointly as part of the biennial SPREP Meeting rather than as separate meetings.

4. The Report of the Joint Working Groups Meeting on the Apia and SPREP Conventions is attached.

5. Should it be agreed that future Meetings of the Contracting Parties to the Apia and SPREP Conventions be [subsumed] within biennial SPREP Meetings, then the issue of travel and per diem costs needs to be addressed again.

6. At the Second Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Apia Convention, held in Suva in 1993, it was decided to "retain the existing system of financial assistance for Pacific Islands Parties to the Convention" although it was pointed out that "the current system of financial assistance to participants at Meetings of the Contracting Parties to the Convention was not consistent with the system used for SPREP Meetings." The decision taken by Parties to the Apia Convention in this regard was also followed by the Parties to the SPREP Convention who met the next day.

7. What this means is that participants to Meetings of the Apia and SPREP Conventions are paid travel and per diem expenses, while participants to SPREP Meetings are not. Should it be agreed that the Apia and SPREP Convention Meetings be merged with the SPREP Meeting, this anomolous situation will be even more difficult to explain to non-Parties than it is now.

8. Parties to the Apia and SPREP Conventions are asked to consider this issue again with a view to bringing funding practice into line with that adopted for the SPREP Meeting. That is that all Meeting participants, except for Small Island States' representatives, should be responsible for their own travel and per diem costs.

### **Recommendation**

9. The Meeting is invited to **note** the Report of the Joint Meeting of the Working Groups on the Apia and SPREP Conventions and **consider**, for approval at the Ministerial segment, the proposals to:

- **amend** the Conventions recognising SPREP as the Secretariat;
- **convene** Meetings of the Parties to the Conventions as part of the biennial SPREP Meeting;
- in line with the above, **defer** the Fourth Ordinary Meeting of the Parties to 1998 instead of 1997; and
- **reconsider** the issue of travel and per diem costs for participants to Meetings of the Parties to the Apia and SPREP Conventions so as to bring the practice into line with that of the SPREP Meeting.

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19 August 1996





## South Pacific Regional Environment Programme

(SPREP)

### Ninth SPREP Meeting

Nuku'alofa, Kingdom of Tonga

### Officials' Meeting

25-27 November 1996

## Proposed Amendments to the Apia and SPREP Conventions

### Background

1. The First Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the SPREP Convention Noumea, New Caledonia, 10-11 July, agreed (Agenda Item 9, paragraph 28 of the report) to transfer the Secretariat function related to the administration of the Convention from South Pacific Commission (SPC) to SPREP.
2. The Second Meeting of the Contracting Parties, Fiji, 16 September 1993 reiterated this point and agreed upon (Agenda Item 7-12, paragraph 14, 15 of the report) the need to amend the text of the convention once the Agreement Establishing SPREP (the SPREP Agreement) entered into force.
3. A similar situation relates to the Apia Convention. The First Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Apia Convention, Noumea, New Caledonia, 12 July 1991, agreed (Agenda Item 7 of the report) that SPC delegate its functions for carrying out the continuing bureau duties under the Apia Convention to SPREP.
4. The SPREP Agreement was adopted on 16 June 1993, and came into force on 31 August 1995 and accordingly the following amendments are proposed:

### Amendments to the Apia Convention

5.
  - In article VII, paragraph 1, the words "South Pacific Commission" are deleted and replaced by the words "South Pacific Regional Environment Programme".
  - In article VIII, paragraph 2, the words "South Pacific Commission" are deleted and replaced by the words "South Pacific Regional Environment Programme".

A new article to be inserted, that would read as follow:

Article XVI amendments of the Convention

- (a) Amendments to this convention may be proposed by an Contracting Party. The text of any proposed amendment to this convention shall be communicated to the Parties by the continuing bureau duties at least 90 days before the meeting at which it is proposed for adoption.
- (b) The amendments shall be adopted by a three-fourth majority vote of the Parties present and voting at the meeting, and shall be submitted by the Depositary to all Parties for ratification, acceptance or approval.
- (c) Ratification, acceptance or approval of amendments shall be notified to the Depositary in writing. Amendments adopted in accordance with paragraph 2 above shall enter into force among Parties having accepted them on the thirtieth day after the deposit of instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval by at least three-fourths of the Contracting Parties to this Convention. Thereafter, the amendments shall enter into force for any other Party on the thirtieth day after that Party deposits its instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval of the amendments.

**Amendment to the SPREP Convention**

6. In article 2 - Definitions, item (g) is amended to read as follows: "(g) "Organisation" means the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme."

**Recommendation**

7. The Meeting is invited to **convene** as plenipotentiary and **consider** the proposed amendments.
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**South Pacific Regional Environment Programme**  
**(SPREP)**

**Ninth SPREP Meeting**  
Nuku'alofa, Kingdom of Tonga

**Officials' Meeting**  
25-27 November 1996

**Agenda Item 7.1.1: Agreement Establishing SPREP - Status Report**

**Purpose of Paper**

To inform the Meeting of the current status of the Agreement Establishing the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme ("the SPREP Agreement").

**Background**

2. The SPREP Agreement was opened for signature on 16 June 1993. The Agreement entered into force on 30 August, 1995 following receipt by the Depository of the tenth instrument of ratification.

**Comment**

3. Attached is a table showing the signature and ratification/accession status as at 31 July, 1996. To date fourteen of the eighteen countries eligible to do so have ratified or acceded to the SPREP Agreement. Eligible SPREP Members that have not yet signed and/or ratified the Agreement are urged to do so.

**Recommendation**

4. The Meeting is invited to:

- note the status of signatures and ratifications/accessions of the SPREP Agreement; and
- urge eligible SPREP Members who have not yet become Party to the Agreement to consider such action.

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12 August 1996



**South Pacific Regional Environment Programme**  
(SPREP)

**Ninth SPREP Meeting**  
Nuku'alofa, Kingdom of Tonga

**Officials' Meeting**  
25-27 November 1996

**Agenda Item 7.1.1: Agreement Establishing SPREP - Status Report**

Status of Signature and Ratification of the Agreement Establishing the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP Agreement) as at 31 July 1996.

COUNTRY	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION
Australia	21 September 1993	17 October 1994
Cook Islands		30 August 1995 (A)
Federated States of Micronesia	10 August 1993	19 January 1995
Republic of Fiji	16 June 1993	12 October 1993
Republic of France	16 June 1993	11 July 1996
Republic of Kiribati	16 June 1993	16 August 1994
Republic of Marshall Islands	16 June 1993	
Republic of Nauru	16 June 1993	16 March 1994
New Zealand	10 August 1993	16 December 1993
Niue	16 June 1993	31 July 1995
Papua New Guinea	29 September 1993	7 November 1994
Solomon Islands	16 June 1993	7 March 1996
Tonga		15 September 1995 (A)
Tuvalu	16 June 1993	17 November 1994
UK and Northern Island on behalf of Pitcairn Island		
United States of America	16 June 1993	
Republic of Vanuatu	16 June 1993	
Western Samoa	16 June 1993	16 September 1993

(A) = Accession



## South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)

**Ninth SPREP Meeting**  
Nuku'alofa, Kingdom of Tonga

**Officials' Meeting**  
25-27 November 1996

### **Agenda Item 7.1.2: New Headquarters**

#### **Purpose of Paper**

To inform the Meeting of the current situation concerning the proposal for a new Headquarters building for SPREP.

#### **Background**

2. The Master Plan for the new SPREP Headquarters was approved by the Sixth SPREP Meeting. The Seventh SPREP Meeting authorised the Secretariat to invite seven shortlisted companies to participate in a design competition, entries for which were assessed by an invited panel in June 1995. The panel's recommendation was submitted to the Eighth SPREP Meeting for final decision on the selection of a concept design. Accordingly, Gazzard Sheldon Architects were authorised by the Eighth SPREP Meeting to commence the process of documentation and design of the new SPREP Headquarters based on their winning design entry.

#### **Subsequent Developments**

3. Design work is currently being undertaken by Gazzard Sheldon and is overseen by a Steering Committee for the SPREP Headquarters Project comprising representatives of the Government of Western Samoa, AusAID (which provided funding for the documentation and design stage), Mr Joseph Farrell of Architects Hawaii (the presiding architect of the Jury Panel) and the SPREP Secretariat.

4. Efforts to raise funds for the new headquarters building are continuing and an update will be provided to the Meeting.

#### **Recommendation**

5. The Meeting is invited to **note** the progress with the SPREP Headquarters design and funding raising efforts.

18 August 1996

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## **South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)**

**Ninth SPREP Meeting**  
Nuku'alofa, Kingdom of Tonga

**Officials' Meeting**  
25-27 November 1996

**Agenda Item 7.2.1: Conservation and Natural Resources  
Division**

### **Purpose of Paper**

To report on work carried out by the Conservation and Natural Resources Division in the implementation of the SPREP Action Plan for the period 1 June 1995 to 31 May 1996.

### **Background**

2. The Conservation and Natural Resources Division seeks to assist Pacific island communities, NGOs and governments to develop the capacity to effectively conserve and sustainably manage their natural resources.
3. The Division includes three separate sectors namely:
  - South Pacific Biodiversity Conservation Programme (SPBCP),
  - Natural Resource Conservation Programme (NRCP), and
  - Coastal Management and Planning Programme (CMPP).
4. The SPBCP was established to assist Pacific island countries to develop partnerships with local communities for the conservation and sustainable management of their natural resources. The SPBCP's work includes facilitating research and surveys, the development of community-based models for sustainable management of resources, trialing and evaluation of such models, and building the capacity of Pacific island governments, non-government organisations and community groups to implement suitable approaches.
5. The NRCP covers a wide range of conservation and sustainable resource use issues not dealt with by the SPBCP. It is primarily concerned with the implementation of Regional Species Conservation Programmes and the Action Strategy for Nature Conservation in the South Pacific Region.



6. The Coastal Management and Planning programme focuses on a range of coastal resource related projects. The programme consists of: training and workshops; coastal resource surveys; coastal resource management plan development; and coastal management-related research. There are strong links with other SPREP programme areas particularly, the Climate Change Programme, the Biodiversity Programme, and the Marine Pollution Prevention Programme.

7. The responsibilities for Coastal Management and Planning usually fall across a number of government agencies. The programme works at establishing effective co-ordination and, where appropriate, integration of coastal activities within the region. To this end there is close cooperation with other regional agencies in the coastal and marine areas - FFA, SPC, SOPAC and USP.

## Objectives

### 8. South Pacific Biodiversity Conservation Programme (SPBCP)

The SPBCP aims to facilitate efforts by the local communities and governments to preserve the biological diversity of the South Pacific for the benefit of the peoples of the region and the world, for now and the future. The guiding objective of the SPBCP is the conservation of biodiversity by means of the sustainable use of biological resources by the people of the South Pacific. Its more specific objectives are:

- (i) to facilitate the establishment and initial management of Conservation Areas that protect biodiversity, demonstrate ecologically sustainable development through management by local communities, NGOs and government agencies;
- (ii) to identify new areas important for the protection of biodiversity;
- (iii) to protect threatened and/or endangered terrestrial and marine species in the Pacific region;
- (iv) to improve regional awareness of the importance and means of conserving biological diversity; and
- (v) to improve capacities and working relationships between different sectors and agencies contributing to the conservation of biodiversity.

## 9. Natural Resource Conservation Programme (NRCP)

The overall aim of the NRCP is to protect the rich natural heritage of the South Pacific forever through the conservation and sustainable management of its natural resources and biodiversity for the benefit of the peoples of the South Pacific and the world. The major objectives are:

- (i) to identify and address the most urgent threats to the region's biodiversity and protect the region's plants, animals and ecosystems for future generations;
- (ii) to assist the development of National Environmental Management Strategies or their equivalents, for all countries and territories within the region and to begin implementing priority conservation and sustainable resource management actions as soon as possible;
- (iii) to develop and advocate appropriate funding mechanisms for the sustained support of conservation and sustainable resource management activities at the local, national and regional levels;
- (iv) to promote the involvement of local communities and landowners in cooperative natural resource management and conservation that recognises and strengthens local resource owners' rights and use of natural resources;
- (v) to strengthen local expertise and technical ability in planning and implementing sustainable natural resource management and conservation programmes for terrestrial and marine environments; and
- (vi) to improve environmental awareness and information sharing and to build working partnerships at the local, national, regional and international levels in support of conservation activities.

10. These objectives cut across many SPREP Programmes. NRCP activities are focused on species conservation initiatives and work for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity which falls outside of the SPBCP.

## 11. Coastal Management and Planning Programme (CMPP)

The CMPP aims to assist SPREP member countries to manage and plan for the multiple-use, ecologically sustainable development and conservation of coastal areas, habitats and resources. The specific objectives of the programme are:

- (i) to strengthen national capabilities to formulate and implement coastal management and planning programmes through training, workshops and participation in project activities;

- (ii) to develop and implement coastal management and planning programmes, including appropriate institutional mechanisms, administrative arrangements and legislation, as required;
- (iii) to improve the understanding within the community, private and government sectors of coastal environments and resources, coastal conservation and development, as well as the process and benefits of coastal management planning;
- (iv) to develop expertise within countries and provide examples of the process and benefits of coastal management and planning;
- (v) to co-ordinate coastal management and planning activities in the South Pacific region, noting the importance of considering projected sea level rise;
- (vi) to undertake coastal management and planning activities, including coastal resource surveys and management plan development; and
- (vii) to assist SPREP members to take all appropriate measures to reduce and control disposal causing pollution, and coastal erosion causing environmental damage, in the area covered by the SPREP Convention.

## **Funding Sources**

12. The SPBCP is funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). UNDP assistance totals US\$10 million. Australian co-financing for the SPBCP amounts to \$4.5 million. Current funding is expected to be sufficient for activities to continue until December 1998.

13. Funding for the NRCP has been provided by the New Zealand, Canadian and Australian Governments, the SPBCP, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and the Australian Nature Conservation Agency (ANCA).

14. Funding for the CMPP has come from AusAID, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), New Zealand Overseas Development Agency (NZODA), UNEP, UNESCO/Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), and the US State Department.

## Activities

### SOUTH PACIFIC BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION PROGRAMME (SPBCP)

#### *Overview of Conservation Areas*

15. Fourteen community-based Conservation Area (CA) projects have now been identified, established and supported in eleven countries of the region. These projects are in the Cook Islands (1), Federated States of Micronesia (2), Fiji (1), Kiribati (1), Niue (1), Palau (1), Solomon Islands (2), Tonga (1), Tuvalu (1), Vanuatu (1) and Western Samoa (2). Two other projects have been identified in Nauru and Tokelau. The SPBCP support to Conservation Areas focuses on project development, CA establishment and initial management, community awareness and training, species conservation and sustainable income-generating activities.

#### *Conservation Area Update*

16. The past year saw the completion and approval of Concept Papers for Takitumu (Cook Islands) and Utwa-Walung (FSM) Conservation Areas, and the finalisation of Project Preparation Documents for Funafuti, Koroyanitu, Ngaremadu, Takitumu and Vatthe Conservation Areas. There was a strong emphasis on community awareness-raising and training. The first phase of the Vatthe Ecotourism Feasibility Study was completed, and the Koroyanitu Conservation Area was awarded the Tourism Council of the South Pacific's Ecotourism Award for the best ecotourism project in the South Pacific. Full details are provided in Annex 1.

#### *CACC Workshops*

17. Two sub-regional workshops were held for members of the Conservation Area Coordinating Committees (CACCs), the management bodies for Conservation Areas. One workshop was organised in Fiji for CACCs from Melanesia and Polynesia, and one was organised in Palau for CACCs from Micronesia.

#### *CASO Workshop*

18. A week-long training workshop for Conservation Area Support Officers (CASOs) from around the region was held in Vila, Vanuatu, in October 1995. CASOs visited the Vatthe Conservation Area, and discussed nut harvesting and processing with a small business operator in Vila.

#### *Video Production*

19. Videos were produced on the Vatthe, Arnarvon Islands and Ha'apai Conservation Area projects, and the Year of the Sea Turtle Campaign. The latter has already been translated into local languages, and work is underway to translate the remaining videos.

### *General SPBCP staff support*

20. SPBCP staff were almost constantly on the move throughout the region, assisting CACCs and CASOs with the establishment of Conservation Area projects. Programme officers spent more than 50% of their time in the field, conducting training courses, assisting with planning exercises and providing encouragement and guidance wherever required.

## NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION PROGRAMME

### **Species Conservation**

#### *Regional Marine Turtle Conservation Programme*

21. The "1995 Year of the Sea Turtle" campaign continued to be the programme's main focus until its completion in March 1996. This initiative formed the Pacific island's first region-wide conservation campaign and has significantly increased awareness of the need to conserve sea turtles in Pacific island countries and territories. Two regional highlights in the latter half of 1995 included a three-country tour (Tonga, Western Samoa and American Samoa) by the Wan Smolbag theatre group from Vanuatu and satellite tagging of turtles to follow migration routes.

22. The "Year of the Sea Turtle" core campaign network numbered 43 agencies covering 24 countries and territories and included 13 NGOs. A further 39 government agencies and NGOs were on a regular information and resource mailing list. Campaign resources, including posters, stickers and videos, continued to prove popular for use in these countries and NGO campaigns with more than 100,000 units of campaign material distributed. News and materials from the campaign also reached organisations involved in turtle conservation in other parts of the world. As a direct result of the Pacific island's region turtle campaign the Indian Ocean region countries have declared 1998 as their "Year of the Sea Turtle".

23. In April 1996 the campaign was reviewed as highly successful by the countries, territories and NGOs participating in SPREP's Regional Marine Turtle Conservation Programme (RMTCP). This review also looked at logistical constraints and problems in campaigning in the Pacific islands with a view to developing future conservation campaigns in the region. In completing the campaign, participating agencies recommended further urgent action aimed at ensuring long term survival of turtle resources to meet the cultural, economic and nutritional needs of the peoples of the Pacific islands. These actions are embodied in the new 1997-2001 RMTCP Strategic Plan. This plan provides a clear vision for turtle resources in the Pacific island region:

*"We see a future where generations of Pacific Island people will have choices about how they use and interact with sea turtles. This dream will come true if we take action now to ensure that sea turtle populations recover to become healthy, robust and stable. Turtles will be fulfilling their ecological role and being harvested by Pacific Islanders on a sustainable basis to meet their cultural, economic and nutritional needs."*



24. During 1995/6 the RMTCP also continued to maintain and develop the turtle database, support in-country research and monitoring (Solomon Islands, New Caledonia) and provide management support and advice.

#### *Regional Avifauna Conservation Programme*

25. Funding from the SPBCP continued to provide support for avifauna work in Pacific island countries during 1995/6. In Niue, a bird field guide and status report on birds, peka (bat) and rodents has been carried out. Western Samoa completed its work on the manumea (tooth billed pigeon) and possible support for follow up work is being considered in 1996. Efforts to link bird conservation work with the SPBCP Conservation Area Programme paid off with the development of the Takitumu Conservation Area in the Cook Islands which in part focuses on the conservation of endangered birds. Avifauna conservation is increasingly a component of SPBCP Conservation Area work programmes including those CA's in Huvalu (Niue), Arnavon (Solomon Islands) and Vatthe (Vanuatu). A partnership with Birdlife International is being developed to aid the implementation of bird conservation work including the accessing of information collected by outside researchers, strategic plan review and update, and participation in the Endangered Bird Area database.

#### *Regional Marine Mammal Conservation Programme*

26. SPREP continued to provide policy advice and to respond to requests for information on marine mammals throughout 1995/6. For example detailed policy advice was provided to the Government of Tonga in their Cabinet's evaluation of a private proposal to start commercial whaling in Tonga. Unavoidable delays occurred in the production of the South Pacific Marine Mammal Field Guide and the Baseline Marine Mammal Issues Review and these will be published in the latter half of 1996. A project to support whale watching (humpback) ecotourism development in Tonga was finalised which included an assessment of the training and information needs for operators and guides. A Workshop to meet these needs is now scheduled for August 1996. This will also include selected guides/operators from other Pacific island countries that are part of the humpback whales' migratory routes.

#### *Invasive Species Programme*

27. A new programme to address conservation problems caused by invasive species in the South Pacific has been developed and resources secured for its first implementation phase in 1996/7. In addition to reviewing problems caused by introduced species, the programme gives practical advice on how to prevent introductions, how to deal with them when they occur and how to restore invaded ecosystems.



## **Conservation of Biological Diversity - General**

28. Activities carried out in this programme are focused on coordinating the implementation of the Action Strategy for Nature Conservation in the South Pacific Region. This is an ongoing work area in SPREP and consists of responding to SPREP member requests, participation and representation at biodiversity related meetings and the development of new initiatives for programme work within the framework of the Action Strategy. Preparation for the Sixth Conference on Nature Conservation and Protected Areas (Federated States of Micronesia, October 1997) and distribution and promotion of the Action Strategy were key activities in 1995/6.

## **Regional and International Conventions on Biological Diversity**

29. SPREP continued to provide technical assistance and advice to member countries to enable them to assess, comply with and/or implement their obligations to regional and international conventions. These included advice on the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), Ramsar, International Whaling Convention (IWC) and World Heritage Convention. Activities in 1995/6 included provision of an advisor for Pacific island Parties participating in the Second Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and to the first meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice. Pacific island Parties, and other small island nations as part of Alliance for Small Island States (AOSIS), made a significant contribution to the development of the Convention's Marine and Coastal Programme during these meetings. Work has also begun on providing advisory information and guidelines on access to genetic resources, intellectual and genetic property rights and biosafety issues in preparation for Pacific island input to the Third Conference of the Parties to this Convention. In March, SPREP also provided an advisor to the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar), especially on waterfowl habitat and also gave the keynote address for Oceania Day.

## **COASTAL MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING**

### ***Coastal Issues***

30. A range of coastal habitat surveying and monitoring activities were conducted in the region. Several coastal issues were addressed including production of a directory of 'Coastal Management Profiles' of Pacific island government departments and Non-government Organisations with coastal management related responsibilities, which is due to be completed and published by the end of 1996; updating the *Coral Reef Researchers' of the World Directory*; development and review of a *Coastal Management Training and Education Directory for the Pacific Islands Region*; production of a set of posters on mangroves, produced in three languages; publication of *Ship Groundings in the Pacific Islands Region: Issues and Guidelines*; and publication of the proceedings of two separate workshops on environmental assessment of marine mining and environmental assessment of fish processing plants.

### *Regional Wetlands Action Plan*

31. A Regional Wetlands Action Plan (RWAP) has been prepared, reviewed and endorsed by SPREP member countries. Follow up in-country activities are planned for 1997 to 1999.

### *International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI) Pacific Regional Strategy*

32. The ICRI Pacific Regional Workshop (Suva, 27 November - 1 December 1995) was called to give direction and life to ICRI at the regional and local levels by fulfilling its objectives and developing an ICRI Pacific Regional Strategy. Two of the key outcomes of the Strategy are Action 4.2.2 which nominated SPREP to host the ICRI Coordinator for the Pacific region and Action 5.1.1 which recommended 1997 to be the Pacific "Year of the Coral Reef." The endorsement of these two actions by SPREP member countries paved the way for the Planning Meeting for the 1997 Pacific Year of the Coral Reef, (8-12 July 1997, Nadi, Fiji). The Plenary formulated a campaign slogan, developed key messages and identified target audiences for the 1997 Pacific Year of the Coral Reef Regional Campaign plan. Draft National/NGO Campaign Plans were also formulated for finalisation in-country.

### *Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) and Planning*

33. In the absence of a fully funded ICM programme, the Division continued to provide support to member governments for the preparation, review and implementation of individual Coastal Management Plans as well as carrying out feasibility assessments for integrated coastal management programmes. Individual projects included the development of a Conservation Area for the offshore islands, reefs and lagoons of the Aleipata District, Western Samoa; a Coastal Zone Management Plan for the Cook Islands; and a Marine Resources and Coastal Management Plan (MRCMP) for Yap which addresses the marine resources and coastal environment management needs of Yap State, and identifies the issues and strategies needed to address them.

### **Comment**

34. A major effort over the past year resulted in the successful completion of the first phase of the SPBCP, the project identification and planning phase. The programme now has a good complement of Conservation Area projects, with community-based management bodies supported by Conservation Area Support Officers, implementing agreed project design documents. Given the lack of understanding and acceptance of the Conservation Area concept at the time the project got underway in early 1993, this has been a significant achievement.

35. There are two key challenges over the coming year;

- to maintain and strengthen community support for the Conservation Area concept; and
- to encourage and support the community-based management bodies and Conservation Area Support Officers in the implementation of their agreed plans, through the provision of technical advice, training and other assistance.

This is a critical phase for the programme; each project will inevitably face difficulties, and if those difficulties are not swiftly and effectively resolved, communities could easily become discouraged.

36. A mid-term review of the SPBCP was undertaken from July to August 1996. It is expected that the review will provide guidance, not only on implementation of the second half of the project, but also on whether, and in what manner support for the Conservation Area network should be continued. If SPREP is to be involved in further support for Conservation Areas beyond the end of 1998, attention will need to be given at an early stage to project design and funding issues.

37. 1995/96 saw SPREP undertake its first campaign initiative with the development and implementation of the "Year of the Sea Turtle". Campaigning is seen as a useful tool at the national and regional levels to raise awareness, increase understanding, and promote action on conservation issues and problems by targeted audiences. Many lessons were learnt in this first campaign initiative and SPREP looks forward to working with government and NGO partners in the development of future campaigns, including the 1997 Pacific Year of the Coral Reef.

38. Resources to support project requests from SPREP member territories remained limited in 1995/6 with many requests not met due to no available sources of funding.

### **Recommendation**

39. The Meeting is invited to **note** the report.

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18 August 1996

**SPBCP Assistance to Conservation Area Projects**  
January 1995 - June 1996

CONSERVATION AREA	ASSISTANCE
Takitumu, Cook Islands	<p>Development of Concept Paper</p> <p>Development of Project Preparation Document (PPD)</p> <p>Community awareness work</p> <p>Initial liaison with the tourism industry</p>
Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia	<p>Ongoing community consultation in the three target communities using Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) techniques</p> <p>Research and consultation on lowland Sakau production</p> <p>Writing and publication of guide to ecotourism opportunities in Pohnpei</p>
Koroyanitu, Fiji	<p>Archaeological survey work</p> <p>Formalisation of community's legal rights to control and management of CA</p> <p>Ecotourism marketing materials developed</p> <p>Development of PPD</p>
Cook Islet, Kiritimati, Kiribati	Visit by CASO and research team
Naa/North Kiribati	Extensive consultation amongst North Kiribati communities
Huvalu Forest, Niue	<p>Community awareness work in Liku and Hakapu</p> <p>Agreement to locate United Nations Volunteer (UNV) in CA as counterpart to the CASO</p>
Ngaremadu (formerly Rock Islands and Ngeremadu Bay), Palau	Development of PPD
Anarvon Islands, Solomon Islands	Production of video on CA project
Komarindi, Solomon Islands	Study tour to Fiji and Vanuatu for member of the Conservation Area Coordinating Committee

Ha'apai, Tonga	<p>Training in organic agriculture</p> <p>Demonstration gardens, tree groves and promotion of nitrogen fixing species</p> <p>Handicraft workshop</p> <p>Production of video on CA project</p>
Funafuti Marine Conservation Area (MCA), Tuvalu	<p>Assistance to Government of Tuvalu on technical aspects of draft Conservation Areas Act</p> <p>Development of PPD</p>
Vatthe (formerly Big Bay), Vanuatu	<p>First phase of ecotourism feasibility study</p> <p>Construction of project house/ information centre; upgrading of same to serve as lodge</p> <p>Partial completion of two nature trails</p> <p>Construction of an aidpost</p> <p>Training for women on domestic water supply</p> <p>Training for tour guides</p> <p>Production of video on CA project</p> <p>Study tour to Fiji</p> <p>Development of PPD</p>
Sa'anapu/Sataoa, Western Samoa	<p>Completion of Nature Trails Tour Guides Workshop</p> <p>Demonstration plot for ginger cultivation</p>
Uafato/Tiavea, Western Samoa	<p>Development of draft PPD</p>

17 August 1996



## **South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)**

**Ninth SPREP Meeting**  
Nuku'alofa, Kingdom of Tonga

**Officials' Meeting**  
25-27 November 1996

**Agenda Item 7.2.2: Environmental Education, Information and  
Coordination Division**

### **Purpose of Paper**

To report on work carried out by the Environmental Education, Information and Coordination Division in the implementation of the SPREP Action Plan for the period 1 June 1995 to 31 May 1996.

### **Background**

2. The Environmental Education, Information and Coordination Division includes three separate sectors namely:

- Environmental Policy/Strategy Coordination/Institutional Strengthening;
- Environmental Education; and
- Information and Computer Technology.

3. **Environmental Policy/Strategy Coordination/Institutional Strengthening** comprises the Capacity 21 Project, the full title of which is 'Programme of Capacity Building for Sustainable Development in the South Pacific: Building on NEMS' which commenced late in 1994 as a follow on project to implement the institutional strengthening activities identified in the National Environmental Management Strategies (NEMS). This sector also includes Legal Activities and Australian Volunteers Abroad (AVA) attachments. Legal activities have been associated with both the NEMS and Capacity 21 projects together with a range of individual country environmental legislation support activities and assistance associated with regional and international conventions. SPREP's role in AVA placement within Environment Units in the region is coordinated as part of technical institutional strengthening. Staff in this sector of the Division are:

- Head of Division/Project Manager, Capacity 21;
- Project Officer, Environmental Education, Information and Coordination Division (temporary position);



- Capacity 21 Programme Officer (Melanesia) based in Vanuatu;
- Capacity 21 Programme Officer (Micronesia) based in the Federated States of Micronesia; and
- Legal Counsel.

4. **Environmental Education** covers a wide range of both formal and non-formal curriculum resource development and training activities including teacher training workshops; NGO workshops; Church leaders' workshops; and media training aimed at environmental awareness raising. This sector of the Division has one staff member:

- Environmental Education Officer.

5. **Information and Computer Technology** covers a diverse range of activities including production of public information material; promotion of regional activities through the SPREP Newsletter; dissemination of scientific/technical information; promotion of community awareness through production of visual, print and electronic media and support with developing media and publication skills of community groups; and translation of material into local languages. This sector also includes the Library/Information Centre and library training support as well as the Computer Information Technology services to SPREP staff. Staff in this sector of the Division are:

- Information and Publications Officer;
- Library and Information Centre Coordinator;
- Senior Library Assistant;
- Computer Information Technology Officer; and
- Sustainable Development Network Officer/Computer Information Technology Assistant.

6. The Division is also supported by two Divisional Assistants.

## **Objectives**

7. The overall objectives of the Environmental Education, Information and Coordination Division are: to ensure that economic development activities are carried out in an environmentally sound and sustainable manner; to strengthen national capacity to achieve sustainable development of a form suited to Pacific island circumstances; to increase knowledge and understanding and to catalyse environmental education and training activities aimed at enhancing the management of resources and environment in the region; to increase overall awareness and understanding of the environment and cultural heritage in order to promote positive community attitudes towards environmental activities and decision-making; to provide environmental information in accordance with SPREP's mandated role as a regional clearing-house for environmental information; to provide Computer Information Technology services to SPREP staff to ensure that SPREP's computing and telecommunications facilities suit the needs of the expanding organisation; and to facilitate electronic access to relevant sustainable development information as part of the Pacific Sustainable Development Network.

Specific objectives for each sector of the Division are:

8. Environmental Policy/Strategy Coordination/Institutional Strengthening

- (i) to assist with development of national policies, strategies and plans for ecologically sustainable development;
- (ii) to strengthen national capabilities to implement ecologically sustainable development policies and programmes;
- (iii) to increase community and private sector awareness of the need for ecologically sustainable development policies;
- (vi) to improve prospects for integrated, cross-sectoral, participatory national approaches to sustainable development;
- (v) to improve the capacity of development planning, financial planning and investment institutions to reorient their policies and procedures to bring these into line with sustainable development objectives;
- (vi) to improve the capacity of Pacific Island governments to promote land and sea resource management practices which lead to sustainable development, enforcing resource management prescriptions and dealing with disputes over the development of natural resources;
- (vii) to strengthen national capacity for sustainable development through greater participation and improved capabilities of traditional people's organisations;
- (viii) to review existing legislation relating to environmental management and recommend improvements, draft legislation and provide advice relating to International and Regional Conventions; and
- (ix) to identify the need for technical assistance to Environment Units and liaise with organisations to obtain suitable recruits under existing volunteer recruitment schemes, such as the Australian Volunteers Abroad (AVA).

9. Environmental Education

- (i) to assist schools and education departments to produce their own curriculum in environmental education;
- (ii) to assist with the training of teachers in developing strategies and resources for teaching environmental education in schools;
- (iii) to produce educational resources on environmental issues and concerns relevant to the region in an interesting and informative way, where possible in vernacular languages;
- (iv) to develop agreements whereby technical and scientific agencies and individual researchers working on issues of relevance to the SPREP Action Plan are encouraged to provide results and information in ways that are useful to local communities, educational and environmental agencies;
- (v) to encourage the raising of community environmental awareness through the arts, theatre, music and the media;

- (vi) to promote community awareness raising activities on environmental issues with a special focus on women, church leaders and youth in the region;
- (vii) to support the professional development of environment managers and conservation bodies through scholarships and exchange schemes; and
- (viii) to assist implementation of other SPREP programmes by developing educational and public awareness materials and strategies.

#### 10. Information and Computer Technology

- (i) to inform and promote regional environmental activities and resources through producing a regional newsletter;
- (ii) to disseminate scientific and technical information on environmental concerns for management and conservation purposes through provision of electronic access to information and publication of meeting reports and technical studies;
- (iii) to assess the current state of available data in member countries;
- (iv) to establish national environment information management systems, taking into consideration the national environmental management strategies within member countries;
- (v) to support SPREP's Action Plan in regional and national activities;
- (vi) to promote community awareness through the production of visual, print and electronic media including posters, displays, audio-visual kits, radio and video material;
- (vii) to support community groups and organisations in developing their own media skills and publications;
- (viii) to encourage translation/production of material in vernacular languages;
- (ix) to respond to requests for information on environmental issues and liaise and coordinate with other regional, national and international organisations in circulating information and publications throughout the region;
- (x) to establish a Library/Information Centre as support to SPREP programmes and to assist environmental information needs of member countries;
- (xi) to assess Library/Information Centre training needs of member countries with a view to providing training; and
- (xii) to provide Computer Information Technology services and telecommunications facilities to SPREP.

### **Funding Sources**

11. **Environmental Policy/Strategy Coordination/Institutional Strengthening** continued to receive significant funding from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) through its support to the Capacity 21 Project which totalled USD 460,000 for the year. Financial assistance and in-kind technical support was also provided through the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), New Zealand Overseas Development Assistance (NZODA), Pacific Sustainable Development Networking Programme (PSDNP), Association of Development Financing Institutions in the Pacific (ADFIP), European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECDPM), Economic and Social Commission for Asia and

the Pacific, Pacific Operations Centre (ESCAP/POC) and the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID). Legal activities continued to be financially supported by AusAID, UNEP and the Government of France, the latter through its secondment of a Legal Counsel to the SPREP Secretariat. Australian Volunteers Abroad (AVA) support was provided through the Overseas Services Bureau (OSB) with financial assistance from AusAID.

12. AusAID was the major funding source in 1995/96 for **Environmental Education** as it extended its Regional Environmental Education Awareness Programme to Vanuatu, Marshall Islands and Cook Islands. This work built on AusAID-funded environmental education activities implemented in Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Western Samoa in the previous year. The position of Environmental Education Officer continued to be funded through the core budget.

13. **Information and Computer Technology** received funding during the year from NZODA, UNDP and AusAID for work programme activities and Programme Officer positions. While the Computer Information Technology Officer position continued to be funded from the core budget, other positions in this Work Programme area were funded as follows: Sustainable Development Network Assistant (UNDP funding), Information and Publications Officer (NZODA funding), Information and Publications Systems Consultant (AusAID funding), Library and Information Centre Co-ordinator and Senior Library Assistant (NZODA funding).

**Activities** (1 June 1995 - 31 May 1996)

#### **Environmental Policy/Strategy Coordination/Institutional Strengthening**

14. **Capacity 21** continued to target six countries for major activities: Melanesia (Vanuatu and Solomon Islands), Micronesia (FSM and Kiribati) and Polynesia (Western Samoa and Cook Islands). Under Capacity 21's four components, a range of capacity building activities were carried out over the twelve month period which included:

15. **Cook Islands**

- Environmental Legal Workshop on 'Prevention and Resolution of Natural Resource Disputes';
- Review of extension programmes of agriculture, forestry, fisheries and lands;
- Review of policies and procedures of Development Bank and other financial institutions in line with Sustainable Development principles;
- Training activity linked with an FAO/IRETA activity on Farming Systems Training;
- Preliminary review of the enforcement provisions of environmental and resource management law; and
- Assessment missions to the Northern and Southern Group islands relating to community natural resource monitoring.

**16. Federated States of Micronesia**

- Support to the National Sustainable Development Council;
- Assisted Kosrae State with Annual Conservation and Sustainable Development Conference;
- Produced a Sustainable Development video at the Community College of Micronesia;
- Review of the National Development Plan and sectoral policies;
- Review of policies and procedures of Development Bank and other financial institutions in line with Sustainable Development principles;
- Provided resource people at the First FSM Economic Summit;
- National Workshop on Sustainable Development and Planning; and
- Support for Pohnpei Sarawi Awareness Raising.

**17. Kiribati**

- Assistance with draft Environmental Legislation;
- Environmental Legal Workshop;
- Review of extension programmes for fisheries, forestry and land agencies; and
- Assistance with local counterpart employment within the Kiribati Environment Unit to work jointly on Capacity 21 activities and an ADB Technical Assistance Project.

**18. Solomon Islands**

- Review of extension programmes for fisheries, forestry, agriculture and land agencies;
- Training in desktop publishing for NGO representative;
- Series of Provincial Workshops on 'Traditional Resource Management';
- National Workshop on "Sustainable Development: Traditional Medicine and Non-timber Products"; and
- Continuing support to NGO Training Officer position.

**19. Vanuatu**

- Jointly sponsored Pacific Sustainable Development Networking Programme (PSDN)/Capacity 21 Desktop Publishing Workshop;
- Review of Vanuatu National Development Plan and sectoral policies;
- Review of policies and procedures of Development Bank and other financial institutions in line with Sustainable Development principles;
- National Conference on Sustainable Development;
- Production of draft Sustainable Development guidelines; and
- National Workshop on Sustainable Development and Planning.

**20. Western Samoa**

- Continued support to regular NEMS Task Force Meetings;
- Continued Policy Development through preparation of draft policies for submission to Cabinet on Waste Management, Land Use, Water Use and Population;



- Review of Development Bank and Financial Institution policies and procedures in line with sustainable development objectives;
- Review the National Development Plan and sectoral policies in accordance with sustainable development criteria; and
- Sustainable Development Planning and Financing Workshop for Development Bank personnel and planners.

21. **Legal activities** included in-country technical assistance associated with Environmental<sup>1</sup> Legislation and regulations in Kiribati, Niue, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Solomon Islands. Attendance to the COP (Conference of the Parties) of the Basel Convention provided the opportunity to promote the Pacific region's concern in the field of waste management and its response to address it, in the form of elaboration of the Waigani Convention. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has been established between SPREP and the Secretariat of the Basel Convention for future working collaboration.

22. **Volunteer Attachment:** An AVA was attached to the Western Samoa Division of Environment and Conservation to provide assistance with environmental information production. Discussion were held with the Overseas Service Bureau (OSB) for AVA attachment to two Micronesian countries which have not yet benefitted from this form of volunteer technical assistance.

### **Environmental Education**

23. Overall the objectives listed above were achieved except for objective No.7 relating to professional scholarships. Due to lack of funds, professional support could not be offered through scholarship and exchange schemes. All of the other objectives were achieved mainly through the AusAID Regional Environmental Education Project.

24. **Curriculum development** continued through production of curriculum support materials for teachers in the Republic of the Marshall Islands at elementary level. The teachers' manual for grades 1 to 6 further reinforced and consolidated earlier SPREP curriculum work at the same level. Plans for similar assistance in curriculum development are underway for Vanuatu and the Cook Islands.

25. **Training** was undertaken in Vanuatu and the Marshall Islands, through in-service training for teachers, local educators and advisers, provided to improve the delivery of formal environmental education by keeping them updated on local, regional and global environmental issues. Teachers were also provided with resources compatible with the existing curricula.

26. **Media Training:** Radio ownership rate in the Pacific is very high thus providing a very effective way of informing the population at large. In the Marshall Islands, training ensured that journalists and broadcasters are aware of local environmental concerns and the need to constantly update their knowledge and information on such issues. The radio spots,



magazine, drama and skits produced during the workshop are with the national radio station V7AB. Some of these have already been aired. In Cook Islands, spots, drama and five minute features were produced for both radio and video. The features were on air almost immediately after the workshop and the spots are programmed daily. Copies of these are with the Cook Islands Conservation Service.

**27. Environmental Education Activities in Support of other SPREP Work Programme Areas included:**

- **Population and Environment**  
Community awareness workshops in Solomon Islands and Cook Islands.  
Teacher training workshop in Tonga.
- **Climate Change and Sea Level Rise**  
Curriculum Framework Development Workshop, Adelaide, Australia.  
Regional Curriculum Writing Workshop, Apia.
- **South Pacific Biodiversity Conservation Programme**  
Training for project officer and NGO liaison officer.  
Awareness raising for the regional turtle project.

**Information and Computer Technology**

**Information and Publications**

28. During the period under review, the major activities related to production of SPREP publications such as the quarterly "Environmental Newsletter", scientific/technical studies and other resource materials to promote regional awareness of environmental issues. Dissemination of these materials was also undertaken to an ever-increasing audience covering a wide readership of age and expertise. Coordinating the dissemination of information and publications with other regional, national and international organisations was also undertaken to increase awareness of environmental issues in the region. SPREP also participated in regional meetings such as the PINA conference to ensure SPREP's involvement in media activities in the region. Other activities included assistance to other SPREP programmes, such as the "Year of the Sea Turtle" campaign.

**Library and Information Centre**

29. The Secretariat's library was officially opened in February 1995 and during this year it became fully operational with a collection of 4500 books and 350 journal titles, with records held on INMAGIC database. New orders were placed monthly for appropriate publications to be added to the library. Requests for information and publications, averaging 25 requests per week, were received from within and outside the region. SPREP's Library and Information Centre (SLIC) also played a support role in production of SPREP publications through provision of Cataloguing-in-Publication (CIP) data for all new publications.

30. Communication links established with colleges, institutions and organisations within the region including Australia and New Zealand, for exchange of publications, inter-library loans and database searches. SPREP's Library and Information Centre (SLIC) has joined the Pacific Islands Marine Resource Information Systems (PIMRIS) as a participating member and has been made a depository library of the World Conservation Union (IUCN) and has been identified as a collaborating centre for the World Resources Institute (WRI)/International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)/IUCN INTERAISE project.

31. In-country training and technical assistance in establishing national environment libraries and information centres was carried out in the Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Cook Islands, Western Samoa, Kiribati and Marshall Islands.

### **Information and Computer Technology**

32. During the period under review, the major activity has been the design and implementation of an organisation-wide network. All workstations are connected to a Windows NT server, which provides an E-mail service and facilitates the sharing of files and the electronic transmission of forms.

33. New computers have been introduced to replace the old, out-of-date equipment, and the latest versions of Microsoft Office software installed and supported. Support and maintenance of over fifty computers and the network is an on-going activity.

34. Recruitment and support of an increasing number of members of the Western Samoan/Pacific Sustainable Development Network has continued. There are now 53 members from the private sector, international regional organisations, non-government organisations, government ministries and agencies, as well as research/academic organisations. An active working group of this network has been established, which is well on its way to becoming self sustaining.

### **Comments**

#### **35. Environmental Policy/Strategy Coordination/Institutional Strengthening**

- Phase I of Capacity 21 is due to finish mid-1997. Discussions with UNDP regarding a possible Phase II of the project have commenced, however as yet no commitment has been made.
- Activities in the Cook Islands have been delayed due to internal Cook Islands administrative restructuring. It is anticipated however that activities will recommence following reassessment of the Cook Islands Capacity 21 Work Plan.
- There is a continuing need to seek commitment at the government level, to embark on, implement and enforce relevant environmental legislation. This implies securing means, in terms of departmental co-ordination, allocation of time, and relevant skills to focus on this matter.

36. **Environmental Education:** The Environmental Education Programme continues to contribute significantly to achieving SPREP's overall goals by informing and educating the formal and non-formal sectors on the need for environmental awareness. However, this area of the Division is under-resourced, with only one Programme Officer. Discussions are currently underway with one of our member governments to attach an additional Environmental Education Officer through SPREP's Country Attachment Scheme.

37. **Information and Computer Technology**

- It is important for each member country to have the necessary skills to produce their own environmental awareness raising material. SPREP will continue to identify appropriate training activities to build up in-country capacity to produce information in local languages and in various formats.
- As well as SPREP having a well established Library and Information Centre with well trained staff, advanced communication systems, and well stocked information material in different mediums and formats, it is essential that the environment units within member governments benefit through an information network. Training of staff within member governments is currently underway and equipment is being provided. This capacity building activity is ongoing as a means of institutional strengthening of member government environment units.
- Computer and telecommunications technology is advancing at an ever increasing rate, and while telecommunications facilities in the Pacific are not as advanced as in metropolitan countries, they are improving. This will allow new and more efficient methods of communication and accessing data to be introduced. Planning for this data revolution should be undertaken now, and the standards necessary for the interchange of information contained in databases from many sources should be carefully considered.

**Recommendation**

38. The Meeting is invited to **discuss and note** this report.

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15 September 1996



## South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)

**Ninth SPREP Meeting**  
Nuku'alofa, Kingdom of Tonga

**Officials' Meeting**  
25-27 November 1996

**Agenda Item 7.2.3: Environmental Management and Planning  
Division**

### **Purpose of Paper**

To report on work carried out by the Environmental Management and Planning Division to implement the SPREP Action Plan for the period 1 June, 1995 to 31 May 1996.

### **Background**

2. The Environmental Management and Planning Division includes four distinct but inter-related programmes:

- climate change
- environmental assessment
- population and sustainable development
- waste management, pollution prevention and emergencies

3. The overall goal of the Division is to ensure planning and development activities are environmentally sustainable, principally through strengthening national and regional capacity to deal with these priorities.

### **Activities to Implement the Action Plan**

#### **Climate Change**

4. The primary objective for climate change activities has been to:

- assist member countries to understand and avoid or mitigate the potentially adverse effects of global climate change and to contribute to international efforts to limit human induced climate change.

5. Funding for activities has been received from Australia, Japan, US Department of Energy, Taiwan/ROC and Denmark.

6. Activities in the previous 12 months have included climate and sea level change monitoring and training, vulnerability assessments, review of climate data management and the provision of technical assistance to member countries at international meetings.
7. A review and inventory of the Climate Computer Project (*CLICOM*) has been completed and further technical assistance in collaboration with the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) is under development. Fact sheets, a report on a new weather receiving satellite system and monthly data from the *Sea Level and Climate Monitoring Project* were published. A quarterly bulletin newsletter is now produced by SPREP.
8. The *Third Meeting of Directors of Meteorological Services* was held in Apia, Western Samoa, and covered issues such as training, technical assistance, cooperation and collaboration between member governments and the development of El Nino Southern Oscillation (ENSO) climate prediction capabilities. This continues to be a valuable gathering to strengthen regional cooperation and coordination among meteorological services.
9. *Sea level rise vulnerability assessments* were completed in Western Samoa and Fiji, bringing the total number of assessments to five since 1992. Climate impacts and response strategies are also being developed for Fiji and Tuvalu.
10. The *Atmosphere Radiation Measurement (ARM) Project* commenced in 1995. Activities included publishing pamphlets and posters, and running national and sub-regional workshops to explain the project to local people. SPREP is assisting the US Department of Energy and the Governments of Papua New Guinea, Nauru and Kiribati to identify sites for data-gathering equipment and to help Pacific scientists interpret and use the data for planning purposes.
11. The *South Pacific Sea Level Monitoring Project* has completed installation of sea level change monitoring stations in eleven countries, with data on oceanography, sea level rise and weather distributed to member governments and international organisations. A training strategy has commenced and includes attachments from Pacific Island Countries of up to 4 - 6 weeks at the National Tidal Facility, Flinders University, South Australia. The first such group training will focus on data management, surveying, maintenance and electronics, and coastal planning and management.
12. Further activities dealing with changing sea levels will include new sites to be assessed for suitability for sea level monitoring stations and workshops on climate change impacts, planning and adaptation. Data will also be accumulated on the actual sea level change.
13. *Global Environment Facility (GEF)* funding of approximately USD 3 million is expected for climate change activities related to the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The two GEF funded projects are *CC: Train* and the *Pacific Island Climate Change Assistance Programme (PICCAP)*.
14. *CC: Train* funding will include climate change activities for Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Western Samoa under the UNFCCC. The programme has a training focus and aims to enhance the capacity of the region to implement the UNFCCC.



15. *Pacific Island Climate Change Assistance Programme (PICCAP)* funding has been approved by GEF and is awaiting formal approval of the final project document. The activities supported by PICCAP will facilitate the implementation of national communication obligations under the UNFCCC. It will be implemented in the Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Western Samoa.

### **Environmental Assessment**

16. The principle objectives for this programme are to:

- provide the tools and techniques, including Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Geographical Information Systems (GIS), to assist countries further assess and report on the state of the environment at national and regional levels; and
- assess the impacts of human activities on the region's ecosystems and the effects of these impacts on the quality of the human environment.

17. Funding for activities has been obtained from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and Australia.

18. Two components of this programme deal with building national capacity for EIA and State of the Environment assessment and reporting.

19. EIA Expert System Software - known as Calyx EA - was demonstrated in Kiribati with the view towards possible regional adaptation. Based on the results of the demonstration, guidance from the Eighth SPREP Meeting, and in-house reviews, a pilot installation of Calyx EA is under consideration.

20. Specific EIA's conducted in the current year included:

- the Epau Micro Hydro-Electric Power Project in Vanuatu;
- wharf developments at Anibare and Gabab channels in Nauru; and
- the Neiafu Master Plan for Vava'u in Tonga.

21. EIA Guidelines for Mine Development and Tailings Disposal for Mine Development at Tropical Coastal Mines were completed and distributed. Two other EIA guidelines are currently with the printers. These are:

- Guidelines for the Environmental Management of Fish Processing Plants; and
- Environmental Guidelines for Dredging in Funafuti Lagoon, Tuvalu.

22. The *Pacific Environment and Natural Resource Information Centre (PENRIC)* is part of a global network aimed at strengthening systems for State of the Environment Reporting and provides SPREP with GIS capabilities for environmental assessment. The Centre supported activities in conserving biodiversity and population issues, with projects in Fiji, FSM, Kiribati and Niue. A pilot national GIS unit was also established in Fiji's Environment Department.



23. PENRIC has enhanced the focus of SPREP in collecting data and structuring an information framework to serve the needs of its member countries as well as helping out SPREP in monitoring its country activities. Apart from collecting spatial country data through digitizing and scanning, the Secretariat has compiled in-house databases to monitor its activities in the region, as well as in-house support for database and GIS requirements of its projects.

24. The University of the South Pacific has been set up as the Regional GIS Training Centre. This unit came under collaboration between UNEP Environment Assessment Programme - Asia/Pacific (EAP-AP) and SPREP/PENRIC. Currently, GIS courses have been offered as pre-requisites of degree courses in Geography and Land Management with plans to pursue the Diploma Level in 2 years time. The University has shown keen support with future plans for an exchange scheme with the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) for teaching GIS further, in to a more integrated approach to other disciplines. Other regional institutions like the University of Papua New Guinea, 'Atenisi University in Tonga, USP Extensions in the Pacific Region, University of Hawaii, East West Center and Landcare New Zealand will also be consulted to strengthen the initiative in the region.

25. SPREP has initiated consultation with the governments in the region on developing an acceptable data management framework for environmental assessment and reporting. Such a framework would help integrate multisectoral data, identify areas where data is inadequate and indicate weak links in institutional networks that need strengthening. Most importantly the framework is designed to enable governments to meet their environment reporting obligations at national, regional, and international levels and to assist with the formulation of realistic action plans and strategies.

26. Activities for the coming year include further development of national and local projects to support other SPREP programmes, completing a database of environmental consultants available to the region and co-ordinating a regional State of the Environment Report. It is hoped that by the year 2000, PENRIC will have established a system for producing regular State of the Environment reports, with emphasis on cost effective and robust approaches to data compilation and analysis.

### **Population and sustainable development**

27. The principle objective for this programme is to:

- assist countries in understanding and responding to significant regional and global environment concerns (e.g. population) and related agreements (e.g. Agenda 21 and the Barbados Programme of Action)

28. Funding for activities in this programme has been obtained from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), Australia, New Zealand and the USA.

29. The *Population and Environment project* addresses the integration of population into environmental management as a key factor in sustainable development. Activities have been directed towards the national capacity of environment departments or units, assisting the co-ordination of national positions on integrated population and environment policy, assisting research and improved data collection and analysis, and community development training and awareness programmes. Emphasis is placed on ensuring limited resources target the expressed needs of countries, rather than attempting to impose activities that may not be seen by countries as a priority. The first phase of this project is coming to a close and additional effort is required to consolidate the achievements to date. Some of the activities supported by financial and technical assistance under this project include:

- National in-service training workshops for primary teachers in Vanuatu;
- Public awareness campaign in Kosrae in the form of an Education Week. The week's theme was "Education for All" and one of the main focuses for the week was population and the environment;
- Curriculum writing workshop for Micronesia held in Palau aimed at producing a module unit on the linkages between population and the environment which can become part of the existing national school curriculum;
- A regional GIS workshop held at USP to introduce POPMAP computer software package as a planning tool;
- A short-term fellowship in January-February 1996 for a group of national planners and environment officers at the University of the South Pacific;
- A community development training manual on participatory approaches to integrated population and environment planning has been produced. This is intended as a handbook for training trainers at the community level; and
- Socio-economic review of a proposed Tuna cannery in Kosrae.

30. *Sustainable development initiatives* have focused on the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action, specific international negotiations, and the mobilisation of financial resources for environmental management, including through the GEF. This work has supported island country participation in international negotiations, examined trade and environment linkages and training material to assist countries mobilise financial resources for environmental investments.

31. To follow-up Barbados and UNCED, the Advisory Committee, established by the Forum in 1994 to co-ordinate and facilitate the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action in this region, met for the first time, in Apia, in October 1995. As a result, a report on activities to implement the Barbados Programme of Action was completed and presented to the 1996 session of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD). This was well received by the CSD in April this year. The Advisory Committee agreed to convene, as appropriate, in accordance with the review of the Barbados Conference outcomes. The Special Session of the UN General Assembly and related session of the CSD in 1997, provide opportunities to advance the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action and related regional priorities at the international level.

32. Significant progress has also been made to implement the Pacific Strategy for the Global Environment Facility (GEF) drafted by the GEF Training and Scoping Workshop, in August 1995. Assistance to the region of approximately USD 3 million over three years for climate change activities, has been approved. Project development funds to prepare a Strategic Action Plan for the protection of international waters are being requested.

33. The implementation of international environment agreements will continue to require considerable attention. The forthcoming Special Session of the UN General Assembly will largely determine the priorities for this work over the next five years and warrants particular attention. Greater effort will be required to address the integration of environment and development issues in the region across the range of productive sectors as the pressure increases to improve economic growth in the Pacific.

### **Waste management and pollution prevention**

34. The primary objectives for the waste management and pollution prevention programme are to:

- develop and coordinate implementation of a comprehensive framework of action to manage wastes and prevent pollution in the region;
- carry out training activities related to waste management and pollution emergencies; and
- prepare national waste management strategies and assess the size of the region's waste problem.

35. Funding to implement these objectives has been obtained from Australia and New Zealand. The Commonwealth Secretariat has agreed to fund the position of Marine Pollution Officer which is currently under recruitment. Funding has also been provided by the Australian Environment Protection Agency to commence implementation of the projects derived from Chapter 19 of Agenda 21. In addition, requests have been submitted to the Government of Canada to fund the bulk of the SPREP/International Maritime Organization (IMO) Strategy and Work Programme for the Protection of the Marine Environment in the South Pacific Region; and to the European Union to fund a Solid Waste Public Education and Awareness Project. Further funding requests to enable the commencement of implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities (GPA) have now also been made to the GEF as one component of the Strategic Action Plan for the South Pacific Project Development Facility (PDF) submission.

36. The implementation of the *South Pacific Regional Pollution Prevention, Waste Minimisation and Management Programme (PPWMMP)* has now commenced with technical assistance being provided to a number of countries. Assistance has mainly concentrated on issues relating to solid waste management, pesticides management, and biological toilets. A consultant visited four countries to ascertain potential demonstration projects under the programme and implementation of these has commenced.

37. Assistance to a number of countries has also commenced with chemicals management initiatives derived from Chapter 19 of Agenda 21. United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) has assisted with the Preparation of National Profiles to Assess Infrastructure for the Management of Chemicals, and the Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers projects.
38. The draft text of the *Convention to Ban Importation into Forum Island Countries of Hazardous and Radioactive Wastes and to Control the Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within the South Pacific Region (Waigani Convention)* was agreed to at the Twenty-Sixth South Pacific Forum held in Papua New Guinea in September 1995, where it was adopted and signed by twelve of the fourteen eligible Forum Island Countries. SPREP will act as the Secretariat to the Convention when it comes into force, following ratification by ten of the fourteen countries. Three countries had notified their ratification by July 1996. SPREP is therefore anticipating Waigani coming into force sometime in 1997 and has commenced preparations to act as Secretariat.
39. A Memorandum of Understanding has now been negotiated and signed between SPREP and the Secretariat of the Basel Convention (SBC) to ensure complete co-operation in Basel and Waigani related activities. This will enable SPREP to draw on the significant technical resources of the SBC to assist with implementation of Waigani. In addition SPREP will have observer status at all Conferences of the Parties to the Basel Convention.
40. A workshop for SPREP member countries will be held in Apia in December 1996 to discuss the Waigani Convention and its inter-relationships with other regional and international conventions including Basel, SPREP, United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), MARPOL and the London Dumping Convention. The Executive Director of the SBC and a representative discussing the conventions for which IMO acts as Secretariat, have agreed to participate and invitations have also been forwarded to representatives from the Governments of Australia and New Zealand.
41. The GPA and the associated Washington Declaration were adopted by the Intergovernmental Conference convened for this purpose in Washington in November, 1995. SPREP was represented at the conference. The conference designated UNEP as Secretariat of the GPA, with the task of promoting and facilitating its implementation at the national, regional and global levels.
42. At the request of the conference, UNEP has prepared a draft plan for implementation of the GPA. Implementation will utilise the existing UNEP Regional Seas network with Regional Seas Programme Secretariats acting as regional co-ordinators of implementation. SPREP, as Secretariat of the South Pacific Regional Seas Programme, will therefore act as co-ordinator in the region.

43. In addition to the existing Regional Seas Programme networks, substantial input to implementation will be provided by the Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection (GESAMP) which is sponsored by IMO, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), International Oceanographic Commission (IOC), World Meteorological Organization (WMO), World Health Organization (WHO), International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and UNEP. Implementation will therefore involve a broad cross-section of regional and international organisations.

44. A GPA Co-ordination Office has been established at UNEP and a concentrated effort is being undertaken to ensure effective dissemination of information as an integral facet of implementation. To achieve this goal, a clearinghouse of information utilizing INTERNET and other facilities is being established. Work has commenced to identify how SPREP's existing databases will eventually form part of the clearinghouse and how the mechanism can be of maximum benefit to SPREP.

45. In addition to UNEP resources, much of the financing necessary for the GPA is expected to be provided through the Global Environment Facility. Both regional and national GPA-related programmes will be eligible for financing through the GEF. SPREP is co-ordinating funding proposals to the GEF at the regional level.

#### **Recommendation**

46. The Meeting is invited to **discuss** and **note** this report.

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9 September 1996





## South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)

**Ninth SPREP Meeting**  
Nuku'alofa, Kingdom of Tonga

**Officials' Meeting**  
25-27 November 1996

### **Agenda Item 7.3: Advisory Committee on the Implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action**

#### **Purpose of Paper**

To report on the activities of the Advisory Committee, in particular, preparations for the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on Environment and Development.

#### **Background**

2. The Advisory Committee, established by the 1994 Forum to co-ordinate and facilitate the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action in this region, met for the first time in Apia, October 1995. SPREP and the ESCAP Pacific Operations Centre provide the joint Secretariat for the Committee. A copy of the report of this meeting has already been circulated to member countries. The Advisory Committee called for a report on activities to implement the Barbados Programme of Action to be presented to the 1996 session of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD). This report has been completed and was well received by the CSD in April this year. Copies of the report were circulated to countries and collaborating organisations earlier this year.

3. The Advisory Committee agreed to convene, as appropriate, in accordance with the review of the Barbados Conference outcomes. The Special Session of the UN General Assembly and related sessions of the CSD in 1997, offer the next opportunities to advance the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action and related regional priorities at the international level. To provide timely input to the Special Session, the 27th South Pacific Forum, Majuro 1996, called for the Advisory Committee to meet before the end of 1996. The Advisory Committee is comprised of senior policy officials and the ESCAP/POC has advised that senior planning officers should take part in the Committee's deliberations.

#### **Preparations for the Special Session of the UN General Assembly**

4. Five years after the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), a Special Session of the UN General Assembly is being convened, June 1997. The Special Session will review the overall progress achieved in implementing Agenda 21 and the commitments made at Rio de Janeiro, as well as discuss appropriate strategies for implementation in coming years. Participation at the highest level is considered essential for its success. It will be preceded in April by the 1997 session of the CSD.



5. At the recent session of the CSD, April 1996, there was general consensus that the Special Session should not re-negotiate Agenda 21, or other international agreements, but rather concentrate on their further implementation. Over the past five years the follow-up to UNCED as been comprehensive. Indeed, the level of activity on environment and sustainable development at the international level has been unprecedented and, particularly for those countries lacking sufficient human and financial resources, difficult to both influence and digest. The forthcoming Special Session is expected to provide an opportunity to better focus efforts in coming years as well as boost implementation through means including the identification of innovative approaches to co-operation and financial assistance and "concrete" proposals for action.

6. To provide input to this process, experience of the wide range of sustainable development issues relevant to the region will need to be considered. The *Report to the Commission on Sustainable Development on Activities to Implement the Barbados Programme of Action* provides an initial summary of this experience. As mentioned above, it would be necessary to prepare relevant input before the end of 1996.

7. A paper related to Pacific input to the Special Session of the General Assembly is to be prepared for consideration by the Advisory Committee. The Advisory Committee will report to the SPREP Meeting. At the time of preparing this paper a decision had not been taken concerning the timing of the next meeting of the Advisory Committee.

#### **Recommendation**

8. The meeting is invited to **consider** and **provide guidance** on Pacific input to the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly and related meetings.

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9 September 1996



## South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)

### **Ninth SPREP Meeting**

Nuku'alofa, Kingdom of Tonga

### **Officials' Meeting**

25-27 November 1996

### **Agenda Item 7.4: Implementation of the Pacific Strategy for the Global Environment Facility (GEF)**

#### **Purpose of paper**

To inform the Meeting on progress to implement the Pacific Strategy for the GEF and progress to prepare a Strategic Action Program for International Waters in the Pacific.

#### **Background**

2. The Global Environment Facility was established in 1991 by the World Bank as a pilot programme to assist the protection of the environment and thereby promote sustainable development. It is a mechanism for international cooperation to provide additional grant and concessional funds to meet the agreed "incremental" costs of measures to achieve agreed global benefits in the areas of climate change, biological diversity, international waters and ozone layer depletion. "Incremental" costs are those which a country could not be expected to pay for to achieve global benefits.

3. Following the Earth Summit, it was restructured and replenished - a process that was completed in 1994. The new structure has a Governing Council of 32 members or constituencies, a Secretariat, a Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel and a Participants' Assembly which will meet every three years. It has been replenished to a total of **USD 2 billion**. There are three "Implementing Agencies" - the World Bank, UNDP and UNEP.

#### *The GEF Council*

4. The thirteen Pacific island participants of the GEF<sup>1</sup> form a "constituency" on the GEF Council with Indonesia and the Philippines. The Samoan Ambassador to the United Nations, Tuiloma Neroni Slade, has been the Pacific islands' representative for the past year. As requested by the Strategy, reports of each Council meeting have been circulated to

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

countries. In accordance with an agreement between South Pacific missions to the UN in New York, the Pacific representative on Council changes periodically and is currently under consideration. In accordance with the decisions of the SPREP Meeting and 25th South Pacific Forum, SPREP has continued to coordinate regional input to the GEF.

### **The Pacific Strategy for the GEF**

5. During 1 - 4 August 1995, SPREP, UNDP and the Government of Australia, co-financed a Pacific regional training and scoping workshop held in Fiji. This workshop drafted a Pacific Strategy for the GEF and provided guidance for the preparation of a submission to the GEF under its international waters portfolio. The 26th South Pacific Forum endorsed the Strategy and a proposal for project development assistance under international waters was endorsed by the Eighth SPREP Meeting, 11-13 October 1995, and submitted to UNDP.

6. The Strategy recognises the need for both national and regional initiatives under the GEF. Submissions in relation to climate change and international waters are agreed regional initiatives as a consistent methodology is required to meet national communications obligations under the Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC) and the protection of international waters by definition requires a coordinated regional approach. In practice, these regional initiatives provide the framework for national execution. The submission of national projects under the biodiversity portfolio have also been called for. A table of progress is attached.

#### *Climate change projects*

7. The project document for the climate change training programme, *CC:TRAIN*, has been approved and funds are being transferred to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR). Implementation in this region, approximately USD600,000 over three years, can be expected to commence in early 1997.

8. The Pacific Island Climate Change Assistance Program (PICCAP) has been endorsed by the GEF Council. The project document is now being finalised and once endorsed by countries in the region will be circulated once again to Council members, for a period of 4 weeks for comment, before funds are released. Implementation, approximately USD2.4 million over three years, is expected to commence in early 1997.

#### *International waters projects*

9. The proposal to the GEF for project development assistance, developed following the guidance of the GEF Scoping and Training Workshop, Nadi, 1-4 August 1995, and submitted to the Eighth SPREP Meeting, required revision based on advice from UNDP in early 1996. The revised proposal to prepare a Strategic Action Program was then circulated widely to participating governments, NGOs and SPOCC organisations for comment. These comments were incorporated and the 27th South Pacific Forum has:

*supported the proposal that SPREP co-ordinate a Strategic Action Program for the Pacific under the GEF's International Waters portfolio and called upon the relevant*

*regional organisations to undertake the preliminary reviews outlined in the draft proposal.*

10. A supplementary paper will be presented to the SPREP Meeting outlining progress to prepare a Strategic Action Programme.

#### ***Biodiversity projects***

11. Financial assistance through the GEF, of up to USD300,000, is available for the preparation of national strategies, plans and programmes to enable countries to meet their obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity. Requests for this assistance can be made by national focal points for the GEF to any of the Implementing Agencies. SPREP stands ready to assist countries in this regard.

#### **Next Steps**

##### ***National level***

12. If they have not already done so, countries should provide the GEF Secretariat with the contact details for their national focal points for the GEF. This would facilitate liaison and coordination of work related to the GEF. Requests for assistance with enabling activities under the Convention on Biological Diversity should be submitted to an Implementing Agency as soon as practical.

13. Countries will be provided with the full project document for the Pacific Islands Climate Change Assistance Programme (PICCAP). Although the project outline has already been endorsed by countries and the GEF Council, the GEF requires this document to be reviewed and formally endorsed before it is finally circulated to Council members.

##### ***Regional level***

14. Recognising that the GEF resources are dispersed in accordance with strict criteria and on a first come first served basis, it will be important to ensure *the Proposal to Prepare a Strategic Action Program for the Pacific* is completed in a timely manner.

15. Consultation with SPOCC members concerning the coordination of preliminary reviews of critical resources, threats and management regimes, is underway and expected to be completed in time for the SPREP Meeting. Support for the *Proposal to Prepare a Strategic Action Program for the Pacific* and arrangements with the Implementing Agencies will be canvassed at the forthcoming GEF Council meeting, 8-10 October.

#### **Recommendations**

16. The Meeting is invited to **note** progress to implement the Pacific Strategy for the GEF and **consider** progress to prepare a Strategic Action Program for the Pacific.

**Table of Progress to Implement the Pacific Strategy for the GEF**

Pacific Strategy for the GEF	Action taken	Date completed	Issues for consideration
(a) develop a proposal for a multi-focal area project under the Small Islands criteria, with full consultation, and seek endorsement of Eighth SPREP Meeting.	Draft proposal dispatched with Workshop Record, SPREP Circular 368. Draft proposal circulated widely SPREP Circular 370. Proposal finalised and submitted to SPREP Meeting and endorsed.	30 Aug. 1995  6 Sept. 1995  1 Oct. 1995 13 Oct. 1995	On the basis of guidance from the draft Operational Strategy for the GEF the focus for the project proposal placed emphasis on marine biodiversity, land based sources of pollution and sustainable management of living marine resources (i.e. fisheries).  Limited response was received and copies of the draft proposal sent to FFA and SPC were not received.
(b) submit endorsed proposal to appropriate GEF Implementing Agency.	Proposal submitted to UNDP with copies to other GEF Implementing Agencies and SPOCC Members.	10 Nov. 1995	UNDP was selected as the appropriate Implementing Agency on the basis that they have the GEF mandate for capacity building initiatives and had co-sponsored the regional GEF Workshop. Involvement and the support of all Implementing Agencies will be important for a successful proposal.
(a) SPREP to co-ordinate with full consultation the development of the proposal.	Advice from UNDP to revise proposal. Discussions with UNDP. Request for advice and assistance, where possible, from SPOCC members in the preparation of a proposal to prepare a Strategic Action Programme (SAP).	7 Feb. 1996 Feb. and Apr. 1996  8 May 1996	The proposal requires considerable reworking to identify steps to develop a Strategic Action Plan for International Waters in the Pacific. These steps would include considerable national-level consultation.  The final GEF Operational Strategy supports funding regionally focused programmatic approaches... to achieve global environmental benefits. For islands the six major issues include - coastal area management and biodiversity, sustainable management of regional fish stocks, tourism development, protection of water supplies, pollution and vulnerability to climate change.
	Circulation of draft proposal to prepare a SAP.  Submission of final proposal to Forum.  Forum endorsement. Progress report to 9th SPREP Meeting. Regional Consultation on SAP. Submission to GEFOP through Implementing Agency. GEF Council.	3 July 1996  22 July 1996  6 Sept. 1996 26 Nov. 1996 Feb. 1997 Mar. 1997  late Apr. 1997	To ensure the revised proposal was consistent with previous agreements national and regional consultation was undertaken.  Once accepted by the GEF Operations Committee (GEFOP), the time-frame for the preparation of the SAP would be approximately 6-8 months.  Proposal transmitted by SPREP to UNDP for consideration by GEFOP.  Need to identify links between draft SAP and ongoing regional programmes.  Regional endorsement and donor dialogue required before submission to GEF.  GEF Operations Committee reviews submissions before they are placed before Council.





## South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)

**Ninth SPREP Meeting**  
Nuku'alofa, Kingdom of Tonga

**Officials' Meeting**  
25-27 November 1996

### **Agenda Item 9.1.1 : Report on Members' Contributions**

#### **Purpose of Paper**

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

#### **Background**

2. Financial Regulation 13 requires the Director to submit to each SPREP Meeting a report on the receipt of Members' contributions.

#### **Members' Contributions Received During 1995**

3. As shown in the Audited Annual Accounts, Members contributions totalling \$574,879 were received during 1995. \$427,249 of this was for 1995 contributions, and \$147,630 was for previous years' contributions.

4. The Secretariat is concerned at the level of outstanding Member voluntary contributions. The attached table shows the status of outstanding contributions at 17 July 1996. Eighteen Members have not paid their 1996 contributions, seven Members have not paid their 1995 contributions, and some contributions going back as far as 1991, 1992, 1993 and 1994 have still not been received. SPREP's Primary Function commitments are dependent on Members' contributions. The Secretariat therefore urges Members to promptly remit their contributions.

#### **Recommendation**

5. The Meeting is invited to **note** the report, particularly the implications for the Primary Function of the shortfall in Members' contributions and to **advise** the Secretariat on what, if any, action to take.



OUTSTANDING MEMBERS CONTRIBUTIONS 17/7/96

COUNTRY	31/12/91	31/12/92	Relocation	1993 Contributions	1994 Contributions	1995 Contributions	1996 Contributions	Balance 7/17/96
American Samoa							5,725	5,725
Cook Islands					5,725	5,725	5,725	17,175
Federated States of Micronesia							625	625
France							75,440	75,440
Guam							11,445	11,445
Marshall Islands							5,725	5,725
Nauru		6,600	2,862	11,445	11,445	11,445	11,445	55,242
Niue							5,725	5,725
Northern Marianas							5,725	5,725
Papua New Guinea							11,445	11,445
Solomon Islands		2,862	11,445	11,445	11,445	11,445	11,445	60,087
Tokelau							5,725	5,725
Tonga							5,725	5,725
Tuvalu					897	5,725	5,725	12,347
United States of America		11,960	27,314				5,725	5,725
Vanuatu					4,255	4,255	109,255	157,039
Wallis & Futuna Islands	3,300	5,725	1,432	5,725	8,583	11,445	11,445	31,473
Western Samoa					5,725	5,725	5,725	33,357
							11,445	11,445
	\$3,300	\$27,147	\$43,053	\$28,615	\$48,075	\$55,765	\$305,515	\$511,470

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## **South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)**

### **Ninth SPREP Meeting**

Nuku'alofa, Kingdom of Tonga

### **Officials' Meeting**

25-27 November 1996

### **Agenda Item 9.1.2: Primary Budget Financing Issues**

#### **Purpose of Paper**

To bring to the Meetings' attention a number of Primary Budget financing issues for discussion and deliberation.

#### **Background**

2. Since 1991, the issue of SPREP's Primary function financing, the status and designation of Members' contributions and the non-receipt of contributions at the levels set out in the "Guidelines for Determination of Members' Contributions" have been SPREP Meeting agenda items, and the subject of comments and concern on the part of Members, the Secretariat and the Finance and Budget Sub-Committee.

3. In order to provide an objective view of these matters, the Secretariat engaged as Consultants, Pacific International Consulting Network Limited to prepare a paper for further discussion by participants at the Ninth SPREP Meeting.

#### **Recommendation**

4. The Meeting is invited to **consider** and **discuss** the issues raised in the Report on Primary Function Financing Issues.

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25 September 1996



## South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)

**Ninth SPREP Meeting**  
Nuku'alofa, Kingdom of Tonga

**Officials' Meeting**  
25-27 November 1996

### REPORT ON PRIMARY FUNCTION FINANCING ISSUES

Prepared by Pacific International Consulting Network Ltd  
Apia, Western Samoa

## 1. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 1.1 Introductory Comment

In the deliberations in 1991 leading to the formation of SPREP as an autonomous legal entity, it was established that the primary functions of SPREP would be operated by a "lean and efficient" Secretariat funded as far as possible from members contributions (and any interest revenues) so that the members clearly retain full control of SPREP's priorities and operations, and a secure financial base exists to maintain continuity of operation of the organisation.

The 1991 deliberations also decreed that to the maximum extent possible, the project management and project implementation functions should be met from project funds from donors.

Since 1991, the issues of SPREP's Primary function financing, the status and designation of members contributions and the non-receipt of contributions at the levels set out in the "Guidelines for Determination of Members Contributions" have been annual agenda items, and the subject of comment and concern on the part of members, the Secretariat and Sub-Committees. This report reviews the various issues involved.

## 1.2 Conclusions

- 1.2.1 If, in the present situation, some contributions remain unpaid because the contributions are termed voluntary and the members concerned therefore regard payment as "optional", such a stance does not seem to be in accordance with the priority and importance given the objectives of SPREP in the 1991 Ministerial Declaration and in many subsequent statements.
- 1.2.2 The financial management brief and regulations under which the Secretariat is required to operate cannot be sustained if the amount and timeliness of contribution payments cannot be accurately and reliably projected.
- 1.2.3 Some modification is desirable of the designation description of annual contributions (even if the word "voluntary" is retained) in order to crystallise a level of commitment and obligation on the part of all members.
- 1.2.4 The projected accumulated level of unpaid contributions at 1996 year end, US\$261,000, amounts to more than half of one years contributions. It cannot be realistic to expect donor and paying member support to continue if others enjoy the benefits of SPREP membership without any payment. If allowed to continue this situation could eventually threaten the existence of SPREP.
- 1.2.5 The financial projections for the period 1997-1999 indicate that, while some savings can be achieved through improved efficiencies and curtailing activities, deficits would result in 1998 and 1999 if funding is constrained at present contribution levels. A further reduction in activity levels would then be required, which could well have an undesirable negative impact on the effectiveness of SPREP and the services it provides to members. The deficit in 1999 is estimated to be 13.6% of income (assuming all contributions are fully paid at the present Guideline level).
- 1.2.6 The actual financial results so far for 1996 (to end August) indicate that final result at year end will be in line with or very close to 1995 levels.

## 1.3 Recommendations

- 1.3.1 That the members be invited to consider the options available for dealing with contribution status, unpaid contributions and increased contributions as an integrated "package".

- 1.3.2 That consideration be given to the drafting of a resolution for adoption by the members, which creates a commitment in the nature of a formal obligation to provide funding in accordance with the Guidelines, once the budget is approved (such obligations to be subject to national parliamentary and legislative process).
- 1.3.3 That alternative descriptive designations be explored, if possible with the assistance and advice of the US delegate, towards finding an acceptable set of words which would help to eliminate (or minimise) the notion that contributions are optional.
- 1.3.4 That the possibility of a funding package be canvassed with key donors with a view to clearing outstanding commitments subject to a clear undertaking to maintain current commitments.
- 1.3.5 Alternatively, that members be asked to allow the settlement of "arrears" over a period of say, four years in return for a firm commitment to meet current obligations.
- 1.3.6 That members be invited to consider the possibility of sanctions as a deterrent to the development of future arrears.
- 1.3.7 Given that there has been no increase since 1991, that members be asked to consider an increase of 15% in the present level of contributions, to be effective from 1998.
- 1.3.8 That donors be encouraged to continue funding Project Management costs as an integral part of project implementation.
- 1.3.9 That, while maintaining the present contributions structure, a watching brief be kept by SPREP on moves in other organisations towards contributions based on members' capacity to pay (eg GDP, population).

## 2. MEMBERS' CONTRIBUTIONS - SPREP'S PRIMARY INCOME

### 2.1 Background

SPREP first came into being in 1982 as a programme within the South Pacific Commission. From then until SPREP became semi autonomous in 1991, the Primary and Project Management functions were funded within the SPC budget and ultimately therefore paid from the contributions of SPC members.

Funding for the programme projects implemented by SPREP was provided during this time by aid donors or from contributions made voluntarily by SPC members, in addition to their (mandatory) contributions to SPC. SPREP contributions came to be designated as "voluntary".

The matter of the designation or "status" of members' contributions was first raised at the 1986 Intergovernmental Meeting (IGM) where the Meeting expressed concern that the "existing method of funding SPREP on a voluntary basis is inadequate to meet the organisation's work programme", and again at the 1988 IGM. Paragraphs 47 and 48 of the Report of the Meeting of Officials from the Fourth Intergovernmental Meeting in 1991 record as follows:

- "47. The development of a Trust Fund was highlighted as an important point for consideration by the Finance Working Group, as was the need for SPREP's contributions to be made on a firm and timely basis. Delegates' attention was drawn to the fact that the issue of 'assessed' versus 'voluntary' contributions had been first raised at the 1986 IGM and that, at the ensuing 1988 IGM, most countries had supported the concept of contributing on a 'firm and assessed' basis.
48. Useful historical information was provided to assist delegates in their deliberations, particularly as regards the basis on which the level of country voluntary contributions to SPREP had originally been formulated. The Director of Programmes noted that, in the SPC's experience, a system of 'assessed' contributions was more effective at obtaining funds than a system of 'voluntary' contributions."

The status of Members' Contributions has been on the agenda at the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Meetings. In response to a report from the Work Programme and Budget Sub-Committee, the Eighth Meeting:

- a. noted that with the entry into force of the SPREP Agreement it is important for the newest regional organisation to be financially secure, while maintaining the high levels of professionalism it has already achieved. SPREP is out of step with all other regional organisations which require their members to pay assessed contributions;



- b. considered the proposal by the Sub-committee to move to a system of assessed contributions (the United States did not support recommendation (b));
- c. agreed that a decision on this matter would be taken at the Ninth SPREP Meeting.

## 2.2 Contributions - The Present Structure

The Guiding Principles of Financial Management adopted at the Fourth IGM in July 1991 provide the following basis for SPREP funding objectives:

- primary functions (including servicing the SPREP Meeting, seeking funds, coordinating activities, corporate planning, corporate governance, informing members) should be funded as far as possible from members' contributions
- project management and project implementation should, to the maximum extent possible, be met from project funds from donors.

The present "Guidelines for Determining Members' Contributions", which contributions provide the funding for the primary functions, are shown in Table 1. These Guidelines, which came into effect in 1992, provide primary function finance at US\$500,000 per year. In summary, the structure of members' contributions is as follows:

	Percentage of Total	Current Contribution Level (US\$)
United States	21.851	109,255
Australia	20.811	104,055
France	15.088	75,440
New Zealand	<u>6.764</u>	<u>33,820</u>
	<u>64.514%</u>	<u>322,570</u>
South Pacific States Group 1 (9 States at 2.289% each)	20.601%	103,005
South Pacific States Group 2 (13 States at 1.145% each)	<u>14.885%</u>	<u>74,425</u>
	<u>100.000%</u>	<u>500,000</u>

It is noted that the level of contribution for the two groups of South Pacific States is not closely related to "capacity to pay". It is further noted that there are moves in other regional organisations to change to a system of contributions based on measures of capacity to pay (GDP, population).

In Table I attached is also given the amount by which contributions in each year have fallen short of the amounts shown in the Guidelines.

It is assumed for these purposes that, for 1996, contributions will be received, before year end, from those members whose contributions are as yet unpaid but whose payments for all previous years have been made.

Given this as a correct assumption, the position of outstanding contributions at year end would then be:

	<b>Amount (USD)</b>
1991	3,300
1992	27,147
Relocation	43,053
1993	28,615
1994	48,075
1995	55,765
1996	<u>55,765</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$261,720</b>

Contributions actually received for each of the past three years will have fallen short of the amount expected, \$500,000, by an average of \$53,202 per annum, or 10.6% of total contributions for each year.

### 3. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AND SUSTAINABILITY

At the Eighth SPREP Meeting, the Meeting requested the Secretariat to review its Primary Function expenditure projection and also requested that expenditure projections for 1996-98 be on a sustainable basis and be presented for approval at the next meeting. The Secretariat was also asked to contain 1996 expenditure at no more than current (1995) levels.

#### 3.1 Current Financial Performance

The Secretariat has responded to this request by revising the Primary Function budget for 1996; this budget is given in Table 2 attached, together with comparative results for 1994 and 1995.

Actual expenditure for the period 1 January - 31 August 1996 is given, and is compared with budget on the basis of 8 month pro-rata budget levels.

For the 8 month period to the end of August, Core budget actual expenditure has exceeded indicative budget levels by 1.2%.

	INDICATIVE BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE
JAN - AUG '96	USDS\$ 667.390	USD 675, 727	+8337 +1.2%

At this stage, indications are that full year results will be in line with budget and 1995 levels.

#### 3.2 Sustainability of Projected Expenditure 1997-1999

The project management budget will be sustainable provided the Guiding Principles of Financial Management established in 1991 continue to be upheld. Under those principles project management costs are to be funded by donors as part of the project implementation programme. Within the present membership and contributions structure of SPREP, it is difficult to foresee project management costs being met from member contributions. Given the importance attached to environmental protection, management and education, SPREP's project portfolio should continue to grow - and with it the resources required for project management.

The Primary (Core) Function expenditure budget depends for its execution on member contributions; its sustainability therefore is linked to the level and reliability of these contributions. The level of contributions has remained static at USD500,000 since 1992. At the Eighth SPREP Meeting, based on a recommendation from the Work Programme and Budget Sub-committee, the Meeting agreed to examine the possibility of an increase in Members' contributions at the Ninth SPREP Meeting.

By being able to constrain its 1996 expenditures basically to 1995 levels, the Secretariat has demonstrated that opportunities existed (and will always exist) for cost saving and improved efficiencies. It would be unrealistic, however, to endeavour to sustain an operational budget over an indefinite period solely on the achievement of greater operating efficiency. The following table illustrates the movement in cost over the past four years in SPREP's major expense item - personnel.

Item	% of Budget	Cost change from previous year				Average % p.a.
		1992	1993	1994	1995	
Professional Salaries (SDR)	68%	+3.4%	-0.96%	+3.37%	2.68%	2.22%
Administration Salaries (CPI - W. Samoa)	11%	+8.5%	1.7%	+18.4%	+3.7%	6.4%

Although Professional Salaries are pegged to the SDR, terms and conditions negotiated at the beginning of each new contract will naturally reflect market rates. Growth in the cost of professional skills is more likely to be in the range 5% p.a. - 6% p.a. than at the level indicated by the SDR index.

If primary function funding from members' contributions continues to be constrained at USD500,000 p.a., the Secretariat will eventually and inevitably be forced by the financial regulations to curtail SPREP's activity levels, at least in some areas. There is already evidence of this in the 1997-1999 budgets being prepared for the Ninth SPREP Meeting, in which some budget items are being held at fixed amounts. Clearly, if inflation is significant, the actual level of service delivered in these items will reduce. The expenditure budgets are attached - see Table 3.

There are some savings and potential economies reflected in the 1997-1999 budget. The decision to hold meetings once every two years, rather than every year reduces outlays in the alternate years. As access to Internet services becomes more widespread the costs of communications and keeping members informed should reduce.

On the other hand, the effect of inflation and increased service delivery (where considered essential) in other areas leads to a projected budget deficit of \$26,340 in 1998 and \$68,680 in 1999, under present funding assumptions (with all contributions paid in accordance with guidelines).

#### 4. OPTIONS FOR THE FUTURE

In accordance with agreements made at the Eighth Meeting, the Ninth Meeting is to decide on the issue of contribution status and examine the possibility of an increase in the level of members' contributions.

In framing any recommendations it may wish to make, the Meeting may wish to consider the interrelationship between the two issues, and also the related matter of unpaid contributions.

More importantly, it is clear that the present situation is untenable in two ways:

- firstly, there has developed what appears to be a "hard-core" component of unpaid contributions amounting to around USD55,000 per year;
- and,
- secondly, as a result, in the existing budget situation, income is not sufficient to meet expenditure.

It may not be prudent to assume that members (both large and small) or aid donors to the Programme will be able to indefinitely accommodate a situation in which a section of the membership is unable (or unwilling) to meet contributions. There is no suggestion that, where particular hardship exists, some means of accommodating that need cannot be found. On the other hand, however, if activity levels are to be sustained and support given to the growth in SPREP's overall programme, non payment by some equates directly to higher levels of contribution by others.

The Report of the Work Programme and Budget Sub-Committee for the Eighth Meeting refers to the link between non-payment, status and the prospect of (or necessity for) an increase in contribution levels.

Equally, to comply with the Financial Regulations governing expenditure, the Secretariat must be able to rely on timely and adequate funding once budgets are approved (Regulation 9 prohibits any commitment for which funds are not in hand).

In addressing the issue of achieving balance in the Primary Function Income and Expenditure Budgets, the Sub-Committee attributed the problem to a combination of:

- the voluntary or "optional" nature of contributions
- non-payment of contributions
- the static level of contributions
- the failure of the Secretariat to contain expenditure

#### 4.1 The Status of Contributions

The issue of "Voluntary" versus "Assessed" to describe SPREP Contributions has extensive coverage in the meeting records. As stated earlier, concern was recorded as far back as 1986, about whether the voluntary status of contribution was appropriate, even then, in terms of SPREP's operational status and ongoing needs.

While most members have indicated support for 'assessed' contributions, the United States has on a number of occasions made reference to the difficulties which would confront the US if there were any departure from the description "voluntary". The US is an important member of SPREP, and account should be taken of the constraints which lead its representatives to require retention of the description 'voluntary'. It should also be noted that, notwithstanding this, US has in fact contributed USD105,000 in each of the last three years (only \$4,255 less than the Guideline levels).

There has been a suggestion that National Treasuries may in some cases take the view that SPREP contributions, because they are voluntary, can be considered as 'optional'. This view is difficult to reconcile with the importance attached and commitment given in 1991 in the Ministerial Declaration, in the SPREP Agreement and on many other occasions. Also, a check of the status of contributions to other regional organisations (contributions to which are 'assessed' or mandatory) may well reveal incidence of non-payment in those cases as well, even though the obligation is apparently clear. In other words, a change in the description by alteration or removal of the word "voluntary" may not in fact do as much to change the status of the obligation as expected.

The options available for strengthening the obligation or commitment attaching to contributions could include the following:

1. recognising that "assessed" creates difficulties for the US, seek advice and assistance from the US to try to find a set of words which are acceptable in terms of US constraints but which remove the notion of "optional" eg. "Mutually agreed contribution commitment".
2. retaining "voluntary" in the sense that "voluntary" contributions are those given without being demanded, but seeking from the Meeting a supplementary resolution confirming that annual contribution pledges in line with Guidelines are firm commitments by which members agree to be bound.
3. negotiating with each member an arrangement by which the annual contribution is included in Government Budgets as a firm obligation.

For all options, recognition would be required that commitments are naturally subject to parliamentary process. What SPREP needs is an assurance that the obligation will be included in that process.



## 4.2 Un-paid Contributions

It is noted that some members have suggested that, because contributions are voluntary, payment is 'optional', and, therefore that there can be no "arrears" or "outstanding contributions". In other words, the amount paid (if even the amount is NIL) is the extent of the obligation.

The continuation of this position is inconsistent with the survival of SPREP unless its "paying" members are prepared to underwrite the resulting shortfall by increasing their contributions by an amount sufficient to cover the approved budget.

There are a number of possible options available (at least in theory) which, if adopted, might facilitate collection of unpaid contribution amounts. They include:

1. The implementation of sanctions or penalties, such as withdrawal of SPREP services, exclusion from meetings, withdrawal of voting rights, withholding of donor funds.
2. The writing-off of all amounts unpaid for the years 1995 and earlier (this does not facilitate collection but does crystallise the "loss" to be taken into account when an increase in level is considered).
3. The creation of an "emergency fund" by some or all of the other members to meet arrears on behalf of those unable to pay now, in return for undertakings to meet future obligations and pay-off the advances over time.
4. The cancellation of all obligations outstanding for periods prior to 30 August 1995 (when the SPREP Agreement entered into force) in return for prompt payment of remaining amounts.
5. An arrangement involving key donors (France, Australia, New Zealand) whereby outstanding contributions are paid by them on behalf of the members concerned and deducted over time by agreement with the donor from bilateral aid flows.

Option One - sanctions - may appear to have some appeal on paper. However in the case of a regional organisation such as SPREP, the sensitivities of diplomacy and politics render many sanctions ineffective; others may disadvantage "the innocent"; others, such as withdrawal of voting rights, are rendered useless because of the operation of consensus in SPREP proceedings.

Options Two and Three - the writing off of some or all of the amounts outstanding may not find favour with donors or those members who have paid regularly. Option Three, using the date on which the SPREP Agreement came into force has the advantage of clearly defining the point at which SPREP became a legal entity, but does not achieve full recovery of funds.

Options Four and Five - the provision of funds by members or donors to assist those members unable at present to meet their obligations - may be seen as creating a precedent which may actually encourage others to ignore their obligations.

#### **4.3 Control of Expenditure**

The performance of the Secretariat in response to concerns expressed at the Eighth SPREP Meeting has been summarised in Section 3. Expenditure in 1996 has been held at the 1995 level in line with revised budgets. While restating the expectation that Secretariat management should continue to maintain the "lean and efficient Secretariat" foreseen in 1991, members may need assurance that these efforts are not jeopardising the delivery of SPREP's services to them.

#### **4.4 Project Management**

Various donors have expressed concern about the funding of Project Management costs as currently operated (using a fixed percentage of project value). A more rational approach to the costing of management on a project-by-project basis is being sought. Although donors are not refusing to provide for project management cost at all, they expect that the project management services costed into the project budget are effectively utilised, and that project execution occurs to time and budget.

The development and maintenance of a competent project management resource within SPREP is essential if SPREP is to effectively coordinate and ensure the timely execution of its project portfolio. There is no scope for the funding of project management costs from member contributions.

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21 September 1996



SOUTH PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMME  
COMPARATIVE BUDGETS PRIMARY FUNCTION/PROJECT MANAGEMENT 1994-1996

FINANCIAL AMOUNTS IN US DOLLARS	ACTUALS	ACTUALS	CHANGE	---REVISED BUDGET FOR 1996---			CHANGE	ACTUALS	VARIANCE
	1994	1995	94/95 %	PRIMARY	PROJECT	TOTAL	95/96 %	TO AUG 96	+/- AS %
SALARIES & RELATED COSTS - CORE BUDGET	263,816	405,299	53.6%	256,800	171,200	428,000	5.6%	305410	7.0%
-DONOR FUNDED	165,551	91,933	-44.5%	59,340	39,560	98,900	7.6%	52064	-21.0%
SUBTOTAL	429,367	497,232	15.8%	316,140	210,760	526,900	6.0%	357474	1.8%
PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION COSTS UNFUNDED	76,235	89,386	17.3%	142,600	0	142,600	59.5%	84261	-11.4%
TOTAL SALARIES	505,602	586,618	16.0%	458,740	210,760	669,500	14.1%	441735	-1.0%
DUTY TRAVEL	48,724	60,007	23.2%	19,800	13,200	33,000	-45.0%	24446	11.1%
DUTY TRAVEL (PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION)	211	7,609	3506.2%	0	0	0	-100.0%	0	N/A
SPREP MEETINGS	57,188	49,994	-12.6%	45,000	0	45,000	-10.0%	11898	-60.3%
OPERATING COSTS:-									
COMMUNICATIONS	16,591	13,603	-18.0%	8,309	5,540	13,849	1.8%	8804	-4.6%
LIBRARY	9,277	55	-99.4%	94	63	157	185.5%	157	50.0%
ENTERTAINMENT	4,095	5,612	37.1%	1,908	1,272	3,180	-43.3%	1090	-48.6%
VEHICLE EXPENSES	3,233	3,390	4.9%	2,403	1,602	4,005	18.1%	2829	6.0%
MAILING OF REPORTS, STUDIES	22,700	2,108	-90.7%	2,002	1,334	3,336	58.3%	1855	-16.6%
PRINTING OF REPORTS	20,943	23,164	10.6%	14,267	9,511	23,778	2.7%	10370	-34.6%
OPERATING MAINTENANCE	3,955	5,542	40.1%	4,637	3,092	7,729	39.5%	3299	-36.0%
PROPERTY MAINTENANCE	12,092	7,540	-37.6%	1,573	1,049	2,622	-65.2%	1281	-26.7%
STATIONERY, MISCELLANEOUS	20,153	29,759	47.7%	7,425	4,950	12,375	-58.4%	8381	1.6%
AUDIT FEES	5,235	5,665	8.2%	3,600	2,400	6,000	5.9%	6199	55.0%
BANK CHARGES	355	710	100.0%	406	270	676	-4.8%	-24	-105.3%
CLEANING	2,990	5,068	69.5%	2,870	1,914	4,784	-5.6%	3108	-2.6%
GROUNDKEEPING	1,222	1,642	34.4%	608	406	1,014	-38.3%	493	-27.1%
SECURITY	55	4,159	7461.8%	2,060	1,373	3,433	-17.5%	2195	-4.1%
ELECTRICITY & WATER	22,881	28,075	22.7%	14,032	9,354	23,386	-16.7%	14829	-4.9%
INSURANCE	12,320	6,179	-49.9%	4,301	2,868	7,169	16.0%	9778	104.6%
RELIEVING STAFF	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	0	N/A
DEPRECIATION	10,928	16,747	53.3%	10,080	6,720	16,800	0.3%	11200	0.0%
SUB-TOTAL - OPERATING COSTS	169,025	159,018	-5.9%	80,576	53,717	134,293	-15.6%	85844	-1.8%
LANGUAGE SERVICES	116,468	105,013	-9.1%	66,584	44,390	110,974	5.7%	111021	22.3%
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	29,359	56,897	93.8%	802	535	1,337	-97.7%	783	-5.4%
TOTAL COSTS - CORE BUDGET	925,577	1,025,156	10.8%	671,502	322,602	994,104	-3.0%	675,727	2.0%
OTHER EXPENDITURE FUNDED BY DONORS									
UPGRADE FINANCE SYSTEM SOFTWARE		6606	N/A	2,000	0	2000	-69.7%	0	-100.0%
ACTION PLAN AND CONVENTION			N/A	53,249	0	53249	N/A	0	-100.0%
ADMINISTRATION	54992	22135	-59.8%	30,345	0	30345	37.1%	0	-100.0%
TECHNICAL EXPERTS	2312		-100.0%	0	0	0	N/A	0	N/A
MEETINGS	10614		-100.0%	0	0	0	N/A	0	N/A
INTEREST	1614		-100.0%	0	0	0	N/A	0	N/A
INTERVIEWS FOR THE DIRECTOR			N/A	11,200	0	11200	N/A	0	-100.0%
MEETINGS FOR SELECTION OF DIRECTOR			N/A	16,008	0	16008	N/A	0	-100.0%
SPREP HEADQUARTERS	6,761	61,862	815.0%	166,723	0	166,723	169.5%	3688	-96.7%
CONSULTANTS	0	33,130	N/A	0	0	0	-100.0%	0	N/A
APIA CONVENTION	605	5,350	784.3%	0	0	0	-100.0%	0	N/A
SPREP CONVENTION	605	14,013	2216.2%	0	0	0	-100.0%	0	N/A
SMALL ISLAND STATES FUND(MEETINGS)	9,715	17,355	78.6%	11,000	0	11,000	-36.6%	0	-100.0%
SMALL GRANTS SCHEME	0	11,247	N/A	59,051	0	59,051	425.0%	10	-100.0%
EXPENDITURE BEFORE EXTRAORDINARY ITEM	1,012,795	1,196,854	18.2%	1,021,078	322,602	1,343,680	12.3%	679425	-24.2%
EXTRAORDINARY ITEM	0	60,000	N/A	0	0	0	-100.0%	0	N/A
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	1,012,795	1,256,854	24.1%	1,021,078	322,602	1,343,680	6.9%	679425	-24.2%

NOTE CHANGE\* "N/A" INDICATES ZERO IN BASE YEAR FOR COMPARISON

SOUTH PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMME  
COMPARATIVE BUDGETS PRIMARY FUNCTION/PROJECT MANAGEMENT 1996-1999

FINANCIAL AMOUNTS IN US DOLLARS	REVISED BUD- GET 1996	BUDGET 1997	CHANGE FROM 199	BUDGET 1998	CHANGE FROM 199	BUDGET 1999	CHANGE % FROM 1998
SALARIES & ANCILLIARY COSTS							
CORE BUDGET	428,000	626,000	48.3%	624,700	-0.2%	669,600	7.2%
DONOR FUNDED	98,900	90,300	-8.7%	92,800	2.8%	94,300	1.6%
SUBTOTAL	526,900	716,300	36.0%	717,500	0.2%	763,900	6.5%
PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION COSTS UNFUNDED	142,800	-	-100.0%	-	N/A	-	N/A
TOTAL SALARIES	669,500	716,300	7.0%	717,500	0.2%	763,900	6.5%
DUTY TRAVEL	33,000	50,000	51.5%	50,000	0.0%	50,000	0.0%
DUTY TRAVEL (PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION)	-	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A
SPREP MEETINGS	45,000	-	-100.0%	60,000	N/A	-	-100.0%
OPERATING COSTS:-							
COMMUNICATIONS	13,849	14,500	4.7%	14,500	0.0%	14,500	0.0%
LIBRARY	157	5,000	3084.7%	5,000	0.0%	5,000	0.0%
ENTERTAINMENT	3,180	4,500	41.5%	4,500	0.0%	4,500	0.0%
VEHICLE EXPENSES	4,005	5,500	37.3%	5,500	0.0%	6,000	9.1%
MAILING OF REPORTS, STUDIES	3,336	5,000	49.9%	5,000	0.0%	6,000	20.0%
PRINTING OF REPORTS	23,778	25,000	5.1%	25,000	0.0%	28,000	12.0%
OPERATING MAINTENANCE	7,729	8,000	3.5%	8,000	0.0%	9,000	12.5%
PROPERTY MAINTENANCE	2,622	7,500	186.0%	7,500	0.0%	7,500	0.0%
STATIONERY, MISCELLANEOUS	12,375	15,000	21.2%	15,000	0.0%	15,000	0.0%
AUDIT FEES	6,000	6,500	8.3%	6,500	0.0%	6,500	0.0%
BANK CHARGES	676	700	3.6%	700	0.0%	800	14.3%
CLEANING	4,784	5,000	4.5%	5,000	0.0%	6,000	20.0%
GROUNDKEEPING	1,014	1,500	47.9%	1,500	0.0%	2,000	33.3%
SECURITY	3,433	4,500	31.1%	4,500	0.0%	5,000	11.1%
ELECTRICITY & WATER	23,386	25,000	6.9%	27,000	8.0%	30,000	11.1%
INSURANCE	7,169	8,000	11.6%	8,000	0.0%	10,000	25.0%
RELIEVING STAFF	-	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A
DEPRECIATION	16,800	16,800	0.0%	16,800	0.0%	16,800	0.0%
SUB-TOTAL - OPERATING COSTS	134,293	158,000	17.7%	160,000	1.3%	172,600	7.9%
LANGUAGE SERVICES	110,974	57,500	-48.2%	115,000	100.0%	60,000	-47.8%
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	1,337	15,000	1021.9%	15,000	0.0%	15,000	0.0%
TOTAL COSTS - CORE BUDGET	994,104	996,800	0.3%	1,117,500	12.1%	1,061,500	-5.0%
OTHER EXPENDITURE FUNDED BY DONORS							
ACTION PLAN AND CONVENTION	53,249	-	-100.0%	-	N/A	-	N/A
ADMINISTRATION	30,345	-	-100.0%	-	N/A	-	N/A
UPGRADE FINANCE SYSTEM SOFTWARE	2,000	14,320	616.0%	-	-100.0%	-	N/A
MEETINGS	-	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A
INTEREST	-	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A
INTERVIEWS FOR THE DIRECTOR	11,200	-	-100.0%	-	N/A	-	N/A
MEETINGS FOR SELECTION OF DIRECTOR	16,008	-	-100.0%	-	N/A	-	N/A
SPREP HEADQUARTERS	166,723	-	-100.0%	-	N/A	-	N/A
CONSULTANTS	-	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A
APIA CONVENTION	-	-	N/A	4,500	N/A	-	-100.0%
SPREP CONVENTION	-	-	N/A	4,500	N/A	-	-100.0%
SMALL ISLAND STATES FUND(MEETINGS)	11,000	-	-100.0%	17,000	N/A	-	-100.0%
SMALL GRANTS SCHEME	59,051	-	-100.0%	-	N/A	-	N/A
EXPENDITURE BEFORE EXTRAORDINARY ITEM	1,343,680	1,011,120	-24.8%	1,143,500	13.1%	1,061,500	-7.2%
EXTRAORDINARY ITEM	-	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	1,343,680	1,011,120	-24.8%	1,143,500	13.1%	1,061,500	-7.2%

NOTE CHANGE\* "N/A" INDICATES ZERO IN BASE YEAR FOR COMPARISON



## South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)

### Ninth SPREP Meeting

Nuku'alofa, Kingdom of Tonga

### Officials' Meeting

25-27 November 1996

### Agenda Item 9.2 : Report on 1995 Cash Flow

#### Purpose of Paper

To report on Primary and Project Management Functions cash flow during 1995.

#### Background

2. The Fifth SPREP Meeting directed the Secretariat to present to each subsequent Meeting a report summarising cash flow for SPREP finances.
3. The Project Implementation Function is donor funded with expenditure being committed only when funds are available. If insufficient funds are on hand, the donor is requested to make an advance to cover projected expenditure. Only when funds are actually received is expenditure incurred. Project Implementation Function cash flows are therefore not included in this report which covers only Primary and Project Management Functions.

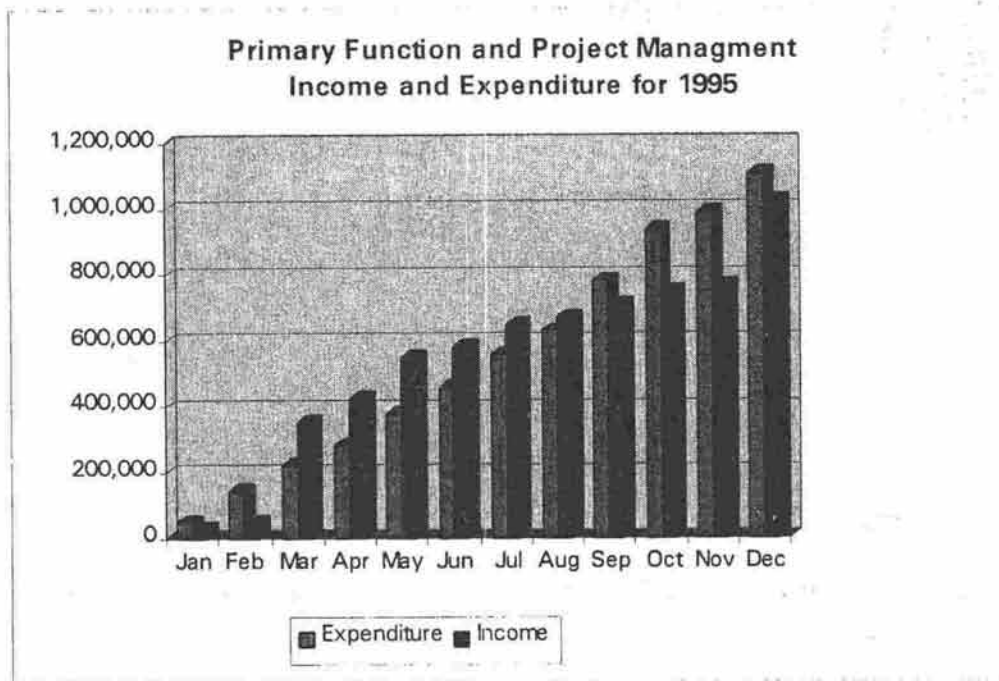
#### Overall Cash Flow Position

4. Combined cash flows in 1995 for Primary and Project Management Functions are shown in the following table and graph.

#### Primary Function & Project Management Income and Expenditure for 1995

Month	Expenditure	Income	Surplus/ (Deficit)
Jan	48,044	27,017	(21,027)
Feb	143,166	45,295	(97,871)
Mar	221,152	351,775	130,623
Apr	282,468	421,699	139,231
May	378,153	549,033	170,880
Jun	456,908	578,841	121,933
Jul	556,264	646,894	90,630
Aug	630,709	667,781	37,072
Sep	780,056	706,025	(74,031)
Oct	931,645	743,975	(187,670)
Nov	987,374	766,369	(221,005)
Dec	1,103,658	1,019,211	(84,447)





5. Although the income at the beginning of the year was not sufficient to cover expenditure, the Secretariat was able to use the Capital Fund to cover costs until a large amount of funds was received in March. Funding was sufficient from then until September. The above graph and the table illustrate this.

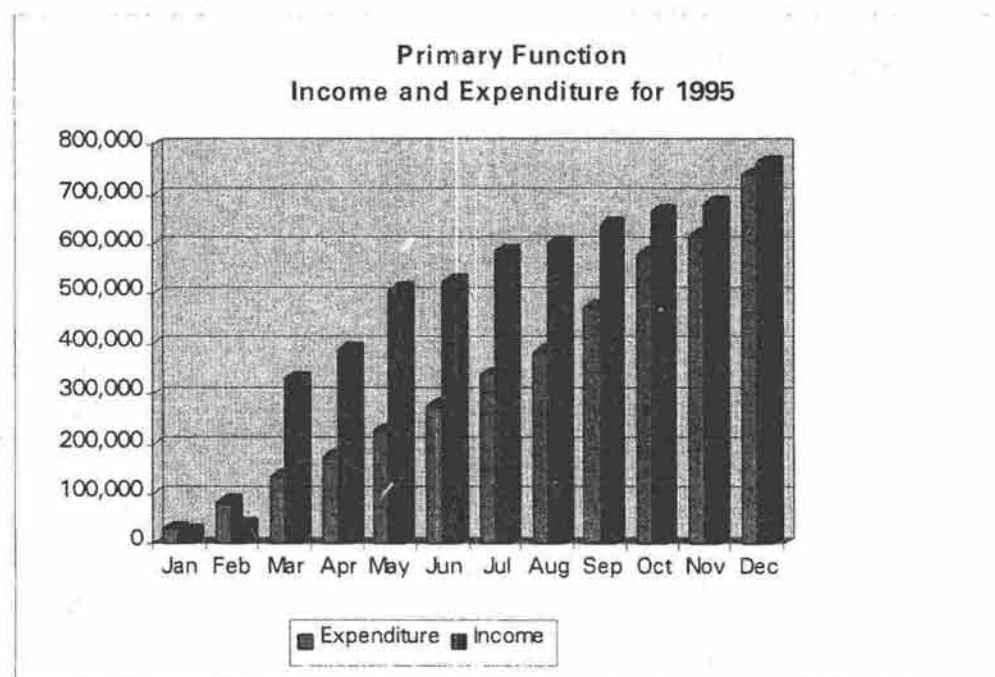
6. A clearer perspective of this result can be gained by separating cash flows into Primary Function and Project Management. The following tables and graphs provide cashflow breakdowns for each of these functions.

**Primary Function Cash Flow**

7. The following table and graph show income received and expenditure incurred in the Primary Function.

**Primary Function  
Income and Expenditure for 1995**

	Expenditure	Income	Surplus/ (Deficit)
Jan	30,313	23,725	(6,589)
Feb	82,933	36,711	(46,222)
Mar	134,410	330,003	195,593
Apr	173,770	387,273	213,503
May	227,632	507,094	279,462
Jun	277,375	524,533	247,158
Jul	337,832	585,070	247,238
Aug	382,509	602,739	220,230
Sep	472,086	637,758	165,673
Oct	580,358	667,135	86,777
Nov	616,807	682,772	65,965
Dec	739,708	764,743	25,035



8. A slow inflow of Members' contributions in the first two months resulted in a negative cashflow which the Secretariat was able to cover from Capital Funds. For the rest of the year Primary Function income was sufficient to cover expenditure. This is reflected as a positive cash flow on the graph and in the table.

9. This cash flow position was a result of :

- early payment from some metropolitan countries whose contributions amount to a significant proportion of Members' contributions;
- donor funding carried over from 1994 for Primary Function activities, and for Primary Function staff funded by donors; and
- Members' contributions received in 1995 but relating to previous years amounting to \$147,630

10. As shown in the foregoing table, a surplus of \$25,035 was realised in the Primary Function. The working paper covering the 1995 audited annual accounts provides further details on this.

11. The Capital Fund was used to provide funds to meet the shortfall in Primary Function income during the earlier part of the year.

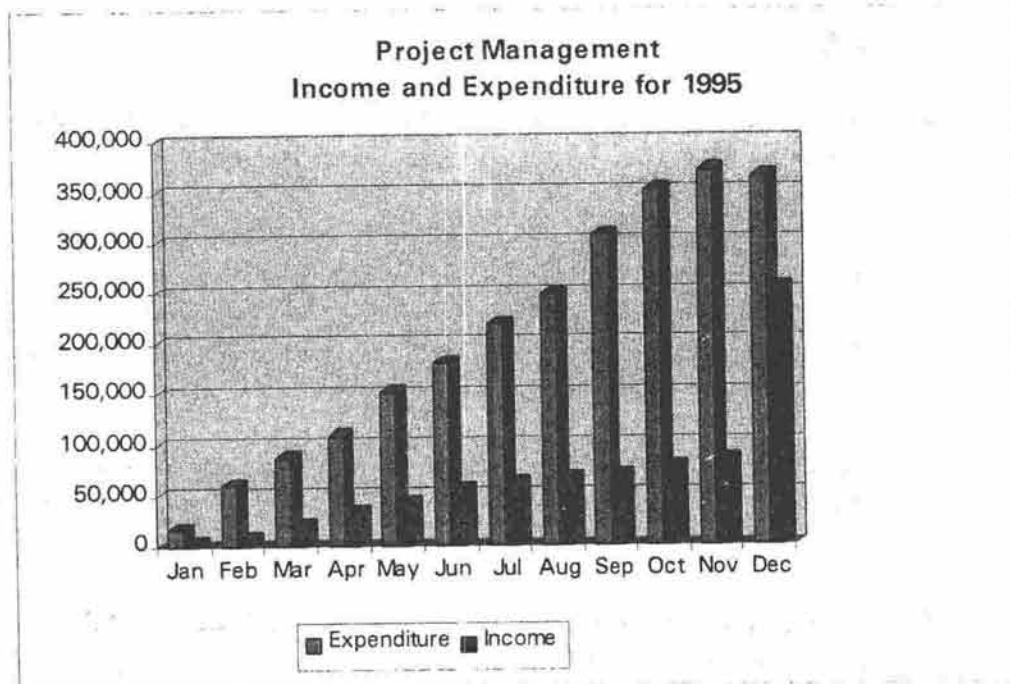
12. A separate working paper has been prepared by the Secretariat to address options in respect of Members' contributions in future.

**Project Management Cash Flow**

13. The following table and graph show income received and expenditure incurred in the Project Management Function.

**Project Management  
Income and Expenditure for 1995**

	Expenditure	Income	Surplus/ (Deficit)
Jan	17,731	3,296	(14,435)
Feb	60,234	8,587	(51,647)
Mar	86,743	21,775	(64,968)
Apr	108,700	34,429	(74,271)
May	150,522	41,941	(108,581)
Jun	179,534	54,310	(125,225)
Jul	218,434	61,826	(156,609)
Aug	248,202	65,044	(183,158)
Sep	307,971	68,268	(239,702)
Oct	351,287	76,841	(274,446)
Nov	370,567	83,598	(286,969)
Dec	363,950	254,468	(109,482)



14. As in 1994, negative cash flows were experienced under this function throughout the year. This is attributable primarily to a shortfall in administration fees. These fees are calculated by the Secretariat as a percentage of actual Project Implementation expenditure incurred during the year. However, actual Project Implementation expenditure was somewhat less than total project funds received during the year.

15. Some factors contributing to this include :

- one Project Officer position in a major Work Programme area was vacant for 12 months for reasons beyond the control of the Secretariat;
- approval from donors to spend project funds has, in some cases, been delayed for considerable periods; and
- arrival of new Project Officers to replace staff whose contracts had expired, resulted in an initial lessening of project expenditure as the new officers became familiar with their new jobs.

16. Action taken by the Secretariat to address this matter includes close monitoring of project expenditure by Management and Divisional Heads weekly, including consultation with all Project Officers on an individual basis.

17. The Secretariat will continue to monitor closely cash flows for this function. It should also be noted that donors are reluctant to review the level of administration fees charged on donor funded projects, and accordingly, the Secretariat cannot expect any increase in these fees.

#### **Recommendation**

18. The meeting is invited to :

- **note** the report;
- **encourage** members to remit their current and outstanding contributions early each year.

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17 August 1996



## South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)

### **Ninth SPREP Meeting**

Nuku'alofa, Kingdom of Tonga

### **Officials' Meeting**

25-27 November 1996

### **Agenda Item 9.3 : Audited Annual Accounts for 1995**

#### **Purpose of Paper**

To present the Audited Annual Accounts for the year ended 31 December 1995.

#### **Background**

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

3. The attached Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 1995 have been prepared in accordance with these Regulations and comprise the following documents together with the Acting Director's remarks :

- Audit Report
- Balance Sheet
- Income & Expenditure Statement
- Notes to the Accounts
- Tables to the Accounts

#### **Recommendation**

4. The Meeting is invited to **adopt** the Audit Report and the Financial Statements.

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15 August 1996

## Audited Annual Accounts for 1995

### Acting Director's Remarks

#### Balance Sheet

The Balance Sheet shows total assets of \$3,363,918 at 31 December 1995, comprising Bank Accounts, Term Deposits, Fixed Assets and other Sundry Assets.

2. The liabilities comprise : Advance Funding of \$2,767,759, representing funds received from donors for mainly Project Implementation Function activities that had not been completed and funds not spent at 31 December 1995; Sundry & Other Creditors of \$362,644; Small Grants Scheme of \$59,051; a surplus of Members Funds of \$429 and Reserves of \$174,035.

3. Included in Reserves is a Capital Fund of \$46,425. This was established in 1993 using accumulated surpluses from the Primary and Project Management Functions. During 1995, \$5,000 of the fund was used to cover shortfalls in Members' Funds. Further details of movements in this fund are provided in Note 11 of the Notes to the Accounts.

4. Members' share of total assets is the combined total of Members' Funds and Reserves. At 31 December 1995, this amounted to \$174,464, or 5% of total assets indicating a low level of Members' equity in the organisation. Members' share of total assets has declined from 16% in 1992 to 5% in 1995. The table below reflects this:

	1992	1993	1994	1995
Members' Funds	212,650	149,235	79,876	429
Reserves	151,953	331,931	189,565	174,035
Members' share of total assets	364,603	481,166	269,441	174,464
Total Assets	2,228,352	3,690,648	2,938,835	3,363,918
Percentage	16%	13%	9%	5%

5. Two factors contributing to this situation are Members' outstanding contributions and shortfalls in Project Management Function administration fees. A separate report deals with the issue of Members' contributions including, actions taken by the Secretariat to contain expenditure in the Primary Function, while administration fees are discussed in paragraphs 15-19 of this paper



## Income & Expenditure Statement

6. The Income & Expenditure Statement should be read in conjunction with the Notes and Tables which provide more detailed information on items summarised in the Statement

7. The Statement allocates SPREP's financial activities into three Functions:

- Primary Function - which relates to all activities which are core functions of SPREP including the servicing of the SPREP Meeting, seeking funds, co-ordinating activities and providing information to members.

- Project Management - which relates to the management of donor funded projects on behalf of Members and donors.

- Project Implementation - which relates to the implementation of donor funded projects on behalf of Members and donors excluding the project management function.

8. As directed by the Fifth SPREP Meeting, the Secretariat has developed a system to apportion expenditure between these Functions. Costs directly attributable to a particular Function are charged to that Function. Where they relate to more than one Function, costs are allocated by a ratio (called a "cost-driver") derived from estimates provided each week by staff of how much time is spent on respective Functions. The current "cost-driver" allocates 60% of costs to Primary Function and 40% to Project Management, except for salaries which are allocated on the basis of time estimates.

9. In 1995 and in 1994, the Annual Accounts itemise Income and Expenditure by Division. In previous years, these had been itemised by Action Plan activity. The presentation adopted in 1995 and 1994 Annual Accounts has been used to provide a closer link with SPREP's Divisional structure.

### Primary Function

10. Members' contributions have been separated in the 1995 Annual Accounts to distinguish between contributions received in 1995 but relating to previous years and those received in 1995 for the current year. This is the first year in which this separate disclosure has been adopted. Table 1 of the Annual Accounts provides a detailed breakdown, showing actual income received during the year matched against actual expenditure for the same year.

11. Total income for the Primary Function was \$617,113 made up of contributions from Members for the current year, other income, and donor funding.

12. Expenditure was \$679,708, including the following significant expenses :

Salaries	292,681
Operating costs	140,628
Project Implementation staff salaries and duty travel met from Members Funds	96,995
Language services	63,008
8th SPREP meeting	50,391
Duty travel	36,004
	<u>679,708</u>

13. A deficit of \$62,595 resulted for 1995 as income was insufficient to cover expenditure. As indicated under Agenda Item 9.1: Report on Members' Contributions, the level of outstanding Members' contributions continues to be a concern to the Secretariat. \$500,000 was budgeted but only \$427,249 was received in 1995. A deficit would not have been incurred had all contributions been received.

14. As indicated in paragraph 10, Members' contributions received in 1995 but relating to previous years have been shown separately in the 1995 Annual Accounts. These contributions of \$147,630, as well as an extraordinary item of \$60,000, are included in the Income and Expenditure Statement after the 1995 deficit. After taking these items into account a net surplus for the year of \$25,035 resulted.

#### **Project Management Function**

15. Total income for the Project Management Function was \$254,468, comprising \$11,923 of Members' contributions to the SPREP and Apia Conventions, \$38,612 from donor funds provided for some staff costs and some minor Project Management activities. The main income is from administration fees of \$203,933.

16. Expenditure was \$363,950, including the following significant expenses :

Salaries	195,120
Operating costs	102,823
Language services	42,005
Duty travel	24,003
	<u>363,950</u>

17. A net deficit of \$109,482 resulted, and is attributable mainly to a shortfall in administration fees. These are calculated by the Secretariat as a percentage of actual Project Implementation expenditure during the year. However, actual Project Implementation expenditure was somewhat less than total project funds received during the year. Some factors contributing to this include :

- a Project Officer position in a major Work Programme area was vacant for 12 months for reasons beyond the control of the Secretariat;
- approval from donors to spend project funds has, in some cases, been delayed for considerable periods; and

- arrival of new Project Officers to replace staff whose contracts had expired resulted in an initial reduction in project expenditure as the new officers became familiar with their new jobs.

18. Action taken by the Secretariat to address this matter includes close monitoring of project expenditure by Management and Division Heads weekly, including consultation with all Project Officers on an individual basis.

### **Project Implementation Function**

19. Most of SPREP's income and expenditure falls within this Function which involves the implementation of donor-funded projects.

20. Total income was \$3,708,940, of which \$3,611,945 was provided by donors, and \$96,995 from the Primary Function to cover the positions of Coastal Management Officer and Environmental Education Officer.

21. Expenditure for the year was \$3,730,987. A detailed breakdown of this is provided in the Tables to the Accounts.

22. The end of year deficit of \$22,046 represents over expenditure for a small number of Project Implementation activities. Funding was received from the relevant donors for these projects in 1996 to cover this.

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18 August 1996



**South Pacific Regional Environment Programme  
(SPREP)**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1995**

**Coopers  
& Lybrand**

certified public accountants

P.O. Box 4463  
Matautu - uta Apia  
Western Samoatelephone (685) 24 7  
(685) 24575  
facsimile (685) 24 6**AUDITORS REPORT  
TO MEMBERS OF THE  
SOUTH PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME  
(SPREP)**

We have audited the attached accounts of the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) for the year ended 31 December 1995.

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards and Guidelines on Auditing.

In accordance with Regulation 33 of the Financial Regulations, our audit examination and tests were also conducted with the objective of obtaining reasonable assurance that:

- (a) the accounts are complete and accurate;
- (b) the asset records are complete and accurate;
- (c) the financial procedures including internal control matters and adherence to the Financial Regulations are adequate;
- (d) the insurance cover for appropriate assets are adequate.

In our opinion, the accounts give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme at 31 December 1995 and of the result of its operations for the year ended on that date.

We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. In our opinion, the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme has kept proper books of account and the accounts are properly drawn up in accordance with International Accounting Standards.

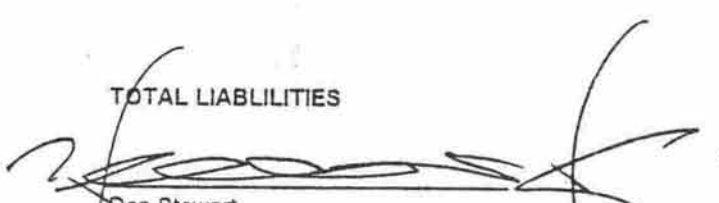
  
**COOPERS & LYBRAND**

Apia, Western Samoa  
August 7, 1996

## SOUTH PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

BALANCE SHEET  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1995

	Note	31/12/95 USD	31/12/94 USD
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<u>Current Assets</u>			
Banks	4	877,703	935,317
Prepayments		19,362	13,265
Sundry debtors		1,659	7,660
Short term deposits	5	2,284,938	1,824,549
		<u>3,183,662</u>	<u>2,780,791</u>
<u>Fixed Assets</u>	6	<u>180,256</u>	<u>158,044</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<u><u>\$3,363,918</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,938,835</u></u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<u>Current Liabilities</u>			
Sundry & other creditors	7	362,644	272,566
Advance Funding	8	2,767,759	2,357,410
Small Grants Scheme	9	59,051	39,418
		<u>3,189,454</u>	<u>2,669,394</u>
<u>Reserves</u>			
Foreign exchange variation reserve	3C	71,814	69,956
Capital Reserve	10	55,796	68,184
Capital Fund	11	46,425	51,425
		<u>174,035</u>	<u>189,565</u>
<u>Members Funds</u>			
Members funds	12	429	79,876
		<u>429</u>	<u>79,876</u>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<u><u>\$3,363,918</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,938,835</u></u>

  
Don Stewart  
Acting Director

Date: 7 August 1996

The above Balance Sheet is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the accounts.



INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1995

	Table Reference	1995 Actual				1994 Actual
		Primary Function	Project Management	Project Implementation	Total	Total
		USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
<b>INCOME</b>						
Member Contributions	1	427,249	11,923		439,172	307,234
Other Income	1	74,291			74,291	40,174
Primary Function Subsidy	3			96,995	96,995	76,446
Donor funds	2.1 - 2.2	115,573	242,545	3,611,945	3,970,063	3,332,287
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>		<b>\$617,113</b>	<b>\$254,468</b>	<b>\$3,708,940</b>	<b>\$4,580,521</b>	<b>\$3,756,141</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>						
Primary Function & Project Management	3	524,795	325,338	96,995	947,129	733,432
Project Implementation Salaries & Duty Travel not Funded	3	96,995			96,995	76,446
Conservation of Natural Resources	4	32,392	21,594	1,490,073	1,544,060	1,094,215
Environmental Management & Planning	5	8,814	5,876	1,305,020	1,319,711	1,093,776
Environmental Education, Information & Coordination	6			639,516	639,516	769,492
Finance & Administration	7			6,606	6,606	8,008
Miscellaneous Activities	8	16,712	11,141	192,775	220,628	250,139
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>		<b>\$679,708</b>	<b>\$363,950</b>	<b>\$3,730,987</b>	<b>\$4,774,645</b>	<b>\$4,025,508</b>
<b>NET SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) for the year</b>						
Primary Function/ Project Management	Note 12	(62,595)	(109,482)		(172,077)	(204,632)
Project Implementation (transferred to Advance Funding)	Note 13			(22,046)	(22,046)	(64,735)
		(62,595)	(109,482)	(22,046)	(194,123)	(269,366)
Previous Years Contributions	Table 1, Note 14	147,630			147,630	
Extraordinary Item 1992 Translation Cost.	Note 15	(60,000)			(60,000)	
<b>Net surplus/(deficit)</b>		<b>\$25,035</b>	<b>(\$109,482)</b>	<b>(\$22,046)</b>	<b>(\$106,493)</b>	<b>(\$269,366)</b>

The above Income & Expenditure Statement is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the accounts.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS**1. GENERAL**

The South Pacific Regional Environment Programme - also known as SPREP - is a regional organisation established by the governments of 22 Pacific Island countries and territories, and four developed countries. SPREP's Headquarters was moved to Apia, Western Samoa from Noumea, New Caledonia in early 1992. The governments concerned agreed to re-constitute SPREP as an autonomous organisation. This was done at a Plenipotentiary Meeting of SPREP member governments and administrations in Apia June 1993 which adopted an Agreement establishing SPREP as an Intergovernmental Organisation.

**2. GENERAL ACCOUNTING POLICY**

Modified accrual accounting has been used in the preparation of these accounts whereby income is accounted for on a cash basis while expenditure is accounted for on an accrual basis.

Income & Expenditure includes contributions from Donors and expenditure relating to Donor funded projects. This is in line with the treatment in the Budget preparation and approvals as submitted to the Intergovernmental Meeting.

**3. PARTICULAR ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

- 3.A Accounting Period  
The accounting period covers the period from 1 January 1995 to 31 December 1995.
- 3.B Currency Used  
Unless otherwise stated all financial information in these accounts is in United States dollars.
- 3.C Exchange Rate Policy  
Currencies are converted at an average rate set by SPREP each month. These rates are based on rates for internal transfers from SPREP's US dollar account to its bank accounts held in other currencies.
- 3.D Apportionment of expenses between Primary Function, Project Management, and Project Implementation Expenses have been apportioned on the following basis :  
  - Costs that are direct costs to Primary Function have been charged to Primary Function.
  - Costs that are direct costs of Project Management have been charged to Project Management.
  - Costs that are direct costs of Project Implementation have been charged to Project Implementation
  - Costs that are common between Primary Function and Project Management have been allocated between Primary Function and Project Management on the basis of cost drivers ( which are based on time) developed by the SPREP Secretariat. For 1995 the cost drivers have resulted in 60% of common costs being allocated to Primary Function and 40% to Project Management.
- 3.E Depreciation - Refer Note 6.

**4. BANKS**

	1995	1994
US Dollar account	191,832	411,925
Australian Dollar account	30,628	24,150
Western Samoa Tala accounts	96,500	47,467
US Dollar account - SPBCP Programme	542,665	447,122
Western Samoa Tala account - SPBCP Programme	15,873	4,573
Petty Cash	205	80
	<u>\$877,703</u>	<u>\$935,317</u>

**5. SHORT TERM DEPOSITS**

US Dollar call account	200,000	392,653
US Dollar 30 day deposit	2,084,938	1,431,896
	<u>\$2,284,938</u>	<u>\$1,824,549</u>

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS**6. FIXED ASSETS**Fixed Assets - Primary Function

These assets are shown in the Balance Sheet at cost price and depreciated at the following rates :

Building improvements	15 years life, with no residual value i.e. 6.7% flat
Equipment	5 years life, with no residual value i.e. 20% flat
Furniture & fittings	10 years life, with no residual value i.e. 10% flat
Motor vehicles	10 years life, with no residual value i.e. 10% flat

	Cost	Provision for Depreciation	Provision for Depreciation (Capital Reserve)	Book Value 31/12/95
Building improvements	68,423	7,570		60,853
Computer equipment	18,149	8,173		9,976
Equipment	59,613	10,061	14,784	34,768
Furniture & fittings	83,496	1,995	28,668	52,833
Motor vehicles	33,284	5,570	5,888	21,826
	<u>\$262,965</u>	<u>\$33,369</u>	<u>\$49,340</u>	<u>\$180,256</u>

Fixed Assets - Donor Funded

These assets have been expensed in the accounts because they are related to specific Project expenditure. The ownership of these assets will not be determined until the end of each relevant project, at which time the assets will be included in the Balance Sheet and an entry credited to the Capital Reserve account. (Refer also to Note 10)

	1995	1994
Value of Donor funded assets which have been expensed	<u>\$36,903</u>	<u>\$91,346</u>

**7. SUNDRY & OTHER CREDITORS**

Sundry creditors and accruals	259,882	192,038
PAYE	961	5,233
Provident Fund	14,916	22,803
Other creditors	86,885	52,492
	<u>\$362,644</u>	<u>\$272,566</u>

**8. ADVANCE FUNDING**

Advance funding received from Donors during the year but not expended at 31 December 1995. This funding will be utilised in 1996 on projects for which funds were originally earmarked for by Donors.

	<u>\$2,767,759</u>	<u>\$2,357,410</u>
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**9. SMALL GRANTS SCHEME**

The 6th SPREP meeting agreed that the Small Grants Scheme be reactivated. Relocation contributions received from Members since 1991 (in excess of actual relocation expenditure) have been credited to this scheme.

Balance carried forward from previous year	39,418	57,267
Special contribution from New Zealand	30,880	

Small Grants :

FSM - Environment Awareness	(7,450)	
Report for CSD	(3,297)	
EIA Expert System	(500)	
IDNDR Report		(10,000)
Additional IDNDR expenditure		(2,152)
Tongan Coral Harvesting		(5,697)
	<u>\$59,051</u>	<u>\$39,418</u>

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS**10. CAPITAL RESERVE** (Refer also to Note 6)

This reserve has been created for assets transferred to SPREP on completion of the Relocation Project. Depreciation for these assets is charged to the Capital Reserve account.

	1995	1994
Balance brought forward from previous year	105,135	105,135
Fixed assets acquired on completion of Donor funded projects (i.e. Relocation)		
Deduct		
Cost of assets depreciated (refer note 6)	(49,339)	(36,951)
	<u>\$55,796</u>	<u>\$68,184</u>

**11. CAPITAL FUND**

The 6th SPREP meeting agreed that 1992 net surpluses be transferred to the Capital Fund. SPREP's financial regulations govern the use of the Capital Fund.

Total surplus 1992	212,650	212,650
Deduct :		
Fixed assets purchased for Primary Function 1992	25,952	25,952
1994 Transfer to Members Funds	135,273	135,273
1995 Transfer to Members Funds	5,000	
	<u>\$46,425</u>	<u>\$51,425</u>

**12. MEMBERS FUNDS**

Opening balance 01.01.1995	79,876	149,235
Transfer from/(to) Capital Fund (see note 11)	5,000	135,273
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year after abnormal item :-		
Primary Function	25,035	(135,273)
Project Management	(109,482)	(69,359)
	<u>\$429</u>	<u>\$79,876</u>

**13. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION DEFICIT**

This represents an excess of expenditure over receipts for a small number of projects. This amount has been transferred to Advance Funding, pending reimbursement in 1996.

	<u>\$22,046</u>	<u>\$64,735</u>
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**14. PREVIOUS YEARS CONTRIBUTION**

Members contributions have been separated in these Financial Statements, to reflect contributions received in 1995 but relating to previous years, and those received in 1995 for the current year. This is the first year in which this separate disclosure has been adopted. Refer to Table 1 for detailed breakdown.

**15. EXTRAORDINARY ITEM**

An outstanding account relating to translation services for the 5th SPREP Meeting, held in 1992, was finally presented to the Secretariat during 1995 by a private contractor whose services had been terminated 3 years earlier. Subsequent negotiations reduced the amount concerned from \$70,000 to \$60,000. The payment was subsequently made on 1st January 1996.

**16. CONTINGENT LIABILITY**

Holiday Pay for Contract Staff in the event that they leave prior to the end of their contract. Total amount \$42,700.

TABLE 1

## SOUTH PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

## TABLES TO THE ACCOUNTS

MEMBERS FUNDS

<u>MEMBERS CONTRIBUTIONS</u>	Previous Years	1995	Total	1994 Actual USD
	Contributions Paid in 1995 USD	Contributions Paid in 1995 USD	Contributions Paid in 1995 USD	
American Samoa	11,450	5,725	17,175	104,055
Australia		104,055	104,055	
Northern Marianas				
Cook Islands	3,175	5,725	8,900	7,000
F.S.M.		11,445	11,445	11,480
Fiji		75,440	75,440	75,440
France		11,634	11,634	22,890
French Polynesia				
Guam		5,725	5,725	5,725
Kiribati				
Marshall Islands		11,445	11,445	
Nauru		11,445	11,445	12,316
New Caledonia		33,820	33,820	33,820
New Zealand		5,725	5,725	5,725
Niue	6,450	5,725	12,175	
Palau	11,334	11,445	22,779	111
Papua New Guinea				
Solomons Islands		5,725	5,725	5,725
Tokelau	10,221		10,221	4,489
Tonga		5,725	5,725	5,725
Tuvalu	105,000	105,000	210,000	
USA (USAID)				
Vanuatu				
Wallis & Futuna		11,445	11,445	11,445
Western Samoa				
Pitcairn Island				
	<u>147,630</u>	<u>427,249</u>	<u>574,879</u>	<u>305,946</u>

Members contributions have been separated in these Financial Statements, to reflect contributions received in 1995 but relating to previous years, and those received in 1995 for the current year. This is the first year in which this policy has been adopted.

<u>MEMBERS CONTRIBUTIONS - Apia Convention</u>		3,817	
Australia			619
Western Samoa			619
Fiji		<u>3,817</u>	<u>619</u>
<u>MEMBERS CONTRIBUTIONS - SPREP Convention</u>		5,300	
Australia			669
Western Samoa			669
Fiji		2,806	
New Zealand			
Papua New Guinea		<u>8,106</u>	<u>669</u>
<u>OTHER INCOME</u>			
Interest		72,714	37,456
Rental income			1,662
Miscellaneous Income		1,577	1,354
Exchange variations			(298)
		<u>74,291</u>	<u>\$40,174</u>
<b>TOTAL MEMBERS FUNDS</b>		<u>661,093</u>	<u>\$347,408</u>

## SOUTH PACIFIC ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

## TABLES TO THE ACCOUNTS

## DONOR FUNDS PROVIDED TO SPREP

	1995 Actual			1994 Actual	
	Primary Function	Project Management	Project Implementation	Total	Total
	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
<b>CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES</b>					
ANCA			11,991	11,991	
AusAID			198,536	198,536	90,211
CORA			114,579	114,579	
ICOD					166,272
MULTI			79,893	79,893	27,011
NZ			18,832	18,832	53,427
UNDP	32,392	21,594	1,066,242	1,120,228	749,794
UNEP					7,500
	<u>\$32,392</u>	<u>\$21,594</u>	<u>\$1,490,073</u>	<u>\$1,544,059</u>	<u>\$1,094,215</u>
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT &amp; PLANNING</b>					
ADB					11,701
AusAID			515,665	515,665	469,185
Auckland University			7,976	7,976	
CFTC			86,527	86,527	55,813
GREENPEACE					499
IMO			1,220	1,220	29,145
JAPAN			41,681	41,681	17,814
Los Almos National Laboratories			9,689	9,689	
MULTI			24,180	24,180	40,423
NTF Flinders University			1,168	1,168	4,520
NZ			93,779	93,779	67,901
Miscellaneous			75	75	
OTHER					2,816
Republic of China			70,529	70,529	
SOPAC					42,239
UNDP			45,000	45,000	
UNEP			103,258	103,258	196,155
UNFPA	8,814	5,876	247,163	261,853	111,977
United Kingdom					23,493
US Dept of State			3,730	3,730	1,370
WMO			32,000	32,000	
	<u>\$8,814</u>	<u>\$5,876</u>	<u>\$1,283,640</u>	<u>\$1,298,330</u>	<u>\$1,075,051</u>
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION, INFORMATION, &amp; COORDINATION</b>					
AusAID			101,518	101,518	80,657
CORA			1,697	1,697	
DASET			1,044	1,044	907
FRANCE			3,004	3,004	6,255
ICOD					3,007
MISC.			319	319	399
MULTI			95,647	95,647	61,767
NZ			19,659	19,659	12,001
Radio Australia			131	131	4,731
SPC			14,669	14,669	3,523
UNDP			399,595	399,595	561,992
University of PNG			1,570	1,570	
WWF					950
			<u>\$638,853</u>	<u>\$638,853</u>	<u>\$736,189</u>



## SOUTH PACIFIC ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

## TABLES TO THE ACCOUNTS

## DONOR FUNDS PROVIDED TO SPREP

	1995 Actual			1994 Actual	
	Primary Function USD	Project Management USD	Project Implementation USD	Total USD	
<b>FINANCE &amp; ADMINISTRATION</b>					
AusAID			6,606	6,606	5,915
			<u>6,606</u>	<u>6,606</u>	<u>5,915</u>
<b>MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES</b>					
AusAID			61,863	61,863	10,687
CHILE			4,211	4,211	1,702
NZ	16,712	11,141	126,700	154,553	227,136
	<u>\$16,712</u>	<u>\$11,141</u>	<u>\$192,774</u>	<u>\$220,627</u>	<u>\$239,525</u>
<b>PRIMARY FUNCTION &amp; PROJECT MANAGEMENT</b>					
MULTI	57,655			57,655	9,715
Project Administration Fees		203,933		203,933	171,677
	<u>\$57,655</u>	<u>\$203,933</u>		<u>\$261,588</u>	<u>\$181,392</u>
Total donor funds	<u>\$115,573</u>	<u>\$242,545</u>	<u>\$3,611,945</u>	<u>\$3,970,063</u>	<u>\$3,332,288</u>

TABLE 3

## PRIMARY FUNCTION &amp; PROJECT MANAGEMENT

	1995 Actual			1994 Actual
	Primary Function	Project Management	Project Implementation	Total
	USD	USD	USD	USD
<b>Funding Summary</b>				
Members (Table 1)	649,170	11,923		661,093
Project Administration Fees (Table 2.2)		203,933		203,933
Donor funds (Table 2.2)	57,655			57,655
	<u>\$706,825</u>	<u>\$215,856</u>		<u>\$922,682</u>
				<u>528,800</u>
<b>Detailed Expenditure Breakdown -</b>				
<i>Expenditure met from Members Funds &amp; Project Administration Fees</i>				
Library		55		55
Official entertainment	3,367	2,245		5,612
Vehicle expenses	2,034	1,356		3,390
Postages/couriers	1,265	843		2,108
Printing/publications	13,898	9,266		23,164
Stationery/expendable equipment	17,855	11,904		29,759
Telephone/fax/telex	8,162	5,441		13,603
Audit fees	3,399	2,266		5,665
Bank charges	426	284		710
Exchange variations				
Cleaning	3,041	2,027		5,068
Electricity & water	16,845	11,230		28,075
Property maintenance	4,524	3,016		7,540
Insurance	3,707	2,472		6,179
Operating maintenance	3,325	2,217		5,542
Salaries	234,764	156,508	89,386	480,658
Duty travel	36,004	24,003	7,609	67,616
Language services	63,008	42,005		105,013
Other costs	3,480	2,320		5,800
Depreciation	10,048	6,699		16,747
Other expenses				
Capital expenditure		955		955
Consultants	19,878	13,252		33,130
Salaries	8,416	5,611		14,027
Other Costs				
	<u>457,446</u>	<u>305,975</u>	<u>96,995</u>	<u>860,417</u>
				<u>665,319</u>
<i>Expenditure met from Donor funds</i>				
Small Islands participation at SPREP meetings	17,355			17,355
6th SPREP meeting				2,599
7th SPREP meeting	(397)			(397)
8th SPREP meeting	50,391			50,391
Apia Convention		5,350		5,350
SPREP Convention		14,013		14,013
	<u>67,349</u>	<u>19,363</u>		<u>86,712</u>
				<u>68,113</u>
Total expenditure	<u>\$524,795</u>	<u>\$325,338</u>	<u>\$96,995</u>	<u>\$947,129</u>
				<u>\$733,432</u>

**Primary Function Subsidy**

As shown above Members Funds & Project Administration Fees were used to fund salaries and duty travel of officers whose responsibilities are primarily related to Project Implementation Activities.

To highlight this, additional entries have been added to the Income and Expenditure Statement in page 3 of these accounts.

- A Primary Function Subsidy is included as Income to the Project Implementation Activities
- Project Implementation salaries & duty travel not funded is shown as expenditure for the Primary Function

TABLE 4

## CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

	1995 Actual				1994 Actual
	Primary Function	Project Management	Project Implementation	Total	Total
	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
<b>Funding Summary</b>					
ANCA			11,991	11,991	
AusAID			198,536	198,536	90,211
CORA			114,579	114,579	
ICOD					166,272
MULTI			79,893	79,893	27,011
NZ			18,832	18,832	53,427
UNDP	32,392	21,594	1,066,242	1,120,228	749,794
UNEP					7,500
	<u>\$32,392</u>	<u>\$21,594</u>	<u>\$1,490,073</u>	<u>\$1,544,059</u>	<u>1,094,215</u>
<b>Expenditure</b>					
Capital Expenditure			28,364	28,364	18,358
Consultants			217,315	217,315	197,689
Duty Travel			87,079	87,079	51,400
In-country Activities			87,632	87,632	44,206
Meetings/workshops			205,850	205,850	203,662
Other Costs			639,509	639,509	344,523
Salaries	32,392	21,594	224,324	278,310	234,377
	<u>\$32,392</u>	<u>\$21,594</u>	<u>\$1,490,073</u>	<u>\$1,544,059</u>	<u>1,094,215</u>

TABLE 5

## ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT &amp; PLANNING

	1995 Actual			1994 Actual	
	Primary Function	Project Management	Project Implementation	Total	Total
	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
<b>Funding Summary</b>					11,701
ADB			515,665	515,665	469,185
AusAID			7,976	7,976	
Auckland University			86,527	86,527	55,813
CFTC					499
GREENPEACE			1,220	1,220	29,145
IMO			41,681	41,681	17,814
JAPAN			9,689	9,689	
Los Almos National Laboratories			24,180	24,180	40,423
MULTI			1,168	1,168	4,520
NTF Flinders University			93,779	93,779	67,901
NZ			75	75	
Miscellaneous					2,816
Other			70,529	70,529	
Republic of China					42,239
SOPAC			45,000	45,000	
UNDP			103,258	103,258	196,155
UNEP			247,163	261,853	111,977
UNFPA	8,814	5,876			23,493
United Kingdom			3,730	3,730	1,370
US Dept of State			32,000	32,000	
WMO					
	<u>\$8,814</u>	<u>\$5,876</u>	<u>\$1,283,640</u>	<u>\$1,298,330</u>	<u>1,075,051</u>
<b>Expenditure</b>					
Capital Expenditure			103,383	103,383	10,495
Consultants			236,536	236,536	149,399
Duty Travel			112,696	112,696	47,991
In-country Activities			11,082	11,082	32,300
Meetings/workshops			352,535	352,535	336,302
Other Costs			150,988	150,988	254,964
Salaries	8,814	5,876	337,801	352,491	262,325
	<u>\$8,814</u>	<u>\$5,876</u>	<u>\$1,305,020</u>	<u>\$1,319,711</u>	<u>1,093,776</u>

TABLE 6

## ENVIRONMENTAL, EDUCATION, INFORMATION, &amp; COORDINATION

	1995 Actual				1994 Actual
	Primary Function	Project Management	Project Implementation	Total	Total
	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
<b>Funding Summary</b>					
AusAID			101,518	101,518	80,657
CORA			1,697	1,697	
DASET			1,044	1,044	907
FRANCE			3,004	3,004	6,255
ICOD					3,007
MISC.			319	319	399
MULTI			95,647	95,647	61,767
NZ			19,659	19,659	12,001
Radio Australia			131	131	4,731
SPC			14,669	14,669	3,523
UNDP			399,595	399,595	561,992
University of PNG			1,570	1,570	
WWF					950
			<u>\$638,853</u>	<u>\$638,853</u>	<u>736,189</u>
<b>Expenditure</b>					
Capital Expenditure			23,245	23,245	8,051
Consultants			78,149	78,149	44,441
Duty Travel			58,054	58,054	34,281
In-country Activities			83,125	83,125	19,524
Meetings/workshops			128,600	128,600	213,816
Other Costs			113,835	113,835	259,031
Salaries			154,508	154,508	190,348
			<u>\$639,516</u>	<u>\$639,516</u>	<u>769,492</u>

TABLE 7

FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION

	1995 Actual			1994 Actual
	Primary Function	Project Management	Project Implementation	Total
	USD	USD	USD	USD
<b>Funding Summary</b>				
AusAID			6,606	6,606
				5,915
			<u>\$6,606</u>	<u>\$6,606</u>
				<u>5,915</u>
<b>Expenditure</b>				
Capital Expenditure			2,801	2,801
Consultants				7,280
Duty Travel			3,198	3,198
In-country Activities				
Meetings/workshops				
Other Costs			607	607
Salaries				728
			<u>\$6,606</u>	<u>\$6,606</u>
				<u>8,008</u>



TABLE 8

## MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

	1995 Actual				1994 Actual
	Primary Function	Project Management	Project Implementation	Total	Total
	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
<b>Funding Summary</b>					
AusAID			61,863	61,863	10,687
CHILE			4,211	4,211	1,702
NZ	16,712	11,141	126,700	154,553	227,136
	<u>\$16,712</u>	<u>\$11,141</u>	<u>\$192,775</u>	<u>\$220,628</u>	<u>239,524</u>
<b>Expenditure</b>					
Capital Expenditure			4,641	4,641	
Consultants			2,500	2,500	500
Duty Travel			3,850	3,850	8,707
In-country Activities			16,281	16,281	9,011
Meetings/workshops					11,751
Other Costs			88,500	88,500	67,330
Salaries	16,712	11,141	77,003	104,856	152,840
	<u>\$16,712</u>	<u>\$11,141</u>	<u>\$192,775</u>	<u>\$220,628</u>	<u>250,139</u>



**South Pacific Regional Environment Programme  
(SPREP)**

**Ninth SPREP Meeting**  
Nuku'alofa, Kingdom of Tonga

**Officials' Meeting**  
25-27 November 1996

**Agenda Item 9.4: Appointment of Auditors**

**Purpose of Paper**

To seek the Meeting's approval of the appointment of Auditors for 1997, in accordance with Financial Regulation 31.

**Background**

2. Financial Regulation 31 requires the Meeting to appoint annually one or more Auditors in no way connected with the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme on such terms as it thinks fit.
3. For the past four years, SPREP's Annual Accounts have been audited by the Apia office of the international chartered accounting firm of Coopers & Lybrand.
4. Coopers & Lybrand have done this task efficiently during this time, and have also been engaged to perform other tasks as required, including: auditing of Financial Reports prepared for specific donor organisations, and a review of SPREP's financial and accounting systems in 1993.
5. The Secretariat has developed a good working relationship with the current Auditors, and is happy with the services and quality of work they have provided in the past.

**Recommendation**

6. The Meeting is invited to **re-appoint** Coopers & Lybrand as SPREP's Auditors for 1997.

---

11 August 1996



**South Pacific Regional Environment Programme  
(SPREP)**

**Ninth SPREP Meeting**

Nuku'alofa, Kingdom of Tonga

**Officials' Meeting**

25-27 November 1996

**Agenda Item 10:**

- **Work Programme Review for 1995**
- **Revised Budget for 1996**
- **Proposed Work Programme and Budget for 1997**
- **Indicative Work Programme and Budget for 1998-99**

**Purpose of Paper**

To present the above documents for the Meeting's consideration and approval.

**Recommendation**

2. The Meeting is invited to:
- **consider;** and
  - **approve** Work Programme and Budget proposals.

---

12 August 1996

South Pacific Regional Environment Programme  
(SPREP)

PROGRESS AND EVALUATION REVIEW FOR 1995

AND

WORK PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR THE YEAR  
ENDING 31 DECEMBER, 1997

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**Part 1**

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**Introduction**

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## **INTRODUCTION TO THE 1997 SPREP WORK PROGRAMME AND BUDGET DOCUMENT**

### **Background**

The 1994 SPREP Meeting directed that "... *future Work Programmes include, wherever possible, details of specific activities being proposed, together with a summary of costs and, where possible, the location of the activity and the anticipated donor*". In addition, in October, 1994, a new organisational structure was established within SPREP, comprising four divisions under the overall guidance of the Director and Deputy Director. Accordingly, the format and content of the 1997 SPREP Work Programme and Budget document reflects the directive of the SPREP Meeting as well as the divisional structure.

### **Format**

The structure of the document contains:

- (i) the Work Programme, divided up according to the Divisional structure instead of under the SPREP Action Plan Programme headings. All Action Plan activities have been allocated between divisions;
- (ii) a detailed review of the previous year's Work Programme. It should be noted that because of the need to prepare the Work Programme and Budget document relatively early in the year, a review of 1995 projects only can be made at this stage. Additional information on 1996 projects will be made when presenting the Divisional Reports under Agenda Item 7.2; and
- (iii) the descriptions and budget figures are presented on separate, facing pages, in table format, for ease of reference.

The overall structure of the document, however, remains the same as in previous years i.e. the Budget Tables providing income and expenditure figures for the Primary, Project Management and Project Implementation Functions Budgets are contained in the second section of the document, Work Programme details comprise the third and fourth sections and the various annexes for information are contained in the last section.

## **Part 2 - Budget Tables**

As in previous years, the budget tables have been prepared in accordance with Financial Regulation 3, which requires that the annual Budget estimates incorporate income and expenditure proposals for the primary, project management and project implementation functions, and Financial Regulation 4, which details the information to be contained in the estimates. The budget tables are presented as follows:

- Table 1 - Consolidated Budget  
Summarises income and expenditure by Primary, Project Management and Project Implementation Functions
- Table 2 - Primary Function Budget  
Provides details of estimated income and expenditure for the Primary Function
- Table 3 - Project Management Budget  
Provides details of estimated income and expenditure for the Project Management Function
- Table 4 - Project Implementation  
Provides details of estimated income and expenditure for the Project Implementation Function
- Table 5 - Forecast Donor Contributions for 1997  
Provides details of actual donor contributions for 1995, anticipated donor contributions for 1996 and projected donor contributions for 1997
- Table 6 - Members' Contributions

## **Part 3 - Primary Function/Project Management Work Programme**

This provides budget details and overview of activities for those sections of the Work Programme that are funded by the Primary Function and Project Management Budgets i.e. Management and the Finance and Administration Division. Previously, details provided in this section were contained in the Budget Tables, however, in keeping with the new format, these details are not provided separately.

## **Part 4 - Project Implementation Function (PIF) Work Programme**

The first part of the PIF Work Programme provides a review of 1995 activities by Division. This review provides details of actual expenditure, the divisional staffing situation, activities commenced and/or completed as well as those activities which the Division was unable to carry out or complete during the year under review.

The second part of the PIF Work Programme provides details of proposed activities and funding for 1997. This is presented by division and outlines the goal, background, activities and costs of each activity or group of similar activities within the division. Where donor funding has been secured at this stage, the source of funding has been included.

### **Part 5 - Annexes**

The following annexes to the Work Programme and Budget document have been provided for information:

- SPREP Staff Salaries and Ancillary Costs
- SPREP Staff Establishment

### **Budget for Estimating Income**

Primary and Project Management Functions income has been estimated on the assumption that all members will meet their annual contributions in full, together with conservative estimates of rental and interest income and secured donor funds for some staff.

Project administration fees form a substantial portion of Project Management Function income. These are included in proposals submitted to donors to cover projects' shares of Project Management costs, such as administration, support services and office space. They have been estimated conservatively, but should difficulty be experienced in securing funds for the Project Implementation Function then this income would fall.

Project Implementation Function estimates are based on projects with "secured" funding and those with "unsecured" funding. "Secured" funding is defined as funds which have either actually been received or which donors have firmly committed. "Unsecured" funds are those for which proposals have been submitted to donors but for which no commitment has yet been made, or, for which proposals are still being developed for submission to donors. The latter are based on nominal and conservative estimates. The actual amounts of secured and unsecured funding for the various projects within each Division are shown in the tables on the facing pages to the Work Programme explanatory notes.

### **The "Cost Driver"**

Costs directly attributable to a particular Function are charged to that Function. Where they relate to more than one Function, costs are allocated by a ratio (the "cost-driver") derived from estimates provided each week by staff of how much time is spent on respective Functions. The current "cost-driver" allocates 60% of costs to Primary Function and 40% to Project Management except for salaries which are allocated on the basis of time estimates.

**Part 2**

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**Tables**

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**SOUTH PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME  
CONSOLIDATED BUDGET ( U S DOLLARS )**

	TABLE												
	ACTUAL												
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999							
<b>INCOME</b>													
Member Contributions	307,234	439,172	500,000	500,000	509,000	500,000							
Member Contributions - previous years		147,630											
Small Grants Scheme	17,849	11,247	59,051										
Small Island States Fund (meetings)	9,715	17,355	11,000	5,942									
<i>Other Funds :</i>													
Interest	37,456	72,714	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000							
Rental Income	1,662												
Miscellaneous	1,056	1,577	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000							
Donor Funds	3,322,574	3,952,710	8,071,790	11,262,595	10,717,140	8,989,521							
Primary Function Subsidy	89,091	96,995	142,600										
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b>3,786,637</b>	<b>4,739,400</b>	<b>6,836,441</b>	<b>11,820,537</b>	<b>11,278,140</b>	<b>9,541,521</b>							
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>													
Primary Function	2	14%	549,000	18%	843,850	14%	950,144	5%	649,781	6%	675,060	6%	558,120
Project Management	3	7%	260,299	6%	277,211	6%	440,632	6%	690,026	6%	648,340	5%	512,380
Project Implementation	4	79%	2,977,338	76%	3,618,339	80%	5,445,665	89%	10,480,730	88%	9,954,740	89%	8,471,021
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>3,786,637</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>4,739,400</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>6,836,441</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>11,820,537</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>11,278,140</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>9,541,521</b>
<b>EXTRA-ORDINARY ITEM</b>													
Extra-ordinary item			60,000										
<b>NET SURPLUS / (DEFICIT)</b>		<b>(288,427)</b>	<b>(141,091)</b>	<b>63,896</b>	<b>345,487</b>	<b>196,700</b>	<b>25,800</b>						
<b>BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD</b>													
Capital Fund (from Balance Sheet)	(iii)	(21,169)	(83,795)	(iii)	(75,704)	10,667	356,154						
Members Funds (from Balance Sheet)		135,273	5,000										
Project Implementation deficits funded by donors in following year.		69,359	79,447		429								
		21,169	64,735		22,046								
<b>CUMULATIVE BALANCE</b>		<b>(83,795)</b>	<b>(75,704)</b>	<b>10,667</b>	<b>356,154</b>	<b>552,854</b>	<b>578,654</b>						

Note (i) : The Net Deficit for 1995 of \$141,091 varies from the deficit of \$106,493 shown in the 1995 annual accounts by \$34,598. This amount represents the fixed assets purchased during 1995 (less total depreciation charged in 1995) and included in the Balance Sheet as at December 1995.

Note (ii) : The balance brought forward includes only Primary Function and Project Management Function balances. The Project Implementation deficit for 1995 is not included as it is taken up separately in Table 4.1 as part of the "Funds Carried Over from Previous Year".

**SOUTH PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME  
PRIMARY FUNCTION BUDGET ( U S DOLLARS )**

	TABLE		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999	
	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	REVISED	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ACTUAL
<b>INCOME</b>														
Member Contributions	5	56%	305,946	50%	427,249	62%	500,000	75%	500,000	74%	500,000	89%	500,000	
Member Contributions - previous years		17%			147,630									
Donor Funds		19%	104,226	21%	177,325	41%	387,144	12%	75,399	16%	105,840			
Donor Funds - unsecured							3%	16,440	3%	17,220	1%	6,120		
Small Island States Fund (meetings)			9,715	2%	17,355	1%	11,000	1%	5,942					
Additional Donor Funds		16%	88,939											
Interest		7%	37,456	9%	72,714	5%	50,000	8%	50,000	6%	50,000	9%	50,000	
Rental Income		1%	1,662											
Miscellaneous		1%	1,354	1%	1,577	1%	2,000	1%	2,000	1%	2,000	1%	2,000	
Exchange Variation			(298)											
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	1	100%	549,000	100%	843,850	100%	950,144	100%	649,781	100%	675,060	100%	558,120	
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>														
Capital Expenditure		3%	17,993	4%	34,138	0%	802	2%	9,000	1%	9,000	1%	9,000	
Duty Travel		4%	29,234	5%	36,004	2%	19,800	5%	30,000	4%	30,000	5%	30,000	
Operating Costs		14%	94,858	11%	85,362	8%	70,496	14%	84,700	12%	85,900	15%	93,500	
SPREP Meetings		8%	57,188	6%	49,994	5%	45,000			9%	60,000			
Salaries		37%	257,620	38%	298,339	34%	316,140	72%	429,800	61%	430,500	73%	458,300	
<i>Project Implementation Costs not Funded:</i>														
Salaries		13%	89,091	11%	89,386	15%	142,600							
Duty Travel		1%	7,609											
Language Services		10%	69,281	8%	63,008	7%	66,584	6%	34,500	10%	69,000	6%	36,000	
Other Costs Funded by Donors		11%	76,293	13%	98,985	28%	255,704	1%	8,590					
Small Island States Fund (meetings)		1%	9,715	2%	17,355	1%	11,000			2%	17,000			
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	1	#REF!	701,273	100%	780,180	100%	928,126	100%	596,590	100%	701,400	100%	626,800	
Extra-ordinary item					60,000									
<b>NET SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE CURRENT YEAR</b>		(ii)	(152,273)		3,670		22,018		53,191		(26,340)		(68,680)	
<b>BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD</b>					(17,000)		(8,330)		13,688		66,879		40,539	
Capital Fund (from Balance Sheet)			135,273		5,000									
<b>CUMULATIVE BALANCE</b>			(17,000)		(8,330)		13,688		66,879		40,539		(28,141)	

Note (i) : 1995 net deficit varies from the 1995 annual accounts deficit, as the budget above includes net capital expenditure (refer note on Table 1)  
 (ii) : 1997 salaries includes the costs of replacing two contract staff who complete their contracts, as well as costs for two Heads of Division (refer to Working Paper 6.7).



TABLE 3

**SOUTH PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME  
PROJECT MANAGEMENT BUDGET ( U S DOLLARS )**

9SM/Of./WP.10/Att

Page 10

	TABLE											
	1994 ACTUAL	1995 ACTUAL	1996 REVISED	1997	1998	1999						
<b>INCOME</b>												
Member Contributions	1,288	4%	11,923			1%	9,000					
Small Grants Scheme	17,849	7%	4%	11,247	13%	59,051	7%	50,266	5%	30,560		
Donor Funds	69,485	27%	18%	50,108	14%	63,381	2%	10,960	2%	11,480	1%	4,080
Donor Funds - unsecured												
Project Administration Fees	171,677	66%	74%	203,933	73%	318,200	91%	628,800	92%	597,300	99%	508,300
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b>260,299</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>277,211</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>440,632</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>690,026</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>648,340</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>512,380</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>												
Capital Expenditure	11,996	4%	6%	22,759	1%	535	2%	6,000	1%	6,000	1%	6,000
Consultants	19,490	6%	6%	24,003	3%	13,200	5%	20,000	5%	20,000	5%	20,000
Duty Travel	63,239	19%	14%	56,908	12%	46,997	14%	56,500	13%	57,300	15%	62,300
Operating Costs	171,747	52%	49%	198,893	52%	210,760	72%	286,500	68%	287,000	73%	305,600
Salaries	46,187	14%	11%	42,005	11%	44,390	6%	23,000	11%	46,000	5%	24,000
Language Services	605	0.2%	1%	5,350	1.5%	14,013	4%	4,500	1%	4,500	1%	4,500
Alpha Convention	605	0.2%	1%	5,350	1.5%	14,013	4%	4,500	1%	4,500	1%	4,500
SPREP Convention	605	0.2%	1%	5,350	1.5%	14,013	4%	4,500	1%	4,500	1%	4,500
Other Costs	17,849	5%	3%	11,247	3%	59,051	17%	5,730	1.6%	5,730	1.7%	5,730
Small Grants Scheme												
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>331,718</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>399,926</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>398,754</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>397,730</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>425,300</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>417,900</b>
<b>NET SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE CURRENT YEAR</b>	<b>(71,419)</b>		<b>(122,715)</b>	<b>41,878</b>		<b>292,296</b>		<b>223,040</b>		<b>94,480</b>		<b>94,480</b>
<b>BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD</b>	<b>69,359</b>		<b>(2,060)</b>	<b>79,447</b>		<b>429</b>		<b>(3,021)</b>		<b>289,275</b>		<b>512,315</b>
Members Funds (from Balance Sheet)												
<b>CUMULATIVE BALANCE</b>	<b>(2,060)</b>		<b>(45,328)</b>	<b>(3,021)</b>		<b>289,275</b>		<b>512,315</b>		<b>606,795</b>		<b>606,795</b>

Note (i) : 1995 net deficit varies from the 1995 annual accounts deficit, as the budget above includes actual capital expenditure incurred (refer note on Table 1)

(ii) : Project Administration Fees are calculated as a percentage of Project Implementation Funding (including Unsecured Funding). Fees actually received are calculated on actual Project Implementation incurred by the Secretariat.

**SOUTH PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME  
PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION BUDGET ( U S DOLLARS )**

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999						
<b>INCOME</b>												
<i>Donor Funds :</i>												
Funds received during the year	959,994	1,163,934	2,535,306	10,480,730	9,954,740	8,471,021						
Funds carried over from previous year	1,928,253	2,357,410	2,767,759									
Total donor funds	2,888,247	3,521,344	5,303,065	10,480,730	9,954,740	8,471,021						
Primary Function Subsidy	89,091	96,995	142,600									
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b>2,977,338</b>	<b>3,618,339</b>	<b>5,445,665</b>	<b>10,480,730</b>	<b>9,954,740</b>	<b>8,471,021</b>						
Secured Funding	2,977,338	3,618,339	5,445,665	4,539,286	3,142,090	271,721						
Unsecured Funding				57%	68%	97%						
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b>2,977,338</b>	<b>3,618,339</b>	<b>5,445,665</b>	<b>10,480,730</b>	<b>9,954,740</b>	<b>8,471,021</b>						
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>												
Conservation of Natural Resources	34%	1,053,034	42%	1,511,183	45%	2,472,446	44%	4,568,760	44%	4,374,559	42%	3,582,600
Environmental Education, Information and Coordination	27%	815,704	20%	727,183	22%	1,218,026	14%	1,481,648	12%	1,174,000	12%	1,041,800
Environmental Management and Planning	36%	1,084,244	36%	1,305,024	30%	1,612,593	42%	4,430,322	44%	4,406,181	45%	3,846,621
<i>Refer to Work Programme summaries</i>												
Project Implementation Salaries not Funded	3%	89,091	2%	89,386	3%	142,600						
Project Implementation D/Travel not Funded				7,609								
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,042,073</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,640,385</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5,445,665</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>10,480,730</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>9,954,740</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>8,471,021</b>
Secured Funding Expenditure	4.1	3,042,073	100%	3,640,385	100%	5,445,665	43%	4,539,286	32%	3,142,090	3%	271,721
Unsecured Funding Expenditure	4.2						57%	5,941,444	68%	6,812,650	97%	8,199,300
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>		<b>3,042,073</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,640,385</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5,445,665</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>10,480,730</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>9,954,740</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>8,471,021</b>
<b>NET DEFICIT</b>		<b>(64,735)</b>				<b>(22,046)</b>						

**NOTE :**  
The Budget as presented represents both Secured and Unsecured Income and Expenditure as set out in Table 4.1 and 4.2 respectively.

TABLE

**DEFINITION :**

Secured Funds are funds which have been received by SPREP, or funds which the Donors have committed for projects but not yet received by SPREP.

**SOUTH PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME  
PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION BUDGET ( U S DOLLARS )**

*Projects Having Secured Funding*

TABLE	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
ACTUAL						

**INCOME***Donor Funds :*

Funds received during the year	959,994	1,163,934	2,535,306	4,539,286	3,142,090	271,721
Funds carried over from previous year	1,928,253	2,357,410 (ii)	2,767,759 (ii)			
Total donor funds	2,888,247	3,521,344	5,303,065	4,539,286	3,142,090	271,721
Primary Function Subsidy	89,091	96,995	142,600			
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b>2,977,338</b>	<b>3,618,339</b>	<b>5,445,665</b>	<b>4,539,286</b>	<b>3,142,090</b>	<b>271,721</b>

**EXPENDITURE**

Conservation of Natural Resources	34%	1,053,034	42%	1,511,183	45%	2,472,446	71%	3,269,363	85%	2,664,509
Environmental Education, Information and Coordination	27%	815,704	20%	727,183	22%	1,218,026	7%	327,903		3,000
Environmental Management and Planning	36%	1,084,244	36%	1,305,024	30%	1,612,593	21%	942,020	15%	474,581
Other										271,721
		2,952,982		3,543,390		5,303,065		4,539,286		3,142,090
Project Implementation Salaries not Funded	3%	89,091	2%	89,386	3%	142,600				
Project Implementation D/Travel not Funded				7,609						
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3,042,073</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,640,385</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5,445,665</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>4,539,286</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,142,090</b>
										271,721

**NET SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE CURRENT YEAR**

(ii)	(64,735)	(22,046)
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Note (i) : The amounts shown are included in the 1995 Annual Accounts in the Balance Sheet as Advance Funding. These funds were received from donors for mainly Project Implementation Function activities that had not been completed at 31 December 1994 and 31 December 1995 respectively.

(iii) : Funding to cover the deficits in 1994 and 1995 was received from donors in the following years.

*Unsecured Funds : Funds for which projects have been submitted to Donors but as yet no commitment has been made for funding, and also those projects which are still being developed by SPREP for submission to Donors. The latter are based on nominal and conservative estimates.*

**SOUTH PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME  
PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION BUDGET ( U S DOLLARS )**

*Unsecured Funding*

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>INCOME</b>						
Donor Funds				5,941,444	6,812,650	8,199,300
Primary Function Subsidy						
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>				<b>5,941,444</b>	<b>6,812,650</b>	<b>8,199,300</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>						
Conservation of Natural Resources				22%	1,710,050	44%
Environmental Education, Information and Coordination				19%	1,171,000	13%
Environmental Management and Planning				59%	3,931,600	44%
				5,941,444	6,812,650	8,199,300
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>				<b>5,941,444</b>	<b>6,812,650</b>	<b>8,199,300</b>
<b>NET SURPLUS/DEFICIT</b>						
				<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>101%</b>

TABLE

4

Refer to Work Programme summaries

4

## FORECAST DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS FOR 1997

	Actual 1995	Anticipated 1996	Projected 1997
<b>Secured Funds</b>			
ANCA	11,991	4,188	483,904
Auckland University	7,976	2,050	
AusAID	(note 1) 830,388	1,340,208	
CFTC	85,754	9,033	
CORA	116,274		557
Danish Government		86,548	29,452
DASET	1,044	1,785	
DEST			84,000
EWC/MACARTHUR			850
FAO		10,056	
France	3,004	1,684	9,472
IMO	1,220	6,261	
Japan	41,682	44,529	5,000
Los Alamos National Laboratories.	9,689	51,590	333,000
Miscellaneous Donors	394	29,443	2,054
Multi-funded projects	199,720	258,529	41,196
NTF Flinders University	1,168	32,830	
New Zealand	(note 1) 241,047	391,163	71,234
OTHER	773		
Primary Function			5,000
Radio Australia	131	1,644	
Taiwan/ROC	70,529	28,753	98,717
UNDP	1,510,838	2,283,819	3,370,631
UNEP	103,259	278,083	2,900
UNFPA	247,164	244,497	
University of PNG	1,570	3,430	
US Dept of State	3,730	16,270	
WMO	31,999		
WWF			1,319
	<u>3,521,344</u>	<u>5,126,393</u>	<u>4,539,286</u>
<b>Unsecured Funds</b>		176,672	5,941,444
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u><u>\$3,521,344</u></u>	<u><u>\$5,303,065</u></u>	<u><u>\$10,480,730</u></u>

## Notes :

1. Extra-budgetary contributions from AusAID and New Zealand for 1997 have not been included in the above list of projected 1997 Donor Contributions. Allocations of their contributions are normally discussed towards the end of 1996.

MEMBERS CONTRIBUTIONS TO SPREP			
COUNTRY	RECEIVED 1995	%	ANNUAL CONTRIBUTION USD
American Samoa	17,175	1.145%	5,725
Australia	104,055	20.811%	104,055
Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands *		1.145%	5,725
Cook Islands		1.145%	5,725
FSM	8,900	1.145%	5,725
Fiji	11,445	2.289%	11,445
France	75,440	15.088%	75,440
French Polynesia	11,634	2.289%	11,445
Guam *		2.289%	11,445
Kiribati	5,725	1.145%	5,725
Marshall Islands *		1.145%	5,725
Nauru	11,445	2.289%	11,445
New Caledonia	11,445	2.289%	11,445
New Zealand	33,820	6.764%	33,820
Niue	5,725	1.145%	5,725
Palau	12,175	1.145%	5,725
Papua New Guinea	22,779	2.289%	11,445
Pitcairn Island *		1.145%	5,725
Solomon Islands		2.289%	11,445
Tokelau	5,725	1.145%	5,725
Tonga	10,221	1.145%	5,725
Tuvalu	5,725	1.145%	5,725
United States America	210,000	21.851%	109,255
Vanuatu		2.289%	11,445
Wallis & Futuna Islands		1.145%	5,725
Western Samoa	11,445	2.289%	11,445
	<u>574,879</u>		<u>500,000</u>

\* = Indicates contributions for 1995 received in early 1996



**Part 3**

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**Primary Function/Project Management Budget:  
Progress and Evaluation Review for 1995  
and  
Work Programme and Budget for 1997**

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**ALL DIVISIONS** Primary Function/Project Management

Actual Expenditure 1995	Budget 1996	PROPOSED FUNDING						1998		1999	
		1997			Project Management	Primary Function	Project Management	Primary Function	Project Management	Primary Function	Project Management
469,575	622,076	MANAGEMENT	316,600	211,100							
613,536	562,204	FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION	294,190	196,130	315,900	210,600	293,600	195,700			
96,995	142,600	PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION COSTS NOT FUNDED									
1,180,106	1,326,880	TOTAL	610,790	407,230	697,200	422,400	626,800	417,900			

**PROGRESS AND EVALUATION REVIEW 1995****Structure and Goals**

SPREP's Management comprises the Director, Deputy Director and two Personal Assistants. Management's goals are:

- to ensure the effective implementation of the policies and directives of the SPREP Meeting
- to ensure the effective implementation of the SPREP Action Plan and of relevant provisions of the Agreement Establishing SPREP; and
- to manage the Secretariat effectively and efficiently on behalf of its Members.

**Objectives and Strategies in 1995**

In pursuing these goals in 1995, Management undertook a range of activities aimed at ensuring that the organisation's growth proceeded at a manageable level, reflecting Members' priorities and concerns, while at the same time maintaining effective work programme delivery and efficient financial and administrative systems and procedures.

**SPREP Meetings**

In line with directives of the Seventh and Eighth SPREP Meetings, held in Tarawa, October 1994 and Apia, October 1995 respectively, Management during 1995:

- continued to liaise with Members over ratifications and accessions to the SPREP Agreement;
- continued diplomatic contacts with the new Government in Guam to encourage it to resume full membership (Guam participated in the Eighth SPREP Meeting);
- continued contacts with possible donors for the proposed new SPREP Headquarters;
- renewed contractual arrangements with the private sector for the provision of SPREP's interpretation and translation service requirements;
- supervised implementation of the approved 1995 Work Programme and Budget;
- maintained contact with the Forum Secretariat over the development of the regional convention on hazardous waste.
- revised the SPREP Meeting Rules of Procedure;
- reviewed terms and conditions of employment of SPOCC Organisations;
- continued to develop options in relation to frequency of future SPREP Meetings;
- implemented the provisions of SPREP's Corporate Plan;
- continued to liaise with SOPAC over coastal protection and other issues of common interest; and
- instigated a review of the SPREP Action Plan 1991-1995 and preparation of a revised Action Plan 1996-2000.

**Action Plan and SPREP Agreement**

During 1995, Management continually monitored the Secretariat's activities to ensure that they were at all times in accordance with the priorities established under the Action Plan and the Agreement Establishing SPREP, including the responsibilities of the Secretariat as outlined in those documents. This entailed matters relating to preparation, implementation and review of the annual work programme, consulting, coordinating and establishing working relationships with member governments and with relevant national, regional and international organisations, seeking financial and technical resources and convening the SPREP Meeting.

**OBJECTIVES AND PRIORITIES IN 1997**

During 1997, Management will pursue a similar range of activities as in 1995 to ensure that effective progress is achieved towards realising the above-described goals. In particular, SPREP will implement the revised Action Plan which is being submitted for approval by the Ministerial Meeting component of the Ninth SPREP Meeting.

**MANAGEMENT** **Primary Function/Project Management**

Actual Expenditure 1995	Budget 1996	PROPOSED FUNDING 1997			1998		1999	
		Primary Function (60%)	Project Management (40%)	Primary Function (60%)	Project Management (40%)	Primary Function (60%)	Project Management (40%)	
194,482	196,500	Salaries	191,100	274,300	182,800	303,200	202,200	
60,007	33,000	Duty Travel	20,000	30,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	
49,994	45,000	SPREP Meeting		60,000				
5,350		Apia Convention			4,500			
14,013		SPREP Convention			4,500			
33,130		Consultants						
17,355	11,000	SIS Participation at SPREP Meetings		17,000				
11,247	59,051	Small Grants Scheme						
385,578	344,551		211,100	381,300	211,800	333,200	222,200	

## MANAGEMENT

## Primary Function/Project Management

Actual Expenditure 1995	Budget 1996	PROPOSED FUNDING 1997			1998			1999		
		Primary Function	Project Management	Primary Function	Project Management	Primary Function	Project Management	Primary Function	Project Management	
		<u>Donor Funding was/has been secured, to fund the following Primary Function/Project Management Function Activities:</u>								
22,135	53,249	Action Plan and Conventions								
	30,345	Administration								
	11,200	Interviews for the Director								
	16,008	Meeting for the Selection of Director								
61,862	166,723	SPREP Headquarters								
83,997	277,525			-		-		-		-
469,575	622,076	<b>TOTAL</b>	316,600	211,100	381,300	211,800	333,200	222,200		



**OVERVIEW OF ACTIVITIES IN 1995****FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION DIVISION****PROGRESS AND EVALUATION REVIEW 1995****Structure and Goals**

The Finance and Administration Division comprises two units.

## 1. Finance

This unit is responsible for monitoring, controlling and implementing SPREP's financial obligations and needs. These are contained in SPREP's *Financial Regulations and Staff Regulations*, the financial requirements of donor and member countries, and internationally accepted accounting principles.

## 2. Administration

This unit is responsible for providing "core" administration services, and assisting management in monitoring and implementing obligations and requirements set out in SPREP's *Staff Regulations* and its internal policies and procedures.

**Objectives and Strategies in 1995**

To achieve these goals, the Division:

- provides financial and administrative support and advice to the management and staff, according to SPREP's regulations, local conditions and the SPREP work programme;
- safeguards SPREP's financial resources by adopting sound financial and accounting principles and practices;
- provides financial information to member countries and donor organisations on the funds provided to SPREP;
- ensures that SPREP's *Staff Regulations* and internal policies are applied appropriately; and
- provides adequate security and appropriate insurance cover for all SPREP assets and property.

Systems have been established to meet these objectives. These were monitored and refined during the year.

Services provided by the division included: payment of commitments entered into by SPREP; payment of staff payroll and staff entitlements; provision of monthly financial reports to staff and management; providing financial and administrative assistance to management; liaising with donors on financial matters; provision of financial reports to donors; preparation of annual financial statements; coordination and compilation of the annual work programme and

budget working papers, together with other finance and administration working papers required for the annual SPREP Meeting; provision of travel related services to staff; monitoring stationery stock levels; maintaining an effective registry system; maintaining office equipment, furniture and fittings, buildings and grounds in good working order; and facilitating improvements and extensions to SPREP offices.

Some improvements to systems and resources included:

- review and acquisition of additional accounting software complementary to SPREP's existing software;
- construction of a new Publication storage room;
- installation of a new generator together with its own storage area;
- converting the former publications storage room to a display area;
- facilitating an "In-House" work area for SPREP's travel agent; and
- refurbishing general office space.

The Division will continue to monitor its systems in the coming year, and will change these where necessary.

#### **OBJECTIVES AND PRIORITIES IN 1997**

During 1997, the Division will continue to monitor its systems and will adapt these if necessary. The Division will carry out a similar range of activities as in 1995.



## FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

## Primary Function Project Management

Actual Expenditure 1995	Budget 1996	PROPOSED FUNDING 1997				1998		1999	
		Primary Function	Project Management	Primary Function	Project Management	Primary Function	Project Management	Primary Function	Project Management
56,897	1,337	9,000	6,000	9,000	6,000	9,000	6,000	9,000	6,000
		<b>Capital Expenditure</b> (Note: Capital expenditure in 1995, is the net expenditure on capital items. It comprises capital items acquired less depreciation.							
6,606	2,000	8,590	5,730						
		<b>Upgrade Finance Accounting Systems</b>							
613,586	562,204	294,190	196,130	315,900	210,600	293,600	195,700		
		<b>TOTAL</b>							

**OTHER DIVISIONS****Primary Function/Project Management****1995 WORK PROGRAMME AND BUDGET**

In 1995, Project Implementation costs not funded covered the following:

(i) Conservation of Natural Resources Division

Two officers from this Division were funded by the Primary Function:

- Coastal Management Officer
- Programme Officer (Species) (50%)

These positions have traditionally been funded by the Primary Function, in accordance with the Members' desire to include some technical staff as part of the core costs they should meet.

(ii) Environmental Education, Information and Coordination Division

One officer from this Division was funded by Primary Function:

- Environmental Education Officer

This position has traditionally been funded by the Primary Function, in accordance with the Members' desire to include some technical staff as part of the core costs they should meet.

**Note:**

The Seventh SPREP Meeting confirmed the three positions to be funded by Primary Function.

**OTHER DIVISIONS** **SUMMARY** **Project Implementation**

Actual Expenditure 1995	Budget 1996	PROPOSED FUNDING 1997				1998		1999	
		Primary Function	Project Management	Primary Function	Project Management	Primary Function	Project Management	Primary Function	Project Management
		<b>CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES</b>							
51,159	104,700	Salaries and Ancillary Costs							
7,609		Duty Travel							
		<b>ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION, INFORMATION AND COORDINATION</b>							
38,226	37,900	Salaries and Ancillary Costs							
		<b>ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING</b>							
		Salaries and Ancillary Costs							
96,995	142,600	<b>TOTAL</b>							



Part 4

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**Project Implementation Budget:  
Progress and Evaluation Review for 1995  
and  
Work Programme and Budget for 1997**

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**PROGRESS AND EVALUATION REVIEW, 1995****Structure and Goals**

The Conservation of Natural Resources Division comprises three distinct but inter-related programmes. These are:

- the South Pacific Biodiversity Conservation Programme (SPBCP)
- the Natural Resource Conservation Programme (NRCP); and
- the Coastal Management and Planning Programme (CMPP).

The SPBCP is a five year endeavour to identify, establish and initially manage a series of large, diverse Conservation Areas in which human activities will be guided to protect important ecological features to enable sustainable use of the areas' natural resources. The SPBCP is funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), is administered by UNDP and is executed by SPREP.

The NRCP covers a wide range of resource conservation issues not dealt with by the SPBCP. It is primarily concerned with the implementation of the Action Strategy for the Conservation of Natural Resources in the South Pacific Region. The NRCP also receives funding from the SPBCP for the implementation of regional species conservation programmes.

The CMPP aims to assist SPREP members to manage and plan for the multiple-use, ecologically sustainable development and conservation of coastal areas, habitats and resources.

**Objectives and Strategies for 1995**

In pursuit of these goals in 1995, the Division adopted the following strategies to guide its activities and structured its work programme and budget in line with these strategies, namely:

**South Pacific Biodiversity Conservation Programme**

The SPBCP aims to facilitate efforts by local communities and governments to preserve the biological diversity of the South Pacific for the benefit of the peoples of the region and the world, for now and the future. The guiding objective of the SPBCP is the conservation of biodiversity by means of the sustainable use of biological resources by the people of the South Pacific. Its more specific objectives are:

- (i) to facilitate the establishment and initial management of conservation areas that protect biodiversity, demonstrate ecologically sustainable development through management by local communities, NGOs and government agencies;
- (ii) to identify new areas important for conservation of biodiversity;
- (iii) to protect threatened and/or endangered terrestrial and marine species in the Pacific region;

**CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES****Project Implementation**

- (iv) to improve regional awareness of the importance and means of conserving biological diversity;
- (v) to improve capacities and working relationships between different sectors and agencies contributing to the conservation of biodiversity.

The SPBCP covers fourteen SPREP member countries. They are Cook Islands, Fiji, FSM, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tokelau, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Western Samoa.

Natural Resource Conservation Programme

The NRCP aims to protect the rich natural heritage of the South Pacific forever through the conservation and sustainable management of its natural resources and biodiversity for the benefit of the peoples of the South Pacific and the world. The major objectives of the programme are as follows:

- (i) to identify and address the most urgent threats to the region's biodiversity and protect the region's plants, animals and ecosystems for future generations;
- (ii) to assist the development of National Environmental Management Strategies or equivalents for all countries and territories within the region and to begin implementing priority conservation and sustainable resource management actions as soon as possible;
- (iii) to develop and advocate appropriate funding mechanisms for the sustained support of conservation and sustainable resource management activities at the local, national and regional levels;
- (iv) to promote the involvement of local communities and landowners in cooperative natural resource management and conservation that recognises local resource owners' rights to their natural resources, and strengthens their capacity to effectively manage those resources;
- (v) to strengthen local expertise and technical ability in planning and implementing sustainable natural resource management and conservation programmes for terrestrial and marine environments;
- (vi) to improve environmental awareness and information sharing and to build working partnerships at the local, national, regional and international levels in support of conservation activities.

Coastal Management and Planning Programme

The CMPP aims to assist SPREP member countries to manage and plan for the multiple-use, ecologically sustainable development and conservation of coastal areas, habitats and resources. The specific objectives of the programme are:

- (i) to strengthen national capabilities to formulate and implement coastal management and planning programmes through training, workshops and participation in project activities;
- (ii) to develop and implement coastal management and planning programmes, including appropriate institutional mechanisms, administrative arrangements and legislation as required;

- (iii) to improve the understanding within the community, private and government sectors of coastal environments and resources, coastal conservation and development as well as the process and benefits of coastal management planning;
- (iv) to develop expertise within countries and provide examples of the process and benefits of coastal management and planning;
- (v) to coordinate coastal management and planning activities in the South Pacific region, noting the importance of considering projected sea level rise;
- (vi) to undertake coastal management and planning activities, including coastal resource surveys and management plan development; and
- (vii) to assist SPREP members to take all appropriate measures to reduce and control disposal causing pollution and coastal erosion causing environmental damage in the area covered by the SPREP Convention.

### Staffing

Positions within the Division in 1995 were:

- Head of Division and Project Manager, SPBCP
- Programme Officer (Species)
- Programme Officer (Conservation Areas)
- Programme Officer (Socio-economics)
- Coastal Management Officer
- Divisional Secretary
- Divisional Assistant

The Programme Officer (Conservation Areas) position was vacant from January 1995 until August 1995, although the gap was partly filled by a three month contract from April to June 1995. All other positions in the Division were filled throughout the year.

## **1995 PROGRAMME REVIEW**

### **SOUTH PACIFIC BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION PROGRAMME**

#### **Salaries and Ancillary Costs**

This met the salary and associated costs of the Head of Division/Project Manager, SPBCP, Programme Officer (Conservation Areas) and Programme Officer (Socio-economics), and 50% of the costs of the Programme Officer (Species).

#### **Duty Travel**

This covered the official travel costs of the Head of Division and the three Programme Officers other than those travel costs of the Programme Officer (Species) which is covered by the NRCP. In 1995, this included visits to member countries to assist with the preparation of Conservation Area (CA) Project proposals, to assist in specific activities and to review workplans within the approved CAs. In-country workshops and training sessions were conducted by staff of the division and some staff participated as resource persons at meetings/workshops organised by other organisations such as The Nature Conservancy.

#### **Conservation Area Establishment and Management**

By December 1995, fourteen Conservation Area Proposals had been formally approved by the Technical and Management Advisory Group (TMAG) of the SPBCP. A further three proposals (in Kiribati, Nauru and Tokelau) were under consideration. During the year, assistance was provided to countries in the establishment of their CAs. Management Committees are now in operation in nine Conservation Areas, with a further three in the final stages of establishment. Conservation Area Support Officers (CASOs) have been appointed to look after the day-to-day operations of the CAs. There are now eleven CASOs employed by the CAs, with a further appointment expected in the near future in Koroyanitu. The CASOs are in general highly motivated and hard working, and are doing very good work in often difficult circumstances.

During 1995 Project Preparation Documents (PPDs) were completed for Funafuti, Sa'anapu/Sataoa, Huvalu, Ha'apai and the Arnarvon Islands Conservation Areas. By the time of writing, a total of twelve PPDs had been finalised, although a small number of these were still awaiting formal endorsement by the relevant government authority and local community. A further two PPDs are being revised, or are awaiting supporting documentation.

#### **Sustainable Development**

During 1995 financial assistance was provided to Conservation Areas in five countries in support of sustainable development activities. The development of basic infrastructure, essential for the development of an ecotourism venture (nature trails, upgrading of project house to serve as a lodge) was completed at Vatthe CA (Vanuatu). In order that the venture be developed and marketed in a sound manner, the programme also supported the first phase of an ecotourism feasibility study for Vatthe.



The SPBCP supported the writing and publication of a guide to ecotourism opportunities in Pohnpei (FSM), as well as the development of tourism marketing materials in Koroyanitu CA (Fiji). Noting that poor roads were a significant deterrent to visitation, the CA sought NZODA support to improve road access to several villages.

In Ha'apai CA (Tonga), the programme assisted with the development of demonstration gardens and provided training in improved agricultural and forestry techniques, in support of the Ha'apai CA's objective of increasing biodiversity in gardens and plantations. In Pohnpei CA, work commenced on one of the major components of the CA project, the investigation and development of a viable system for the production of sakau in lowland areas, as an alternative to the clearance of forest in upland areas.

### **Capacity Building**

In October 1995 a regional workshop for all CASOs was held in Vanuatu, with 14 CASOs and project managers from ten Pacific Island countries attending. Workshop sessions covered conflict management and negotiation, sustainable development activities, (with a special focus on non-wood forest products and ecotourism), and financial reporting and budgeting. Field trips were made to a nut processing and export enterprise in Vila, and the Vatthe CA on Santo.

In addition, two sub-regional workshops were held for members of the Conservation Area Co-ordinating Committees; one in Palau for Micronesian CAs and one in Fiji for Melanesian and Polynesian CAs. Training courses in Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) continued to be held for local communities in the Pohnpei CA project area; this work is programmed to continue for the balance of 1996 and part of 1997. Funding was also provided for landowners from Vatthe CA to visit Koroyanitu CA in Fiji.

### **Awareness**

Two further issues were published of the newsletter CASOLink, which is designed to keep CASOs and project managers in touch with each other. It also serves as the newsletter of the SPBCP to wider audiences. A second video was produced in the series on Conservation Area projects, covering the Arnarvon Islands CA. In addition, a video was prepared as part of the Year of the Sea Turtle Campaign.

### **Species Conservation**

Part funding was provided in support of implementation of regional strategies for the conservation of threatened and endangered species. Refer to NRCP report below.

**NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION PROGRAMME****Salaries and Ancillary Costs**

This met 50% of the salary and associated costs of the Programme Officer (Species).

**Duty Travel**

This covered some of the official travel costs of the Programme Officer (Species). In 1995 this included visits to member countries to assist with preparation of marine mammal projects and advice on whaling proposals (Tonga), representation at other agency meetings; First Meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice for the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the Second Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity.

**Species Conservation**

This activity covers three major projects - the Regional Marine Turtle Conservation Project (RMTCP), the Regional Avifauna Conservation Project (RACP) and the Regional Marine Mammal Conservation Project (RMMCP) - which are reviewed separately as follows:

**SC: Regional Marine Turtle Conservation Project.**

RMTCP activities in 1995 continued to implement the 1994-96 RMTCP Strategic Plan which focused on the Year of the Sea Turtle campaign and providing in-country support to participating agencies in the RMTCP. The 1995 "Year of the Sea Turtle" campaign was launched by SPREP and participating governments on 6 March 1995 and ran until 6 March 1996. The regional campaign plan focused support to national and NGO campaigns; undertook a range of policy, communication and media initiatives; produced a range of campaign resources e.g. posters, videos, stickers; and coordinated and monitored campaign initiatives on behalf of the network. The core campaign network numbered 43 agencies covering 24 countries and territories and included 13 NGOs. A further 39 government agencies and NGOs were on a regular information and resource mailing list. Campaign resources; including posters, stickers and videos, continued to prove popular for use in these country and NGO campaigns with more than 100,000 units of campaign material distributed. In April 1996 the campaign was reviewed as highly successful by the countries, territories and NGOs participating in SPREP's Regional Marine Turtle Conservation Programme (RMTCP). This review also looked at logistical constraints and problems in campaigning in the Pacific Islands with a view to developing future conservation campaigns in the region. In completing the campaign, participating agencies recommended further urgent actions aimed at ensuring long term survival of turtle resources to meet the cultural, economic and nutritional needs of the peoples of the Pacific Islands. These actions are embodied in the new 1997-2001 RMTCP Strategic Plan.

**SC: Regional Avifauna Conservation Project**

The RACP continued to meet requests for avifauna project support from SPREP member countries in 1995. Work was supported in Niue, Pohnpei and Western Samoa. A proposal from the Cook Islands aimed at the conservation of the Rarotongan flycatcher was developed into a wider proposal for support from the SPBCP Conservation Area programme. Lack of funding sources to support requests from SPREP member territories continued to limit the activities supported under the RACP.

**SC: Regional Marine Mammals Conservation Project**

Ongoing projects in 1995 included the preparation of a field guide to the marine mammals of the South Pacific and a baseline review of the knowledge and issues for marine mammal conservation and wise use in the Pacific Islands region. Policy advice and technical assistance was continued to SPREP members, including information and advice on whaling issues. Support to the development of whale watching ecotourism continued with project development in Vava'u, Tonga and plans for an operator and guides training workshop during the whale watch season in 1996.

**Conservation of Biological Diversity**

Activities focused on coordinating the implementation of the Action Strategy for Nature Conservation in the South Pacific Region. This is an ongoing work area in SPREP and consists of responding to SPREP member requests, participation and representation at biodiversity related meetings and the development of new initiatives for programme work within the framework of the Action Strategy.

**Regional and International Conventions on Biological Diversity**

SPREP continued to provide technical assistance and advice to member countries to enable them to assess, comply with and /or implement their obligations to regional and international conventions. Activities in 1995 included provision of an advisor for Pacific Island Parties participating at the Second Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and to the first meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice. Pacific Island Parties and other small island nations, as part of AOSIS (Alliance of Small Island States), made a significant contribution to the development of the Convention's Marine and Coastal Programme during these meetings.

**COASTAL MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING****Salaries and Ancillary Costs**

This allocation covered the cost of salaries and ancillary costs (allowances, insurance, superannuation etc) for the Coastal Management Officer.

### Duty Travel

This covered the costs of attendance at meetings and other duty travel for the Coastal Management Officer. During the year under review this covered consultation visits to member countries to determine coastal training management needs, assistance with the implementation of Coastal Resource Management Plans and input and advice at various workshops/meetings.

Divisional staff represented SPREP at the following meetings: the International Coral Reef Initiative Pacific Regional Workshop, Suva; Yap State Marine Resources and Coastal Management Plan Workshop, FSM; Coral Reef Survey and Monitoring Workshop, Saipan; 24th SOPAC Annual Session Meeting; Coastal Reforestation and Protection Meeting, Tonga; and SPC/FFA Workshop on the Management of South Pacific Inshore Fisheries, Noumea.

### Coastal Habitats - Surveying and Monitoring

- A 'Train the Trainers' coral reef survey and monitoring workshop was held in Saipan and Papua New Guinea.
- The report *Coral Reef Survey of Vava'u*, Kingdom of Tonga has been published.
- The directory *Coral Reef Researchers of the World* is in the process of being updated.

### Coastal Issues

- A directory of 'Coastal Management Profiles' of Pacific Island Governments and Non-government organisations with coastal management related responsibilities is due to be completed and published by the end of 1996.
- A draft publication entitled *Coastal Management Training Directory for the Pacific Islands Region* is under review by member countries and relevant institutions.
- A set of posters on Mangroves are to be printed in three languages by the Fisheries Department, Fiji.
- *Ship Groundings in the Pacific Islands Region: Issues and Guidelines* has been published.
- The proceedings of two separate workshops on environmental assessment of marine mining and environmental assessment of fish processing plants are in the process of being published.

### Wetlands and Mangrove Issues

A Regional Wetlands Action Plan (RWAP) has been prepared, reviewed and endorsed by SPREP member countries. Follow up in-country activities are planned for 1997 to 1999. The International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI) Pacific Regional Workshop (Suva, 27 November - 1 December 1995) was called to give direction and life to ICRI at the regional and local levels by fulfilling its objectives and developing an ICRI Pacific Regional Strategy. Two of the key outcomes of the Strategy are Action 4.2.2 which nominated SPREP to host the ICRI Coordinator for the Pacific Region and Action 5.1.1 which recommended 1997 to be the Pacific "Year of the Coral Reef." The endorsement of these two Actions by SPREP member countries paved the way for the Planning Meeting for the 1997 Pacific "Year of the Coral Reef" (8 - 12 July 1996, Nadi, Fiji).



The Plenary formulated a campaign slogan, developed key messages, and identified target audiences for the 1997 Pacific "Year of the Coral Reef" Regional Campaign plan. Draft National/NGO Campaign Plans were also formulated but are to be finalised in-country.

### **Integrated Coastal Management and Planning**

Funding is actively being sought for the SPREP Integrated Coastal Management in the Pacific Islands Region proposal. The Asian Development Bank are currently reviewing the proposal.

In the absence of a fully funded ICM programme, the Division continued to provide support to member governments in the preparation, reviewing and implementation of individual Coastal Management Plans as well as carrying out feasibility assessments for integrated coastal management programmes including:

- A programme to develop a conservation area for the offshore islands, reefs and lagoons of the Aleipata District, Western Samoa is in progress. A small amount of additional funding is being sought to finalise the project.
- Draft final reports on the Coastal Zone Management Plan for the Cook Islands have been received.
- Yap State has prepared a Marine Resources and Coastal Management Plan (MRCMP) in draft final form which addresses the marine resources and coastal environment management needs of Yap State, and identifies the issues and strategies needed to address them. Further assistance is needed to implement the plan.

### **OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES IN 1997**

The objectives and strategies for the Division in 1997 will be the same as for 1996, namely:

- South Pacific Biodiversity Conservation Programme

The SPBCP aims to facilitate efforts by local communities and governments to preserve the biological diversity of the South Pacific for the benefit of the peoples of the region and the world, for now and the future. The guiding objective of the SPBCP is the conservation of biodiversity by means of the sustainable use of biological resources by the people of the South Pacific. Its more specific objectives are:

- (i) to facilitate the establishment and initial management of conservation areas that protect biodiversity and demonstrate ecologically sustainable development through management by local communities, NGOs and government agencies;
- (ii) to identify new areas important for conservation of biodiversity;
- (iii) to protect threatened and/or endangered terrestrial and marine species in the Pacific region;
- (iv) to improve regional awareness of the importance and means of conserving biological diversity;
- (v) to improve capacities and working relationships between different sectors and agencies contributing to the conservation of biodiversity.

The SPBCP covers fourteen SPREP member countries. They are the Cook Islands, Fiji, FSM, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tokelau, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Western Samoa.

- Natural Resource Conservation Programme

The NRCP aims to protect the rich natural heritage of the South Pacific forever through the conservation and sustainable management of its natural resources and biodiversity for the benefit of the peoples of the South Pacific and the world. The major objectives of the programme are as follows:

- (i) to identify and address the most urgent threats to the region's biodiversity and protect the region's plants, animals and ecosystems for future generations;
- (ii) to assist the development of National Environmental Management Strategies or equivalents for all countries and territories within the region and to begin implementing priority conservation and sustainable resource management actions as soon as possible;
- (iii) to develop and advocate appropriate funding mechanisms for the sustained support of conservation and sustainable resource management activities at the local, national and regional levels;
- (iv) to promote the involvement of local communities and landowners in cooperative natural resource management and conservation that recognises and strengthens local resource owner's rights and use of natural resources;
- (v) to strengthen local expertise and technical ability in planning and implementing sustainable natural resource management and conservation programmes for terrestrial and marine environments; and
- (vi) to improve environmental awareness and information sharing and to build working partnerships at the local, national, regional and international levels in support of conservation activities.

- Coastal Management and Planning Programme

The CMPP aims to assist SPREP member countries to manage and plan for the multiple use, ecologically sustainable development and conservation of coastal areas, habitats and resources. The specific objectives of the programme are:

- (i) to strengthen national capabilities to formulate and implement coastal management and planning programmes through training, workshops and participation in project activities;
- (ii) to develop and implement coastal management and planning programmes, including appropriate institutional mechanisms, administrative arrangements and legislation as required;
- (iii) to improve the understanding within the community, private and government sectors of coastal environments and resources, coastal conservation and development as well as the process and benefits of coastal management planning;



- (iv) to develop expertise within countries and provide examples of the process and benefits of coastal management and planning;
- (v) to coordinate coastal management and planning activities in the South Pacific region, noting the importance of considering projected sea level rise;
- (vi) to undertake coastal management and planning activities, including coastal resource surveys and management plan development; and
- (vii) to assist SPREP members to take all appropriate measures to reduce and control disposal causing pollution and coastal erosion causing environmental damage in the area covered by the SPREP Convention.

## CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

## SUMMARY

## Project Implementation

These objectives are reflected in the Work Programme and Budget that follows.

Actual Expenditure 1995	Budget 1996	PROPOSED EXPENDITURE 1997				1998		1999	
		Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
		<b>SOUTH PACIFIC BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION PROGRAMME (SPBCP)</b>							
187,556	172,200	187,200				192,800			190,400
68,930	45,000	57,804				57,804			40,000
325,985	511,864	1,131,233				833,447			1,150,000
16,388	320,000	932,738				856,006			280,000
193,791	285,396	272,182				268,182			80,000
101,634	305,296	314,782				220,870			100,000
		<b>NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION PROGRAMME</b>							
21,111	26,900	30,200	30,200	30,200	30,150	30,150	30,150	60,600	
191,606	111,188	70,000	190,000	190,000	100,000	100,000	150,000	100,000	
11,241	74,500	50,000	30,000	30,000	55,100	50,000	50,000	80,000	
21,925	106,804	30,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	30,000	80,000	
5,131	60,000	147,449	50,000	50,000					
2,200	23,434	40,000	37,322	37,322					
	37,408		50,000	50,000			50,000	50,000	

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES SUMMARY Project Implementation

Actual Expenditure 1995	Budget 1996	PROPOSED EXPENDITURE 1997				1998		1999	
		Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
		<b>COASTAL MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING</b>							
14,618	18,400			5,775	82,625		88,700		92,700
4,478	5,000								
44,779	35,663				103,900		96,600		99,500
288,104	39,381				90,000		95,000		100,000
					364,850		839,450		889,400
11,706	294,012				270,500		280,000		190,000
1,511,183	2,472,446			3,269,363	1,299,397		2,664,509		3,582,600
		<b>TOTAL</b>							

**SOUTH PACIFIC BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION PROGRAMME (SPBCP)****Salary and Ancillary Costs**

187,200

This covers the salaries and ancillary costs (allowances, insurance, superannuation, etc.) of the Head of Division/Project Manager, SPBCP and two Programme Officers. Funding for this activity in 1997 and 1998 is secured through GEF/UNDP

1998		1999	
Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
192,800			190,400

**Duty Travel**

57,804

This allocation covers all costs of project-related duty travel for the relevant officers. Funding for duty travel for the Head of Division and two Programme Officers is provided under the SPBCP project, whereas funding for the Programme Officer (Species) is shared between the SPBCP and other project donors. In 1997 duty travel will include staff travel to assist member countries with the establishment and management of Conservation Area Projects (CAPs) and also to meetings and workshops organised by the Programme. Funding for SPBCP-related travel is secured for 1997 and 1998 through GEF/UNDP.

1998		1999	
Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
57,804			40,000

**Establishment and Management of Conservation Area Projects**

1,131,233

*Goal*

To provide assistance to participating countries with the establishment and management of CAPs.

*Background*

CAP development commenced in 1993 in 10 countries of the region. There are now 14 CAPs supported by the SPBCP ranging from whole islands to coral reefs and large tracts of natural forests. SPBCP staff are now working together with local communities, government officials, etc. in each country to develop and manage the conservation areas. By the end of 1996, it is expected that the number of CAPs will increase to 16. Several more could be established before the end of the project in 1998.

*Activities*

1997 and 1998 activities planned include the provision of assistance with signage programmes, ecological and ecosystem surveys, development and implementation of management plans for CAPs, community education and information programmes, identification of additional and potential areas for CAP development and consultancy coordination and support.

*Costs*

Funding for these activities in 1997 is secured through GEF/UNDP and covers the following:

CAP development and management	878,457
CA Awareness	120,000
Consultancies	132,770
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,131,233</b>

1998		1997	
Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
833,447			1,150,000

**Sustainable Development**

932,738

*Goal*

To provide assistance to approved CAPs in support of sustainable development activities.

*Background*

The Conservation Area concept promoted by the SPBCP differs from the traditional national park and protected areas concept in that it allows for the utilisation of resources in a sustainable manner, whilst promoting the conservation of areas of high biodiversity. The Conservation Area concept argues that unless the basic needs of the communities who own the resources are satisfied (and this can be achieved through the sustainable use of the resources they own and use), current and future efforts to conserve Pacific Island biodiversity will continue to be frustrated. Under this activity, SPBCP staff assist CA Management Committees to identify, research and manage suitable sustainable economic activities within their CAs.

*Activities*

Activities planned in 1997 include comprehensive ecotourism planning in Vanuatu, Fiji, FSM (Pohnpei and Kosrae); further investigation and trialling of lowland sakau production in FSM (Pohnpei); assistance with handicraft development and promotion in Tonga and W/Samoa; promotion of sustainable agriculture and agroforestry activities in Tonga; and feasibility studies of a broad range of potential income-generating activities in Tuvalu, Solomon Islands. It is envisaged that there will be a considerable number of activities in addition to those listed that will be carried out in this area in 1997, however, these will be dependent on country requests. These activities are expected to continue in 1998.

*Costs*

Funding for these activities in 1997 and 1998 is secured through GEF/UNDP. The amount secured represents the total amount available through GEF/UNDP for this activity in 1997. Individual allocations will be based on country requests.

1998		1999	
Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
856,006			280,000

**Capacity Building**

272,182

*Goal*

To support efforts by local communities, governments and NGOs in managing CAPs.

*Background*

Under the SPBCP, it is essential that the local population be an integral part of the project initiation process and that they agree to participate in its development and implementation. However, it is recognised that there will probably be a lack of awareness and management skills amongst those with a direct interest (primary shareholders) in conserving the environment and because of this capacity building will be a critical input for most CAPs. Accordingly, under this activity, SPBCP staff provide assistance to countries in coordinating and conducting training courses/workshops, arranging short courses or study tours and providing financial assistance for training people involved in each CA project and for the provision of consultants.

*Activities*

In 1997 and 1998, the following activities are planned - continued support for CACCs; continued support for CASOs; training courses and workshops; provision of consultants to assist CAP personnel and provision of basic equipment.

*Costs*

Funding for these activities in 1997 is secured through GEF/UNDP and covers the following:

CASO support	150,324
Training	109,858
Equipment	12,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>272,182</b>

1998		1999	
Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
268,182			80,000

**Other Costs**

314,782

Funding for these activities in 1997 is secured through GEF/UNDP and covers the following:

Mission Costs	65,000
Support Costs	52,524
Equipment	9,515
Printing	10,000
Sundry	25,000
Miscellaneous	48,743
UN Volunteers	104,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>314,782</b>

1998		1999	
Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
220,870			100,000



**NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION PROGRAMME (NRCP)**

60,400

**Salaries and Ancillary Costs**

This covers the salary and ancillary costs of the Programme Officer (Species). Funding for 50% of this component is secured through the GEF/UNDP Project. The balance is unsecured.

1998		1999	
Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
30,150	30,150		60,600

**Duty Travel**

In 1997, duty travel will be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the work programme of this sector of the Division. Funding for duty travel is built into individual project costs and is also supported by the SPBCP. It is therefore not being sought separately under this heading.

**Species Conservation**

This is a major activity within the Natural Resource Conservation Programme of the Division and the four regional projects under this activity heading are outlined separately in the Division's Work Programme.

**SC: Regional Marine Turtle Conservation Project (RMTCP)**

260,000

*Goal*

To conserve marine turtles and their cultural, economic and nutritional values for the coastal people of the countries served by SPREP.

*Background*

The RMTCP formally began in 1990 and has achieved a great deal in increasing the knowledge of marine turtles and the need for their conservation in the Pacific Region. A working network of government and non-government agencies has grown with active participation from 43 agencies covering 24 countries and territories and including 13 NGOs. The activities carried out by the Programme Officer (Species) are in accordance with the Strategic Plan 1994 - 1996 developed and adopted by the RMTCP network. Key activities include SPREP assistance to turtle resource management, education and awareness activities, development and maintenance of the turtle database, provision of training, research and monitoring and facilitation of international cooperation in marine turtle issues.

The 1995/96 "Year of the Sea Turtle", SPREP's first campaign, proved extremely effective in raising awareness of the urgent need to conserve sea turtles. Follow-up activities from the "Year of the Sea Turtle", especially at the national level, is a main focus for 1996/97 and prioritized implementation of remaining activities from the RMTCP 1994-1996 Strategic Plan.

*Activities*

In May 1996 the RMTCP developed a new strategic plan for 1997-2001. Fundraising and implementation of this new Strategy will be the focus from late 1996 through 1997, 1998 and 1999.

*Costs*

Funding of \$70,000 has been secured through the GEF/UNDP project. The balance of funds in 1997 of \$190,000 is unsecured.

**Total****260,000**

1998		1999	
Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
100,000	150,000		100,000

**SC:Regional Avifauna Conservation Project (RACP)****80,000***Goal*

To ensure the wise management of bird communities and their habitats in order to facilitate the recovery of endangered species and the conservation of other indigenous species.

*Background*

The RACP formally began with the strategy document developed in 1993 at the South Pacific Conference on Nature Conservation and Protected Areas. Work objectives include documentation and distribution of avifauna surveys, development of recovery programmes for threatened bird species, bird database development and public education and awareness activities. The RACP has recently supported work in Niue, Solomon Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Cook Islands and Western Samoa.

*Activities*

RACP activities in 1997 will continue to support requests from SPREP member countries for avifauna conservation work. Network building and technology transfer in terms of recovery planning for threatened species remain high priorities. Partnership with Birdlife International, begun in 1996, will assist in further strategy development, accessing information on birds in the South Pacific from outside the region e.g. from European researchers, and in information and database development e.g. participation in Endangered Bird Areas database. Partnerships and new sources of funding will be needed to meet requests from SPREP member countries.

*Costs*

Funding of \$50,000 has been secured through the GEF/UNDP project. The balance of funds of \$30,000 needed in 1997 is unsecured.

**Total** **80,000**

1998		1999	
Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
55,100	50,000		80,000

**SC: Regional Marine Mammal Conservation Project (RMMCP)** 30,000

*Goal*

To ensure the wise management of marine mammals and their habitats in order to facilitate the recovery of endangered species and the conservation of all other species found in the Pacific.

*Background*

The RMMCP formally began in 1993 with the adoption of a series of priority actions for marine mammal conservation in the region. These focus on identification of critical endangered species, identification of critical breeding habitats, legislation development, research, assessment of the impacts of global climate change and pollution on marine mammals, assessment of the importance and impacts of cultural and subsistence harvests and incidental take of marine mammals in fisheries. A South Pacific Marine Mammal Field Guide and a Review of Marine Mammal knowledge and issues in the region has been carried out. Support to whale watching ecotourism development is ongoing and focuses on training and provision of information. The RMMCP continues to provide policy advice on commercial and subsistence whaling and matters related to the International Whaling Commission (IWC).

*Activities*

The RMMCP will continue its support to the development of whale watching ecotourism in the Pacific Islands region. It will also continue to provide policy advice on marine mammals, whaling and IWC issues as requested by SPREP members. In 1997/8 the RMMCP will focus on beginning implementation of recommendations from the marine mammal issues review, including providing support for dugong conservation.

*Costs*

Funding has been secured through the GEF/UNDP project.

**Total****30,000**

1998		1999	
Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
50,000	30,000		80,000

**SC: Invasive Species Project****50,000***Goal*

To increase the capacity of Pacific Island countries and territories to prevent, control and monitor the introduction of invasive species through the provision of scientific and up-to-date technical advice, demonstration of eradication or control and appropriate policy/legislation development.

*Background*

A new programme to address conservation problems caused by invasive species in the South Pacific has been developed and resources secured for its first implementation phase in 1996/7. In addition to reviewing problems caused by introduced species, the programme gives practical advice on how to prevent introductions, how to deal with them when they occur and how to restore invaded ecosystems.

*Activities*

In 1997 the Invasive Species Project's first phase will be completed which consists of a review of the negative effects of alien organisms on islands, a review of basic information available in introductions and the conservation problems they cause in the Pacific Islands region, review factors influencing invasion risk on different islands, practical advice on reducing risk of invasions, review of beneficial effects of removing invasive species and a demonstration project and training exercise in a targeted invasive species eradication of a small island. The First Phase will also design targeted follow up work aimed at preventing the introduction of invasive species to islands in the region or eradication and control of existing problem species.

*Costs*

Funding for this activity has not been secured for 1997.

**Total****50,000**

1998		1999	
Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured

**Conservation of Biological Diversity - General**

184,771

*Goal*

To coordinate the implementation of the Action Strategy for Nature Conservation in the South Pacific Region 1994-1998 focusing in particular on these biodiversity conservation issues not covered by the SPBCP, Species Conservation and Convention work areas.

*Background*

This is an ongoing work area in SPREP and also consists of responding to SPREP member requests, participation and representation at biodiversity related meetings and development of new initiatives for programme work within the framework of the Action Strategy. Completion of UNEP Community Deforestation Survey (Niue and Western Samoa) is due in 1996.

*Activities*

The main focus in the programme in 1997 will be the preparation and implementation of the Sixth Conference on Nature Conservation and Protected Areas in the South Pacific Region (October 1997, Pohnpei, FSM). Implementation of the Action Strategy covers work in numerous areas of SPREP's work programme. On-going coordination, reporting, representation and implementation of appropriate actions are planned for 1997-98. Outcomes of the Sixth Conference will also determine the follow-up work needed in the balance of 1998 and 1999.

**CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES****Project Implementation***Costs*

Funding of this activity amounting to \$147,449 has been secured from various donor sources, and a sum of \$37,322 currently is unsecured.

**Total****184,771**

1998		1999	
Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured

**Regional and International Conventions on Biological Diversity**

90,000

*Goal*

To provide technical assistance and advice to member countries to enable them to assess, comply with and/or implement their obligations to regional and international conventions.

*Background*

This is an on-going work area in SPREP and to date has involved work on the Biological Diversity, Ramsar, the International Whaling Convention (IWC), the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) and the World Heritage Convention. Activities in these areas are carried out by the Programme Officer (Species) and the Legal Officer.

*Activities*

Ongoing technical assistance and policy advice will be provided to meet Pacific Island country requests. In 1997 support will be provided for the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to the Convention on Biological Diversity (SBSTTA), the Fourth Conference of the Parties and the Biosafety Protocol negotiations. It is hoped to secure resources from the Convention Secretariat to jointly hold a sub-regional workshop looking at implementation issues under the Convention in the Pacific Islands region. Ongoing work in the region will develop policy guidelines on biosafety, intellectual and genetic property rights, bioprospecting and access regimes. Support to Pacific Island Parties and non Parties for the 1997 CITES Conference of the Parties is also planned.



*Costs*

Funding of \$30,000 from AusAID and \$10,000 from New Zealand has been secured for this activity in 1997. The balance of \$50,000 is unsecured.

**Total****90,000**

1998		1999	
Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
	50,000		50,000

**COASTAL MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING PROGRAMME (CMPP)****Salaries and Ancillary Costs**

88,400

This covers the cost of salaries and ancillary costs (allowances, insurance, superannuation etc) for the Coastal Management Officer and the Project Officer Wetlands and Mangroves. Funds of \$5,775 are secured, and the balance is unsecured.

1998		1999	
Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
	88,700		92,700

**Duty Travel**

In 1997, duty travel will be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the work programme of this sector of the Division. Funding for duty travel is built into individual project costs. It is therefore not being sought separately under this heading

**Coastal Habitats - Surveying and Monitoring**

103,900

*Goal*

To develop a capacity in PICs to assess, survey and monitor coastal habitats including impacts from coastal developments.

*Background*

This area was identified as a priority in the NEMS of a number of countries as well as through the ICRI Pacific Regional Strategy. The programme to date has been highly successful with a number of staff from various PICs trained in standardised basic habitat survey and monitoring techniques. Nevertheless, it will be important to consolidate and capitalise on the lessons learned from previous training workshops.

*Activities*

The emphasis of the programme in future will be to build on the success of the previous years programme. To this end the 1997 to 1999 activities will include training in standardized marine habitat survey and monitoring techniques to facilitate the exchange of information in the region.

From 1998 onwards, the programme may be modified so as to encourage the development of a skills base in habitat survey and monitoring at three different levels. At the highest level there would be specialist monitoring consultants with the whole range of field and analytical skills needed to assess the state of the marine environment and set up a monitoring programme. At the next level scientific observers would be trained in basic survey techniques, data analysis and methods of incorporating data into management planning. At the lowest level, day-to-day observers including NGOs, some government staff and private individuals, would be trained in presence/absence monitoring of indicator species and identification of key site values.

*Costs*

Funding for these activities in 1997 is unsecured and covers:

In- country activities	35,000
Travel	10,000
Consultancies	39,300
Equipment/Communication	10,200
Management and Administration Fees	9,400
<b>Total</b>	<b>103,900</b>

1998		1999	
Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
	96,600		99,500

**Coastal Issues**

90,000

*Goal*

To improve the capacity of Pacific Island Countries to manage changes and threats to the coastal areas and its resources through a range of structured activities.

*Background*

A number of initiatives have been developed in a number of different fora to address a wide range of coastal management issues. Many of the strategies to address those issues cross a number of spheres. In implementing strategies which address those issues, the coastal programme has undertaken a number of activities such as updating directories and profiles and responding to member government requests.

*Activities*

The CMPP will be developed so that each activity is seen as a step in achieving a broader and more general goal. For 1997 it is proposed to conduct a scoping and cost benefit analysis of the priority needs of member countries over a five year time frame. Cost benefits include the extent to which each programme addresses national and international obligations such as NEMS and the ICRI Pacific Regional Strategy Framework for Action. Traditional community knowledge and local institutional knowledge will be integrated into the coastal programme to the fullest extent possible.

Staff from the CMPP will assist the implementation of other SPREP programme areas particularly the Climate Change Programme, the Pacific Environment and Natural Resources Information Centre (PENRIC) Programme and the Work Programme for the Protection of the Marine Environment in the South Pacific Region. Provision is made for responding to *ad hoc* requests from member countries for consultancies, technical reports, workshops etc.

*Costs*

Funding for these activities is unsecured and covers:

Contributions to other SPREP projects	35,000
In-country priority needs	50,000
Travel	5,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>90,000</b>

1998		1999	
Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
	95,000		100,000

**Integrated Coastal Management and Planning**

364,850

*Goal*

To promote the sustainability of coastal areas and resources through Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) by integrating the management of human activities and natural processes that affect coastal systems.

*Background*

The Programme was developed in 1992 in close consultation with member governments and has been endorsed by the 1993, 1994 and 1995 SPREP Meetings. The programme will have two components - a regional one providing ICM assistance to all member countries and three national projects to demonstrate ICM in-country.

*Activities*

Activities proposed for 1997 - 1999 under the Regional component of the Programme include strengthening the capacity of SPREP to support ICM and planning by PICs through increasing staff and resources, fostering closer coordination and cooperation between PICs and regional organisations through regional meetings and databases; developing and promoting approaches to ICM appropriate to the Pacific Island region through consultancies and workshops and providing and supporting appropriate training in coastal management planning and environmental awareness programmes through workshops, training courses and training attachments. Activities to be carried out under the National component of the Programme in 1997 are currently being determined in consultation with the relevant countries.

*Costs*

Funding for these activities is unsecured and covers:

Regional Component

Project Manager	40,550
Workshops/Meetings	20,000
ICM Response Team	25,000
Training	15,850
Duty Travel	21,000
Support Staff	11,150
Equipment	15,000
Misc	18,000
Contingency	39,100
Management and Administration Fee	23,700

National Component

National Coastal Project Officer	34,900
ICM Project 1	35,650
ICM Project 2	31,900
ICM Project 3	33,050
<b>Total</b>	<b>364,850</b>

1998		1999	
Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
	839,450		889,400

**Wetlands and Mangroves**

270,500

*Goal*

To develop specific regional strategies, as well as national management plans for the conservation and sustainable management of wetlands, coral reefs, mangroves and seagrasses.

*Background*

This programme covers a range of activities based on member country needs including priorities identified in individual NEMS and in the ICRI Pacific Regional Workshop in Suva, Fiji (27 November - 1 December 1995).

*Activities*

From 1997 onwards, there will be an emphasis on mangrove area management: the key objective will be to encourage the management of mangroves as a renewable resource through community based projects; and to coordinate and facilitate mangrove area research, monitoring and management activities and information exchange within the Pacific Island Region. A draft Regional Wetland Action Plan was prepared and reviewed during the ICRI Pacific Regional Workshop held from 27 November to 1 December 1995 in Suva, Fiji. It has been circulated and subsequently endorsed by SPREP member countries. There will be follow up in-country activities based on the Regional Wetland Action Plan.

The ICRI Pacific Regional Workshop was called to give direction and life to ICRI at the regional and local levels by fulfilling its objectives and developing an ICRI Pacific Regional Strategy. Two of the important results of the Strategy are Action 4.2.2 which nominated SPREP to host the ICRI Coordinator for the Pacific Region and Action 5.1.1 which recommended 1997 to be the Pacific "Year of the Coral Reef." The endorsement of these two Actions by SPREP member countries paved the way for the Planning Meeting for the 1997 Pacific "Year of the Coral Reef." This Planning Meeting which was held from 8 - 12 July, 1996 in Nadi, Fiji, was attended by more than 30 representatives from 17 countries including 15 non-government organisations. Working groups formulated a campaign slogan, developed key messages and identified target audiences and incorporated them into a 1997 Pacific Year of the Coral Reef Regional Campaign Plan. The Plenary chose 11 February, 1997 as the launch date for the campaign. Draft National/NGO Campaign Plans were also formulated. These will be finalised in country.

## CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

## Project Implementation

*Costs*

Funding for the activities in this work area of the Division is unsecured and covers:

Mangroves	115,000
1997 Pacific Year of the Coral Reef Campaign activities	125,000
General wetland management activities	30,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>270,500</b>

1998		1999	
Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
	280,000		190,000



## PROGRESS AND EVALUATION REVIEW, 1995

### Structure and Goals

The Environmental Education, Information and Coordination Division comprises three separate sectors. These are:

- Environmental Policy/Strategy Coordination/Institutional Strengthening;
- Environmental Education; and
- Information and Computer Technology.

Environmental Policy/Strategy Coordination/Institutional Strengthening comprises the Capacity 21 Project, the full title of which is 'Programme of Capacity Building for Sustainable Development in the South Pacific: Building on NEMS' which commenced late in 1994 as a follow on project to implement the institutional strengthening activities identified in the National Environmental Management Strategies (NEMS). It also includes Legal Activities and AVA attachments. Legal activities have been associated with both the NEMS and Capacity 21 projects together with a range of individual country environmental legislation support activities and support with regional and international conventions. SPREP's role in AVA placement specifically in Environment Units within the region is coordinated as part of technical institutional strengthening.

Environmental Education covers a wide range of both formal and non-formal curriculum resource development and training activities including teacher training workshops, NGO workshops, Church leaders' workshops and media training aimed at environmental awareness raising.

Information and Computer Technology covers a diverse range of activities including production of public information material; promotion of regional activities through the SPREP Newsletter; dissemination of scientific/technical information; promotion of community awareness through production of visual, print and electronic media and support with developing media and publication skills of community groups; and translation of material into local languages. The Information sector also includes the development of the Library/Information Centre and library training support and provision of Computer Information Technology services to SPREP staff.

### Objectives and Strategies for 1995

In 1995, the objectives of the Environmental Education, Information and Coordination Division were:

- to ensure that economic development activities are carried out in an environmentally sound and sustainable manner through activities such as implementation of National Environmental Management Strategies and development of environmental legislation;
- to strengthen the capacity of formal and informal institutions within countries of the region to achieve sustainable development of a form suited to Pacific island circumstances;
- to increase knowledge and understanding and to catalyse environmental education and training activities aimed at enhancing the management of resources and environment in the region;

- to increase overall awareness and understanding of the environment and cultural heritage in order to promote positive community attitudes towards environmental activities and decision-making in the region;
- to provide specific environmental information in accordance with SPREP's mandated role as a regional clearing house for environmental information;
- to provide Computer Information Technology services to SPREP staff to ensure that SPREP's computing and telecommunications facilities suit the needs of the expanding organisation; and
- to facilitate electronic access to relevant sustainable development information as part of the Pacific Sustainable Development Network.

In pursuit of these objectives in 1995, the Division adopted the following strategies to guide its activities and structured its work programme and budget in line with these strategies, namely:

Environmental Policy/Strategy Coordination/Institutional Strengthening

- (i) assisting with the development of national policies, strategies and plans for ecologically sustainable development;
- (ii) strengthening national capabilities to implement ecologically sustainable development policies and programmes;
- (iii) increasing community and private sector awareness of the need for ecologically sustainable development policies;
- (vi) improving prospects for integrated, cross-sectoral, participatory national approaches to sustainable development;
- (v) improving the capacity of development planning, financial planning and investment institutions to reorient their policies and procedures to bring these into line with sustainable development objectives;
- (vi) improving the capacity of Pacific Island governments to promote land and resource management practices which lead to sustainable development, enforcing resource management prescriptions and dealing with disputes over the development of natural resources;
- (vii) strengthening national capacity for sustainable development through the greater participation and improved capabilities of those people's organisations which are traditional Pacific Island institutions;
- (viii) reviewing existing legislation relating to environmental management and recommending improvements, drafting legislation and providing advice relating to International and Regional Conventions as required;
- (ix) identifying the need for technical assistance to be provided to Environment Units and liaising with organisations to obtain suitable recruits under existing volunteer recruitment schemes such as the Australian Volunteers Abroad (AVA) programme.

### Environmental Education

- (i) assisting schools and education departments in producing their own curriculum in environmental education;
- (ii) assisting with the training of teachers in developing strategies and resources for teaching environmental education in schools;
- (iii) producing educational resources on environmental issues and concerns relevant to the region in an interesting and informative way, where possible in vernacular languages;
- (iv) developing agreements whereby technical and scientific agencies and individual researchers working on issues of relevance to the SPREP Action Plan are encouraged to provide results and information in ways that are useful to local communities, educational and environmental agencies;
- (v) encouraging the raising of community environmental awareness through the arts, theatre, music and the media;
- (vi) promoting community awareness raising activities on environmental issues with a special focus on women, church leaders and youth in the region;
- (vii) supporting the professional development of environment managers and conservation bodies through scholarships and exchange schemes;
- (vii) assisting the implementation of other SPREP programmes by developing educational and public awareness materials and strategies as appropriate.

### Information and Computer Technology

- (i) informing and promoting regional environmental activities and resources through producing a regional newsletter;
- (ii) disseminating scientific and technical information on environmental concerns for management and conservation purposes through provision of electronic access to information and the publication of meeting reports and technical studies;
- (iii) assessing current state of available data in member countries;
- (iv) establishing national environment information management systems, where appropriate, taking into consideration the emerging national environmental management strategies within member countries;
- (v) supporting SPREP's Action Plan in regional and national activities;
- (vi) promoting community awareness through the production of visual, print and electronic media including posters, displays, audio-visual kits, radio and video material;
- (vii) supporting community groups and organisations in developing their own media skills and publications;
- (viii) encouraging translation/production of material in vernacular languages;
- (ix) responding as appropriate to requests for information on environmental issues and liaising and coordinating with other regional, national and international organisations in circulating information and publications throughout the region;
- (x) establishing a Library/Information Centre as support to SPREP programmes and to assist environmental information needs of member countries;
- (xi) assessing Library/Information Centre training needs of member countries with a view to providing such training in future;
- (xii) providing Computer Information Technology services and telecommunications facilities to SPREP.

### Staffing

The Environmental Education, Information and Coordination Division consists of eleven staff as follows:

- Head of Division/Project Manager, Capacity 21
- Project Officer, Environmental Education, Information and Coordination Division (temporary position)
- Legal Counsel
- Environmental Education Officer
- Information and Publications Officer
- Library and Information Centre Coordinator
- Senior Library Assistant
- Computer Information Technology Officer
- Sustainable Development Network Officer/Computer Information Technology Assistant
- Divisional Assistants

During 1995, the new position of Sustainable Development Network Assistant was created.

## **1995 PROGRAMME REVIEW**

### **ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY/STRATEGY COORDINATION/INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING**

#### **Salaries and Ancillary Costs**

This met the salaries and ancillary costs of the Head of Division/Project Manager, Capacity 21. The salary and ancillary costs of the Legal Counsel, who falls within this area of the Division, are met directly as a contribution from the Government of France on a secondment basis.

#### **Duty Travel**

This covered the official travel costs of the Head of Division/Project Manager, Capacity 21. In 1995, this included visits to member countries to assist with the coordination of Capacity 21. In 1995, the Legal Counsel undertook duty travel in French territories. He also visited Fiji to attend meetings and assist with negotiations of the Treaty on the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous and Toxic Wastes and visited the Federated States of Micronesia and the Cook Islands to assist with legislation development under the SPBCP and Capacity 21. In addition, the Legal Counsel attended the SPBCP meeting on FSM legislation held in Christchurch, New Zealand. He also attended the Asia Pacific Environmental Law Meeting organised by Australia in Darwin.

#### **Capacity 21**

During 1995 implementation of the work plan for Capacity 21 activities was assisted by the employment of three regional Programme Officers Melanesia, Micronesia and short-term country attachments in Polynesia. A range of activities were held in the six participating countries including: in-country meetings between the Programme officers and members of national governments to outline the objectives of the Capacity 21 Project and to instigate work plan activities; reviews of extension services; for fisheries, forestry, land and agriculture departments; review of existing development bank policies and procedures and a review of national development plans and sectoral policies in relation to sustainable development objectives. A series of national and regional meetings and workshops were held to assist in the establishment of national councils to promote the implementation of Sustainable Development concepts within national governments; develop environmental legislation; and undertake awareness raising.

#### **Legal Activities**

On-going advice to member governments on development and strengthening of legislation was given throughout 1995. This work built on the reviews of environmental legislation undertaken in Cook Islands, Kiribati, FSM, Marshall Islands, Niue, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Western Samoa. Assistance to governments with negotiation of international and regional conventions was also provided and advice provided on specific national obligations associated with countries becoming Party to these conventions. Provision of legal advice to SPREP on organisational matters was provided especially relating to its newly autonomous status.



**AVA Placements**

Through collaboration with the Australian Overseas Bureau (OSB) scheme of Australian Volunteers Abroad (AVA), SPREP identified specific AVA technical assistance needs and secured funding for salaries of AVA placement within a number of member government Environment Units.

**ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION****Salaries and ancillary Costs**

This met the salary and ancillary costs of the Environmental Education Officer.

**Duty Travel**

This met the cost of official travel for the Environmental Education Officer and, in 1995, included visits to Cook Islands, Marshall Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu and Solomon Islands to hold Environmental awareness and planning workshops. Some of this travel was in association with community development aspects of the Population Programme. The EEO also travelled within Western Samoa and travelled to Australia to conduct a Climate Change Pacific curriculum framework workshop for the same purpose.

**Curriculum Development and Training**

An in-country teacher training workshop was undertaken in Tonga to improve the teachers' ability to deliver formal environmental education in particular relating to population.

A Media training workshop was held in the Cook Islands to assist radio journalists and broadcasters to produce public information slots and programmes in the vernacular about environmental issues. From this workshop emanated regular and popular environmental radio programmes run throughout the year.

In addition to the above activities, assistance was provided to other SPREP Programme Officers who required environmental education and awareness raising input into their programmes. Assistance was also provided during the year in response to specific country requests for environmental education and training support.



## **INFORMATION AND COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY**

### **Salaries and Ancillary Costs**

This met the salary and ancillary costs of the Information and Publications Officer, the Library and Information Centre Coordinator, the Senior Library Assistant, the Computer Information Technology Officer and Sustainable Development Network Assistant.

### **Duty Travel**

This covered the official travel costs of the staff of this sector of the Division. In 1995, the Information and Publications Officer undertook official travel, funded by Capacity 21, to Vanuatu to conduct Desktop Publishing Training through the Sustainable Development Networking Programme (SDNP)/Capacity 21 and to the PINA Conference in Port Moresby

During the year under review, the Library and Information Centre Coordinator travelled to Cook Islands, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu to undertake Library training of Environment Unit personnel. The Secretariat Library Assistant travelled to Fiji to establish links with libraries of other Regional organisations and to Canberra for the 'Facilitating Access to Environmental Information (INFOTERRA)' Meeting.

The Computer Information Technology Officer undertook duty travel to Fiji for a meeting of Regional Information Technology specialists; to Canberra (funded by UNEP) to attend a workshop on 'Facilitating Access to Environmental Information'; and to Honiara to discuss with FFA areas of co-operation in Information Technology. The Sustainable Development Network Assistant undertook training in the use of PEACESAT in Fiji.

### **Information and Publications**

In 1995, this area of the Division continued to provide a wide range of information/publication services both to member countries and the wider international arena as well as within the organisation. These activities included the production of SPREP's quarterly Environment Newsletter; the printing and dissemination of a large number of SPREP Technical reports, the SPREP Annual Report, educational publications, posters, brochures and meeting reports as well as educational videos. A number of these publications were translated into vernacular languages.

During the year, the 'One World' Project was implemented with Radio Australia and Public News Service and further development of the Pacific Environmental Information Network (PEIN) project document was carried out. The major focus of the project is training in media and translation skills and some training of member government nationals was carried out in 1995.

As part of the Division's media co-ordination activities, numerous press releases were prepared and magazine articles on SPREP's activities were written during 1995. The Information and Publications Officer maintained regular contact throughout the year with regional and international print, radio and TV media regarding SPREP activities and environmental concerns. In addition, information and publications were provided on request to member governments, schools, the media and the general public. This area continues to grow, especially in sales and subscriptions to interested international buyers.

### **Library and Information Centre**

The SPREP Library and Information Centre was officially opened in February 1995 and throughout the year provided support to SPREP programmes on information needs and serviced direct information requests from member countries.

### **Computer Information Technology Support**

The Computer Information Technology Officer position was established in April 1995 as part of the primary function (decided at the Sixth SPREP Meeting). The position of Sustainable Development Network Assistant was also created in 1995 (funded by UNDP under the Pacific Sustainable Development Network Programme (PSDNP), as the Western Samoa host manager. This area provided support for all SPREP computing activities, as liaison with the Information Technology group of other Regional organisations and the provision and support of an E-mail service to development organisations in Western Samoa.

### **OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES FOR 1997**

In 1997, the objectives and strategies for the Division will be:

- to strengthen the capacity of formal and informal institutions within countries of the region to achieve sustainable development of a form suited to Pacific island circumstances;
- to strengthen national legislation relating to sustainable development and to assist member governments to benefit from membership in regional and international conventions;
- to increase overall awareness and understanding of the environment and cultural heritage in order to promote positive community attitudes towards environmental activities and decision-making in the region;
- to provide specific environmental information in accordance with SPREP's mandated role as a regional clearing house for environmental information;
- to provide Computer Information Technology services to SPREP staff to ensure that SPREP's computing and telecommunications facilities suit the needs of the expanding organisation; and
- to provide information support to sustainable development objectives especially through E-mail Internet and PEACESAT.

In pursuit of these objectives in 1997, the Division will adopt the following strategies to guide its activities and will structure its work programme and budget in line with these strategies, namely:

- Environmental Policy/Strategy Coordination/Institutional Strengthening
  - (i) assisting with the development of national policies, strategies and plans for ecologically sustainable development;
  - (ii) strengthening national capabilities to implement ecologically sustainable development policies and programmes;
  - (iii) increasing community and private sector awareness of the need for ecologically sustainable development policies;

- (iv) improving the capacity of development planning, financial planning and investment institutions to reorient their policies and procedures to bring these into line with sustainable development objectives;
- (v) improving the capacity of Pacific Island governments to promote land and resource management practices which lead to sustainable development, enforcing resource management prescriptions and dealing with disputes over the development of natural resources;
- (vi) strengthening national capacity for sustainable development through the greater participation and improved capabilities of those people's organisations which are traditional Pacific island institutions;
- (vii) recommending improvements to existing environmental management legislation, drafting legislation and providing advice relating to International and Regional Conventions as required; and
- (viii) strengthening national capabilities through provision of technical assistance associated with the Australian Volunteers Abroad (AVA) scheme.

- Environmental Education

- (i) assisting schools and education departments in producing their own curriculum in environmental education;
- (ii) assisting with the training of teachers in developing strategies and resources for teaching environmental education in schools;
- (iii) producing educational resources on environmental issues and concerns relevant to the region in an interesting and informative way, where possible in vernacular languages;
- (iv) developing agreements whereby technical and scientific agencies and individual researchers working on issues of relevance to the SPREP Action Plan are encouraged to provide results and information in ways that are useful to local communities, educational and environmental agencies;
- (v) encouraging the raising of community environmental awareness through the arts, theatre, music and the media;
- (vi) promoting community awareness raising activities on environmental issues with a special focus on women, church leaders and youth in the region;
- (vii) supporting the professional development of environment managers and conservation bodies through scholarships and exchange schemes;
- (viii) assisting the implementation of other SPREP programmes by developing educational and public awareness materials and strategies as appropriate.

- Information and Computer Technology

- (i) informing and promoting regional environmental activities and resources through producing a regional newsletter;
- (ii) disseminating scientific and technical information on environmental concerns for management and conservation purposes through the publication of meeting reports and technical studies;
- (iii) assessing current state of available data in member countries;

- (iv) establishing national environment information management systems, where appropriate, taking into consideration the emerging national environmental management strategies within member countries;
- (v) undertaking awareness programmes on the capacity of the tool and its utilisation to activate decision making process;
- (vi) supporting SPREP's Action Plan in regional and national activities;
- (vii) promoting community awareness through the production of visual, print and electronic media including posters, displays, audio-visual kits, radio and video material;
- (viii) supporting community groups and organisations in developing their own media skills and publications;
- (ix) encouraging translation/production of material in vernacular languages;
- (x) responding as appropriate to requests for information on environmental issues and liaising and coordinating with other regional, national and international organisations in circulating information and publications throughout the region;
- (xi) maintaining a Library/Information Centre as support to SPREP programmes and to assist environmental information needs of member countries;
- (xii) assessing Library/Information Centre training needs of member countries with a view to providing such training in future;
- (xiii) providing Computer Information Technology services and telecommunications facilities to SPREP;
- (xiv) providing services and information on sustainable development through e-mail support and the Internet; and
- (xv) providing opportunities for exchange of information on sustainable development through PEACESAT communication.

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION, INFORMATION AND COORDINATION		SUMMARY				Project Implementation			
Actual Expenditure 1995	Budget 1996	PROPOSED FUNDING				1998		1999	
		1997		Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
		ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY/STRATEGY COORDINATION/INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING							
56,646	58,700	Salary and Ancillary Costs	39,117	29,083			63,700		63,800
18,263	23,684	Duty Travel	13,765	8,000			23,000		23,000
103,824	99,663	C21: National Frameworks for Sustainable Development	37,770	63,225			52,880		52,880
99,488	109,785	C21: Sustainable Development Planning and Financing	40,792	66,670			57,110		57,110
68,002	67,620	C21: Land and Sea Resources Management Capacity	34,750	66,670			48,630		48,630
73,915	89,800	C21: Contribution of Customary Landholding People's Organisations to Sustainable Development	37,770	66,660			52,880		52,880
17,317	74,691	Legal Activities		100,000			100,000		100,000
16,493	37,870	AVA Placements		40,000			40,000		40,000



ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION, INFORMATION AND COORDINATION SUMMARY Project Implementation

Actual Expenditure 1995	Budget 1996	PROPOSED FUNDING				1998		1999	
		1997		Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
		ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION							
		Salaries and Ancillary Costs			37,200		60,800		48,600
14,505	32,760	Duty Travel			10,000		10,000		10,000
38,380	115,268	Curriculum Development and Training			200,000	22,726	241,600		100,000



ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION, INFORMATION AND COORDINATION SUMMARY Project Implementation

Actual Expenditure 1995	Budget 1996	PROPOSED FUNDING				1998		1999	
		1997		Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
		<b>INFORMATION AND COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY</b>							
144,698	110,700	Salaries and Ancillary costs	19,500	91,400		112,900		114,400	
20,821	40,841	Duty Travel	10,300	10,000	3,000	13,000		17,000	
31,745	89,502	Information and Publications	48,663	229,837		109,500		108,500	
15,024	64,120	Library and Information Centre	5,000	95,000		145,000		165,000	
8,062	203,022	Computer Information Technology Support	17,750	40,000		40,000		40,000	
<b>727,183</b>	<b>1,218,026</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>327,903</b>	<b>1,153,745</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>1,171,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,041,800</b>	

## ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY/STRATEGY COORDINATION/INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

### Salary and Ancillary Cost

68,200

This covers the salary and ancillary costs of the Project Manager, Capacity 21. Salaries for the Programme Officer (Micronesia); Programme Officer (Melanesia) and Project Assistant are covered under project implementation costs. The PO (Melanesia) is based in Vanuatu and the PO (Micronesia) is based in FSM. The Project Assistant is based at SPREP headquarters. The Programme Officer (Polynesia) also based at SPREP headquarters assists the Project Manager, Capacity 21 with the implementation of activities in Polynesia. The PO/(Polynesia) position is filled on a country attachment basis, funded by NZODA. Funding for all positions in this sector in 1997 is secured through UNDP till mid-year. The Capacity 21 Project will be completed mid 1997. A possible Phase II for Capacity 21 (for an additional 30 months and involving different target countries) has been mooted but as yet funds are unsecured.

The salary and ancillary costs of the Legal Counsel are paid directly to the officer who is employed on a secondment basis from the Government of France.

1998		1999	
Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
	63,700		63,800

### Duty Travel

21,765

Most of the duty travel undertaken by the staff of this sector of the Division in 1997 will involve travel to and from the major target countries concerned with the project, namely Cook Islands, FSM, Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. Travel will also be undertaken to outer islands in some cases. Funding for duty travel is secured for 1997 through UNDP till mid-year. As stated above, the Capacity 21 Project Phase I will be completed mid 1997.

In 1997, 1998 and 1999, duty travel for the Legal Counsel will be carried out in accordance with work programme requirements and at the request of member countries. Funding for this activity is expected to be provided by the Government of France as has been the case in previous years. The Legal Counsel also undertakes duty travel in connection with Divisional projects and, on these occasions, funding is obtained from the relevant project.

1998		1999	
Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
	23,000		23,000

### Capacity 21

In 1996, 1997 and 1998, the Capacity 21 Project is divided into four components, which are outlined separately in the Work Programme for 1997 and 1998 (assuming a Phase II). As stated above the project will be completed during 1997.

#### C21 - National Frameworks for Sustainable Development

100,995

##### Goal

To improve prospects for truly integrated, cross-sectoral, participatory approaches to sustainable development.

##### Background

This is the first component of the Capacity 21 project, the majority of which is being undertaken in FSM, Vanuatu and Western Samoa. Under this component, the major outputs in participating countries are - (i) national approaches to development adjusted towards sustainable development goals and (ii) strengthened technical capacities of government environment units/depts enabling them to sustain roles in environmental management and make significant contributions to national moves towards sustainable development objectives.

##### Activities

In 1997 activities to be undertaken include the identification of suitable government advisory bodies on sustainable development approaches and initiatives; the establishment or strengthening of institutional arrangements for sustainable development with particular reference to the need for special measures to encourage the participation of some sectors of the community; convening of workshops; on-the-job training and attachments to other Pacific Island environmental units/depts; establishment of technical reference libraries and the provision of technical expertise through consultancies, volunteers, etc. Continuing opportunities are sought for assisting the smaller island countries identified in the project but not involved as major target countries.

##### Costs

Funding of \$37,770 for these activities in 1997 is secured through UNDP (until mid-year), the balance of \$63,225 is unsecured.

Consultancies/Volunteers	27,000
Training	41,000
Sub-Contracts	14,000
Equipment/Materials	14,000
Misc	4,995
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,995</b>

1998		1999	
Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
	52,880		52,880

**C21 - Sustainable Development Planning and Financing**

107,462

*Goal*

To improve the capacity of development planning, financial planning and investment institutions to reorient their policies and procedures to bring these into line with sustainable development objectives.

*Background*

This is the second component of the Capacity 21 Project and is being undertaken in FSM, Vanuatu and Western Samoa. Some of the Component 2 activities will be undertaken in Cook Islands if funding is able to be secured. The major outputs for this component in the participating countries are - (i) policies and practices of development banks reoriented to accommodate sustainable development objectives; (ii) development planning frameworks and procedures adjusted to take account of sustainable development environmental parameters and (iii) economic incentives adopted to encourage environmentally sustainable development

*Activities*

The following activities are planned for 1997 - convening of national workshops for public and private sector institutions concerned with investment for sustainable development, assessment of the effectiveness of any changes to loan appraisal systems; preparation of guidelines and other documentation on the effectiveness of such reforms to assist in the application of similar changes in other public and private institutions in the region. In addition, training material and training courses for development planners will be undertaken, as well as a review of national approaches to development planning with recommendations for reforms. Divisional staff will also be preparing guidelines on integrating sustainable development into development planning procedures, based on the outcome of these activities.

Training in environmental assessment for budget officials in Finance ministries is also planned for 1997, together with efforts to increase awareness at senior government levels of the importance of environmental assessment of projects. Based on the outcome of activities under this component of the project, the Division will also prepare guidelines on budget process reform in this area and on economic incentives for sustainable development for distribution to all member countries.

*Costs*

Funding for these activities in 1997 is secured through UNDP until mid-year and covers the following:

Consultancies/Volunteers	29,000
Training	42,200
Sub-Contracts	13,200
Equipment/Materials	13,200
Misc	9,862
<b>Total</b>	<b>107,462</b>

1998		1999	
Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
	57,110		57,110

**C21 - Land and Sea Resources Management Capacity**

101,420

*Goal*

To improve the capacity of Pacific Island governments to promote land and sea resources management practices which lead to sustainable development, to enforce resource management prescriptions and to deal with disputes over the development of natural resources.

*Background*

This is the third component of the Capacity 21 Project and is being undertaken in Cook Islands, Kiribati and Solomon Islands. The major outputs for this component in the participating countries are - (i) enhanced capacity of land and sea resource management agencies to encompass sustainable development goals in their work; (ii) improved mechanisms in place for the prevention and resolution of disputes arising from mismanagement of natural resources and the despoilation of the environment;

(iii) more effective enforcement of environmental and resource management legislation; (iv) improved legislation in place for environmental and sustainable natural resource management and (v) improved national capacity to benefit from the contribute to international arrangements for environmental protection and sustainable development of natural resources.

*Activities*

In 1997 the following activities are planned - developing and conducting training programmes to strengthen the capacity of extension workers to work with customary landholder people's organisations and develop training guidelines in this area for use in other Pacific Island countries; conducting training in effective enforcement of environmental and resource management law and increasing public awareness in this area; continuing to provide assistance towards the rationalisation of environment and natural resource management legislation and continuing to assist countries in understanding and participating in regional and global conventions on sustainable development.

*Costs*

Funding for these activities in 1997 is secured through UNDP (until mid-year) and covers the following:

Consultancies/Volunteers	26,300
Training	40,900
Sub-Contracts	14,600
Equipment/Materials	14,600
Misc	5,020
<b>Total</b>	<b>101,420</b>

1998		1999	
Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
	48,630		48,630

**C21 - Contribution of Customary Landholding People's Organisations to Sustainable Development** 104,430

*Goal*

To strengthen national capacity for sustainable development through the greater participation and improved capabilities of those people's organisations which are traditional Pacific islander institutions.

*Background*

This is the fourth component of the Capacity 21 Project and is being undertaken in Cook Islands, Kiribati and Solomon Islands. Under this component, the major outputs in participating countries are - (i) improved capacity of customary landholder groups to plan for the management and monitoring of their land and sea areas for sustainable development and (ii) strengthened capacity of NGOs to assist people's organisations in planning for the sustainable use, and management, of land and sea resources for which they are traditionally responsible.

*Activities*

In 1997, the Division plans to establish procedures to involve extension workers from all sectors of the community in activities which support the community resource conservation planning process and to improve NGO capacity for support for people's organisations through provision of consultancies, equipment, training, etc.

*Costs*

Funding for these activities in 1997 is secured through UNDP and covers the following:

Consultancies/Volunteers	27,600
Training	41,500
Sub-Contracts	13,800
Equipment/Materials	13,800
Misc	7,730
<b>Total</b>	<b>104,430</b>

1998		1999	
Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
	52,880		52,880



## ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION, INFORMATION AND COORDINATION

## Project Implementation

**Legal Activities**

100,000

*Goal*

To provide advice/assistance to SPREP management and divisions on legal matters and in respect of SPREP's role as Secretariat for the Apia Convention, the SPREP Convention and the Waigani Convention, and to provide legal advice/assistance to member countries on environmental legislation.

*Background*

The secondment from the Government of France of the Legal Counsel position commenced in November, 1992, and was provided as general legal assistance to SPREP in its newly autonomous role, as well as to enable SPREP to provide environmental legal assistance to member countries.

*Activities*

In 1997, 1998 and 1999, the Legal Counsel will continue to provide advice to member governments on the development and strengthening of environmental legislation. Assistance will also be provided with the negotiation of regional and international conventions as well as advice on specific national obligations associated with these conventions. In collaboration with the Information and Publications Officer, realisation, editing and dissemination of law-related educational brochures will also be undertaken. Other activities planned include the setting up of a legal database, preparations for the entry into force of the Waigani Convention, SPREP in-house legal assistance and legal activities associated with the Capacity 21 Project relating to strengthening of national legislation, strengthening of enforcement procedures as well as natural resource dispute resolution.

*Costs*

In addition to salaries and ancillary costs and duty travel, funding is sought to augment legal assistance activities carried out by the Legal Counsel. Funding for this activity is unsecured.

1998		1999	
Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
	100,000		100,000

**AVA Placements**

40,000

*Goal*

To provide technical assistance to strengthen national capabilities, especially with on-the-job national counterpart training.

*Background*

SPREP has, on an on-going basis since 1989, sought donor assistance to enable placement of Australian Volunteers Abroad (AVA) within countries following specific country requests for technical assistance. In most cases the placement is for a 2-year period. SPREP obtains donor support for salary (mid-level local salary); Overseas Service Bureau (OSB) recruit the volunteer and provide travel costs and medical insurance; host government provides subsidised housing.

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION, INFORMATION AND COORDINATION	Project Implementation
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*Activities*

In 1997, 1998 and 1999, it is proposed to continue these placements with an increasing number of member governments.

*Costs*

Funding for this activity is unsecured in 1997, 1998 and 1999, and estimated costs cover salaries for AVAs placed in member countries.

1998		1999	
Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
	40,000		40,000

**ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION**

37,200

**Salaries and Ancillary Costs**

This covers the salaries and ancillary costs of the Environmental Education Officer. Funding is unsecured.

1998		1999	
Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
	60,800		48,600

**Duty Travel**

10,000

Duty Travel for the EEO is built into the costs of the workshops/meetings that are coordinated and convened by this section of the Division each year.

*Costs*

Funding for this activity is unsecured in 1997, 1998 and 1999.

1998		1999	
Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
	10,000		10,000

**Curriculum Development and Training**

222,726

*Goal*

To enhance the capacity for promotion of environmental education and awareness through both formal and non-formal methods and to provide input and assistance in this area to other SPREP projects.

*Background*

This activity is carried out in accordance with the SPREP Action Plan objectives and in response to numerous requests from member countries for assistance in planning Environmental Education programmes, teacher training, school curriculum development, media training and community awareness projects. This activity covers all areas of the SPREP work programme.

*Activities*

In 1997, 1998 and 1999, the EEO proposes to hold a number of general environmental awareness workshops for primary and secondary teachers and resource development teacher training workshops in Cook Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu as well as other countries yet to be identified. In addition, a number of media training workshops are planned for some member countries.

**ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION, INFORMATION AND COORDINATION** **Project Implementation**

Input/assistance to other SPREP divisions in 1997 include various seminars/workshops; Climate Change and Sea Level Rise curriculum development and awareness seminars/workshops; Population, Environment and Development curriculum development and teacher training and Year of the Coral Reef.

The EEOs work programme also allows for response to urgent requests from member countries when possible.

*Costs*

Funding of \$22,726 has been secured from various donors for 1997. The balance of \$200,000 is unsecured. Costs include the following:

Curriculum Development	88,426
Media Workshops	107,100
Urgent Requests	27,200
<b>Total</b>	<b>222,726</b>

1998		1999	
Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
	241,600		100,000

**INFORMATION AND COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY** 110,900

**Salaries and Ancillary Costs**

This covers the salaries and ancillary costs of the Information and Publications Officer (IPO), the Library and Information Centre Coordinator, Senior Library Assistant, and the Assistant Computer Information Technology (ACITO)/Sustainable Development Network Assistant (SDNA). Funding is secured for the ACITO/SDNA for 1997. Funding for all other positions in this sector is unsecured in 1997.

The salary and ancillary costs of the Computer Information Technology Officer (CITO) are currently secured in 1997 through the Primary Function

1998		1999	
Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
	112,900		114,400

**Duty Travel** 20,300

This allocation covers the cost of attendance of the IPO at relevant regional meetings; the attendance of the ACITO and ACITO/SDNA at relevant regional meetings; and attendance at conferences and meetings for the Library and Information Centre staff as well as duty travel associated with in-country training. \$10,300 is secured for 1997, the balance of \$10,000 is unsecured.

1998		1999	
Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
3,000	13,000		17,000

**Information and Publications**

278,500

*Goal*

To provide an effective information dissemination and publications service on issues within SPREP's mandate to SPREP management and divisions, to member governments and administrations and internationally.

*Background*

This activity is carried out in accordance with the SPREP Action Plan objectives and to complement and augment activities carried out in other areas of the Work Programme.

*Activities*

In 1997, 1998 and 1999, this sector of the Division will continue to maintain a high level of information dissemination and publication production. Activities planned include the production of the SPREP Newsletter, printing and disseminating of SPREP technical and meeting reports and the Annual Report as well as educational publications, posters, brochures and educational videos. It is planned that some of these materials will be translated into vernacular languages.

Media coordination activities will be on-going in 1997, 1998 and 1999, covering the drafting and issuing of press releases, newspaper and magazine articles and maintaining regular contact with regional and international media regarding SPREP activities and environmental concerns.

Funding is also being sought in 1997 for the Pacific Environmental Information Network (PEIN) project. Staff of this sector of the Division have participated in the development of a proposal for the project, which includes substantial opportunities for developing library and media training skill at the national level.

*Costs*

Funding for the major part of the Information and Publications activities are provided from the core budget and from relevant project budgets. Donor funding for 1997 is mostly unsecured and for 1998 and 1999 totally unsecured. Costs cover:

Reprinting SPREP publications and general reprinting	95,000
PEIN	150,000
Technical Assistant	20,000
Miscellaneous costs	13,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>278,500</b>

1998		1999	
Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
	109,500		108,500

**Library and Information Centre**

100,000

*Goal*

To act as the clearing house for environmental information for SPREP's 22 Pacific Island member countries and to assist in the establishment of environment libraries.

*Background*

This activity is carried out in accordance with SPREP's Action Plan objective to establish an Information Centre responsible for dissemination of environmental information in the region. The Library and Information Centre was formally opened in February, 1995 and in addition to its normal library functions, provides in-country library training for specialist environment libraries.

*Activities*

In 1997, 1998 and 1999, the Centre will continue to provide library/information services within SPREP as well as to member countries and other organisations. Special activities include the further acquisition of books, periodicals and non-book materials, including information sources such as database packages, the provision of up-to-date information to users as well as continued indexing and cataloguing of the Centre's information resources.

In 1997, a number of in-country library training courses will also be carried out in member countries yet to be identified. This in-country training will be continued in 1998 and 1999.

*Costs*

\$5,000 for Library activities in 1997 is secured and included in the Primary Function budget. Funding for the remaining activities is unsecured. Total estimated costs cover the following:

Materials and Library Services	30,400
Liaise and coordinate with other organisations	17,400
Disseminating information	13,000
In-country training	39,200
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,000</b>

1998		1999	
Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
	145,000		165,000

**Computer Information Technology**

57,750

*Goal*

To provide efficient, reliable and responsive information technology systems to SPREP staff, and to ensure that staff are trained to take advantage of those systems. To promote sustainable development in the region by facilitating electronic access to relevant information to and from Western Samoa.



*Background*

A Computer Information Technology Officer was appointed from 24 April, 1995 and an SDNA appointed February 1995. The activities involve maintaining the computer equipment, purchasing new computers, as required; telecommunications; and maintenance of the computer network. Training of staff in the use of packages is an ongoing activity. The Western Samoa component of the Pacific Sustainable Development Networking Programme is based at SPREP to facilitate the promotion of sustainable development through electronic mail and electronic conferences. The project accesses, processes, repackages and disseminates information relevant for sustainable development.

*Activities*

The main activities for 1997, 1998 and 1999 will include maintenance and enhancement of networking facilities; introducing the use of Internet; maintenance of computer equipment; identifying software packages to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of SPREP; advising and participating with Programme Officers in the use of computing equipment in their programmes; working with other Regional Organisations to ensure a degree of compatibility in software to allow data sharing as needed.

*Costs*

Funds of \$17,750 have been secured from AusAID in 1997. The balance of \$40,000 is unsecured.

**Total**

1998		1999	
Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
	40,000		40,000



## ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING

### PROGRESS AND EVALUATION REVIEW, 1995

#### Structure and Goals

The Environmental Management and Planning Division comprises four distinct but interrelated programmes. These are:

- Climate Change;
- Waste Management, Pollution Prevention and Emergencies;
- Population and Sustainable Development; and
- Environmental Assessment.

The overall goal of the division is to ensure development activities are carried out in an environmentally sustainable manner.

The **climate change** programme aims to assist members to understand and avoid or mitigate the potential adverse effects of global environment changes, in particular climate change, and to contribute to international efforts to limit human induced climate change through appropriate measures at regional and national levels.

The **waste management, pollution prevention and emergencies** programme aims to assist countries prevent, reduce and manage pollution and wastes, including the development and maintenance of national and regional pollution emergency response and planning capabilities, so that adverse impacts on the environment and health are avoided, minimised or mitigated.

The **population and sustainable development** programme aims to assist members in understanding and responding to these significant regional and global environmental concerns and related agreements.

The **environmental assessment** programme aims to provide the tools and techniques, including Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), Geographical Information Systems (GIS), remote sensing and database development, to assist countries further assess the state of the environment in the region and identify impacts of human activities on ecosystems of the region and the effects of these impacts on the quality of the human environment.

#### Objectives and Strategies for 1995

In pursuit of these goals and the overall implementation of the SPREP Action Plan 1991-95, the Division adopted the following strategies:

- *climate change*

The focus of this programme in 1995 was strengthening the understanding of climate change in the region through the science, impacts and response options of climate change, improving the

awareness of decision-makers and the public, assisting countries with international negotiations related to climate change and building the region's capacity to plan and adapt to climate and sea level change.

- *waste management, pollution prevention and emergencies*

The focus of this programme was on the commencement of selected waste management demonstration projects, specific assistance with waste management issues, pesticides and chemicals management and activities prior to the coming into force of the Waigani Convention.

- *population and sustainable development*

The focus of this programme in 1995 was the continued promotion of sustainable development for islands in the wake of UNCED and the Barbados Conference, particularly through the (Global Environment Facility (GEF) and Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) as well as assistance to countries to incorporate population and environment considerations into national planning.

- *environmental assessment*

The focus for this programme in 1995 was to establish a sound basis for integrating EIA into national planning, assessing the GIS needs and capabilities in the region as the basis for further capacity building and undertaking preliminary case studies using a range of environmental assessment techniques (particularly GIS).

### Staffing

In October, 1994, a new Divisional structure was implemented for the organisation and the Environmental Management and Planning Division was set up consisting of a total of 10 staff. Positions within the Division in 1995 were:

- Head of Division and Sustainable Development Officer
- Population and Environment Officer
- Community Development Officer
- Climate Change Officer
- Meteorology and Climatology Officer
- Environmental Impact Assessment Officer
- Environmental Information Data Analyst Officer
- Assistant GIS/Database Officer
- Waste Management and Pollution Prevention Officer
- Divisional Assistants (2)

During the period under review, the position of Waste Management and Pollution Prevention Officer was vacant for 5 months. Because of the staffing situation, some activities within the area of waste management were not able to be carried out or completed and have been carried over for implementation in 1996. The position of Community Development Officer has been vacant since April 1996.

## **1995 PROGRAMME REVIEW**

### **CLIMATE CHANGE**

#### **Salaries and Ancillary Costs**

This met the salary and associated costs of the Climate Change Officer (CCO) who coordinated Climate Change activities in SPREP, in particular, the South Pacific Sea Level and Climate Monitoring Project and the Meteorologist/Climatologist (MCO) who coordinated SPREP's efforts to strengthen meteorological capacity in the region.

#### **Duty Travel**

This covered the official travel costs of the staff of this section. In 1995, duty travel was undertaken by the two officers in a number of countries in the region linked to climate and sea level change monitoring and training, vulnerability assessments, review of climate data management and providing assistance to SPREP members at climate change meetings.

#### **Education and Training**

Education and training was provided in relation to climate change and sea level rise and needs assessments were completed for National Climate Programmes by Divisional staff for 10 countries. In addition, training programmes were developed in 14 countries for Climate Change and Sea Level Rise, Climate Computer System (CLICOM) and the Atmospheric Radiation Measurement (ARM) project.

#### **South Pacific Sea Level and Climate Monitoring Project**

In 1995, training programmes on Sea Level and Climate Change were carried out in 3 countries, including contributing to an international conference in Adelaide, Australia, attended by participants from 14 countries. In addition, Sea Level Change stations were established in all 11 participating countries and data on sea level rise and other meteorological parameters was published and presented to member governments and international organisations.

#### **Meeting of Directors of Meteorological Services**

The Third Meeting of Directors of Meteorological Services was held in Apia, Western Samoa in November, 1995. The meeting, coordinated by SPREP, covered issues such as training, technical assistance, cooperation and collaboration between member governments and encouraging members of SPREP to join the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO).

#### **Technical Assistance and Studies**

Vulnerability assessments were completed for Tuvalu and Fiji, bringing the total number of assessments to 6 since 1992. In addition, climate impacts and response strategies were developed for both countries in 1996. It is anticipated that further studies and training will be conducted under the Climate Change Training (CC:TRAIN) and Pacific Islands Climate Change Assistance Programme (PICCAP) for 1996-98 on vulnerability assessment.

The Programme will continue to seek potential sources of funding for the project and support is expected in future through GEF. A review and inventory of the CLICOM system was undertaken in 1995 and the report was published and distributed in early 1996. In addition, fact sheets, weather receiving satellite system reports and monthly data on the Sea Level and Climate Monitoring Project were produced.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

### **Salaries and Ancillary Costs**

This met the salary and associated costs of the Environmental Impact Assessment Officer, the Environment Information Data Analyst Officer and the Assistant GIS/Database Officer.

### **Duty Travel**

This covered the cost of duty travel for the Environmental Assessment Staff and in 1995, duty travel being undertaken in several member countries to carry out environmental assessments of specific development projects requested by member countries.

Travel was undertaken by the Environmental Information Data Analyst Officer and the Assistant GIS/Database Officer to carry out a needs assessment for GIS in several countries. Major emphasis was placed in the formulation of Pacific State of the Environment Reporting which came about through regional consultation meetings.

### **Training/Workshops**

A technical review of an EIA expert system was completed.

A Joint sub-regional workshop between the UNEP/Pacific Environment and Natural Resource Information Centre (PENRIC) and UNFPA/Population Project was held at USP Fiji, September 1995. The workshop concerning the "Application of GIS for Integration of Population and Environment", was attended by American Samoa, Fiji, Cook Islands, Niue, Tonga, Tuvalu and Western Samoa.

### **Database Development**

In 1995/6 Divisional staff coordinated the compilation of Environmental Assessment (EA) databases, including: Turtle Database; Barbados Programme of Action; SPREP Activity Database; Environment Consultants Database; and EIA Database. Updating and maintenance of these databases is an on-going activity.

### **EA Guidelines, Reports and Case Studies**

The following guidelines have been published:

- Guidelines for the Assessment of Environmental Impacts at Tropical Coastal Mines;
- Guidelines for the Environmental Management of Fish Processing Plants;
- Environmental Guidelines for Dredging in Funafuti Lagoon;
- State of the Environment Reporting/Assessment for the South Pacific; and
- Application of GIS to Land Management for Atiu, Cook Islands.

### **SPREP EIA Response Fund**

Technical assistance was provided by the Division in 1995 to Nauru and Vanuatu to draft EIAs for the Anibare and Gabab wharf development and the Epau micro-hydro electric power project respectively.

## **WASTE MANAGEMENT, POLLUTION PREVENTION AND EMERGENCIES**

### **Salary and Ancillary Costs**

This met the salary and associated costs of the Waste Management and Pollution Prevention Officer (WMPPO).

### **Duty Travel**

This covered the costs of duty travel within the region and for attendance at meetings/conferences for the WMPPO. In 1995, the WMPPO's duty travel consisted of consultation visits to member countries to assist with implementation of the Regional Pollution Prevention and Waste Management Programme; to formulate waste management demonstration projects; and to participate in regional chemicals and pollution management meetings.

### **Development of regional programme**

In 1995 a consultant was engaged to formulate waste management demonstration projects in four countries (Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, Tonga and Western Samoa).

### **Demonstration Projects**

Proposals for demonstration projects were formulated in several countries and one demonstration project was undertaken in the Federated States of Micronesia.



**Waigani Convention**

The Waigani Convention was signed in November 1995 and SPREP will act as Secretariat when it comes into force upon ratification by ten countries. An MOU ensuring technical and other co-operation has been signed with the Secretariat of the Basel Convention.

**Technical Assistance**

Technical advice was provided by the Division in 1995 in response to a range of country requests. Areas of assistance have concentrated on solid waste and waste pesticides management.

**Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities (GPA).**

The GPA was signed in Washington in November 1995 and preliminary activities for implementation have been commenced by UNEP. SPREP, as UNEP's Regional Seas Programme Secretariat in the South Pacific will co-ordinate implementation in the region. It is anticipated that much of the funding for the GPA will be sourced from the GEF.

**POPULATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT****Salaries and Ancillary Costs**

This met the cost of the Head of Division/Sustainable Development Officer (SDO) who was responsible for the promotion of sustainable development in the region; the Population and Environment Officer (PEO) who coordinated the SPREP/UNFPA project on Integrating Population and Environment and the Community Development Officer (CDO) who was responsible for work on the community development components of the SPREP/UNFPA project.

**Duty Travel**

This covered the costs of duty travel within the region for staff of this sector of the Division as well as attendance at meetings/conferences where relevant. In 1995, duty travel was undertaken within the region by the SDO in relation to the GEF and Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities. The PEO provided technical assistance to countries in accordance with the SPREP/UNFPA project and duty travel was undertaken by the CDO within the region to assist with Community Development workshops in Vanuatu, Solomon Islands and Fiji.



### **Integrating Population and Environment**

The Population and Environment programme aims to integrate population issues and concerns with environmental management in Pacific island countries.

In 1995, the activities included:

- teachers' training workshops;
- community development workshops;
- short-term fellowships;
- public awareness;
- curriculum writing/development workshop;
- teaching material production;
- media material production (video documentary);
- technical assistance to integrated national population and environment policy workshops; and
- technical assistance to project development assessment.

### **Sustainable Development Policy and Meetings**

In 1995, staff of the Division were involved in SPREP, Forum, GEF Council, UNEP and ESCAP meetings as well as regional consultations concerning the Pacific Strategy for the GEF.

In addition, the Division continued to support Pacific island countries' representatives at international meetings of regional concern. These included the Climate Change and Biodiversity Conventions, the GEF and UNEP meetings toward a Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities.

**OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES FOR 1997**

The objectives and strategies of the Division for 1997 remain the same as in the previous year, and are outlined as follows:

- *climate change*

The focus of this programme will continue to be on strengthening the understanding of climate change in the region through the science, impacts and response options of climate change; improving the awareness of decision-makers and the public; assisting countries with international negotiations related to climate change and building the region's capacity to plan and adapt to climate and sea level change.

- *waste management, pollution prevention and emergencies*

The focus of this programme in 1997 will be on the commencement of implementation of the comprehensive framework for action to manage wastes and prevent pollution in the region, including education and awareness campaigns, the implementation of the GPA for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities and the anticipated coming into force of the Waigani Convention.

- *population and sustainable development*

The focus of this programme in 1997 will be on the continued promotion of sustainable development in the wake of UNCED and the Barbados Conference as well as assisting countries incorporate population and environment considerations into national planning.

- *environmental assessment*

The focus for this programme will continue to be on establishing a sound basis for integrating EIA into national planning, assessing the GIS needs and capabilities in the region as the basis for further capacity building and undertaking preliminary case studies using a range of environmental assessment techniques (particularly GIS).

These objectives and strategies are reflected in the Work Programme and Budget that follows.

## ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING

## Project Implementation

Actual Expenditure 1995	Budget 1996	PROPOSED FUNDING				1998		1999	
		1997		Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
		<b>CLIMATE CHANGE</b>							
129,952	112,700	Salaries and Ancillary Costs		137,400		97,000		48,600	97,200
33,823	21,352	Duty Travel		18,648		15,000			
18,604	40,654	Meteorology, Education and Training		9,630	35,000		200,000		200,000
1,168	1,920	South Pacific Sea Level and Climate Monitoring Project							
		Meetings of Directors of Meteorological Services		20,000			40,000		10,000
	75,548	Implementation of the Framework Convention on Climate Change		29,452	1,000,000		1,000,000		1,000,000
255,017	185,851	Technical Assistance and Studies		276,490	150,000	78,081	40,000		40,000
9,689	12,936	Atmospheric Radiation Measurement Project		272,600		284,500		223,121	

**Project Implementation**

**ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING**

Actual Expenditure 1995	Budget 1996	PROPOSED FUNDING				1998		1999	
		1997		Unsecured	Unsecured	Unsecured	Unsecured		
		Secured	Unsecured					Secured	Unsecured
		<b>ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT</b>							
97,680	108,000	84,900	58,800		129,300		117,200		
20,337	38,740		38,200		38,000		38,000		
82,020	120,475		239,400		311,050		197,050		
27,455	67,300		87,650		171,050		171,050		
522	10,000		59,400		59,000		59,000		
31,213	42,500		38,720		38,000		38,000		
		<b>WASTE MANAGEMENT, POLLUTION PREVENTION AND EMERGENCIES</b>							
16,382	51,400		44,700		46,700		48,800		
1,016	5,000		30,000		30,000		30,000		

## ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING

## Project Implementation

Actual Expenditure 1995	Budget 1996	PROPOSED FUNDING				1998		1999	
		1997		Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured	Secured
24,774	124,372	Strengthening National and Regional Capacity	2,900	449,532	515,000		315,000		
		Coordinated Marine Pollution Emergency Response	90,000	200,000	200,000		200,000		
	56,000	Waigani Convention		84,000	100,000		100,000		
6,928	6,375	Minimise Pollution in Ports and Shipping Lanes		400,000	400,000		300,000		
2,295		Education and Awareness		200,000	200,000		200,000		
		<b>POPULATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT</b>							
108,478	134,100	Salaries and Ancillary Costs		60,400	48,500		48,600		
37,124	22,501	Duty Travel		22,500	22,500		22,500		
166,374	173,496	Integrating Population and Environment		180,000	180,000		180,000		
234,173	201,373	Sustainable Development Policy and Meetings		110,000	162,500		162,500		
<b>1,305,024</b>	<b>1,612,593</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>942,020</b>	<b>3,488,302</b>	<b>3,931,600</b>	<b>474,581</b>	<b>271,721</b>	<b>3,574,900</b>	

**CLIMATE CHANGE****Salary and Ancillary Costs**

173,400

This covers the salaries and ancillary costs of the Climate Change Officer (CCO) and the Meteorologist/Climatologist (MCO). Funding for the CCO in 1997, 1998 and 1999 is secured through AusAID and funding for the MCO in 1996 and 1997 is secured through Taiwan/ROC and ARM.

1998		1999	
Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
97,000		48,600	97,200

**Duty Travel**

18,648

This covers the cost of duty travel in 1997 for the CCO and MCO for project implementation purposes, support for meteorological services and participation at regional and international meetings. Funding for this activity in 1997 and 1998 is secured through AusAID, ARM, Denmark and Taiwan/ROC.

1998		1999	
Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
15,000			

**Meteorology, Education and Training**

44,630

*Goal*

To develop and strengthen the capacity of National Meteorological Services to discharge their responsibilities in development planning.

*Background*

Climate Change is an established concern of Pacific island leaders. Meteorological services have been identified as critical to any response to this issue. The main emphasis for this activity will be to undertake national and regional training to overcome identified deficiencies in skills and knowledge in the meteorological area.

*Activities*

1997, 1998, 1999 activities planned include strengthening CLICOM capacity and the use of climate data for decision making.



*Costs*

Funding for these activities for 1997, 1998 and 1999 is mostly unsecured. A small amount of \$9,630 has been secured in 1997 from Taiwan/ROC and New Zealand. Costs in 1997 cover the following:

Training and Workshops	6,305
Cyclone Awareness	3,325
Regional Climate Bulletin	35,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,630</b>

1998		1999	
Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
	200,000		200,000

**South Pacific Sea Level and Climate Monitoring Project***Goal*

To produce an accurate record of variance in long-term sea level signals for the Pacific region and to make data available to, and useable by, the governments of Forum Island countries.

*Background*

The project was established through a Prime Ministerial initiative announced at the 1988 South Pacific Forum. Its purpose is to provide records on sea level and climate variability which will assist PICs in their understanding of the links and impacts of these variables. The implementation of the project commenced in 1991 with the National Tidal Facility, Flinders University, Adelaide, Australia as the manager of the project, while SPREP is the project's coordinator in the Pacific.

*Activities*

Activities proposed for 1997, 1998 and 1999 include - the coordination of member country attachements at the Flinders University Tidal Facility, the assessment of sea level gauge sites and subsequent proposals for new gauges, the development of appropriate educational materials and workshops on climate change impacts, planning and adaption.

*Costs*

Apart from salary and duty travel costs, funding for activities of the CCO under the project is provided directly from the National Tidal Facility, Flinders University through AusAID. Therefore, funding is not being sought in 1996, 1997 and 1998 under this activity heading.

**Meeting of Directors of Meteorological Service**

20,000

*Goal*

To facilitate regional collaboration on climate data management and the use of climate information for development planning.

*Background*

This activity was initiated following a recommendation from "Changing Climate Report" and involved meetings of all Directors of Meteorology of SPREP member countries and territories and now also smaller working groups of selected Pacific Island technical experts.

*Activities*

In 1997, MCO will be involved in the preparation for and coordination of the 4th SPREP Meeting of Directors of Meteorological Services. Meetings of the SPREP Working Group on Climate are also planned for 1997/98.

*Costs*

Funding of USD20,000 for the Working Group meetings in 1997 has been secured through Taiwan/ROC, and New Zealand.

1998		1999	
Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
	40,000		10,000

**Implementation of the Framework Convention on Climate Change**

1,029,452

*Goal*

To increase the capacity within SIDS of the Pacific that will enable them to implement their obligations under Articles 12(1) and 4(1) of the FCCC; to prepare national and regional inventories of Green House Gas (GHG) sources and sinks, to assess impacts related to climate change and to develop national and regional policies for adaptation to climate change and sea level rise.

*Background*

SIDS in the Pacific are among those most environmentally vulnerable to climate change and sea level rise. This has been widely recognised by the international community - through the Rio Declaration, Agenda 21, Barbados Declaration and Programme of Action - and the highest priority has been accorded to addressing climate change and sea level rise by the South Pacific Forum. The Barbados Programme of Action contains explicit priorities for action at the national level. This project aims to address some of those priorities and provides a framework for the coordination of activities related to enabling activities in Pacific Island developing States.

*Activities*

In 1997, 1998 and 1999, activities planned include - the identification of methods for compiling comprehensive national and regional inventories of sources and sinks consistent with internationally agreed approaches and appropriate to the SPREP region; training of country teams to be responsible for the implementation of the Convention established; development of methods for climate change impact and adaptation of studies which are consistent with internationally agreed approaches, linked to efforts by other small island developing States, and also relevant to the SPREP region; accumulation of comprehensive and internally consistent baseline information, as reference points for future projections and assessments and the development of methods for identification and evaluation of response options for Pacific island countries consistent with internationally agreed approaches. Ultimately, countries will complete their National Communications Report as required by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

*Costs*

Funds of \$29,542 has been secured for activities in 1997. Funding of \$3million over a period of 3 years is being sought for these activities under the Pacific Islands Climate Change Assistance Project (PICCAP) supported by the GEF. Funding for 1997, 1998 and 1999 is yet to be formalised through an MOU with United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and under a UNDP-GEF project document.

1998		1999	
Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
	1,000,000		1,000,000

**Technical Assistance and Studies**

426,490

*Goal*

To enhance the capacities of PICs to develop and implement appropriate policies and strategies on climate change issues through research, studies and assistance with access to and the appropriate use of new technology.

*Background*

This activity is considered to be an important component of the overall Climate Change work programme, complementing work carried out in other areas of the work programme and responding to member country requirements for improved understanding of the science of climate change and sea level rise.

*Activities*

Activities proposed for 1997, 1998 and 1999 include testing the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Technical Guidelines for Assessing Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation and the continuation of vulnerability assessment and response strategies to climate change and sea level rise. The installation of weather receiving satellite systems for Tuvalu, Fiji, PNG, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, FSM, Palau, Niue and American

## ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING

## Project Implementation

Samoa is planned for 1997 and 1998. This will also include appropriate training. In addition, the purchase and installation of appropriate computer hardware and software is proposed for climate data archives.

*Costs*

Funding of \$276,490 has been secured in 1997 from Taiwan/ROC, AusAID, DEST, Japan, New Zealand and miscellaneous donors. \$150,000 is unsecured in 1997.

1998		1999	
Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
78,081	40,000		40,000

**Atmospheric Radiation Measurement Project**

272,600

*Goal*

To assist the US Dept of Energy to carry out an international project to monitor solar radiation in the Tropical Western Pacific.

*Background*

The project began through an approach to SPREP by the US Dept of Energy and has been endorsed by member countries. Under the project, SPREP will act as liaison with governments, undertake education and training and assist local users to make use of data. Funding has been secured for a three year period from 1995 - 1997 through the US Dept of Energy, Los Alamos National Laboratory.

*Activities*

In 1997 and 1998, activities planned include the publication of newsletters, pamphlets and posters; workshops (national and sub-regional) to assist local people understand the need for the project and utilise the data collected; negotiating with regional governments on behalf of the US Dept of Energy on sites of future data gathering equipment, including the examination of sites for their suitability to this project and assisting scientists in the Pacific to interpret and utilise data for planning purposes.

*Costs*

The total amount secured from the US Dept of Energy through Los Alamos National Laboratories for the three year 1996 to 1998, is \$1 million.

1998		1999	
Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
284,500		223,121	

**ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT****Salaries and Ancillary Costs**

143,700

This covers the salaries and ancillary costs for the Environmental Impact Assessment Officer, Environmental Information Data Analyst Officer and the Assistant GIS/Database Officer.

1998		1999	
Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
	129,300		117,200

**Duty Travel**

38,200

Duty travel costs for the above officers for this area of the Division's Work Programme are included in the costings for the various activities. Funding for 1997 is unsecured.

1998		1999	
Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
	38,000		38,000

**Training/Workshops**

239,400

*Goal*

To provide general environmental assessment skills to a wide range of government/private sector middle managers and professionals; and to improve awareness of senior government officials (and politicians) of the benefits of applying these tools for sustainable development.

*Background*

SPREP EIA training aims to build on the training courses given by SPREP in 11 countries from May 1992 to November 1993. These courses, given in-country as part of the NEMS Programme requirements, are described and reviewed in SPREP Report No. 85. This initial training programme was considered to have achieved its objectives - raising awareness and technical training in EIA - but it was clearly a first step. EIA training will focus on the training of trainers. Training and capacity building for GIS/RS tools and State of Environment Reporting will be under the umbrella of the Pacific Environmental and Natural Resource Information Centre (PENRIC). PENRIC is now in its third phase and has been developed under an MOU with UNEP.

*Costs*

Funding for those activities in 1997 is unsecured. AusAID and UNEP have funded these activities in the past and these donors will again be approached for assistance in 1997. Funding for 1998 and 1999 is unsecured.

1998		1999	
Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
	311,050		197,050



**GIS and Database Development**

87,650

*Goal*

To improve access to meaningful environmental data and increase the national and regional capacity to use environmental information for decision making and planning.

*Background*

An important element in any environmental management system is the availability of relevant data upon which accurate assessments can be made. The absence of such data or difficulty in obtaining appropriate data, can hinder if not negate a useful outcome or an environmental assessment. SPREP has already made a start on establishing environmental databases and has examined the requirements for databases for environmental management, SOE reporting and EIA. Once established, the databases would provide an expanding source of environmental data for EIA, SOE reporting training, teaching and research purposes.

*Activities*

Activities planned in 1997 include the finalisation of needs assessments, case studies, the development of databases at national and regional levels as part of SOE reporting systems in the region.

*Costs*

Funding for 1997 is unsecured and the total estimated cost of activities is USD87,650. AusAID and UNEP have funded these activities in the past, and these donors will again be approached for assistance in 1997.

1998		1999	
Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
	171,050		171,050

**EIA Guidelines and Procedures**

59,400

*Goal*

To assist countries develop procedures for the incorporation of EIA into national planning.

*Background*

A call for the development of EIA procedures to be accompanied by detailed administrative arrangements for their implementation was a common feature of the programme profiles which were part of the NEMS completed in 1992-93.



*Activities*

In 1997, 1998 activities planned include the preparation of generic EIA procedures and adaptation of these on a country-by-country basis, publication/dissemination of guidelines and the examination of a possible future legislative base for EIA.

*Costs*

Funding for 1997 is unsecured and estimated costs for the above activities to be carried out in 6 member countries are approximately USD10,000 per country. Total funds of USD59,400 are required.

1998		1999	
Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
	59,000		59,000

**SPREP EIA Centre and Fund (Deferred from 1995)**

38,720

*Goal*

To examine the options for a modest EIA Centre in SPREP and continue to assist countries respond to specific EIA needs.

*Background*

In the past, member countries have expressed interest in SPREP establishing an in-house response team to deal with requests for undertaking EIAs, to serve on independent review panels, etc. To date SPREP has operated a small EIA response fund. In a region as widespread and diverse as the South Pacific, the establishment of an EIA Centre which would be responsible for providing expert advice, advanced EIA training, modest research and other similar activities as a service to member countries has some merit. It is proposed that this idea be examined more closely as part of the SPREP EIA Programme. Prior to any decisions being made, a number of factors would need to be addressed including the role of the Centre, a detailed list of potential activities, location requirements, researching and funding, linkages to other similar centres and reaction of member countries.

*Activities*

Activities planned in 1997 cover the further development of this concept through a consultancy. If the consultant's report is accepted, recommendations will then be implemented.

*Costs*

Funding for 1997 is unsecured and covers the cost of a consultancy to further develop the EIA Centre concept.

1998		1999	
Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
	38,000		38,000

**WASTE MANAGEMENT, POLLUTION PREVENTION AND EMERGENCIES**

44,700

**Salaries and Ancillary Costs**

This covers the salary and ancillary costs of the Waste and Pollution Prevention Officer (WPPO).

Two new positions are expected to be established in 1997, the Marine Pollution Officer (MPO) and the Waste and Pollution Prevention Awareness Officer (WPAO). The WPAO is expected to start in early 1997 with the commencement of the Education and Awareness component of the Regional Waste Management and Pollution Prevention Programme funded by the EU. The MPO is also a new position with funding provided externally by the Commonwealth Secretariat. The MPO will administer implementation of the SPREP/IMO Strategy and Work Programme for the protection of the Marine Environment in the South Pacific Region. Funding for the WPPO position in 1997 is unsecured. Funding for the MPO is secured for 1997 and 1998, while funds for the WPAO position are unsecured.

1998		1999	
Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
	46,700		48,800

**Duty Travel**

30,000

In 1997, 1998 and 1999, these will be consultation visits to member countries primarily to assist with requests for technical assistance and advice concerning the management of wastes and pollution prevention, and implementation of regional programmes. Funding for this activity in 1997 is unsecured.

1998		1999	
Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
	30,000		30,000

**Strengthening National and Regional Capacity**

452,532

*Goal*

Improved regional and national capacity to prevent, minimise and manage pollution and waste.

*Background*

Effective pollution prevention strategies have been identified as a priority at both regional and national levels. Implementation of the land and coastal component of the Regional Waste Management and Pollution Prevention Programme has commenced. This provides the basis for the development of national strategies and programmes. The development of coordinated regional and national programmes will help to ensure that all target areas are covered adequately. The implementation of the Regional Programme will assist countries meet their commitments under the GPA.

*Activities*

In 1997, 1998 and 1999 activities proposed in this area include: Demonstration projects, training of personnel in agencies responsible for the handling and management of toxic, medical and hazardous wastes; inventories of all forms of waste by source category; development of national management policies and related legislation for the minimisation and environmentally sound handling and disposal of wastes; improvements to equipment and infrastructure for the handling and disposal of solid waste water and sewage; and protection of freshwater supplies. These activities will be consistent with the priorities of the GPA.

*Costs*

The funding for this activity in 1997, 1998 and 1999 is unsecured.

1998		1999	
Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
	515,000		315,000

**Co-ordinated Marine Pollution Emergency Response**

290,000

*Goal*

To upgrade national response capabilities and implement a regional response plan utilising resources of Pacific Island and peripheral countries.

*Background*

Implementation of the SPREP/IMO Strategy and Work Programme for the Protection of the Marine Environment in the South Pacific Region commences in 1997.

*Activities*

In 1997 to 1999 funding is sought for: Provision of training and equipment at national and regional levels to increase preparedness for marine pollution emergencies; development and adoption of legislation which enables appropriate responses in the event of pollution emergencies; refinement and adoption of the draft SPREP/IMO/AMSA Marine Pollution Emergency Contingency Plan.

*Costs*

Funding of \$90,000 for this activity has not been secured for 1997 from AusAID. The balance of 200,000 is unsecured.

1998		1999	
Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
	200,000		200,000

**Waigani Convention**

84,000

*Goal*

Implementation of the Waigani Convention.

*Background*

The Waigani Convention which governs the importation and transboundary movement of hazardous wastes within the region was signed in October 1995. It will come into force upon ratification by ten of the fourteen eligible Forum member countries. The Convention nominates SPREP as its Secretariat. It is anticipated that operational costs for the Convention will be met by the Parties.

In preparation for its role as Secretariat, SPREP has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Secretariat of the Basel Convention, to which Waigani relates.

*Activities*

Activities planned in 1997 include: convening of the first Conference of the Parties to the Convention; preparation of background reports as required and liaison with Parties to the Convention and the Secretariat of the Basel Convention; and preparation of regional guidelines and procedures for the safe handling and transport of hazardous and toxic wastes.

1998		1999	
Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
	100,000		100,000

**Minimise Pollution in Ports and Shipping Lanes**

400,000

*Goal*

Preparation and implementation of national and regional strategies to minimise pollution in ports and shipping lanes.

*Background*

These activities also form part of the SPREP/IMO Strategy and Work Programme for the Pacific Region. Implementation commences in 1997.

*Activities*

In 1997, 1998 and 1999, the division plans to provide assistance with: effective pollution control in ports and shipping lanes; training of national staff in shipping surveillance and monitoring of pollution in ports and shipping lanes; institutional arrangements and legislation required to provide authority to police the disposal of waste at sea and in ports; international Maritime Conventions including UNCLOS, MARPOL, London Dumping and the SPREP Protocols.

*Costs*

Funding for this activity in 1997, 1998 and 1999 is unsecured.

1998		1999	
Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
	400,000		300,000

**Education and Awareness**

200,000

*Goal*

To raise the awareness of solid waste management and pollution prevention in the region.

*Background*

Countries have identified solid waste awareness as a priority. Education and Awareness activities are a component of the Regional Waste Management and Pollution Prevention programme and are aimed at all sectors but particularly at the community level and at waste generators.

*Activities*

Activities in 1997 and 1998 will be aimed at creating a broad awareness of pollution problems and their sources and motivating all sectors of society to commit to pollution prevention and control; encouraging the concepts of recycling through a Reduce/Reuse/Recycle campaign; incorporating pollution prevention concepts into already existing educational programmes and institutions; training government officials and private industries to apply pollution prevention measures; enhancing national capacities to deal with pollution and waste management issues and increasing the understanding of the link between population growth, migration and pollution.

*Costs*

Funding for these activities is unsecured in 1997, 1998 and 1999, but has received initial support from the EU and covers consultancies and Education and Awareness activities.

1998		1999	
Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
	200,000		200,000

**POPULATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT****Salaries and Ancillary Costs**

60,400

This covers the salary and ancillary costs of the Population and Environment Officer (PEO). Funding for this post in 1997 is unsecured.

1998		1999	
Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
	48,500		48,600



**Duty Travel**

22,500

In 1997, 1998 and 1999, duty travel will cover visits by HOD/SDO and PEO to PICs to assist with sustainable development initiatives; coordination of integrated population and environment policy; to facilitate workshops and organise meetings; to assist with other related SPREP projects; to formulate relevant regional and national activities and to monitor in-country activities.

1998		1999	
Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
	22,500		22,500

**Integrating Population and Environment**

180,000

*Goal*

To enhance regional and national capacities, through the provision of policy development assistance, data and planning resources, to assess the linkages between population dynamics and environmental degradation.

*Background*

In 1992 the UNFPA Programme Review and Strategy Development Mission identified the integration of population and environment concerns as a priority area for UNFPA assistance to the Pacific island countries. This was further endorsed by the Forum in its 1992 communiqué. Accordingly, funding is now provided, through UNDP and AusAID for activities in this area.

*Activities*

The first cycle of the project comes to an end in December 1996. The second cycle is awaiting a project review and evaluation by UNFPA. This should be carried out before December to allow time to identify activities for the second cycle - 1997, 1998 and 1999.

Based on the activities implemented throughout the first cycle of the project, a lot of follow-up work needs to be done in the second cycle. This includes community development training of trainers workshop and identification of community development projects; incorporation of population and environment curriculum module/unit into the national school curriculum of some Micronesian countries; production and distribution of teaching kit on population and environment issues; and coordination with remaining Pacific island countries for the integration of environment into their national population policies etc.



*Costs*

1997 funding for this area is awaiting the completion of a UNFPA review and evaluation of the project.

1998		1999	
Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
	180,000		180,000

**Sustainable Development Policy and Meetings**

110,000

*Goal*

To coordinate regional approaches to global environment concerns and to assist member countries to develop appropriate policies and implement those aspects of Agenda 21 and the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States that are within SPREP's mandate but not covered under any of its other work programme activities.

*Background*

SPREP's work programme within each Division is based on the relevant aspects of UNCED outcomes and decisions taken at the Barbados Conference, in particular Agenda 21 and the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, reflecting the importance for island countries to participate actively in the development of policies that will define sustainable development. The South Pacific Forum established a regional mechanism for facilitating and coordinating the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action. SPREP provides the Secretariat jointly with the ESCAP/Pacific Operations Centre.

*Activities*

In 1997, 1998 and 1999, activities to be undertaken by the Division include the provision of technical support to countries in relation to GEF; conducting of training courses to assist countries finance environmental investments at a national level; identification of mutually supportive trade-environment activities and assisting Pacific Island countries participate effectively in international environment negotiations.

*Costs*

Funding for these activities is unsecured and covers the following:

Attendance at international meetings	100,000
Support to Advisory Committee	10,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>110,000</b>

1998		1999	
Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
	162,500		162,500

## SPREP STAFF SALARIES &amp; ANCILLARY COSTS - BUDGET 1997

Primary Function and Project Management

Name	Notes	Salary	Location	Super	Housing	COLDA	Spouse	Children	Education	Other	Total
<b>Management</b>											
Director		66,580	3,330	4,660	16,800	4,530			3,000	17,800	116,700
Deputy Director	(see note 3)	59,850	2,990	3,590	6,890		2,990			39,890	116,200
Head of Division - EEIC		47,830	2,390	2,870	890					6,320	60,300
Head of Division - EMP		43,910	2,200	3,070	7,900	3,560				8,660	69,300
Finance Manager - Finance & Admin	(see note 3)	43,910	2,200	3,070	7,900	3,560			3,000	27,860	91,500
Personal Assistant to Director		8,860		530						610	10,000
Personal Assistant to Deputy Director		7,290		440						570	8,300
<b>Total Management</b>		<b>278,230</b>	<b>13,110</b>	<b>18,230</b>	<b>40,380</b>	<b>11,650</b>	<b>2,990</b>		<b>6,000</b>	<b>101,710</b>	<b>472,300</b>
<b>Finance and Administration</b>											
Accountant		22,020	1,100	1,540	3,960	2,630			3,000	4,850	39,100
Assistant Accountant		8,440		510						650	9,600
Accounts Clerk		5,360		320						520	6,200
Accounts Clerk		4,860		290						550	5,700
Accounts Clerk		4,630		280						490	5,400
Accounts Clerk		4,630		280						490	5,400
Administrative Officer		9,310		560						630	10,500
Office Assistant		5,360		320						520	6,200
Office Assistant		5,110		310						480	5,900
Office Assistant		5,110		310						480	5,900
Divisional Assistant Finance & Admin		5,110		310						480	5,900
Travel Assistant		6,210		370						520	7,100
Registry Clerk		6,300		380						520	7,200
Registry Assistant		3,420		210						470	4,100
Receptionist/fax operator		3,260		200						440	3,900
Driver/clerk		3,260		200						440	3,900
Tea attendant/clerk		3,420		210						470	4,100
Driver/messenger		2,810		170						420	3,400
Gardener		2,810		170						420	3,400
Watchman		6,490		390						520	7,400
Handyman		2,810		170						420	3,400
Cleaner		2,360		140						400	2,900
Cleaner		1,760		110						430	2,300
Overtime (Permanent Staff)											
<b>Total Finance and Administration</b>		<b>124,850</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>7,750</b>	<b>3,960</b>	<b>2,630</b>			<b>3,000</b>	<b>15,610</b>	<b>158,900</b>

Annex 1.2 SPREP STAFF SALARIES & ANCILLARY COSTS - BUDGET 1997

Primary Function and Project Management

Name	Notes	Salary	Location	Super	Housing	COLDA	Spouse	Children	Education	Other	Total
<b>Conservation of Natural Resources</b>											
SPBCP Secretary		7,290		440						570	8,300
Divisional Assistant SPBCP		5,360		320						520	6,200
		12,650		760						1,090	14,500
<b>Environmental Education, Information and Coordination</b>											
Computer Information Technology Officer	(see note 3)	26,650	1,330	1,870	4,800	2,830			3,000	23,920	64,400
Divisional Assistant Capacity 21		5,360		320						520	6,200
		32,010	1,330	2,190	4,800	2,830			3,000	24,440	70,600
<b>Total Salaries &amp; Ancillary Costs</b>											
		447,740	15,540	28,930	49,140	17,110	2,990		12,000	142,850	716,300

SPREP STAFF SALARIES & ANCILLARY COSTS - BUDGET 1997

Project Implementation

Name	Salary	Location	Super	Housing	COLDA	Spouse	Children	Education	Other	Total	
<b>Conservation of Natural Resources</b>											
Project Manager, SPBCP	53,860		3,230	7,160	3,380				2,110	59,200	
Biodiversity Officer (Species)	39,780	1,980	2,780	6,040	3,130				5,320	60,400	
Biodiversity Officer (Conservation Areas)	33,580	1,680	2,350	6,040	3,130				18,620	68,400	
Biodiversity Officer (Socio-economics)	33,580	1,680	2,350	6,040	3,130				11,820	59,600	
Coastal Management Officer	36,950	1,850	2,590	6,650	3,270				7,890	61,200	
Project Officer Wetlands & Mangroves	20,020		1,200	3,600					2,380	27,200	
Total Conservation of Natural Resources	217,770	7,190	14,500	29,490	12,910				6,000	48,140	336,000
<b>Environmental Education, Information and Coordination</b>											
Project Manager Capacity-21	36,950	1,850	2,220	890					1,000	25,290	68,200
Legal Officer	24,230		1,450	4,360					2,860	32,900	
Information and Publication Officer	33,760		2,030						1,410	37,200	
Environmental Education Officer	11,940	600	720	2,830			400	1,000	10,910	28,400	
Library and Information Centre Co-ordinator	22,020		1,540	3,960					2,580	30,100	
Senior Library Assistant	14,230		850	2,560					1,860	19,500	
SDN Officer											
Total Environ Education/Info and Coordination	143,130	2,450	8,810	14,600			400	2,000	44,910	216,300	
<b>Environmental Management &amp; Planning</b>											
Climate Change Officer	26,650	1,330	1,600	4,800	2,830				4,000	35,790	77,000
Climatologist/Meteorologist	26,650	1,330	1,870	4,800	2,830				3,000	30,000	60,400
Environment and Population Officer	26,650	1,330	1,870	4,800	2,830				19,920	60,400	
Environmental Impact Assessment Officer	33,760	1,690	2,030	7,860			1,920	5,000	9,550	63,500	
Waste and Pollution Prevention Officer	27,170	1,360	1,630	3,950			960		8,270	44,700	
GIS/Database Officer	26,650	1,330	1,870	4,800	3,170				3,000	58,800	
GIS/Database Assistant Officer	15,650		940	2,820					1,990	21,400	
Total Environmental Management & Planning	183,180	8,370	11,810	33,830	11,660	3,050	2,880	18,000	113,420	386,200	
<b>Total Salaries &amp; Ancillary Costs</b>											
	\$544,080	\$18,010	\$35,120	\$77,920	\$24,570	\$3,050	\$3,280	\$26,000	\$206,470	\$938,500	
<b>Grand Total - all functions</b>	\$991,820	\$33,550	\$64,050	\$127,060	\$41,680	\$6,040	\$3,280	\$38,000	\$349,320	\$1,654,800	

Notes:

1. This position is funded 50% from Primary function and 50% from Project Implementation funding
2. Other costs includes cost of annual leave fares, miscellaneous allowances, repatriation and recruitment costs.
3. The incumbent officer will complete his/her contract in 1997. Included in other costs are costs for repatriation of the incumbent, and recruitment of a replacement. These costs average USD 16,000 for each position.
4. The incumbent officer will complete his/her contract in 1997. No replacement will be sought. Included in other costs are costs for repatriation of the incumbent.

## SPREP STAFF ESTABLISHMENT AS AT 3 SEPTEMBER 1996

Primary Function and Project Management

Position	Name	Nationality	1993 Funding	Date of	
				appointment	Current contract expires
<b>Management</b>					
Director	Vacant				
Personal Assistant to Director	KAMU, Dorothy	Samoa	Primary/Project Management	10.02.92	Permanent
Acting Director	STEWART, Donald	New Zealand	Primary/Project Management	05.01.95	04.01.98
Personal Assistant to Deputy Director	ETI, Apiseta	Samoa	Primary/Project Management	09.02.96	Permanent
<b>Finance &amp; Administration</b>					
Finance Manager/HOD	JONES, Nuku	New Zealand	Primary/Project Management	12.011.94	12.11.97
Accountant	DEVOE, Daniel	New Zealand	UNDP - SPBCP	17.05.96	17.06.98
Administration Officer	HADLEY, Malama	Samoa	Primary/Project Management	05.02.96	Permanent
Assistant Accountant	AH TONG, Salafai	Samoa	NEW ZEALAND	28.08.93	Permanent
Accounts Clerk	LEFAU, Luapene	Samoa	UNFPA	27.07.92	Permanent
Accounts Clerk	CHONG WONG, Puni	Samoa	Primary/Project Management	09.04.96	Permanent
Accounts Clerk	FERRETI, Asofa	Samoa	Primary/Project Management	19.12.94	Permanent
Accounts Clerk	PUEPUEMAI, Mausali	Samoa	NEW ZEALAND/CFTC	29.06.96	29.06.98
Accounts Clerk	MATAFEO, Faafatu T	Samoa	UNDP - SPBCP	18.04.95	Permanent
Divisional Assistant	SILULU, Lupe	New Zealand	Primary/Project Management	09.03.92	Permanent
Registry Clerk	REID, Quandovita	Samoa	Primary/Project Management	23.05.94	Permanent
Registry Assistant	MATA'U, Saunua	Samoa	Primary/Project Management	09.02.96	Permanent
Conference Assistant	TUPAI, Monica	Samoa	Primary/Project Management	10.03.92	Permanent
Receptionist	FONOTI, Faamanu	Samoa	Primary/Project Management	17.02.92	Permanent
Driver/Messenger	WILLIAMS, Albert	Samoa	UNDP - SPBCP	26/0896	Permanent
Driver/Messenger	LEAULA, Tologauvale	Samoa	Primary/Project Management	24.02.92	Permanent
Teaperson	SIONE, Aso	Samoa	Primary/Project Management	19.08.96	Permanent
Handyman	RUSIA, Esera	Samoa	Primary/Project Management	06.04.92	Permanent
Gardener	HUNT, Elia	Samoa	Primary/Project Management	05.04.92	Permanent
Night Watchman	PESETA, Mapusone	Samoa	Primary/Project Management	22.05.96	Permanent
Cleaner	TOOTOO, Amosa	Samoa	Primary/Project Management	01.01.96	Permanent
Cleaner					
<b>Conservation of Biological Diversity</b>					
Secretary to Project Manager	* POIHEGA, Faatupu	Samoa	UNDP - SPBCP	12.05.93	12.05.98
Divisional Assistant	TUPUA, Ruta	Samoa	UNDP - SPBCP	06.06.94	06.06.97
<b>Environment, Education, Information And Coordination</b>					
Divisional Assistant	KILEPOA, Susana	Samoa	Primary/Project Management	05.03.96	Permanent
Divisional Assistant	VALASI, Fono	New Zealand	UNDP - Capacity 21	16.03.94	16.03.97
<b>Environmental Management &amp; Planning</b>					
Divisional Assistant		Samoa	Primary/Project Management	18.03.96	Permanent
Divisional Assistant	PATELESIO, Telesia	Samoa	Primary/Project Management	10.05.93	Permanent

## SPREP STAFF ESTABLISHMENT AS AT 3 SEPTEMBER 1996

Position	Name	Nationality	1993 Funding	Date of	
				appointment	Current contract expires
<b>Conservation of Biological Diversity</b>					
SPBCP Manager	RETI, Muliagatele Iosefatu (Joe)	Samoa	UNDP - SPBCP	12.05.93	12.05.98
Project Officer (Socio-Economics)	McGRATH, Michael	Australian	UNDP - SPBCP	24.06.96	24.06.99
Project Officer (Conservation Areas)	Vacant		UNDP - SPBCP	08.08.95	08.08.98
Project Officer (Species)	MILLER, Suzanne	New Zealand	UNDP - SPBCP/NEW ZEALAND	10.05.96	10.05.99
Coastal Management Officer	ASTON, James	Australian	Primary/Project Management	28.06.96	28.06.99
Project Officer Wetlands & Mangroves	APIS-OVERHOFF, Lucille	FSM	AusAID	29.04.96	29.04.98
<b>Environment, Education, Information And Coordination</b>					
Project Manager Capacity 21/HOD	WENDT, Neva	Australia	UNDP - Capacity 21	01.08.94	01.02.97
Project Officer, EEIC	WILSON, Craig	Australia	Primary/Project Management	20.05.96	20.01.97
Information & Publication Officer	TAUAFIAFI, Fatu	Samoa	NEW ZEALAND	11.03.96	10.03.99
Environmental Education Officer	SALESA-JELESE, Gisa	Samoa	Primary/Project Management	10.02.92	10.02.98
Legal Counsel	MOUTOU, Bernard	France	France	01.09.94	31.08.97
Library & Information Centre Coordinator	DOSUNG, Lucas	Papua New Guinea	NEW ZEALAND	18.05.94	21.05.97
Senior Library Assistant	BENTIN, Satui	Samoa	NEW ZEALAND	18.04.94	17.04.97
Computer Info. Technology Officer	WILLIAMS, Alex	Australia	Primary/Project Management	24.04.95	24.04.97
Sustainable Development Network Assistant/Tr	IEREMIA, Wanda	Samoa	AusAID	23.01.95	23.01.97
<b>Environmental Management &amp; Planning</b>					
Sustainable Development Officer/HOD	MILES, Gerald	Australia	AusAID	12.02.95	12.02.97
Population and Environment Officer	TONGAMOA, Taiamoni	Tonga	UNFPA	21.12.94	21.12.96
Climate Change Officer	KALUWIN, Chalapan	PNG	AusAID	10.03.91	10.03.97
Climatologist/Meteorologist	Vacant		Los Alamos National Laboratories	24.04.93	24.04.97
Waste and Pollution Prevention Officer	MUNRO, Andrew	Australia	NEW ZEALAND	01.11.95	01.11.97
Environmental Impacts Assessment Officer	ONORIO, Komeri	Kiribati	AusAID	11.10.94	10.10.97
GIS/Database Analyst Officer	CRAWLEY, Bismarck	Samoa	UNEP	26.04.95	26.04.97
GIS/Database Assistant	IOANE, Fiu Petelo	Samoa	AusAID/ANCA	26.04.95	25.04.97