



## SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

**Twentieth SPREP Meeting**

Apia, Samoa  
17 – 20 November 2009



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	<i>9.2.9 The Role of SPREP in Climate Change</i>	WP.9.2.9
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**SPREP**

Secretariat of the Pacific  
Regional Environment  
Programme

**PROE**

Programme régional  
océanien de  
l'environnement

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# SPREP Circular

**File:** SPM 16/4  
**Date:** 22 June 2009  
**Circular:** 09/38  
**To:** SPREP National Focal Points  
**Copy:** CROP Agencies  
Collaborating Countries/Organisations  
Institutional Focal Points  
**Subject:** **Twentieth SPREP Meeting (20SM) Invitations and Arrangements  
Apia, Samoa, 01 – 04 September 2009**

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Further to our Circular Number 09/17 dated 09 March 2009, I am pleased to extend to you an invitation to attend the 20<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting to be held from 01 – 04 September 2009 in Apia, Samoa.

2. As we are in the process of finalizing arrangements, we would appreciate receiving your nominations and all relevant information at the latest **by 31 July 2009** by email or facsimile.

3. To facilitate and assist with the arrangements for all delegations to the Meeting, your assistance and cooperation is requested to provide us at your earliest, a list of your delegations including travel itineraries and accommodation preferences. Attached is a list of hotels and rates.

## Invitations – SPREP Members

4. All Governments and Administrations are invited to nominate representatives together with any alternates and advisers. It would be appreciated if an advance indication of the approximate size of your delegation could be sent to SPREP by the above deadline.

## Invitations – Advisers and Observers

5. CROP Organisations, United Nations Agencies, other Intergovernmental and Non-Government Organisations that collaborate and work closely with SPREP in the implementation of SPREP's Action Plan and related activities – are also invited to nominate advisers and observers at their own expense.

## Venue

6. The Meeting will be held in Apia, at Gym 1, Faleata Sports Complex.



## Accommodation

7. The Secretariat wishes to make block bookings of suitable hotels in Apia depending on the timeliness of your response.

8. Should your delegation wish to take advantage of this offer, please advise the Secretariat no later than **31 July 2009** to enable us to reserve rooms.

## Travel Costs and Per Diems

9. The Fifth SPREP Meeting in 1992 decided to assist smaller island members only, with payment of travel and per diem expenses associated with the SPREP Meeting. It was agreed that other members pay their own expenses. The smaller island members eligible for assistance are Cook Islands, Kiribati, Republic of Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Tokelau and Tuvalu.

10. The Secretariat will therefore meet the following costs for one representative from each of these members:

- one return economy class airfare, or excursion if available, by the most economic direct route between that country and Apia; and
- a per diem allowance at prevailing SPREP rates to cover nights necessarily spent in transit to and from Apia and accommodation, meals and miscellaneous expenses for the duration of the Meeting.

**NB. These allowances will be paid on the first day of the Meeting.**

11. On receipt of the name of the smaller island member representative to whom the assistance is directed, the Secretariat will organize a Prepaid Ticket Advice (PTA) to cover the necessary airfares for one participant only. Please provide nominations as soon as possible to the Secretariat either by email or facsimile.

## Visas and Entry Requirements

12. Except for travellers using United States passports who are US nationals, visitors to Samoa do not require an entry visa for stays of up to 60 days, on the condition visitors have an onward or return ticket and valid passport (six months or more) and the right of reentry into their countries of normal residence. However, the local authorities have offered to grant exemption from entry visas for members travelling on US passports who are US nationals. In this regard you are kindly requested to provide the Secretariat at an early date with the names and passport details of your delegation.

## Working Papers and Provisional Agenda

13. All working papers (hard copies) will be sent six weeks ahead of the Meetings in accordance with Meeting Rules of Procedure. Electronic copies will also be emailed and posted on the SPREP website: [www.sprep.org](http://www.sprep.org). As is the organization's policy, all the Meeting documents are available in English and French.

## Official Languages

14. Simultaneous interpretation into English and French will be provided.

## **Liability for Personal Injury**

15. SPREP shall not accept liability for any injury suffered by a person sponsored by SPREP to attend any conference or meeting. We strongly recommend that every nominee should take out personal insurance (at his/her own expense) for the period s/he is sponsored or is traveling to or from the Meeting.

## **Further Information**

16. For further information relating to the logistical arrangements for the Meeting, please contact **Mr Taito John Roache**, for travel & accommodation arrangements please contact **Ms Pauline Fruean**, Conference and Travel Officer, at the addresses provided below. For information on Meeting Working Papers, Agenda and other non-logistical matters, please contact **Ms Apiseta Eti**, Personal Assistant to the Deputy Director, SPREP.

17. Please note that nominations should be sent by fax or e-mail **as soon as possible to secure accommodation.**

SPREP

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Apiseta: [apiseta@sprep.org](mailto:apiseta@sprep.org)

Yours sincerely,



**Kosi Latu**  
**Acting Director**

Att.

KL/ae

## SPREP Hotel Rates (20<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting 1-4 September 2009)

Hotels	Standard Room from WST	Standard Room from.. USD
Hotel Millenia Samoa	250.00	91.00
Sebrina Lodge	110.00	40.00
Aggie Greys Hotel	295.00	108.00
Marina Hotel	230.00	84.00
Hotel Elisa	250.00	91.00
Hennie's Motel	109.00	40.00
Edens Edge	190.00	70.00
Tatiana Motel	109.00	40.00
Le Manumea Hotel Resort	350.00	128.00
Apia Central Hotel	120.00	44.00

All rates are inclusive of local Govt tax (12.5%). The USD rate varies depending on the daily Rate of Exchange.

For Hotel Bookings and further information on Hotel location, facilities and services, please contact

**Ms Pauline Fruean**  
 Conference & Travel Officer  
 Email: [pauline@sprep.org](mailto:pauline@sprep.org)  
 Phone: 685-66225

### Hotel Millenia-Samoa





SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

**Twentieth SPREP Meeting**

Apia, Samoa  
17 – 20 November 2009



**PROVISIONAL AGENDA**

**Agenda Item 1: Opening Prayer**

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

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

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

**Agenda Item 5: 2008 Overview**

- 5.1 Presentation of Annual Report for 2008 and Director's Overview of Progress since the Nineteenth SPREP Meeting
- 5.2 Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Report on the 2008 Annual Work Programme and Budget
- 5.3 Audited Annual Accounts for 2008

**Agenda Item 6: Institutional Reform and Strategic Issues**

- 6.1 ICR Update
- 6.2 Regional Institutional Framework (RIF) Update
  - 6.2.1 Implementation Plan on Energy
  - 6.2.2 Implementation Plan on Climate Change
- 6.3 SPREP Action Plan 2005 – 2009 Review

**Agenda Item 7: Strategic Financial Issues**

- 7.1 Report on Members' Contributions
- 7.2 Response to EC Institutional Assessment

**Agenda Item 8: 2009 Triennial Reviews of Staff Terms and Conditions**

- 8.1 Professional Staff
- 8.2 Support Staff

**Agenda Item 9: 2010 Work Programme and Budget**

- 9.1 Island Ecosystems Programme Issues
  - 9.1.1 Updates of the Regional Marine Species Programme
  - 9.1.2 Regional Turtle Research and Monitoring Database System (TREDS) Data Sharing and Exchange Policy
  - 9.1.3 Building Capacity for MEA Implementation in the Pacific
  - 9.1.4 2010 International Year of Biodiversity
  
- 9.2 Pacific Futures Programme Issues
  - 9.2.1 Solid Waste Management in the Pacific: The way forward
  - 9.2.2 Review of the Regional Solid Waste Management Strategy
  - 9.2.3 Review of the Pacific Ocean Pollution Prevention Program Strategy (PACPOL)
  - 9.2.4 Meteorological Services Support Update
  - 9.2.5 Urgent Review of Regional Meteorological Services
  - 9.2.6 GEF Matters and GEF-PAS Developments
  - 9.2.7 Regional Cooperation in GHG Mitigation in the Energy Sector
  - 9.2.8 Pacific Climate Change Roundtable (PCCR) Outcomes
  - 9.2.9 The Role of SPREP in Climate Change
  
- 9.3 Consideration and Approval of Proposed Work Programme and Budget for 2010

**Agenda Item 10: Corporate and Institutional Issues**

- 10.1 The Role of the SPREP Ministers' Forum in the context of the SPREP Meeting
- 10.2 Proposed Revisions to the Procedures for the Appointment of the SPREP Director Position

**Agenda Item 11: Members' Issues**

- 11.1 Streamlined reporting by Pacific Island countries to the biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements – progress update
- 11.2 Country Profiles – exchange of information by Members on national developments related to the Climate Change focus area of the SPREP Action Plan.

**Agenda Item 12: Regional Cooperation**

- 12.1 CROP Executives Meeting Report

**Agenda Item 13: Items Proposed by Members**

**Agenda Item 14: Statements by Observers**

**Agenda Item 15: Other Business**

**Agenda Item 16: Date and Venue of Twenty-First SPREP Meeting**

**Agenda Item 17: Adoption of Report of the Twentieth SPREP Meeting**

**Agenda Item 18: Close**

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SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

## Twentieth SPREP Meeting

Apia, Samoa  
17 – 20 November 2009



### PROVISIONAL AGENDA

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- 7.1 Report on Members' Contributions
- 7.2 Response to EC Institutional Assessment

**Agenda Item 8: 2009 Triennial Reviews of Staff Terms and Conditions**

- 8.1 Professional Staff
- 8.2 Support Staff
- 8.3 Amendments to the Staff Regulations

**Agenda Item 9: 2010 Work Programme and Budget**

- 9.1 Island Ecosystems Programme Issues
  - 9.1.1 Updates of the Regional Marine Species Programme
  - 9.1.2 Regional Turtle Research and Monitoring Database System (TREDS) Data Sharing and Exchange Policy
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- 10.1 The Role of the SPREP Ministers' Forum in the context of the SPREP Meeting
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**Agenda Item 13: Items Proposed by Members**

**Agenda Item 14: Statements by Observers**

**Agenda Item 15: Other Business**

**Agenda Item 16: Date and Venue of Twenty-First SPREP Meeting**

**Agenda Item 17: Adoption of Report of the Twentieth SPREP Meeting**

**Agenda Item 18: Close**

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SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

## Twentieth SPREP Meeting

Apia, Samoa  
17 – 20 November 2009**Agenda Item 2: Appointment of Chair and Vice-Chair****Purpose of Paper**

1. The “*Rules of Procedure of the SPREP Meeting*” (Rules 8.1 and 8.2), provides that where the Meeting is hosted by the Secretariat, the Chair shall rotate alphabetically, and where the Meeting is not hosted by the Secretariat, the Chair shall be provided by the host country.
2. Accordingly, the **Chair** of the Twentieth SPREP Meeting shall be **Kiribati**, the next in alphabetical order since the Secretariat last hosted the SPREP Meeting (18SM Apia, 2007) at which time the Chair was **Guam**.
3. Rule 8.3 also provide that the Vice-Chair shall rotate alphabetically whether or not the Meeting is hosted by the Secretariat. The Vice-Chair of the Nineteenth SPREP Meeting was **Solomon Islands**. Under the principle of alphabetical rotation, therefore, **Tokelau** should be appointed **Vice-Chair** of the Twentieth SPREP Meeting.

**Recommendation**

4. The Meeting is invited to:
  - **confirm** the Representative of **Kiribati** as **Chair**; and
  - **confirm** the Representative of **Tokelau** as **Vice-Chair**.

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19 May 2009



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

#### Agenda

1. The Revised Provisional Agenda appears in the Working Paper documentation as 20SM/Officials/Provisional Agenda/Rev.1.

#### Hours of Work

2. Suggested hours of work for the Meeting are contained in the attached (20SM/Officials/WP.3/Att.1).

#### Sub-committees

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

#### Recommendation

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

Twentieth SPREP Meeting

Apia, Samoa

17 – 20 November 2009



**Agenda Item 4: Action Taken on Decisions Made by  
Nineteenth SPREP Meeting**

**Purpose of Paper**

- To report on action taken on the decisions of the 19<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting as outlined below.

Agenda Topic	Report Paragraph Number	Matters Arising	Action Taken / Required
<p><b>Agenda Item: 5: Corporate Issues</b></p> <p>5.1: Presentation of Annual Report for 2007 and Director's Overview of Progress since the 18<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting</p>	18	<p>The Representative of France thanked the Director for his presentation and asked the Secretariat to provide further details on the linkages between the GEF PAS and the regional adaptation to climate change project. He stated that last year, in Apia, the GEF Chairperson, his fellow French citizen Monique Barbut, introduced the GEF PAS as a GEF action framework for the Pacific. He asked whether the regional adaptation to climate change project was an outcome of the GEF PAS.</p>	<p>The GEF-PAS announced by the GEF CEO/Chairperson is an umbrella programme for the Pacific region that includes country and multi-country projects in: Biodiversity; Climate Change Adaptation; Climate Change Mitigation; International Waters; and POPs. The PACC is included as one of the Climate Change Adaptation projects, although development of the project concept and document started before the GEF-PAS itself was announced. An Information Paper for 20SM provides background information on GEF-PAS developments.</p>
	29	<p>The Representative of the Solomon Islands thanked the Secretariat for its support of marine resource initiatives, but was concerned that the level of terrestrial resource management assistance has been minimal in much of the region. He urged SPREP to increase its community-based activities, and to ensure participation by local NGOs. He requested additional information from the Secretariat on the PACC project and called on the Secretariat to increase its adaptation-related activities in general. He thanked the Secretariat for its assistance in several areas, including preparing a draft national waste management strategy. In this regard, he stated that his country would endeavour to approve and implement the strategy in the near future.</p>	<p>PACC has been approved by the GEF in October 08 and very recently the Regional Project Manager for the PACC project was recruited. Implementation of the PACC is now in progress.</p> <p>SPREP is already liaising with donors on possible adaptation projects similar to PACC. In March, country representatives, SPREP and other CROP agencies were at a consultation meeting in Brisbane to deliberate on the Integrated Climate Change Adaptation Initiative of AusAID.</p>

Agenda Topic	Report Paragraph Number	Matters Arising	Action Taken / Required
	31	<p>The Representative of Samoa requested an update on PACC funding, and expressed his disappointment that the report failed to detail how it the Secretariat proposed to increase its support for Member access to resources of the GEF PAS project.</p>	<p>SPREP had issued Circulars to GEF Focal Points offering the services of the GEFSAs and other relevant Programme Officers in identifying and developing country concepts for inclusion in GEF-PAS country and multi-country projects – this assistance continues to a number of countries including working closely with the GEF Secretariat, IAs and international NGOs. An Information Paper for 20SM provides background information on developments relating to the GEF-PAS.</p> <p>PACC has been approved by the GEF in October 08 and funding is now available for implementation to commence. The recruitment of the Regional Project Manager for PACC, was recently completed an a regional inception workshop will be held at the end of June at SPREP HQ.</p>
<p><b>Item 6: Corporate Issues</b></p> <p>6.1: Report of the Independent Corporate Review</p>	118	<p>The Meeting issued several directives to the Secretariat on the various ICR recommendations, and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>directed</b> the Secretariat to develop a detailed implementation plan responding to ICR recommendations and provide this together with a report on progress for consideration of Members intersessionally after six months and annually to the SPREP Meeting, noting, in particular, that the Secretariat consult with Members as required to address recommendations 59, 60 and 61.</li> </ul>	<p>The first Implementation Plan Report, Sept 2008 – Feb 2009 was sent to members per circular no. 9/14 on 6<sup>th</sup> March 2009, and refer to Working Paper 6.1.</p> <p>~</p> <p>A second progress report was circulated to Members in June 2009.</p>

Agenda Topic	Report Paragraph Number	Matters Arising	Action Taken / Required
6.2: Options of following up and Collecting Unpaid Membership Contributions	136	<p>The Meeting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>encouraged</b> the Secretariat to work individually with affected members on agreeing to schedule their payments of their unpaid member contributions over a feasible time period</li> <li>• <b>requested</b> the Secretariat to provide an update to the next SPREP Meeting of those members with unpaid contributions as well as practical options for the Council to consider in its handling of the issue.</li> </ul>	<p>Several reminders were sent out periodically to all members including a plan for rescheduling of payments. No response has been received from Members.</p> <p>Please refer to Working Paper WP.7.2 where details of unpaid members' contributions are reported.</p>
<p>Agenda Item 8: Member Issues</p> <p>8.1: Streamlined Reporting by Pacific Island Countries to Multilateral Environmental Agreements</p>	202	<p>The Meeting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>agreed</b>, pending formal consultation with the MEA Secretariats and with their support, to commence implementation of the consolidated reporting template by self-governing PICs in 2009</li> </ul>	<p>The Secretariats of the five leading biodiversity MEAs have been consulted. The Secretariat of the CBD has supported the consolidated reporting idea, CMS, CITES and WHC have reservations and a response is pending from the Ramsar Secretariat. The idea was also introduced to other self-governing PICs. It is recommended for PICs who are parties of the concerned MEAs to consider negotiating support of the idea in the respective MEA COPs.</p>
8.5: Meteorology and Climatology support by SPREP	239	<p>The Meeting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>requested</b> the Secretariat to prepare a paper for consideration by the next SPREP Annual Meeting proposing a transition in function and design toward the development of a Pacific Meteorology Committee.</li> </ul>	<p>PI-GCOS has established a working group for the development of background on the role of such a Pacific Meteorology Committee by arrangement of a meeting with Caribbean counterparts on their development of the Caribbean Meteorological Organization and Council and will provide a working paper to the SM20 providing this background and a proposed initial process for further development and delivery of more information and recommendations for SM21 in 2010.</p>

Agenda Topic	Report Paragraph Number	Matters Arising	Action Taken / Required
<p><b>Agenda Item 9: 2009 Work Programme and Budget</b></p> <p>9.1: Island Ecosystems Programme Issues</p> <p><i>9.1.2: PILN Pilot Phase Review Report</i></p>	247	<p>The Meeting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>requested</b> the Secretariat to institutionalise the PILN Coordinator function, subject to available funding;</li> <li>• <b>encouraged</b> the Secretariat to develop capacity building activities in other areas based on the lessons learnt from the PILN model; and</li> <li>• <b>invited</b> the Secretariat and SPC to strengthen their collaboration on invasive species issues, particularly in relation to the coordination of relevant initiatives such as PILN and the Pacific Invasive Initiative.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The PILN position has been advertised – but lack of funding means that the position remains unfilled.</li> <li>• Secretariat has agreed to advertise a full-time Coordinator position and has been seeking funding to permit it to do so.</li> <li>• Secretariat has led the reactivation of the Nature Conservation Roundtable’s Invasive Species Working Group, which acts as the forum for coordination of regional programmes on invasive species, including those of CRP agencies, NGOs and others.</li> </ul>
<p>9.2.5: <i>Regional Meteorological Services Directors (RMSD)</i></p>	273	<p>The Meeting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>directed</b> the Secretariat to immediately commence planning for this urgent review, and as a first step bring together representatives of interested members to provide policy oversight including the development of terms of reference for the review.</li> </ul>	<p>SPREP began preparations for the development of a TOR in 2008 for the review and engaged stakeholders in the process for the undertaking of the Review. SPREP’s key partners are AusAID and NZAID who have worked closely with the Secretariat to develop this work. Please refer to Working Paper 9.2.5.</p>
<p>9.3: Consideration and Approval of the Proposed Work Programme and Budget for 2009 and Indicative Budgets for 2010 and 2011)</p>	364	<p>The Meeting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>deferred</b> consideration of professional staff salary increases to the 20th SPREP Meeting.</li> </ul>	<p>This matter has been referred to the Special SPREP Meeting in July 2009 for consideration given the implications of the RIF review.</p>
<p><b>Agenda Item 10: Institutional Matters</b></p> <p>10.3: Regional Institutional Framework (RIF) Review</p>	415	<p>The Meeting issued several directives to the Secretariat on the various ICR recommendations, and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>agreed</b> that the SPREP Meeting meet to consider the institutional arrangements and implementation plan recommended by three CEOs before the next Pacific Islands Forum Leaders’ meeting in 2009;</li> </ul>	<p>A Special SPREP Meeting is scheduled in July 2009 for this purpose.</p>





## Agenda Item 5.1: Presentation of the Director's Annual Report for 2008 and Overview of Progress since the Nineteenth SPREP Meeting

### Purpose of the Paper

1. To table SPREP's Annual Report for 2008 and to present the Director's Overview of progress since the Nineteenth SPREP Meeting.

### Comment

2. The Annual Report for 2008 is attached. The Director will present a general summary overview of highlights of SPREP operations during the year under review. The Director's presentation will not only provide an overview on progress but will also inform Members of emerging issues and trends and raise matters on which he and the Secretariat will need direction and advice.

### Recommendation

3. The Meeting is invited to:
  - **comment** as necessary on the Annual Report and any issues raised by the Director in his Overview;
  - **provide** any necessary advice and direction to the Secretariat; and
  - **adopt** the 2008 Annual Report.



**SPREP**

Secretariat of the  
Pacific Regional  
Environment  
Programme



# Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Report (PMER) on the 2008 Work Programme and Budget

## PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND EVALUATION REPORT ON THE 2008 WORK PROGRAMME AND BUDGET

### Introduction

The Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Report (PMER) is submitted annually by the Secretariat to the members and the SPREP Meeting (SM) in fulfilment of the Director's obligation under the SM Rules of Procedure to provide a summary of the Secretariat's work progress and achievements of specific work targets throughout the year. Performance is measured against work indicators established in the 2008 Work programme and Budget, which reflect the priorities of the Action Plan (2005-2009) and the Outputs of the Strategic Programmes (2004-2013).

Separate reports are also provided to complement the PMER in the form of the financial performance and accounts for the 2008 financial year and the Director's Annual Report.

### Broad Assessment of 2008 Achievements

SPREP continued to provide significant progress for support towards the protection and improvement of the environment of the Pacific Islands region. In 2008 the emphasis was again placed on sustainable development of the region's ecosystems and environmental resources, and SPREP with its Members and partners implemented a successful Pacific Year of the Reef campaign.

Secretariat staff members were able to continue progress through their professional work and involvement at the community, national, regional and international levels with specific targets and outputs. Successful achievements were noted particularly in the areas of natural resources management, pollution control, and response to climate change, sustainable development, capacity building, training, environment education and awareness.

During the year, the Secretariat was able to strengthen partnerships with island members and joined forces with collaborating institutions and donor partners to raise its profile in playing its central role in key environmental activities in the region, and more importantly in providing effective help to Pacific island members. The Secretariat also continued to maintain its involvement and recognition as a major player in the international environment platform.

Activities carried out and achievements made in 2008 are detailed in the rest of the PMER document. Staff who implemented these activities will introduce them. Key issues will be highlighted through the use of brief Power Point presentations to facilitate ease of discussion.

### A Note on Interpreting Budget and Expenditure Figures

The 2008 Work Programme and Budget on which this PMER is based was prepared early in 2007, completed and circulated to members in July and was approved by the SPREP Meeting in September the same year for implementation the following year. Formulation of the work programme in early 2007 was based on the best information available at the time and many of the assumptions and circumstances judged best then could have changed several months later by the time the Budget was implemented in January 2008.

One of the typical assumptions taken by the Secretariat for example is on the collection of membership contributions. Membership dues as pledged at the SPREP Meeting should be available at the beginning of the financial year, the timeframe envisaged during budget preparation. Sad to say, for various reasons, however this does not always eventuate.

The budget for the 2008 operation is a balanced budget as usual, i.e., estimated expenditures equal estimated receipts. Total resources approved for that budget by the 18<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting totalled USD7,736,577. However only USD7,478,623 (97%) was expended by the Secretariat, in line with actual funds received and available from all sources.

<b>Total Approved Budget</b> USD7,736,577	<b>Total Actual Expenditure</b> USD7,478,623	<b>Rate of Spending against budget</b> 97%
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## 1. ISLAND ECOSYSTEMS

**Programme Goal:** Pacific Island countries and territories able to manage island resources and ocean ecosystems in a sustainable manner that supports life and livelihoods.

In 2008, the IEP continued to assist SPREP members to strengthen environmental management and promote sustainable development. Highlights included:

- Pacific Year of the Reef successfully implemented, especially with a focus on youth.
- Support and technical assistance to PICs' application for GEF funds to implement the CBD Programme of Work on PAs
- Technical support to the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund launched in 2008 that is providing \$7 million for Pacific conservation activities
- PICs successfully supported at CBD COP9
- New Roundtable for Nature Conservation Charter agreed and signed by 11 organisations including SPREP, and new RT working groups established
- Biodiversity, Ecosystem Services and Climate Change project proposal prepared for Australia's International Climate Change Adaptation initiative
- PIC Parties to the Ramsar Convention provided with support for COP10 through a regional preparatory meeting and assistance at the COP. Other policy and technical support provided for regional Ramsar activities.
- Partnership successfully implemented with Reefbase Pacific to compile coral reef monitoring data for Polynesian countries.
- Marine gap analysis data compiled for Samoa, including a list of IUCN red listed species, and conservation gaps identified.
- The Local Managed Marine Area Network supported, including co-funding of the second network-wide conference in Fiji.
- Increased the level of support to the French Territories, e.g.:
  - Community-based management needs for coastal and marine resources assessed in New Caledonia.
  - Successful tour to Samoa by a Wallis and Futuna delegation to study marine protected areas.
- Extensive work on regional turtle monitoring and conservation continued in 2008, with surveys in Vanuatu, Kiribati, Tonga and Tuvalu.
- Pacific Islands shark network initiated.
- Regional whale and dolphin watching guidelines were developed with partners.
- An IGO working group was established to develop a regional action plan for sharks.
- New Guidelines for Invasive Species Management in the Pacific were developed and endorsed by Members.
- In-country technical assistance on invasive species issues was provided in Micronesia, Samoa and New Caledonia.
- EIA and project management capacity needs were identified in RMI, Vanuatu and Solomon Islands.
- \$1.3 million EC MEA Capacity Building Project proposal completed submitted to UNEP and endorsed.
- Assistance for NCSAs successfully completed for RMI, Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Cook Islands.
- Successful Pacific Climate Change Film Festival held in Fiji and regionally and internationally publicised.
- Pacific Future Environment Leaders Forum (PFELF) held with 40 regional participants in Fiji.
- A number of Pacific Environmental Information Network activities were successfully implemented across the region.

### Comparative financial analysis

Total Budget	Actual Expenditure	Rate of spending
USD2,010,290	USD2,427,569	121%

**PROGRAMME 1**

**: ISLAND ECOSYSTEMS**

**Component: 1.1 – Terrestrial ecosystems management**

**Objective: Promote and support the sustainable management and conservation of terrestrial ecosystems**

Output	Verifiable Indicators Corresponding to Activities	2008 Achievements	Annual Budget vs Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2008 per Key output (US\$)		
				Budget	Actual
1.1.1 Key terrestrial ecosystems conserved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Terrestrial conservation priorities reviewed with three island Members, reports produced and proposals developed to support one terrestrial conservation action per country.</li> <li>Terrestrial conservation capacity building priorities identified and endorsed by the government and at least one capacity building initiative in at least three island Members supported.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical assistance provided to Samoa, Solomon Islands, FSM, Fiji and Kiribati for UNDP/GEF proposals seeking implementation of the PoWPA 1.05 million USD mobilized for the 4 countries</li> <li>SPREP assistance provided through the Critical Ecosystems Partnership Fund's (CEPF) Technical Advisory Group in reviewing grant applications. Approximately 2 million dollars has been allocated to NGOs, civil society groups, individuals and Intergovernmental organizations to implement prioritized terrestrial conservation actions throughout the Polynesia Micronesia hotspots.</li> <li>Assistance provided to Samoa on capacity development through their PoWPA Activity 3.2.1.</li> </ul>			
			Personnel Costs	44,400	48,434
			Operating Costs	13,500	17,817
			Capital Costs	0	72
			<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>57,900</b>	<b>66,323</b>
			<i>The expenditures under outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 should be taken together</i>		
1.1.2 Increased use of sustainable approaches in the management of natural resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revised NBSAPs and implementation plans produced by three island Members.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical support provided to Nauru and Solomon Islands for NBSAP development.</li> <li>Agreement secured and planning commenced with the SCBD to jointly hold a regional workshops in 2009 on NBSAP Capacity-Building for the Pacific, Mainstreaming of Biodiversity, the Integration of Climate Change and Protected Areas.</li> <li>A proposal for an NBSAP Adviser position developed with COMSEC.</li> <li>Focus of the Roundtable for Nature Conservation targeted towards NBSAPs. Assistance provided to Solomons Islands for NBSAP finalisation, whilst support is being provided to Fiji and PNG for implementation.</li> </ul>			
			Personnel Costs	63,497	69,742
			Operating Costs	18,000	150,632
			Capital Costs	0	1,751
			<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>81,497</b>	<b>222,124</b>
			<i>Additional funding were provided by COMSEC and SCBD to enable SPREP to implement activities</i>		

**PROGRAMME 1**

**: ISLAND ECOSYSTEMS**

Output	Verifiable Indicators Corresponding to Activities	2008 Achievements	Annual Budget vs Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2008 per Key output (US\$)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least three examples of improved communication, or sharing of lessons and experiences between PICs through functioning network as part of the NBSAP Working Group.</li> <li>• At least two island Members NBSAP case studies developed and disseminated to stakeholders prior to CBD COP-9 in 2008.</li> <li>• Internal review of SPREP's engagement in the future Pacific Islands Community Conservation Course (PICCC) conducted and report produced that clearly establishes SPREP's role.</li> <li>• Other achievements</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information access for NBSAP development and implementation has been enhanced through the NBSAP List Serve. PNG, FSM and Palau have utilised this greater informational access for production of their NBSAPs.</li> <li>• Solomon Islands and Samoa NBSAP case studies developed and circulated widely to stakeholders and placed on SPREP website, and online publications list.</li> <li>• ToR for a PICCC support network has been drafted and discussions are ongoing.</li> <li>• CBD prioritized and regional briefing papers developed during preparatory meeting held prior to CBD COP 9.</li> <li>• PICs at COP 9 prepared and supported through preparation of statements and convening of meetings with strategically useful people and organizations</li> <li>• Formation of the Pacific Indigenous Tourism and Biodiversity Alliance (PITBA) following Indigenous Tourism Workshop.</li> <li>• Development of funding proposals which are moving into the next phase of the approval processes on: Mainstreaming ecosystem based management (EU EDF 10); Sustainable management of aquaculture and coastal fisheries in the Pacific Region for food security and small-scale livelihoods (EU EDF 10); and Biodiversity, Ecosystem Services and Climate change (for Australia's International Climate Change Adaptation initiative)</li> </ul>	

**PROGRAMME 1**

**: ISLAND ECOSYSTEMS**

**Component: 1.2 – Coastal and marine ecosystems**

**Objective: Promote and support the sustainable management and conservation of coastal and marine ecosystems**

Output	Verifiable Indicators Corresponding to Activities	2008 Achievements	Annual Budget vs Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2008 per Key output (US\$)		
				Budget	Actual
1.2.1 Key coastal and marine ecosystems conserved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Additional resources and partnerships identified and secured to implement the Oceania Regional Ramsar Support Initiative for wetlands conservation adopted by Ramsar COP9.</li> <li>Activities to commemorate World Wetlands Day conducted in the five island members and promoted in the 10 non-signatory PICs and six Pacific territories.</li> <li>At least one PIC assisted to develop and submit a proposal for consideration in the 2008 cycle of the Ramsar Small Grants Fund (SGF).</li> <li>Funding secured and 4th Oceania Regional Preparatory Meeting for Ramsar COP10 convened and support provided to PIC contracting party delegates attending Ramsar COP10.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Funding committed from Fonds Pacifique (French government) for wetland activities under the Regional Ramsar Support Initiative.</li> <li>Assisted Samoan Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment to access 50 free water quality monitoring kits from World Water Monitoring Day, in partnership with the International Year of the Reef (IYOR).</li> <li>Samoa, Oceania Ramsar representative assisted with preparations for attending the 36<sup>th</sup>, 37<sup>th</sup>, and 38<sup>th</sup> meetings of the Ramsar Standing Committee. Briefings for the regional representative were put together for all 3 meetings by the Associate Ramsar Officer.</li> <li>World Wetlands Day 2008 promoted throughout the region through media releases and at the national level with several commemoration activities reported, notably from RMI, Palau and Samoa</li> <li>Assistance provided to RMI to develop and submit a project proposal to the Ramsar SGF 2008 cycle in June 30 on improved management of their second nominated Ramsar site, Namdrik Atoll.</li> <li>Oceania regional meeting was convened from the 10-11 April.</li> <li>Assistance provided for PIC Oceania Party preparations for Ramsar COP10 via the production and dissemination of briefing document on key issues and resolutions.</li> <li>Oceania Party had correct and complete credentials at the Ramsar COP 10.</li> <li>Daily regional meetings were organized at Ramsar COP 10 and key issues and positions were discussed and agreed to ahead of COP plenary sessions.</li> </ul>			
			Personnel Costs	181,206	187,110
			Operating Costs	333,175	430,100
			Capital Costs	500	3,726
<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>514,881</b>	<b>620,936</b>	
<i>The expenditures under outputs 1.2.1 and 1.2.2 should be taken together</i>					

**PROGRAMME 1**

**:**

**ISLAND ECOSYSTEMS**

Output	Verifiable Indicators Corresponding to Activities	2008 Achievements	Annual Budget vs Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2008 per Key output (US\$)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resources secured to develop and strengthen capacity for management and wise use of wetlands, and regional mangrove monitoring protocol workshop carried out.</li> <li>• Resources secured and pilot in-country restoration training carried out in at least one island Member.</li> <li>• Data selected and collated and entered into ReefBase Pacific.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support provided to Samoa, Oceania's Representative on the Budget and Finance sub-committee during its meetings during the Ramsar COP 10.</li> <li>• Advisory support provided to the 5 PIC parties during the Ramsar COP 10.</li> <li>• Samoa, RMI and Fiji supported in production of National reports</li> <li>• Resolutions of Ramsar COP 10 reported to the Australian Wetlands &amp; Waterbirds Taskforce (WWTF) meeting during September.</li> <li>• Assistance provided to Australian NGOs on Oceania Ramsar COP10 Forum.</li> <li>• Regional wetland management training workshop to be held in March 2009 following commitment of funds from Ramsar</li> <li>• Pilot update of the Oceania Wetlands Directory (1993) for RMI, New Caledonia, Samoa and Fiji completed.</li> <li>• Fundraising underway to support mangrove monitoring training in November 2009.</li> <li>• Assistance provided to Samoa to review and finalise Draft National Drinking Water Standards (2008).</li> <li>• Assistance provided to Kiribati with national training on wetland surveys carried out at proposed Ramsar site, Nooto village.</li> <li>• Assistance provided to American Samoa's Department of Conservation in facilitating a 3-day mangrove wetland practitioner exchange between American Samoa and Samoa.</li> <li>• Data collated and entered into ReefBase Pacific for Samoa and American Samoa and the Cook Islands.</li> <li>• Assistance provided to Cook Islands to collate, digitize and store data from Environment and Marine Resources departments.</li> <li>• Educational material incorporated in ReefBase Pacific.</li> <li>• Contributed to ReefBase Pacific 2008 DVD compilation of documents related to marine resources, their use and their management.</li> </ul>	



**PROGRAMME 1**

**: ISLAND ECOSYSTEMS**

Output	Verifiable Indicators Corresponding to Activities	2008 Achievements	Annual Budget vs Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2008 per Key output (US\$)																	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Status of Marine Managed Areas in the South Pacific and ways forward documented.</li> <li>Coastal and marine ecosystem profiles, including species, prepared and priorities for conservation identified in at least two PICTs.</li> <li>Information on marine biodiversity identified, analysed and disseminated to PICTs.</li> <li>In-country GIS training opportunities provided in at least one PICT.</li> <li>At least two PICTs supported to identify NBSAP priorities.</li> <li>At least two PICTs supported to develop funding proposals for submission to potential donors for implementation of MPAs and MMAs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Status and potential of Locally-Managed Marine Areas (LMMAs) in the South Pacific: meeting nature conservation and sustainable livelihood targets through wide-spread implementation of LMMAs'</i> report completed and disseminated.</li> <li>Marine conservation gap analysis completed for Samoa, including a list of important key marine species.</li> <li>Preliminary data collection initiated for Fiji, Cook Islands and Kiribati and included in ReefBase Pacific 2008 DVD</li> <li>In-country GIS training held in Samoa for 8 officers in the Fisheries division, focused on identifying community based fisheries areas. Training included GIS software installation, data creation and attribution and map production.</li> <li>In-country GIS training held in Kiribati for 12 MELAD and coordinating government department personnel. Training included data collection in the field, GPS to GIS conversion and basic cartography.</li> <li>Assistance provided to Nauru and Solomon Islands to identify marine-focused NBSAP priorities.</li> <li>Marine Stewardship Learning Exchange (MSLE) concept developed for American Samoa and Samoa.</li> </ul>																		
1.2.2 Integrated coastal management enhanced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Case studies on the governance of coastal and marine resources in New Caledonia and one other PICT conducted, reported on and disseminated, and lessons learned shared to improve coastal and marine resources management across the region</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>'Governance towards integrated coastal management in Vanuatu'</i> report produced in collaboration with the French Institute of Research for Development.</li> <li>Solomon Islands targeted as a replacement pilot project due to an existing program in New Caledonia already underway; project in Solomon Islands will start in 2009 in collaboration with the WorldFish Center.</li> </ul>		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Budget</th> <th>Actual</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Personnel Costs</td> <td>95,780</td> <td>93,849</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operating Costs</td> <td>349,740</td> <td>130,036</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Costs</td> <td>0</td> <td>1453</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Sub Total</b></td> <td><b>445,520</b></td> <td><b>225,338</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Budget	Actual	Personnel Costs	95,780	93,849	Operating Costs	349,740	130,036	Capital Costs	0	1453	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>445,520</b>	<b>225,338</b>	<p><i>Funding expected from MacArthur and NOAA on coastal management project did not materialise.</i></p>
	Budget	Actual																		
Personnel Costs	95,780	93,849																		
Operating Costs	349,740	130,036																		
Capital Costs	0	1453																		
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>445,520</b>	<b>225,338</b>																		

**PROGRAMME 1**

**:**

**ISLAND ECOSYSTEMS**

Output	Verifiable Indicators Corresponding to Activities	2008 Achievements	Annual Budget vs Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2008 per Key output (US\$)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Case study on the economic valuation of coastal and marine resources undertaken in at least one PICT and report distributed.</li> <li>• Develop capacity on the economic valuation of coastal and marine resources by involving at least one island participant in each case study.</li> <li>• Socio-economic monitoring guidelines (SEM-Pasifika) in at least one PICT distributed and implemented.</li> <li>• Biological and socio-economic monitoring and training completed in at least one PICT.</li> <li>• Local Managed Marine Area Network (LMMA) supported.</li> <li>• Community-based management needs for coastal and marine resources assessed in New Caledonia and activities started.</li> <li>• Community-based management activities in French Polynesia continued.</li> <li>• Community-based management activities supported in Wallis and Futuna</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparation for assessment of case study on destructive fishing practices in Kiribati underway, with full assessment to be conducted in 2009.</li> <li>• Preparation commenced, with full valuations to be completed in 2009.</li> <li>• SEM-Pasifika guidelines completed and distributed to PICTs.</li> <li>• Socio-economic assessment conducted in 9 villages in Vanuatu to assess the impact of the coastal management measures, with final report to be disseminated in 2009.</li> <li>• Socioeconomic monitoring training workshop conducted for 15 participants from Micronesian countries and American Samoa.</li> <li>• Fiji Key Biodiversity Area data collation, extinction resistance planning, and assessment of the effectiveness of existing MMAs commenced, including linkages to CI's MMAS Fiji Priority Sites</li> <li>• Second network-wide conference in Fiji co-funded by SPREP in November.</li> <li>• Status of commercial and threatened species completed in the two pilots sites of Yambé/Diahoué and Panié lagoons (Northern Province).</li> <li>• Terms of Reference completed and disseminated to investigate sustainable financing schemes and develop "Business Plans" for the Marine Management Plan of Moorea.</li> <li>• Study tour of the Samoan MPAs for a 10-person delegation from Wallis and Futuna completed.</li> </ul>	

**PROGRAMME 1**

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**ISLAND ECOSYSTEMS**

Output	Verifiable Indicators Corresponding to Activities	2008 Achievements	Annual Budget vs Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2008 per Key output (US\$)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PNG sustainable livelihoods project completed.</li> <li>• Coral Reef Initiative for the Pacific (CRISP) products developed and distributed.</li> <li>• Activities developed and resources secured for implementation of the International Year of Coral Reef in the Pacific region.</li> <li>• Vulnerability assessment of marine biodiversity from climate change impacts focusing on socio-economic and institutional component in the four Melanesia countries completed and results disseminated.</li> <li>• Mechanisms developed and pilot sites identified to strengthen governance of coastal and marine resources in Vanuatu to improve resilience of coastal and marine ecosystems to climate change.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project completed and final report provided to MacArthur Foundation.</li> <li>• CRISP products (project reports, ReefBase Pacific DVDs, technical manuals) developed by the CRISP coordination unit and promoted by SPREP as part of the Pacific Year of the Reef.</li> <li>• In-country activities supported by PYOR grant scheme</li> <li>• Communication and promotional materials produced and disseminated</li> <li>• Legends of the Reefs and Challenge CoralReefs school challenges completed.</li> <li>• Quarterly newsletter published and disseminated.</li> <li>• Coral reef conservation awareness raised through regional media (Island Business, ABC radio Australia, Air Pacific In-flight magazine) and International Conferences (International Coral Reef Symposium, World Conservation Congress, US Coral Reef Task Force).</li> <li>• Assessment and draft reports completed. Final documents will be disseminated in mid-2009.</li> <li>• Initial consultation with Vanuatu National Advisory Committee for Climate Change (NACCC) completed on implementation processes and pilot site selection.</li> </ul>	

**PROGRAMME 1**

**: ISLAND ECOSYSTEMS**

**Programme Component:** 1.3 – Species of Special Interest

**Objective:** Promote and foster conservation of island biodiversity

Output	Verifiable Indicators Corresponding to Activities	2008 Achievements	Annual Budget vs Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2008 per Key output (US\$)		
				Budget	Actual
1.3.1 Threatened species managed and conserved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Turtle population monitoring surveys supported and implemented in three PICTs, reports produced, and new information distributed to Members.</li> <li>Training workshops conducted and supported to build capacity in turtle, whales and dolphins, and dugong conservation management including income-generating opportunities such as whale watching. And at least 2 attachments in-country.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Turtle nesting monitoring surveys completed in two sites in Vanuatu (Moso and Malekula) for the 2007/2008 nesting season, and report produced.</li> <li>Turtle nesting monitoring surveys for turtle programmes initiated in three other countries (Kiribati, Tonga, and Tuvalu) during the 2007/2008 nesting season, with information compiled for further</li> <li>incorporation in turtle profiles to be completed for these countries in 2009.</li> <li>PNG Department of Environment and Conservation supported to conduct a marine turtle market survey in Port Moresby, with final report to be completed in 2009.</li> <li>Proposal developed for the Western Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Council to conduct leatherback turtle monitoring survey in Bougainville, Papua New Guinea in January 2009.</li> <li>Representatives from Solomon Islands, PNG and Vanuatu attended dugong/turtle research training attachment in Shoalwater Bay, Queensland, Australia, 14-28 June 2008</li> <li>Participants from Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Tonga attended Whale Watching study tour in Kaikoura, NZ coordinated and funded by the New Zealand Department of Conservation</li> <li>Satellite tagging programs and migration mapping demonstrated at Vanuatu's Wan Smolbag Environment Monitors meetings</li> <li>Pacific Islands region turtle meeting held in association with the International Sea Turtle Society's 29<sup>th</sup> Sea Turtle Symposium on Biology and Conservation scheduled in February 2009 in Brisbane, Australia.</li> </ul>			
			Personnel Costs	79,043	102,645
			Operating Costs	47,165	70,507
			Capital Costs	500	1,607
			<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>126,708</b>	<b>174,759</b>
			<i>Additional funding were secured from WPRFMC that made possible additional work to be done</i>		

**PROGRAMME 1**

**: ISLAND ECOSYSTEMS**

Output	Verifiable Indicators Corresponding to Activities	2008 Achievements	Annual Budget vs Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2008 per Key output (US\$)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• List-servers for marine turtles, whales and dolphins, and dugongs established and information disseminated.</li> <li>• Turtle Research and Monitoring Database System (TREDS) used in at least five PICTs.</li> <li>• Regular reporting mechanism in place for both SPREP and Members.</li> <li>• TREDS Information Sharing Policy and Protocols in place.</li> <li>• Three priority actions identified in the Marine Turtle, Whale and Dolphin, or Dugong Action Plans implemented and completed in at least three PICTs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pacific Islands networks using lyrics server fully established and operational for:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Dugongs – currently with 20 members</li> <li>– Marine turtles-currently with 80 members</li> <li>– Whales and dolphins-currently with 76 members</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Pacific Islands shark network initiated with more than 30 members.</li> <li>• Information on all aspects concerning the conservation of dugongs, marine turtles, cetaceans (whales &amp; dolphins) and sharks disseminated, including sources/linkages to the information.</li> <li>• Improved network reporting by direct posting by Members.</li> <li>• TREDS installed and training carried out in Tuvalu (Environment, Kaupule, TANGO and Fisheries) and Kiribati (ECD-MELAD)</li> <li>• TREDS used in Samoa, Fiji, Palau, Yap-FSM, Guam, Tuvalu, Kiribati, Tonga, Vanuatu, RMI, American Samoa, French Polynesia, CNMI</li> <li>• Preparation for launch of TREDS the 29<sup>th</sup> Symposium on Sea Turtle Biology and Conservation in Brisbane in February 2009 commenced.</li> <li>• Reporting schedule for both SPREP and Members turtle data exchange and update included in the TREDS Information Sharing Policy completed.</li> <li>• Final draft of TREDS Information Sharing Policy circulated to Members for comments.</li> <li>• Regional whale and dolphin watching guidelines workshop supported with collaboration from IFAW, Operation Cetaces and FFEM</li> <li>• Cetacean stranding manual for Samoa developed.</li> <li>• Sea turtle in captivity guidelines for Samoa developed</li> <li>• Regional action plan for sharks network established with SPC, FFA and WCPFC</li> <li>• Satellite tagging programs and migration mapping demonstrated at Vanuatu's Wan Smolbag Environment Monitors meetings FFA marine turtle mitigation action plan supported.</li> </ul>	

**PROGRAMME 1**

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**ISLAND ECOSYSTEMS**

Output	Verifiable Indicators Corresponding to Activities	2008 Achievements	Annual Budget vs Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2008 per Key output (US\$)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funding proposals developed and endorsed by relevant government authorities and presented to potential donors in collaboration with PICTs and Partners.</li> <li>• At least one key priority activity identified in the Action Strategy for Nature Conservation implemented in at least two PICTs by the Bird Working Group.</li> <li>• Processes to update IUCN Red List established.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marine turtle tissue sampling protocol developed, including mechanisms for collection and forwarding of turtle tissue samples.</li> <li>• Marine turtle profiles for Kiribati, Tuvalu and Tonga initiated.</li> <li>• Development of the regional action plan for sharks proposal developed in collaboration with FFA, SPC, and WCPFC for consideration by FAO.</li> <li>• Proposal to DEWHA and WDSC submitted in support of assessments on the impacts of whale watching in Vava'u, Tonga. The proposal to DEWHA was successful.</li> <li>• Tuvaluan NGO assisted in the development of a funding proposal for marine turtle work. The proposal was successful.</li> <li>• Proposal developed for the Western Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Council to conduct leatherback turtle monitoring survey in Bougainville, Papua New Guinea in January 2009.</li> <li>• Bird working reformed as a sub- group of the threatened species group under the new 2008-2012 Action Strategy for Nature Conservation, with a group charter developed and three actions identified: develop and finalise (through email exchanges and regional bird meeting) a simple bird conservation action plan for the region; Bi-annual email updates on working group activities; hold a regional bird meeting to coincide with BirdLife International Pacific Partnership meeting in 2009. These will be completed in 2009.</li> <li>• 30,000 € committed from Fonds Pacifique to commence updating IUCN Red List for the Pacific.</li> <li>• Planning process for review of Red List information commenced with IUCN Oceania, with SPREP supporting and providing information. The Review will be completed in 2009.</li> </ul>	

**PROGRAMME 1**

**: ISLAND ECOSYSTEMS**

Output	Verifiable Indicators Corresponding to Activities	2008 Achievements	Annual Budget vs Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2008 per Key output (US\$)																	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Document developed and circulated identifying how to most effectively access and use the information contained in the IUCN Red List to meet conservation objectives.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Review underway will address the development of a draft Pacific Red Listing strategy identifying: priority areas and species on which to focus Red List activities; and recommendations to address priority gaps, including priority taxa and geographical areas.</li> </ul>																		
<p>1.3.2 Threat posed by invasive species reduced.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PDFB project on Pacific Invasive Species Management implemented and outcomes presented to the 19th SPREP Meeting (dependent on start-up date).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In line with new GEF Project Cycle a Project Identification Facility (PIF) was developed, submitted and approved by GEF, to develop a full size project proposal totaling USD 3.5M to assist Marshall Islands, FSM, PNG, Cook Islands, Kiribati, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu, Niue. A proposal for a Project Preparatory Grant was developed submitted and also approved. With this grant SPREP is now developing the project document with the support of UNEP.</li> <li>Other regional invasives activities carried out include:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New Guidelines for Invasive Species Management in the Pacific were developed from the 2000 Draft Regional Invasive Species Strategy and were endorsed by SPREP Council and SPC Heads of Agriculture and Forestry meetings in September.</li> <li>Invasive Species Working Group (ISWG) of the Roundtable for Nature Conservation in the Pacific was reconfirmed at the Roundtable meeting in September. At a joint meeting of PILN and Pacific Invasives Initiative partner organizations in November, it was agreed to incorporate these partnerships into the ISWG and rename the latter the Pacific Invasives Partnership, which becomes the new coordinating body for regional invasive species activities in the region, with SPREP's ISO as Chair.</li> <li>Invasive Species Working Group (ISWG) of the Roundtable for Nature Conservation in the Pacific was reconfirmed at the Roundtable meeting in September. At a joint meeting of PILN and Pacific Invasives Initiative partner organizations in November, it was agreed to incorporate these partnerships into the ISWG and rename the latter the Pacific Invasives Partnership, which becomes the new coordinating body for regional invasive species activities in the region, with SPREP's ISO as Chair.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Budget</th> <th>Actual</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Personnel Costs</td> <td>123,326</td> <td>127,598</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operating Costs</td> <td>71,460</td> <td>215,025</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Costs</td> <td>2,000</td> <td>1,877</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Sub Total</b></td> <td><b>196,786</b></td> <td><b>344,500</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Staff raised additional funding of \$154,110 from various partners that enabled the achievements of many activities on invasives listed here.</i></p>				Budget	Actual	Personnel Costs	123,326	127,598	Operating Costs	71,460	215,025	Capital Costs	2,000	1,877	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>196,786</b>	<b>344,500</b>
	Budget	Actual																		
Personnel Costs	123,326	127,598																		
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**PROGRAMME 1**

**: ISLAND ECOSYSTEMS**

Output	Verifiable Indicators Corresponding to Activities	2008 Achievements	Annual Budget vs Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2008 per Key output (US\$)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least three PICTs provided with information and advice on at least one new approach to controlling and eradicating invasive species.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weed survey completed on Kiritimati Island and results analysed and compiled for a guide for WCU and Agriculture staff on the island and for a new Flora.</li> <li>• Island Species-Led Action course delivered in Guam, February. Capacity building for endangered species management for 15 Pacific participants. SPREP ISO contributed sections on invasive species management.</li> <li>• Yap invasive species strategic planning process was completed, including two workshops, one of them facilitated by PILN Coordinator.</li> <li>• Line and Phoenix Islands invasive species strategic action plan drafted at a multi-sector workshop, April. This plan and the national one that was developed with PILN assistance in 2007 were both presented to Govt of Kiribati for approval.</li> <li>• Scoping document prepared for a new Weed Planning and Management course for the Pacific, based on the NZ DoC course. Proposals for funding submitted to US State Dept and CEPF.</li> <li>• Proposal for invasive species management and island restoration in the northern Line Islands (Kiribati) submitted to CEPF. Project focuses on capacity building for the Line and Phoenix Islands Wildlife Conservation Unit.</li> <li>• Proposal for rat eradication and invasive ant management on the Aleipata Islands (Samoa) submitted to CEPF. Proposal developed in consultation with MNRE, Samoa.</li> <li>• Advice provided to MNRE Samoa on (1) mynah bird management and (2) invasive tree management and forest restoration.</li> <li>• Assistance provided to Samoa in the finalization of the National Invasive Species Action Plan, which was submitted for government endorsement.</li> <li>• Advice provided to New Caledonia on rat eradication from islands and fenced areas.</li> </ul>	



**PROGRAMME 1**

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**ISLAND ECOSYSTEMS**

Output	Verifiable Indicators Corresponding to Activities	2008 Achievements	Annual Budget vs Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2008 per Key output (US\$)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A minimum of three country-to-country learning exchanges implemented, and post-attachment evaluation showing application of new skills and knowledge by beneficiaries at the workplace (dependant on funding availability).</li>   <li>• At least 10 PICTs actively engaged in PILN communication processes (dependant on funding availability).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participation of the Conservation Society of Pohnpei in two training events, in Quarantine and Brown Tree Snake response planning.</li> <li>• Participation of MNRE Samoa in the Samoan Archipelago Marine Alien Species Workshop, March, held in American Samoa.</li> <li>• Participation of Yap invasive species coordinator and Francis Ruegorong, Forestry Division staff, in data management workshop, Palau.</li> <li>• Four participants from PILN teams in Fiji, Palau, New Caledonia and French Polynesia funded to participate in a training event held with the Pacific Invasives Initiative and the Department of Conservation on island rat eradications.</li> <li>• Exchanges of three personnel between Fiji, French Polynesia and New Caledonia, for interchange of experiences on rat and other invasive species management activities.</li> <li>• Discussions regarding the merger of the partnerships of PILN and the Pacific Invasives Initiative, and the future integration of their programme activities with other invasives initiatives in the region. SPREP is a partner in both.</li> <li>• PILN Soundbites, an outline of network activities and achievements, distributed to the network 5 times during the year. More than 250 people receive the PILN email information.</li> <li>• An external review of PILN was carried out in June. It concluded that the 2-year pilot of PILN proved very successful, achieved more than had been expected and should continue. It is highly valued by its country participants. Following recommendations from the review, the 19SM approved the incorporation of the PILN Coordinator position into SPREP's core programme staffing. Post attachment evaluation of application of new skills and knowledge by beneficiaries to be established by 2009</li> </ul>	

**PROGRAMME 1**

**: ISLAND ECOSYSTEMS**

Output	Verifiable Indicators Corresponding to Activities	2008 Achievements	Annual Budget vs Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2008 per Key output (US\$)		
				Budget	Actual
1.3.3 Effective management of migratory populations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One funding proposal for the implementation of the Pacific Islands Region Cetacean MoU and Action Plan under Convention of Migratory Species (CMS) developed in collaboration with PICTs, CMS Secretariat and other partners and sent to potential donors.</li> <li>MoU for marine turtle conservation developed and presented to PICTs for consideration and endorsement.</li> <li>Briefing paper for Signatories of the Pacific Islands Region Cetacean MoU developed and advice provided in meetings where necessary.</li> <li>Turtle tags and related materials distributed to at least five PICTs.</li> <li>TREDS updated for at least five PICTs.</li> <li>Turtle satellite tagging conducted in two PICTs, tracking maps constructed and disseminated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proposal developed for coordination of CMS activities in the Pacific Islands region. Proposal endorsed by SPREP Management and awaiting consideration by CMS.</li> <li>Preparation for CMS turtle meeting begun, unfortunately, CMS has placed the Pacific MoU for turtles as a lower priority and thus the timing for the first meeting is still being deliberated.</li> <li>Preparation for CMS cetacean meeting begun, unfortunately, consultation with CMS is ongoing, and thus the timing for the first meeting is still being deliberated.</li> <li>Tags purchased and distributed to Cook Islands – MMR (200 +3 applicators), Solomon Islands – TDA (400 tags + 4 applicators), and Fiji – MAF (100 + 4 applicators), Vanuatu – WSB (700 tags + 35 applicators, Palau – BMR (150), Samoa – DEC (100 tags + 2 applicators), Samoa - MAF (100 tags + 2 applicators) and Northern Marianas Islands – DFW (200 tags + 2 applicators)</li> <li>Proposals to fund tagging equipment and poster printing successful and will be used in 2009</li> <li>Updated TREDS operational in Fiji, Tuvalu, Samoa, Marianas Islands and Vanuatu.</li> <li>Two satellite tagging conducted in Fiji, one by partners (Jan 08) with SPREP providing the tag and the second one (Feb 08) as part of the Fiji Launch of Year of the Reef campaign. Migration map updates will be posted on SPREP website as soon as they became available.</li> </ul>			
			Personnel Costs	72,320	95,120
			Operating Costs	45,220	59,722
			Capital Costs	400	1,887
			<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>117,940</b>	<b>156,729</b>
			<i>Staff were able to raise additional funding of \$46,000 that made possible additional work to be done</i>		

**PROGRAMME 1**

**: ISLAND ECOSYSTEMS**

**Programme Component: 1.4 – People and Institutions**

**Objective: Equip people and institutions of Pacific island countries and territories with capacity to manage their own environmental development**

Output	Verifiable Indicators Corresponding to Activities	2008 Achievements	Annual Budget vs Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2008 per Key output (US\$)											
				Budget	Actual									
1.4.1 Human resource development (HRD) strategies in environment departments developed and implementation supported.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least four PICT Environment Departments assisted with capacity needs assessments and funding proposals developed to address priority needs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assisted RMI, Vanuatu and Solomon Islands, in collaboration with SPREP Environment Officer, to identify EIA and Project Management capacity needs. Needs summarized and assistance provided to identify and secure funding for training activities. Funding was secured for training in Vanuatu and Solomon Islands which also included support for a representative from Solomon Islands and Fiji to attend the International Impact Assessment Association Conference in Australia during 2008.</li> <li>Coordinated and led the development of project document for the \$1.3 million EC MEA Capacity Building Project. Project document completed and submitted to UNEP.</li> <li>Coordinated development and submission of two concept papers by the Secretariat to the EC office in Fiji for consideration under the EDF10 Regional Indicative Programme. Both proposals were approved for funding with one of the concept papers scoring 100% against the established scoring system. The concept papers may have secured SPREP an estimated 8 million € for funding capacity development activities in Pacific ACP Member States, which could start by 2011-12.</li> </ul>												
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least four PICs completed NCSA Project Outputs and Capacity Development Action Plans.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reporting templates developed and on-the-job training provided for Marshall Islands NCSA coordinator to present stock-take and thematic assessment reports. Draft reports have been completed.</li> <li>Kiribati's draft thematic assessment reports edited and reviewed and NCSA reports on track for completion during early 2009</li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Personnel Costs</td> <td>76,366</td> <td>78,204</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operating Costs</td> <td>85,464</td> <td>59,904</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Costs</td> <td>11,000</td> <td>205</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Sub Total</b></td> <td><b>172,830</b></td> <td><b>138,313</b></td> </tr> </table> <p><i>Unsecured funding of \$45,059 for this output remained unrealised</i></p>	Personnel Costs	76,366	78,204	Operating Costs	85,464	59,904	Capital Costs	11,000	205	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>172,830</b>
Personnel Costs	76,366	78,204												
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<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>172,830</b>	<b>138,313</b>												

**PROGRAMME 1**

**: ISLAND ECOSYSTEMS**

Output	Verifiable Indicators Corresponding to Activities	2008 Achievements	Annual Budget vs Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2008 per Key output (US\$)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Officers from at least four PICTs benefiting from training in Project Cycle Management and applying the new knowledge in the workplace.</li> <li>• MEA Capacity Development Guide developed, endorsed by management and used by Programme Staff.</li> <li>• At least four capacity development activities successfully implemented for SPREP programmes, and Secretariat's capacity development monitoring process strengthened and targets for 2008 achieved.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reviewed Solomon Islands NCSA cross-cutting report and action plan and contributed to its completion at the end of 2008.</li> <li>• Assisted Cook Islands National Environment Service complete NCSA cross-cutting report and Action Plan. Draft completed by end of 2008.</li> <li>• PCM training materials developed. However, implementation of training in Nauru and RMI will now take place in 2009 under the SLM project.</li> <li>• Supported UNDP to plan and implement PCM training in Solomon Islands.</li> <li>• Successfully incorporated PCM training activities in the EC MEA project, funding secured and training to take place in 2009.</li> <li>• Guide developed for presentation during early 2009 in conjunction with inception of the EC MEA Capacity Building Project.</li> <li>• Initiated and worked closely with SPREP Database Officer, POs and Management to review the Events Database for use as an effective Annual Work Program, Project and Capacity Development Monitoring Tool. Database revised, agreed to by POs and endorsed by Management for trial during first quarter of 2009.</li> <li>• Assisted Environment Officer with design of EIA training courses for Vanuatu and Solomon Islands and mobilized funding to meet costs of the training. Funds secured, training materials developed and training successfully implemented with a total of 30 participants trained.</li> <li>• Supported PACC Project Technical advisor with re-design of the PACC project document for submission to the GEF. Revised PACC prodoc presented to UNDP and GEF</li> <li>• Supported APO (Ramsar) and GIS specialist in designing a training program for Kiribati community and officials on mapping of marine protected areas. Resources mobilized and training successfully carried out in October.</li> </ul>	

**PROGRAMME 1**

**: ISLAND ECOSYSTEMS**

Output	Verifiable Indicators Corresponding to Activities	2008 Achievements	Annual Budget vs Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2008 per Key output (US\$)		
				Budget	Actual
1.4.2 Regional and national environmental education, communications and awareness strategies developed and implementation supported.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least three countries implementing schools-based Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) programmes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This activity was placed on hold awaiting recruitment of the ESCA position.</li> </ul>	Personnel Costs	92,610	74,884
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>School resource packs distributed to all SPREP Members and Ministries of Education throughout 2008.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resource packs on Pacific Year of the Coral Reef distributed to all Members.</li> </ul>	Operating Costs	53,800	80,632
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least three advocacy and outreach communications capacity building initiatives facilitated and coordinated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Film-making training conducted for 7 participants – each of whom produced climate change films with SPREP sponsorship.</li> <li>Pacific Climate Change Film Festival held in Suva, Fiji and regionally and internationally publicised.</li> <li>Pacific Future Environment Leaders Forum (PFELF) held with 40 regional participants in Fiji in April</li> <li>As follow up to the PFELF, three young professionals were supported to attend the IUCN World Conservation Congress in Barcelona in October to present a vision statement on climate change.</li> </ul>	Capital Costs	0	29
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least five countries supported to produce materials, provide training, support integration of biodiversity conservation and other topics into schools.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collaborated with Live and Learn Environmental Education on development of a series of regional Biodiversity Education Modules.</li> </ul>	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>146,410</b>	<b>155,545</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least five PICs supported to develop and implement communications strategies and activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requests received from and discussions commenced with Kiribati, Fiji and Tuvalu. Awaiting ESCA recruitment.</li> </ul>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2008 Year of the Coral Reef supported through the development of regional framework, education, awareness activities and formation of partnerships.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Activities for Pacific Year of Coral Reef completed and main activities implemented.</li> </ul>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least one PICT supported in waste minimisation activities through behaviour change framework.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Waste Education Kit designed and ready for publication.</li> </ul>			

**PROGRAMME 1**

**: ISLAND ECOSYSTEMS**

Output	Verifiable Indicators Corresponding to Activities	2008 Achievements	Annual Budget vs Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2008 per Key output (US\$)		
				Budget	Actual
1.4.3 Regional and national environmental knowledge management capacity, clearinghouses and information strategies developed and implementation supported.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All PICs participating actively in regional environment information sharing network.</li> <li>Critical Pacific environment documents distributed to identified PIC repository libraries</li> <li>Access to critical national and regional environment documents, databases and websites available via the SPREP IRC database and website.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Computer hardware/software installed/upgraded in Solomon Islands, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Nauru, Samoa, Vanuatu</li> <li>In-country training conducted in Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Nauru, Samoa</li> <li>Regional capacity building workshops attended by Cook Islands, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, American Samoa, Fiji, Marshall Islands</li> <li>Digitisation of country identified documents conducted for Cook Islands, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu</li> <li>Hardcopy collections of SPREP documents compiled and distributed to identified repository libraries in Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Nauru.</li> <li>855 documents identified and made accessible online via the PEIN database</li> <li>Virtual Pacific Environment Libraries created for American Samoa, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna.</li> </ul>			
			Personnel Costs	89,818	90,147
			Operating Costs	60,000	223,169
			Capital Costs	0	9,685
			<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>149,818</b>	<b>323,001</b>
			<i>Additional funding of \$299,752 became available through extension of the PEIN EU project to the end of 2008.</i>		
<b>TOTAL PROGRAMME 1</b>				<b>Budget</b>	<b>Actual</b>
			Personnel Costs	<b>918,366</b>	<b>967,731</b>
			Operating Costs	<b>1,077,524</b>	<b>1,437,545</b>
			Capital Costs	<b>14,400</b>	<b>22,292</b>
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,010,290</b>	<b>2,427,569</b>

## PROGRAMME 2 : PACIFIC FUTURES

### 2. Pacific Futures

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

In 2008, Pacific Futures work gained momentum with a full complement of staff augmented by the addition of climate change related projects. Key achievements include:

**Hazardous waste:**

- implementation of the National Implementation Plans for the Stockholm Convention
- successful convening of the 2nd Scientific Technical Advisory Committee (STAC) meeting and the servicing of the fourth COP for the Waigani Convention.
- E-waste assessment completed for Cook Islands, FSM, Kiribati and Samoa
- SAICM “quick start programme” funds accessed by Kiribati, Palau and Samoa

**Marine Pollution:**

- Pacific Ocean Pollution Prevention Program (PACPOL) conducted oil spill training in PNG, updating NATPLANS in Fiji, Kiribati and PNG and progressing regional arrangements for Port Waste Reception Facilities

**Solid Waste:**

- strategic planning for solid waste management continued with the aim of developing National Solid Waste Management Strategies and Action Plans.

**Climate Change Negotiations:**

- preparations stepped up for the pivotal the Copenhagen COP in 2009 and support provided to all PICs

**Adaptation:**

- Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change project was approved by the GEF

**Renewable Energy:**

- on-the-ground implementation of PIGGAREP commenced

**Sustainable development:**

- technical assistance provided for Niue’s Integrated Strategic Plan (NISP)
- advice provided towards the development and implementation of NSDS for Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu.
- regional review of capacity needs and priorities for environmental impact assessment was completed; EIA training workshops held in Niue, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu and advice and commentaries provided for EIS in Marshall Islands and Kiribati and SOE in Kiribati

**GEF:**

- The GEF Pacific Alliance for Sustainability umbrella programme under the GEF-4 replenishment amounting to US\$98,837,920 was approved by the GEF Council

**Conventions (and implementing laws):**

- Tuvalu’s Environment Act passed through Parliament.
- Niue’s EIA regulations drafted

**Comparative financial analysis**

Total Budget	Actual Expenditure	Rate of spending
USD3,646,325	USD2,729,985	75%

## PROGRAMME 2 : PACIFIC FUTURES

**Programme Component:** 2.1 – Managing multilateral environmental agreements and regional coordination mechanisms

**Objective:** Increase PICTs capacity to manage MEAs and other relevant regional mechanisms and international agreements

Output	Verifiable Indicators Corresponding to Activities	2008 Achievements	Annual Budget vs Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2008 per Key output (US\$)		
			Budget	Actual	
2.1.1 Management of multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) and relevant international agreements/regional coordination mechanisms by PICTs supported and improved	Countries supported to participate effectively in conferences/meetings of MEAs; specifically:				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preparatory meeting, funded and organised briefing material and support provided for CBD COP 9 to at least 10 member countries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preparatory meeting held – issues successfully prioritized for PIC CBD Parties for COP9 and regional briefing papers prepared.</li> <li>Support provided to PICs at SBSTTA 13 and POWPA Working Group II.</li> <li>Support provided to PICs at COP 9. This included preparing statements for the Pacific, organising meetings with strategically useful people and organizations and overall coordination and Secretariat support. This contributed to the Pacific's active participation in, and making statements, at COP 9.</li> </ul>	Personnel Costs	115,851	118,827
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preparatory meeting, funded and organised briefing material and support provided for UNFCCC COP14 /MOP5 and selected subsidiary bodies to at least 10 member countries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preparatory session organized during PCCR which considered logistical and practical arrangements for COP input from the region for AOSIS preparatory meeting and issues for the COP.</li> <li>SPREP participation at AOSIS preparatory meeting in support of PICs technical support provided in order to bring Pacific issues into a broader negotiations perspective.</li> <li>Briefing materials provided to all PICs to COP14/CMP5, and support provided during meeting The key issues for the region related to pacific priorities within the Bali Action plan, in particular strengthened mitigation measures and greater support for adaptation with the requisite financial and technical support. Information on adaptation in the region assisted PICs in presenting a regional view on what level and magnitude of support would be required as well as what types of adaptation action would be necessary.</li> <li>Arrangements for media support to PICs provided during COP resulting in a measurable increase in media stories on cc in the region.</li> </ul>	Operating Costs	199,816	154,058
			Capital Costs	200	137
			<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>315,868</b>	<b>273,022</b>
			<i>The expenditures under outputs 2.1.1 and 2.1.4 should be taken together</i>		



## PROGRAMME 2 : PACIFIC FUTURES

Output	Verifiable Indicators Corresponding to Activities	2008 Achievements	Annual Budget vs Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2008 per Key output (US\$)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Briefing material and support provided for selected UNFCCC subsidiary bodies to at least 6 member countries</li> <li>• Countries supported in their reporting and related requirements under MEAs to which they are Party; specifically at least 3 countries supported in:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Meeting MEA reporting requirements</li> <li>▪ NBSAPs and Island Biodiversity programme of work under CBD</li> <li>▪ National Communications under UNFCCC</li> <li>▪ NAPs/SRAP under UNCCD</li> <li>▪ NCSAs</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Collaborative activities with at least 2 Secretariats.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Briefing materials and support was provided during the subsidiary bodies meeting in Bonn (June) and Ad Hoc Working Group in Ghana (August) to all PICs</li> <li>• Input provided when requested</li> <li>• Support and advise on 2<sup>nd</sup> Nat Coms FCCC provided upon request to Samoa regarding particular elements of their work. Support and advice was also provided during workshops and meetings of the UNFCCC to PIC delegations</li> <li>• Initiated development of UNCCD National Action Program with Government of Nauru. Draft NAP scheduled for completion in 2009</li> <li>• Provided guidance to Kiribati for the development of the UNCCDP leading to endorsement of NAP by Cabinet in December 2008.</li> <li>• Held national consultation in Marshall Islands for the development of the NAP and assisted the OEPPC develop draft NAP which is now ready for validation.</li> <li>• Held training session for national stakeholders in Vanuatu on the development of the NAP and assisted with review of draft NAP document.</li> <li>• Held training session for national stakeholders in Solomon Islands on development of the NAP and provided technical advice to Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Agriculture to progress development of the NAP.</li> <li>• For NBSAPs see 1.1.2[SP1]</li> <li>• Collaboration with FCCC Secretariat through Expert Group on Technology Transfer and Nairobi Work Programme on Adaptation particularly in calling for adaptation technologies information and in providing input on Pacific concerns to the NWP process to seek cooperation with other organizations. This led to cooperation with UNITAR in support of PACC.</li> <li>• Revised MoU with Secretariat of the CBD developed.</li> </ul>	



## PROGRAMME 2 : PACIFIC FUTURES

Output	Verifiable Indicators Corresponding to Activities	2008 Achievements	Annual Budget vs Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2008 per Key output (US\$)		
				Budget	Actual
2.1.3 Development of PIC national environmental legislation to meet MEAs obligations supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Laws drafted or systems established in at least 2 countries.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provided technical and legal guidance to Samoa on the development of their national chemical management strategy and the development of their waste legislation</li> <li>Provided support to PIFS for hiring a drafting consultant for guidelines on the Model Law on Traditional Biological Knowledge</li> <li>Drafted an EIA regulation for Niue</li> <li>Provided assistance to Kiribati regarding their Environment Act and various regulations made under it</li> <li>Ran a familiarization workshop in Tuvalu regarding their recently passed Environment Act</li> </ul>			
			Personnel Costs	17,134	15,562
			Operating Costs	14,738	55,447
			Capital Costs	0	0
			<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>31,872</b>	<b>71,010</b>
			<i>Staff were able to raise additional funds from various sources for more activities and services provided</i>		
2.1.4 Coordination mechanisms supporting and harmonising regional environment and sustainable development policy and programmes enhanced	Effective representation/participation in conferences/meetings; specifically: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preparatory meeting, briefing material and support provided for the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD16) to at least 8 member countries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Briefing material for CSD16 was prepared and circulated to the eleven (11) Pacific Island UN Missions based in NY</li> <li>Briefing focused on the review of issues and challenges in the thematic clusters of agriculture, rural development, land management and degradation, and drought in the Pacific region and how they have been addressed at the national and regional levels</li> </ul>		Budget	Actual
			Personnel Costs	211,461	218,529
	Operating Costs	215,696	270,165		
	Capital Costs	500	0		
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>427,657</b>	<b>488,694</b>		
			<i>Although there was unsecured funding of \$90,338 to the approved budget for this output, staff were able to raise additional funding for the Climate Change Roundtable meeting. Expenditures under this output should be taken together with output 2.1.1</i>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information and support provided on key initiatives relevant to the environment (including BPOA, JPOI, Mauritius Strategy, MDGs, trade negotiations etc) to PIC member countries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Briefing also covered a review of the various commitments in JPOI, MSI, MDG in relation to these thematic clusters</li> <li>Briefing was used by the PICs representatives to form their interventions in CSD16 resulting in a stronger representation of the Pacific issues and interests in the outcomes of CSD16</li> <li>Provided comment through PIFS on the environment chapter of the draft EPA document</li> <li>Provided input to the study on EIA of EPA</li> <li>Raised awareness and advocated for issues related to the environmental implications of trading regimes (EPA, PICTA, PACER) through participation at regional trade meetings.</li> </ul>			

**PROGRAMME 2 : PACIFIC FUTURES**

Output	Verifiable Indicators Corresponding to Activities	2008 Achievements	Annual Budget vs Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2008 per Key output (US\$)
	<p>Effective environmental contributions to the following regional strategies, plans, policies and other initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pacific Plan</li> <li>• Ministerial meetings</li> <li>• CROP working groups</li> <li>• PIROP</li> <li>• PIESAP</li> </ul> <p>Regional environmental Roundtables operating effectively; specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual meeting and ongoing support for the Roundtable on Nature Conservation (focussing on the Action Strategy for Nature Conservation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provided progress reports to PIFS on implementation of Pacific Plan initiatives relating to climate change, biodiversity, waste and environmental financing, as inputs into the 2008 Six-Monthly Progress Report of Pacific Plan published by PIFS</li> <li>• Prepared Climate Change policy brief as inputs to ESCAP Ministerial conference paper on Addressing Vulnerability Issues of PICs</li> <li>• Prepared and presented information papers to SDWG-13 on GEF-PAS and EC MEA Program, and participated in SDWG discussions involving implementation of Leaders decisions as per the Pacific Plan relevant to SDWG</li> <li>• Prepared briefing and inputs related to Climate Change for consideration by CROP Heads and PPAC as a regional priority for 2009 for endorsement by Forum Leaders</li> <li>• Developed and provided inputs in to the design of the EC MEA Program, participated in the Consultative Stakeholder Meeting to consider the broad parameters of the project, and presented the project outline at a side-event during 19SM</li> <li>• Contributed to the formulation of the natural resource management and environment focal area under the EDF10 Regional Strategy Paper, and facilitated development of concept note proposals for funding consideration under EDF10</li> </ul> <p>Roundtable meeting held and new charter for members signed by 11 organisations. Roundtable Working Groups established and supported.</p> <p>Action Strategy for Nature Conservation finalized, and WGs established and charters formalized.</p>	

**PROGRAMME 2 : PACIFIC FUTURES**

Output	Verifiable Indicators Corresponding to Activities	2008 Achievements	Annual Budget vs Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2008 per Key output (US\$)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual meeting and ongoing support for the Roundtable on Climate Change (focussing on the Regional Framework for Action on Climate Change)</li> </ul> <p>PIC's access to and benefits from GEF funding increased due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• improved knowledge of GEF processes and procedures by countries, and greater understanding of special circumstances of PICs by GEF Sec and GEF Agencies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PCCR was successfully convened in October 2008 in Samoa, with participation from PICs and partners. Agreements on next steps reached on many issues.</li> <li>• Key outcomes of the PCCR were establishment of technical working group on the CC PORTAL to develop an interactive method for sharing and accessing information on CC for the region, as well as establishing a baseline of information on overall CC activities in the region.</li> <li>• Workshop of experts on food security and discussions were also held on CC, adaptation, mitigation and improving CC knowledge in the region.</li> </ul> <p></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The GEFSA was included as a RAF specialist in the review process by the GEF Evaluation Office, and many PIC concerns with the system were addressed and reported on by the evaluation report. Guidance was also given to the GEF Evaluation Office on PIC situations relating to the OPS-4 Review process.</li> <li>• PICs were advised and informed on GEF Work Programme for GEF-4 guidelines and RAF requirements and conditions, and GEF project cycle requirements, streamlining the development of country PIF components.</li> <li>• GEF Council informed of special PIC situations through Council meetings interventions, and GEF officials informed and made knowledgeable of such issues for special consideration and incorporated into the GEF-PAS Programme Framework.</li> <li>• GEF Secretariat and Implementing Agencies informed and made aware of special regional institutional arrangements pertinent to GEF-PAS regional framework, resulting in revisions to such proposed arrangements more fitting to PICs situation.</li> </ul>	

**PROGRAMME 2 : PACIFIC FUTURES**

Output	Verifiable Indicators Corresponding to Activities	2008 Achievements	Annual Budget vs Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2008 per Key output (US\$)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• improved quality and quantity of country and regional project proposals, and improved understanding of opportunities to meet co-financing requirements for GEF support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The GEF-PAS programme was developed in close association with the World Bank as lead agency and the GEF Secretariat. PICs advised and became informed of requirements for setting national priorities and identified potential GEF-PAS projects.</li> <li>• Country Focal Points continuously informed of GEF-PAS framework developments including common country priorities, contributing to country driven-ness and ownership of the umbrella programme, and country project outlines developed.</li> <li>• Close cooperation with Implementing Agencies and GEF Secretariat developed the framework for identifying and sourcing potential project co-financing, including country line ministries for consideration of in-country co-financing in kind.</li> <li>• Very close working relationships and cooperation with GEF Secretariat and World Bank as lead agency, and with PIC Focal Points, achieved the outcome of the GEF-PAS umbrella programme being approved by the GEF Council.</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• greater awareness among PICs and regional agencies of common or shared areas of involvement, with greater cooperation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extensive consultations with PICs and with Implementing Agencies and the GEF Secretariat resulted in many collaborate opportunities to address identified country priorities through multi-country approaches under the GEF-PAS.</li> <li>• Advice to countries on approaches to addressing specific country priorities resulted in country-owned and country-driven multi-country project components in PIFs that also allow for exchanging and sharing lessons and experiences.</li> <li>• Focal Points meetings and workshops associated with developing the GEF-PAS, including Constituency meetings, achieved a close consultative process that kept Focal Points informed and resulted in project needs and information exchanges, benefiting project concepts for all.</li> <li>• Regional agencies continuously informed and updated on GEF-PAS developments, including special information requests, especially those with a particular interest in GEF-PAS projects.</li> </ul>	

## PROGRAMME 2 : PACIFIC FUTURES

**Programme Component: 2.2 – Environment monitoring and reporting**

**Objective: Improve means to monitor and report on environmental performance and socio economic pressures on the environment**

Output	Verifiable Indicators Corresponding to Activities	2008 Achievements	Annual Budget vs Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2008 per Key output (US\$)		
				Budget	Actual
2.2.1 National & regional capacity for State of Environment (SOE) reporting enhanced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 2 recommended activities initiated</li> <li>Monitoring carried out and a regional report completed.</li> <li>Timely assistance provided to island members requesting assistance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provided SPREP commentary inputs for the Pacific islands region into the UN Global Marine Environment's Assessments of Assessments Programme.</li> <li>Participated and provided inputs in the review and customization of the UNEP GEO Integrated Environment Assessment Training Manual and the GEO City Manual exercises for the Asia-Pacific region.</li> <li>Consulted 10 PICs (Solomon Is, Vanuatu &amp; Niue through EIA Trainings, and as well as Samoa, Cook Islands, Fiji, FSM, Kiribati, Tuvalu and Cook Is through email correspondences) on an integrated strategy for the development of capacities for environmental assessments, reporting and monitoring that have gained support from the countries. Assisted Australia's DEWHA in the trial of the streamlined reporting template for biodiversity MEAs in four countries - Samoa, Fiji, Kiribati and Cook Islands.</li> <li>Provided inputs for the Pacific region into the UNEP Global review of national and regional SoE reporting by globally and regional, sub-regional and national levels. The report of this review identified the gaps and needs for monitoring and improving SoE assessment and reporting capacities for the Pacific region.</li> <li>Provided technical advice for the reviews and finalization of Kiribati's latest National SoE publication.</li> <li>Provided advice on the formulation of Kiribati's strategy for building EIA capacities.</li> </ul>			
			Personnel Costs	45,984	42,455
			Operating Costs	17,088	19,398
			Capital Costs	0	270
			<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>63,072</b>	<b>62,122</b>

## PROGRAMME 2 : PACIFIC FUTURES

**Programme Component:** 2.3 – Climate change, climate variability, sea level rise and atmosphere

**Objective:** Improve PICTs understanding of and strengthen their capacity to respond to climate change, climate variability and sea level rise

Output	Verifiable Indicators Corresponding to Activities	2008 Achievements	Annual Budget vs Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2008 per Key output (US\$)					
				Budget	Actual			
2.3.1 National meteorological and climatological capacities strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PI-GCOS Steering Committee meeting supported</li> <li>At least 2 activities under the Implementation Plan completed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meeting deferred to 2009/2010 due to limited funding.</li> <li>Several key PI-GCOS projects continued with implementation in 2008 by PI-GCOS partners of which key were the multi-partner Pacific RANET activities, the ABOM Pacific Islands Climate Prediction Project, and the Instrument Project. These were undertaken across 13 PICTs.</li> </ul>						
			Personnel Costs	81,245	72,156			
				Operating Costs	42,188	77,401		
				Capital Costs	0	0		
				<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>123,433</b>	<b>149,557</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support provided to at least 2 countries to develop/implement NMS implementation plans</li> <li>Revised Strategic Action Plan finalised for submission to 2009 RMSD meeting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No request were received, however there are planned national implementation plans discussed related to the upcoming review of the strategic action plan in 2009/2010.</li> <li>Revised strategic action plan revised in 2010 with funding partners WMO and the Finland Met Inst. (Format with details below and delete below text)</li> <li>Process and plan for the review of the strategic action plan was revised for delivery in 2010 with key partners such as WMO and the Finland Meteorological Institute (latter which will assist in the funding and co-implementation of this work).</li> </ul>	<p><i>Additional funding of about \$37,000 was sourced from NOAA to fund additional activities.</i></p>					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least two training workshops conducted in Pacific Island Countries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Completed 2 workshops on climate forecasting and web development and management in Vanuatu (national) and Fiji (sub-regional).</li> </ul>						
2.3.2 Climate information consolidated and available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Climate and climate change information available through SPREP website and updated at least quarterly</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Climate change website has been updated with regular new information. New climate change fact sheets were developed and distributed to PICs. Climate change issues featured in Islands Business articles by Director. Media training provided through PCCR and COP14 created resource for information on the climate change process.</li> </ul>						
						Personnel Costs	19,304	18,168
						Operating Costs	2,188	20,285
						Capital Costs	0	0
						<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>21,492</b>	<b>38,453</b>
			<p><i>Additional funding was sourced mainly from AUSAid to fund additional activities</i></p>					



## PROGRAMME 2 : PACIFIC FUTURES

Output	Verifiable Indicators Corresponding to Activities	2008 Achievements	Annual Budget vs Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2008 per Key output (US\$)			
				Budget	Actual	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SPREP represented at the Pacific Climate Information System Steering Committee and working groups meeting to assist and coordinate activities of SPREP and regional CC and CV with those under the PaCIS Action Plan. Key linkages include work on the development of a regional climate change web portal as well as outreach, research and assessment, and operational climate products and services.</li> </ul>				
2.3.3 Measures to adapt to the impacts of climate change strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 3 countries provided with support for initiatives relating to climate change adaptation.</li> <li>2 adaptation case studies published</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Carried out PACC preparatory workshops and developed PACC national reports for Marshall Islands and Palau.</li> <li>Climate Change and food security paper was developed and published for the FAO supported global leaders conference in June 08 on CC and Food security</li> <li>Convened a pacific expert group meeting to develop an action plan to regionalize and implement the ROME declaration on CC and food security.</li> <li>Adaptation presentations made to several FCCC meetings under the NWP and EGTT to elaborate on pacific priorities in adaptation work, and these were circulated on FCCC website.</li> </ul>	Personnel Costs	66,035	122,152	
			Operating Costs	889,788	94,798	
	Capital Costs	4,000	0			
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>959,823</b>	<b>216,950</b>			
				<i>Low expenditure was due to the delay in the approval of the PACC project</i>		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assist Solomon Islands in the development of their NAPA; Solomon Islands government satisfied with SPREP's assistance in the development of their NAPA document to the UNFCCC.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SPREP coordinated the initial NAPA training in the Solomon Islands</li> </ul>			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Workshop undertaken and participants clearly understand the PACC project implementation arrangements prior to actual implementation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Workshop was not carried out due to delays to GEF approval process.</li> <li>All activities pertaining to PACC will be carried forward to 2009.</li> </ul>			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A competent National Coordinator is recruited using a transparent process that is agreed to by all parties concerned in a timely manner.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as above</li> </ul>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A well-functioning PACC PMU set-up in a timely manner.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as above</li> </ul>				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training carried out early into project implementation and PACC National Coordinators as participants satisfied with delivery and further follow-up support to be put in place.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as above</li> </ul>				

## PROGRAMME 2 : PACIFIC FUTURES

Output	Verifiable Indicators Corresponding to Activities	2008 Achievements	Annual Budget vs Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2008 per Key output (US\$)		
				Budget	Actual
2.3.4 Mitigation options promoted and response measures strengthened	Pacific Islands Greenhouse Gas Abatement Renewable Energy Project (PIGGAREP) (GEF funded)				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information, advice and technical support provided in timely manner to at least 5 countries on mitigation of greenhouse gases</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reviewed Tonga's draft GHG inventory report</li> <li>Reviewed Samoa's draft Technology Needs Assessment report</li> <li>Regular updates on renewable energy in the SPREP's Director's column in the Pacific Islands Monthly.</li> </ul>	Personnel Costs	168,241	115,373
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>at least 2 resource monitoring studies completed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consultants engaged to conduct wind monitoring studies at Ijuw, Nauru in Sept 2008. Resource monitoring equipments under PIGGAREP for the expansion of Samoa's Electricity Power Corporation's wind monitoring study to Savaii.</li> <li>Resource monitoring equipments for Samoa's Electricity Power Corporation's hydro resources monitoring at both Upolu and Savaii.</li> </ul>	Operating Costs	773,958	446,599
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>at least 2 renewable energy projects reviewed and assisted to improve sustainability</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reviewed the sustainability of the Mango and Mo'unga'one photovoltaic project at the Ha'apai Group of Tonga</li> </ul>	Capital Costs	0	0
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>technical assistance provided to 1 power utility, 1 energy office, 1 private sector company and 1 NGO.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A topographic survey of a wind farm site at Rarotonga for the Te Aponga Uira completed.</li> <li>Completed a study of how best to establish a renewable energy and energy efficiency unit at the Tuvalu Electricity Corporation</li> <li>Assisted in conducting the Samoa National Energy Awareness Day</li> <li>Assisted in securing funds from Taiwan to conduct a training workshop for the power utility engineers and energy officers on grid-connected renewable energy systems in July 2009.</li> <li>Provided funds to enable Willies Electrical of the Solomon Is and the PNG Sustainable Development Ltd to attend a regional training workshop on renewable energy.</li> </ul>	Sub Total	942,199	561,971
			<p><i>The difference between the budget and actual spending was due to the late start of the project and some of the activities planned for 2008 will be implemented in 2009.</i></p>		

**PROGRAMME 2 : PACIFIC FUTURES**

Output	Verifiable Indicators Corresponding to Activities	2008 Achievements	Annual Budget vs Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2008 per Key output (US\$)		
				Budget	Actual
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 2 PIC nationals trained in design of renewable energy projects</li> <li>At least 2 PICs have effective national energy coordination committees, clear mandates, strategies and plans</li> <li>At least 1 feasibility study completed and discussed with potential financiers and donors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A representative each from the Kiribati Solar Energy Company and the Ha'apai Solar Electricity Inc. successfully completed a 2 weeks workshop on the design and maintenance of solar photovoltaic systems</li> <li>Completed a training workshop for Small Is States on Renewable Energy Technology Applications attended by 7 SIS (Cook, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, RMI, Tokelau and Tuvalu) power utilities and 25 participants.</li> <li>Reviewed the Cook Is draft national energy policy.</li> <li>Initiated the process (call for consultancy proposals) to conduct of a hydropower feasibility study at Talise, Vanuatu.</li> </ul>			
2.3.5 Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) phase out supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advice on compliance with the Montreal Protocol provided to at least 2 countries.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advice provided to FSM, Nauru, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu on feasibility of completing regional strategy in these countries through customs training. Will likely take place in 2009. Advice provided to all PICs at 19SM on compliance issues.</li> </ul>			
			Personnel Costs	17,269	18,804
			Operating Costs	2,188	3,083
			Capital Costs	0	0
			<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>19,457</b>	<b>21,888</b>

## PROGRAMME 2 : PACIFIC FUTURES

### Programme Component: 2.4 – Waste Management and Pollution Control

**Objective:** Assist and enhance the PIC capabilities to manage and respond to marine pollution, hazardous waste, solid waste, sewerage and other land-based sources of pollution

Output	Verifiable Indicators Corresponding to Activities	2008 Achievements	Annual Budget vs Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2008 per Key output (US\$)		
			Budget	Actual	
2.4.1 Control of marine pollution by PICTs supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical assistance provided to at least 5 PIC's in meeting their obligations under MEA's (Noumea, IMO and other relevant Conventions) and improve regional networking and representation to IMO</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provided technical assistance to PNG through the National Training Courses on International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation, 1990 (OPRC) and International Co-operation on Preparedness and Response to pollution Incidents by Hazardous and Noxious Substances (OPRC-HNS) Protocol covering Marine Oil Pollution &amp; Equipment Maintenance.</li> <li>Provided technical advise to PNG on the oil spill at Port Moresby from a suspected leaking underground fuel pipeline owned by Mobil Oil.</li> <li>Provided technical advise and submitted a joint paper (SPREP/Australia) to the IMO Marine Environment Protection Committee (MEPC) 58 meeting October to address the institutionalization of regional port waste reception facilities.</li> <li>Provided technical assistance to three PICs (RMI, Kiribati and Fiji) to meet their obligation under the Noumea Convention Protocols and OPRC convention</li> </ul>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical and policy advise provided to all PIC on request</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provided technical assistance to RMI on marine pollution issues. Requests were received at the end of November from Solomon Islands, Samoa and Nauru for procurement of Oil Spill Equipment and this will be addressed in 2009.</li> <li>Provided technical assistance and advise on Marine Pollution legislation to Nauru and Fiji with follow up work to finalise the process by drafting legislation in 2009.</li> <li>Provided technical advise and assistance to Kiribati on Marine Pollution and Environment enforcement training.</li> </ul>			
			<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>185,747</b>	<b>121,622</b>
			<i>Funds of about \$66,660 due from IMO for this project remain unsecured.</i>		

## PROGRAMME 2 : PACIFIC FUTURES

Output	Verifiable Indicators Corresponding to Activities	2008 Achievements	Annual Budget vs Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2008 per Key output (US\$)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Workshops on shipping related marine pollution issues held in Fiji, Palau, Cooks, FSM, Tuvalu.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Successfully conducted a half day training on Marine Pollution issues for the National Marine Pollution Committee in Fiji. Com</li> <li>• Successfully conducted a national workshop on marine pollution in PNG.</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review of the Risk Assessment of high-risk marine traffic sites including map and description of shipping patterns to identify high-risk areas throughout the region and within each country completed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This activity was moved to Q2/2009 to coincide with the Ballast Water management works under Regional Strategy to address Shipping Related Invasive Marine Pests in the Pacific Islands (SRIMP-PAC) because of the workshop on Ballast Water Management (BWM) and Port Biological Baseline Survey (PBBS) was moved from Q4/2008 to Q1/2009 that will be conducted in partnership with IMO.</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Education &amp; Awareness raising conducted.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Education and Awareness conducted for RMI, Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Nauru, PNG, in 2008.</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical assistance provided to PICTs in the management and maintenance of their Marine Spill Contingency plans.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provided technical assistance to 5 PICs (Fiji, Kiribati, PNG, RMI and Samoa) on updating of their National Oil Spill Contingency Plan (NATPLANs).</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical assistance provided to PICT's on request on marine spill incidents.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No request received.</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitate legislative draft requests from PICT's.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As noted above.</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental management supported/improved in at least 3 PICT's and responses completed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provided technical assistance on this issue at the regional level to all participants at the Regional Port Management Workshop in Fiji – workshop conducted in collaboration with SPC.</li> <li>• Initiated collaborative effort with the Pacific Countries Port Authorities engineering committee to formulate a draft Port Oil Spill Contingency plan.</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitate requests for assistance on WWII wrecks strategies and action plans.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Received a request from FSM in October for which assistance will be provided in March 2009.</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Independent review of the PACPOL strategy and work plan completed and where necessary, a revised PACPOL strategy developed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The review of the strategy has been moved to Q2/2009 to coincide with the funding allocation from IMO.</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional Workshop on Oil Spill handling and equipment related training organisational conducted.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supported participation of 4 PICs (Fiji, RMI, Samoa, Tonga) with funding to attend an IMO/OPRC Level II workshop in Australia Marine Oil Spill Centre (AMOSC) Geelong.</li> </ul>	

**PROGRAMME 2 : PACIFIC FUTURES**

Output	Verifiable Indicators Corresponding to Activities	2008 Achievements	Annual Budget vs Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2008 per Key output (US\$)		
				Budget	Actual
2.4.2 Management of hazardous substances and waste in PICTs supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical assistance provided to at least 4 PICs in meeting their obligations under chemical related MEAs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provided technical assistance to Kiribati in the preparation of their annual report to the Waigani Convention.</li> <li>• Provided further assistance to Kiribati on the Waigani Convention process for the movement of their waste oil to Fiji.</li> <li>• Provided technical advise to Tonga on the Waigani Convention process to facilitate the shipment of used lead acid batteries overseas for recycling</li> </ul>			
			Personnel Costs	36,459	41,035
		Operating Costs	17,688	62,795	
		Capital Costs	2,500	1,922	
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>56,647</b>	<b>105,752</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pacific region specific guidelines of various aspects of chemical and hazardous waste management developed and updated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guidelines on asbestos and health care waste Health Care Waste (HCW) management were developed and placed on the SPREP website. In addition, work is continuing on the development of guideline on proper management of waste oil and other bulky waste in the region.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Staff raised the additional funds from various sources to enable a delivery of a greater number of achievements under this output.</i></p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical assistance provided to at least 3 countries in strengthening their hazardous waste management systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical assistance and advice to Samoa on the preparation of their proposal to Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) Quick Start Fund to assist with the strengthening of their chemical management system.</li> <li>• Assistance was provided to PNG, Tuvalu and Samoa in the preparation of their GEF priorities which contributed to the implementation of the activities in the NIPs</li> <li>• Technical advice was provided to Kiribati on the implementation of the SAICM project.</li> </ul>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical advice and assistance provided to PICTs on request in dealing with hazardous waste disasters</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provided technical advice and assistance to Samoa in dealing with a possible exposure of construction workers to potential hazardous substances.</li> <li>• Also provided technical assistance and advise to Kiribati on in dealing with their expired agricultural chemicals.</li> </ul>				

## PROGRAMME 2 : PACIFIC FUTURES

Output	Verifiable Indicators Corresponding to Activities	2008 Achievements	Annual Budget vs Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2008 per Key output (US\$)		
				Budget	Actual
2.4.3 National Implementation Plans (NIPs) for Stockholm Convention developed and implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical assistance provided to at least 2 PICTs in the development of their NIPs</li> <li>Technical advise and support provided to at least 3 PICTs in the implementation of their NIPs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assisted Kiribati and Nauru in reviewing the final draft of their NIP.</li> <li>Provided technical advise to Samoa in incorporating aspects of the NIP into the chemical management strategy for implementation</li> </ul>			
			Personnel Costs	36,459	36,747
	Operating Costs		23,963	9,875	
	Capital Costs		1,500	0	
	<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>61,922</b>	<b>46,622</b>	
			<i>Unsecured funding of \$11,275 for this output remain unsecured</i>		
2.4.4 Management of solid waste in PICTs supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase capacity of PICTs to manage solid wastes by                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Every PICT with personnel trained on management of solid waste at regional workshop.</li> </ul> </li> <li>country-specific training courses held in at least 4 PICTs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No regional training workshop was held but instead a regional meeting was held to revise the Action Plan for the implementation of the Regional Strategy. The new Action Plan was endorsed at the 19SM and is currently being used to guide the work of the Secretariat in its Solid Waste Management assistance to the region.</li> <li>Training undertaken as part of the national waste strategy workshops in FSM (waste disposal and waste minimization), Marshall Islands (waste minimization) and Solomon Islands (waste disposal).</li> <li>Provided training, technical advice and support to communities in Kiribati (Betio, Bonriki) to develop clean-up campaign strategies</li> <li>Training course on semi-aerobic landfill management was held in Samoa with participation from FSM (Kosrae State).</li> <li>Draft outline of a tertiary course developed in conjunction with USP. This was done as a component of a proposal to AFD for a regional solid waste project.</li> <li>National Workshops held in 4 PICTs to develop national solid waste management strategies: Solomon Islands, FSM, RMI, Nauru. Two draft strategies produced in Solomon Islands and Nauru</li> </ul>			
			Personnel Costs	76,233	86,687
	Operating Costs		114,458	124,122	
	Capital Costs		0	327	
	<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>190,691</b>	<b>211,135</b>	
			<i>Additional funds was raised with JICA that allowed additional activities under this output.</i>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>donor-ready proposal on tertiary course developed and sent to prospective donors.</li> </ul>				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate development of National Waste Strategies by                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>draft Strategies produced</li> </ul> </li> </ul>				

## PROGRAMME 2 : PACIFIC FUTURES

Output	Verifiable Indicators Corresponding to Activities	2008 Achievements	Annual Budget vs Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2008 per Key output (US\$)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assist 4 PICTs with financing and implementation plans for national waste strategic activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Four PICTs assisted to develop action plans for implementation of waste strategy: Solomon Islands, FSM, RMI, Nauru</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase in donor funding for implementation projects</li> </ul>		
	Finance waste management with economic instruments by developing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>guideline published</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Draft guideline for applying economic instruments developed</li> </ul>	
	Increase cost-effectiveness by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proposals for semi-aerobic up-grades for 2 PICTs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Upgrade of disposal site in 1 PICT (Kosrae State of FSM) was a consequence of previous in-country training</li> <li>Additional activities to promote upgrades to semi-aerobic method include facilitating a visit to Samoa's semi-aerobic landfill by American Samoa, with specific information and advice provided after the visit; and presentations on semi-aerobic method delivered in 4 workshops to more than 170 participants</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>guideline published</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Draft version for semi-aerobic landfill management developed.</li> </ul>	
	Increase waste minimisation by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kit published and distributed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Draft waste education kit developed.</li> </ul>	
	Improve communication, data & analysis by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Action Plan up-dated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Draft publication of action plan prepared</li> </ul>	
	Improve the management difficult wastes by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>successful completion of pilot program</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Phase I of a pilot programme for collection and export of bulky waste undertaken in Kiribati.</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>guideline published</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decision taken that more background information of in-country situations need to be collected prior to development of a guideline</li> </ul>	
	Improve capacity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participants from at least 10 PICTs trained in waste policy issues</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National waste strategy development workshops undertaken in Solomon Islands, FSM, RMI and Nauru. These workshops served as training for the participants in developing a strategy, and in waste policy issues.</li> </ul>	
	Assist with the management of waste on atolls by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 donor-ready project proposals</li> </ul>	No proposals developed or received for development of proposals relating to waste minimization on atolls.	
	assist with appropriate regulatory systems by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 PICTs assisted with legislation / regulation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inputs provided on Samoa's draft waste management legislation</li> </ul>	



## PROGRAMME 2 : PACIFIC FUTURES

**Programme Component:** 2.5 – Environmental policy and planning

**Objective:** Provide tools to improve the means to respond to pressures, emerging threats and opportunities through integrated assessment and planning processes

Output	Verifiable Indicators Corresponding to Activities	2008 Achievements	Annual Budget vs Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2008 per Key output (US\$)		
				Budget	Actual
2.5.1 EIA and strategic environmental planning tools and mechanisms used by PICTs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 4 priority activities initiated and 2 completed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Completed the regional review and report of Integrated Environment Assessment needs in the Pacific which identified impact assessment capacity building priorities that was presented at the 19SM as a side event</li> <li>Organised with Australia's DEWHA the funding and participation of EIA officers from seven (7) PICs (Tuvalu, Kiribati, Samoa, Fiji, Cook Is, FSM &amp; Solomon Is) in IA training courses and related learning activities of the 28 Meeting of the International Association for Impact Assessments and a regional impact assessment seminar.</li> </ul>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical and advisory support provided to at least 3 countries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provided technical advice (SPREP commentary) for EIAs of major projects in Marshal Islands (fish farming in Majuro) and Kiribati (boat channels construction).</li> <li>Provided technical support for the formulation and reviews of EIA regulations and guidelines in Niue (in collaboration with SOPAC), and Solomon Islands and Tuvalu.</li> <li>Conducted EIA trainings in the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu in collaboration with the University of Otago as part of developing sustainable land management capacities and in Niue in collaboration with SOPAC as part of developing capacities for implementing coastal resources management policies.</li> </ul>			
			<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>55,503</b>	<b>42,108</b>
<p><i>Under expenditure was due to some of the trips for environment assessment funded directly by Countries</i></p>					



## PROGRAMME 2 : PACIFIC FUTURES

### 3. EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT AND CORPORATE SUPPORT

**Goal:** To ensure that effective policies and services are in place to support delivery of Secretariat programmes and an efficient and effective organisation.

The Executive Management provides leadership, vision and strategic direction to the Secretariat. Corporate Support provides the necessary services for the efficient and effective delivery of the Secretariat's two Strategic Programmes, as well as providing administrative and financial advice to the Executive management.

Corporate Support includes Finance, Human Resources & Administration, Information Technology & Communications, Information Resources or Library and Publications.

#### Summary of Main Focus and Key Achievements 2008:

The main focus for the Executive Management in 2008 was the provision of leadership and direction to the Secretariat team and enhancing organisational partnerships for programme development while Corporate Support concentrated on rendering efficient and effective services and support that enabled the two strategic programmes and the Executive to achieve their performance outputs and deliver optimal assistance to the Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICT). This was achieved through professional coordination, facilitation, and management and monitoring of the overall progress and achievements of the two programmes in accordance with the 2008 Annual Work Programme and Budget of the Secretariat.

#### Key Achievements:

- Successful preparation and professional support to the conduct of the 19<sup>th</sup> annual SPREP Meeting that took place in Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia on 4 - 11th September 2008.
- Another clean audit of Accounts and the Financial Statements was obtained, for the 2008 Accounts.
- Maintained active and high profile participation and involvement in international and regional meetings in support of PICT.
- Maintained ongoing review and improvement of procedures and processes on financial and asset management, human resources and administration, information technology and communications, information resources and the publications, to enhance efficiency and achieve high work standards across the organization.
- The Executive and management made a number of visits to some of the member PICT for consultations on their needs and priorities.
- Maintained high standards in the provision of information and negotiating briefs for conferences and negotiations; regional collaboration and cooperation on policy development; guideline development to support effective PICT participation.

#### Comparative Financial Analysis:

Total Budget	Actual Expenditures	Rate of spending
USD2,079,962	USD2,321,069	112%

## PROGRAMME 3 : EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT AND CORPORATE SUPPORT

Output	Verifiable Indicators Corresponding to Activities	2008 Achievements	Annual Budget vs Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2008 per Key output (US\$)		
<b>Component:</b> 3.1 - Executive Management					
<b>Objective:</b> To provide improved performance through leadership and vision					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SPREP Meetings properly serviced.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Efficient meeting arrangements provided and appropriate documentation completed and distributed consistent with Meeting Rules of procedures.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Working papers for the 19th SPREP Meeting were produced and circulated to members 6 weeks in advance of the Meeting. The subsequent Meeting Report was published both in print and in electronic form, in English and in French, and distributed to all members by the end of the year.</li> <li>• The 2007 Annual Report was produced in the same high standard as fashioned in the past two years.</li> <li>• Provided members with all and appropriate documentation in relation to the 19<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting arrangements.</li> </ul>		<b>Budget</b>	<b>Actual</b>
			Personnel Costs	388,328	460,628
			Operating Costs	281,000	487,571
			Capital Costs	0	1,075
			<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>669,328</b>	<b>949,274</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultation with members.</li> <li>• Donor Liaison maintained and improved.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timely, appropriate and clear responses and positive feedback on policy and work programme delivery.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management held successful annual trilateral talks with AusAID and NZAID in addition to regular meetings with these two donor-members on programme matters and other topics of shared interest.</li> <li>• Executive made regular contact and held useful discussions with various other key donors and partners including feedback to members on policy related issues.</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional Coordination and International coordination enhanced.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multi-year funding strategies developed and other funding opportunities identified.</li> <li>• Effective representation at annual Council Meetings of CROP CEOs and CROP working Groups.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintained regular funding dialogue with the two key donor partners, Australia and New Zealand on multiyear programme funding MOUs for the organization.</li> <li>• The Executive continued to give high priority to maintaining participation at CROP Heads meetings, Working Groups and governing bodies of regional sister organisations to provide SPREP input to their discussions.</li> <li>• SPREP continued its role as lead agency in a number of key initiatives under the Sustainable Development priority of the Pacific Plan and fully participated in the delivery of these initiatives.</li> </ul>			

## PROGRAMME 3 : EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT AND CORPORATE SUPPORT

Output	Verifiable Indicators Corresponding to Activities	2008 Achievements	Annual Budget vs Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2008 per Key output (US\$)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Secretariat managed in efficient and effective manner.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Secretariat functioning effectively.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Several new staff policies continued to be developed for the internal operational efficiency of the organization and to deal with pressing staff issues.</li> </ul>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review completed and report distributed to members for consideration and comments (ICR).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The independent corporate review was carried out effectively in accordance with plan and the reviewers' report was circulated to members 6 weeks in advance of its discussion at the 19SM in Pohnpei, FSM last year.</li> </ul>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review completed and report distributed to members for consideration and comments. (Mid Term Review of Programme Strategies).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The midterm review of programme strategies was successfully undertaken in-house and the report circulated to members for consideration at the 19SM in Pohnpei, FSM last year. The revised strategies were used in the formulation of the 2009 Work Programme &amp; Budget.</li> </ul>			
<b>Component: 3.2 - Information and Communication</b>					
<b>Objective: To provide secure and useable information and communication systems</b>					
<b>ICT UNIT</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Corporate and programme databases managed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved business systems through use of database application and data management system are put in place.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Events database (EDA) improvements and modification started and is ongoing to 2009. Enhancements improves monitoring staff travel, recording achievements and follow-up work to be done as well as better assists Management in evaluation of staff performance</li> <li>Upgrading Lyris List Manager to version 10 with an external SQL server which increases the size of the lists database</li> <li>Training staff in the use of SharePoint Portal, EDA database, Forums and Lists</li> <li>Finance System databases efficiently supported and assisting in Finance staff training</li> <li>Ongoing support for the TREDIS (Turtle database)</li> </ul>		<b>Budget</b>	<b>Actual</b>
			Personnel Costs	414,207	407,356
			Operating Costs	70,700	51,987
			Capital Costs	12,500	11,134
			<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>497,407</b>	<b>470,477</b>

## PROGRAMME 3 : EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT AND CORPORATE SUPPORT

Output	Verifiable Indicators Corresponding to Activities	2008 Achievements	Annual Budget vs Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2008 per Key output (US\$)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ICT services support for the Secretariat provided.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Timely and relevant information provided for Management on ICT related issues.</li> <li>Security of ICT system is maintained</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weekly reports to Management through the Corporate Services Manager</li> <li>Upgrading and updating security software, anti-spam and anti-virus software, web content filtering and regularly applying security patches for windows platform</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reliable ICT services provided in a timely basis for the Secretariat</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IT Support of the 19<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting in FSM</li> <li>Training secretariat staff and attachments from the Region in the use of common applications</li> <li>Daily IT support for the Secretariat efficiently provided</li> <li>Procurement of IT equipment in quarterly bulk orderings</li> <li>Collecting Internet usage information so usage can be charged to programmes</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ICT risk management process developed and maintained</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overall cost of communication and system downtime is minimised.</li> </ul>	
<p><b><u>IRC-LIB</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Archive system developed and maintained.</li> <li>Access to Library services provided, maintained and facilitated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased availability of SPREP publications, promotional materials and corporate information in both hard copy and digital formats</li> <li>Requests for research services and document delivery actioned successfully within identified time frames.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>855 items digitized and made available in full text via the IRC &amp; Library database</li> <li>Repository Libraries for SPREP publications established in Solomon Islands, Nauru and Kiribati.</li> <li>Formal and informal requests for research assistance and document supply by SPREP staff and by PICT stakeholders and community responded to effectively and efficiently</li> </ul>	

## PROGRAMME 3 : EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT AND CORPORATE SUPPORT

Output	Verifiable Indicators Corresponding to Activities	2008 Achievements	Annual Budget vs Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2008 per Key output (US\$)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Library bibliographic databases maintained and accessible. Relevant materials identified, catalogued and entered into library database and made available in usable form.</li> <li>Breadth, depth and currency of library collection in core area of Pacific environment information meets SPREP user needs and needs of regional stakeholders.</li> <li>Identified stakeholders – including identified repository libraries – received copies of SPREP publications within identified timeframes in appropriate formats.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IRC &amp; Library website upgraded and new online resources developed to provide enhanced access to critical environment information. 1010 items acquired and catalogued into IRC &amp; Library database.</li> <li>Utilising PEIN funds, identification and retrospective acquisition of critical environment literature for the region was completed in 2008, bringing up to date the hardcopy holdings of the regional information hub at SPREP necessary to support member needs.</li> <li>Requests for SPREP publications and awareness materials from PICT stakeholders and community responded to effectively and efficiently.</li> </ul>	
<p><b><u>PUBLICATIONS UNIT</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Publications, awareness and education materials produced and distributed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Publications in printed and electronic form produced to a high quality standard.</li> <li>Production software and methods upgraded.</li> <li>Website content further developed and upgraded.</li> <li>Improved electronic communications</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Completed design of the 2007 Annual Report in-house for first time in several years resulting in significant savings while maintaining high quality of finished product.</li> <li>Published a number of other documents for programmes to a high standard.</li> <li>Issued SPREP Highlights as a monthly electronic publication, and included several special issues on meetings of MEAs.</li> <li>There was not sufficient funding to upgrade production software during 2008, this was deferred to 2009.</li> <li>Instituted job tracking system in use by all section employees</li> <li>Preliminary work on development of full-cost recovery billing system.</li> <li>Maintenance and updating of main SPREP web site</li> <li>Creation of sub-sites for 2008 Pacific Year of the Reef and Climate Change Roundtable</li> <li>Continued provision of all publications in electronic format</li> <li>Refined template system for SPREP electronic communications</li> </ul>	

## PROGRAMME 3 : EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT AND CORPORATE SUPPORT

Output	Verifiable Indicators Corresponding to Activities	2008 Achievements	Annual Budget vs Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2008 per Key output (US\$)		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Other activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weekly SPREP Media releases released to extensive distribution list</li> <li>Monthly SPREP Directors column in the Islands Business Magazine</li> <li>SPREP Feature articles in various publications and newsletters submitted upon request</li> <li>Coordination of publicity and awareness with Pacific media.</li> </ul>			
<b>Component: 3.3 - Finance</b>					
<b>Objective: To provide transparent, accountable and timely financial information and reporting</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accurate and timely financial statement presented to SPREP Meeting.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual accounts, budget reports completed in time and unqualified audit opinion, obtained</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Obtained an unqualified audit report on the 2007 annual accounts for the 19<sup>th</sup> SPREP meeting.</li> <li>Prepared the 2009 budget for the 19SM and was approved with adjustments approved adjustments at the 19SM</li> </ul>		<b>Budget</b>	<b>Actual</b>
			Personnel Costs	274,187	277,920
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accurate and timely financial reports provided to donors.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Financial Reports to donor produced to acceptable standard and in timely manner.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All financial reports to donors accepted</li> <li>Provided timely financial reports and unqualified audit reports to donors in accordance with acceptable requirements</li> </ul>	Operating Costs	57,500	147,109
			Capital Costs	3,000	729
			<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>334,687</b>	<b>425,758</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accurate and timely management financial reports provided to directorate and programmes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Management, financial and audit reports made available on time</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provided professional financial services to all areas of the organization</li> </ul>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Financial regulations, policies and procedures regularly updated and properly and consistently applied</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accounting system and processes continuously reviewed and monitored to ensure adherence to financial regulations, policies and procedures</li> </ul>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accurate and timely financial management reports provided</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prepared and disseminated financial and budget reports to Management and Program Officers on monthly basis</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integrated financial risk management processes provided.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Financial risk management process developed</li> <li>Funds are secure and optimal returns obtained.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Financial risk and processes reviewed and appropriate steps taken to address perceived weaknesses in control processes</li> <li>Accounting system upgraded and finance staff have been trained on the latest version of the accounting package</li> <li>Planned and managed investment of surplus funds at premium interest rates at secured bank short term deposits.</li> </ul>			



## PROGRAMME 3 : EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT AND CORPORATE SUPPORT

Output	Verifiable Indicators Corresponding to Activities	2008 Achievements	Annual Budget vs Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2008 per Key output (US\$)		
<b>Component:</b> 3.4 - Administration					
<b>Objective:</b> To ensure effective staff resource management and administration systems					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recruitment, induction and welfare of staff managed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Staff Regulations, Staff development, Working Conditions and Human Resources policies, procedures and systems continuously reviewed, updated and applied fairly and consistently.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Staff Regulations reviewed, updated and continuously monitored for consistency of application</li> <li>• The profile of HR raised and strengthened as a key functional area in support of Management's commitment to the development and welfare of its staff</li> <li>• Draft Recruitment &amp; Selection policy trial continued – Presentation of lessons learned through trial to Management – Feedback for revised procedures incorporated into revised policy – HR represented in all recruitment processes</li> <li>• Efficient and effective policy advice and services continued to be provided for all Human Resource Management issues in the organisation</li> </ul>		<b>Budget</b>	<b>Actual</b>
			Personnel Costs	262,390	193,217
			Operating Costs	287,150	253,793
			Capital Costs	29,000	28,550
			<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>578,540</b>	<b>475,559</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Staff Performance management systems in place.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Staff Performance management systems periodically reviewed and updated</li> <li>• Efficient and timely advice and services provided on all HR matters.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Draft Performance Management System reviewed by Management</li> <li>• Policy advice on all HR matters made on a timely basis and consistent with the Staff Regulations and existing policies and procedures</li> <li>• HR working collaboratively with the Staff Committee and Management to address issues of concern regarding staff matters</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Secretariat's infrastructure and assets managed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Secretariat properties are secure and properly maintained.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Security and safety of all Secretariat properties continue to be a priority - Insurance Cover provided - Improvements completed in terms of priority and available funding - Services contracted and continuously monitored for maintenance of all properties</li> </ul>			

## PROGRAMME 3 : EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT AND CORPORATE SUPPORT

Output	Verifiable Indicators Corresponding to Activities	2008 Achievements	Annual Budget vs Actual Expenditure as at 31 December 2008 per Key output (US\$)		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Administrative procedures and systems continuously reviewed and updated and applied fairly and consistently.</li> </ul>	Revised procedures and processes and restructure for strengthening the support provided for the efficient and effective General Administration & Maintenance services in the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Records Management</li> <li>• Properties Management</li> <li>• Asset Register, Maintenance Plan and Property Insurance Cover</li> <li>• Transport, Cleaning and Maintenance Services</li> </ul>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Efficient and timely administrative services provided</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Administration support services continue to be provided in an efficient and effective manner</li> </ul>			
<b>TOTAL PROGRAMME 3</b>				<b>Budget</b>	<b>Actual</b>
			Personnel Costs	1,339,112	1,339,121
			Operating Costs	696,350	940,460
			Capital Costs	44,500	41,488
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,079,962</b>	<b>2,321,069</b>



SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

## Twentieth SPREP Meeting

Apia, Samoa

17 – 20 November 2009



## Agenda Item 5.2: Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Report (PMER) on the 2008 Work Programme and Budget

### Purpose of Paper

1. To present to the Meeting the Secretariat's report on the monitoring and evaluation of its work programme performance for 2008.

### Background

2. The SPREP Meeting (SM) Rules of Procedure require that the Secretariat include in the SM agenda "a review by the Secretariat of progress with the implementation of the SPREP work programme..." The PMER fulfils this requirement and also provides a tool for the Executive and Management to identify important emerging issues and challenges and to make adjustments in areas of its work where improvement may be needed in the course of the year.

3. In the 2008 PMER, details are provided of achievements by each programme against the set activities and indicators as approved in the work programme for 2008, under the established outputs and performance indicators prescribed in the Strategic Programmes 2004 -2013. Attachment 1 presents the full PMER in tabular form for ease of reference.

4. It is the secretariat's view that the PMER is a useful report, not only for itself but especially for members and donors for transparency and accountability in its work. It had been the expressed hope of the Secretariat in past reports that with donor support and availability of funding in the future, this internal assessment could be supplemented with independent evaluations of aspects of its work on a rolling basis.

### Recommendation

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



SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

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5. The Meeting is invited to:
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## **AUDITORS' REPORT**

### **TO THE MEMBERS OF THE**

### **SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME (SPREP)**

We have audited the financial statements of SPREP as set out on pages 3 to 11, for the year ended 31 December 2008. The financial statements provide information on the financial performance of the organization, and its financial position as at 31 December 2008.

#### **Management responsibilities**

The management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that comply with generally accepted accounting practice, and that gives a true and fair view of the financial position of SPREP as at 31 December 2008, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date.

#### **Auditors' responsibilities**

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

#### **Basis of Opinion**

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

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

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

### **Specific reporting requirements**

In accordance with the specific audit reporting requirements of SPREP's Financial Regulation 32 (a) to (f), we report as follows:

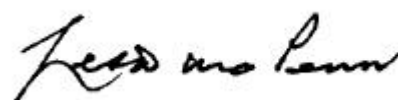
- (a) Extent and character of examination is as explained in the section above under the heading "Basis of Opinion"
- (b) Matters affecting the completeness and accuracy of the accounts, there were no material matters noted which may affect the completeness and accuracy of the accounts .
- (c) The accuracy or other wise of the supplies and equipment records as determined by stocktaking and examination of the records. The fixed assets register has been completed following the physical count of all SPREP assets carried out in February 2009.
- (d) Financial procedures of SPREP including internal controls and adherence to Financial Procedure Manual, Administration Manual are satisfactory.
- (e) The adequacy of insurance cover for the buildings, stores, furniture, equipment and other property of SPREP. Insurance cover for buildings, furniture, equipment and other property is adequate.
- (f) Other matters, the matters raised in our report to management have been addressed.

We also examined on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts of funds received by the Organisation from NZAID and AUSAID. We confirm that funds were spent in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed between the respective parties.

### **Unqualified Opinion**

In our opinion, the financial statements gives a true and fair view of the financial position of the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) as of 31 December 2008, and of the results of its operations for the year then ended in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and in accordance with the SPREP Financial Regulations.

Our audit was completed on 16<sup>th</sup> April 2009 and our opinion is expressed as at that dated.



Apia, Samoa

Certified Public Accountants

**SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME (SPREP)**  
**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2008**

SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

**BALANCE SHEET  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2008**

2007 \$	<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>	2008 \$	Notes
<u>4,932,975</u>	Property, Plant and Equipment	<u>4,974,462</u>	3
<u>4,932,975</u>	<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>	<u>4,974,462</u>	
	<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>		
292,700	Cash at Bank and on Hand	285,764	4
3,078,201	Bank Term Deposits	2,453,083	5
<u>197,766</u>	Accounts Receivables	<u>147,666</u>	6
<u>3,568,667</u>	<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<u>2,886,513</u>	
<u><b>\$8,501,642</b></u>	<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<u><b>\$7,860,975</b></u>	
	<b>REPRESENTED BY:</b>		
	<b>FUNDS AND RESERVES</b>		
501,425	Reserve Fund	501,425	7
4,591,313	Capital Reserve	4,591,313	8
140,000	Medical Evacuation Reserve	140,000	
<u>845,448</u>	Exchange Variation Reserve	<u>303,698</u>	9
<u>6,078,186</u>	<b>Total Funds and Reserves</b>	<u>5,536,436</u>	
	<b>NON CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		
<u>70,805</u>	Deferred Income	<u>70,805</u>	10
<u>70,805</u>		<u>70,805</u>	
	<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		
560,759	Creditors and Accruals	881,065	11
<u>1,791,892</u>	Programme & Core Funds	<u>1,372,669</u>	12
<u>2,352,651</u>		<u>2,253,734</u>	
<u><b>\$8,501,642</b></u>		<u><b>\$7,860,975</b></u>	

The balance sheet should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements, which form an integral part of the financial statements.

.....  
Kosi Latu  
Acting Director



**SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME**

**INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2008**

2007		2008	
Actual	<b>CORE FUNDS</b>	Actual	<b>Notes</b>
\$	<b>INCOME</b>	\$	
917,496	Members Contribution	947,510	
455,451	Programme Management Charge	500,489	
362,875	Interest	293,348	
17,138	Exchange Gain	10,743	
35,364	Other income	103,258	13
80,000	Donor Funds	233,669	
<b><u>1,868,325</u></b>	<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b><u>2,089,017</u></b>	
	<b>EXPENDITURE</b>		
<u>(1,962,694)</u>	Executive Management & Corporate Support	<u>(2,409,010)</u>	14/15
<u>(1,962,694)</u>	<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<u>(2,409,010)</u>	
(94,369)	<b>EXCESS OF INCOME/(EXPENDITURE)</b>	(319,993)	
548,997	Executive Mgt & Corp Support funds from prior years	454,628	
454,628	Funds to be carried forward	134,635	
	<b>PROGRAMME FUNDS</b>		
4,216,496	Funds received during the year	4,928,895	
	<b>EXPENDITURE</b>		
<u>(4,709,749)</u>	Programme Implementation	<u>(5,028,125)</u>	14/15
<u>(4,709,749)</u>	<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<u>(5,028,125)</u>	
(493,253)	Excess of expenditure over funds received	(99,230)	
1,830,518	Programme funds brought forward from prior year	1,337,265	
1,337,265	Programme Funds at year end	1,238,035	
454,628	Core Funds at year end	134,635	
<b><u>\$1,791,892</u></b>	<b>TOTAL FUNDS TO BE CARRIED FORWARD</b>	<b><u>\$1,372,669</u></b>	

The income and expenditure statement should be read in conjunction with the notes to financial statement, which form an integral part of the financial statements.

**SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME**

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2008**

2007 \$	<b>CASH FLOWS FROM/(TO) OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>	2008 \$
	<b>INFLOWS</b>	
80,000	Donor Funds	233,669
917,496	Members Contributions	947,510
455,451	Program Management Charge	500,489
321,289	Interest receipts	321,046
<u>183,542</u>	Miscellaneous receipts	<u>248,610</u>
1,957,778		2,251,324
	<b>OUTFLOWS</b>	
(3,051,537)	Salaries and related costs	(3,386,650)
<u>(3,615,656)</u>	Other operating expenses	<u>(4,384,136)</u>
<b><u>(4,709,415)</u></b>	<b>Net Cash Flows provided to Operating Activities</b>	<b><u>(5,519,462)</u></b>
	<b>CASH FLOWS FROM/(TO) INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>	
	<b>INFLOWS</b>	
-	Proceeds from sale of property, plant & equipment	-
	<b>OUTFLOWS</b>	
<u>(59,055)</u>	Purchase of property, plant and equipment	<u>(41,487)</u>
<b><u>(59,055)</u></b>	<b>Net Cash Flows provided to Investing Activities</b>	<b><u>(41,487)</u></b>
	<b>CASH FLOWS FROM/(TO) FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>	
<u>4,216,496</u>	Programme funds received during the year	<u>4,928,895</u>
<b><u>4,216,496</u></b>	<b>Net Cash Flows provided to Financing Activities</b>	<b><u>4,928,895</u></b>
(551,974)	Net (Decrease)/Increase in cash held	(632,054)
<u>3,922,875</u>	Cash at beginning of the year	<u>3,370,901</u>
<b><u>\$3,370,901</u></b>	<b>Cash and cash equivalents at year end</b>	<b><u>\$2,738,847</u></b>
	Represented By:	
292,700	Cash on hand and at banks	285,764
<u>3,078,201</u>	Term deposits	<u>2,453,083</u>
<b><u>\$3,370,901</u></b>	<b>Cash at end of year</b>	<b><u>\$2,738,847</u></b>

**SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME**

**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2008**

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**NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

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

(a) **Accounting System**

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

- (b) The Secretariat has adopted a fund accounting system, as considerable part of its annual fund, comprises of aid funds for specified projects and programmes.

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

(c) **Depreciation**

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

(d) **Foreign Currency Transactions**

All foreign currency transactions during 2008 have been brought to account using the bank exchange rate in effect at the date of the transaction. Realised exchange gain/losses on term deposits matured during the year have been taken to the statement of income and expenditure.

Foreign currency monetary items at balance date are translated at the closing exchange rate existing at that date.

Unrealised exchange gains and losses, arising on translation of monetary items at balance sheet date are taken to the Exchange Variation Reserve to accommodate future losses or gains due to fluctuation of rates in the foreign currency market. The decrease in the exchange variation reserve in 2008-year was due to the weakening of various currencies used for operations against the United States currency.

**SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME**

**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2008**

**(e) Revenue Recognition**

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

**(f) Donor Funds**

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

**(g) Commitment Accounting**

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

**(h) Donor Funded Assets**

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

**NOTE 2. CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING POLICY**

There have been no significant changes in the Accounting Policies

**NOTES 3. NON-CURRENT ASSETS - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

WDV 31-Dec-07	Description	Cost/Valuation				31-Dec-08
		31-Dec-07	Addition	Disposal	Adj	
4,112,996	Property	4,236,063	6,629		-	4,242,692
208,519	Computer Equip	249,078	13,004			262,082
513,321	Equipment	581,962	21,854			603,816
35,237	Furniture	128,241	-			128,241
62,902	Vehicles	70,148	-	-		70,148
<b>\$4,932,975</b>		<b>\$5,265,492</b>	<b>\$41,487</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$5,306,979</b>

Description	Accumulated Depreciation				WDV	
	1-Jan-08	Adj	Disposal	31-Dec-08	31-Dec-08	
Property	(123,067)	-		(123,067)		4,119,625
Computer Equip	(40,559)			(40,559)		221,523
Equipment	(68,641)			(68,641)		535,175
Furniture	(93,004)			(93,004)		35,237
Vehicles	(7,246)		-	(7,246)		62,902
	<b>(\$332,517)</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>(\$332,517)</b>		<b>\$4,974,462</b>

Fixed assets are not being depreciated in 2008 in accordance with the Secretariat policy adopted in 2003. Assets are shown at the balance sheet at their written down value at 31 December 2002 while assets purchased since 2003 are recorded at their historical value.

**SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME**

**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2008**

2007		2008
<b>NOTE 4.</b>	<b>CASH AT BANK AND ON HAND</b>	
	<b>Local Currency</b>	
133,951	ANZ - SAT Account	136,756
4,833	WBC - Int Waters SAT Account	3,448
73,555	WBC - EU PEIN SAT Account	26,167
7,322	ANZ - JICA SAT Account	-
196	Petty Cash	173
<u>219,857</u>		<u>166,544</u>
	<b>Foreign Currency</b>	
29,306	ANZ - USD Account	29,296
28,562	ANZ - AUD Account	23,699
19,670	ANZ - NZD Account	235
(57,544)	WBC - USD Account	23,210
13,640	WBC - Int Maritime Org Account	1,700
39,209	WBC - NZD Call Account	41,079
<u>72,843</u>		<u>119,220</u>
<b><u>\$292,700</u></b>	<b>Closing Balances as at 31 December 2008</b>	<b><u>\$285,764</u></b>
<b>NOTE 5.</b>	<b>BANK TERM DEPOSITS</b>	
	<b>Local Currency</b>	
626,885	WBC - SAT Account	392,926
1,415,045	SCB - SAT Account	816,580
195,600	NBS - SAT Account	370,123
214,182	ANZ - SAT Account	212,440
<u>2,451,712</u>		<u>1,792,069</u>
	<b>Foreign Currency</b>	
550,009	WBC - AUD Account	473,317
76,480	WBC - NZD Account	187,697
<u>626,489</u>		<u>661,014</u>
<b><u>\$3,078,201</u></b>	<b>Closing Balance as at 31 December 2008</b>	<b><u>\$2,453,083</u></b>
<b>NOTE 6.</b>	<b>ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE</b>	
26,208	Debtors	9,867
7,798	Credit cards	3,079
141,075	Accrued Interest	113,377
887	Interbank	-
21,798	Prepayments	21,343
<u>\$197,766</u>	<b>Closing Balance as at 31 December 2008</b>	<b><u>\$147,666</u></b>

**SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME**

**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2008**

2007		2008
<b>NOTE 7.</b>	<b>RESERVE FUND</b>	
501,425	Opening balances as at 1 January 2008	501,425
<u><b>\$501,425</b></u>	<b>Closing balance as at 31 December 2008</b>	<u><b>\$501,425</b></u>
<p>The General Reserve Fund represents the sum total of accumulated results arising from Primary Function and Project Management activities for the purpose of covering the organisation in cases of emergencies or unforeseen circumstances and unexpected budget shortfalls.</p>		
<b>NOTE 8.</b>	<b>CAPITAL RESERVE</b>	
	Capital Reserve is represented by the following capital donations:	
1,870,480	SPREP Complex by Donor Governments	1,870,480
2,370,833	Training and Education Centre Project by Japan	2,370,833
350,000	Information Resource Centre by European Union	350,000
<u><b>\$4,591,313</b></u>	<b>Closing Balance as at 31 December 2008</b>	<u><b>\$4,591,313</b></u>
<b>NOTE 9.</b>	<b>EXCHANGE VARIATION RESERVE</b>	
700,615	Opening Balances as at 1 January 2008	845,448
144,833	Plus: Exchange difference arising from translation	(541,750)
<u><b>\$845,448</b></u>	<b>Closing Balances as at 31 December 2008</b>	<u><b>\$303,698</b></u>
<b>NOTE 10.</b>	<b>DEFERRED INCOME LIABILITY</b>	
88,506	Represents Deferred Income and Assets acquired through Donor Funds	88,506
(17,701)	Less: Accumulated Amortisation	(17,701)
<u><b>\$70,805</b></u>	<b>Closing Balances as at 31 December 2008</b>	<u><b>\$70,805</b></u>
<b>NOTE 11.</b>	<b>CREDITORS AND ACCRUALS</b>	
143,220	Provision for Leave Entitlement	178,894
169,037	Provision for Repatriation	198,806
244,462	Trade Creditors	453,319
440	Payroll Creditors	1,024
3,600	Other Creditors and Accruals	49,022
<u><b>\$560,759</b></u>	<b>Closing Balance as at 31 December 2008</b>	<u><b>\$881,065</b></u>

SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2008

NOTE 12 DONOR FUNDS & OTHERS

DETAILS	Balance 1-Jan-08	Income	Expenses	Other Adjs	Balance 31-Dec-08
Asian Development Bank	(4,508)				(4,508)
AusAID Extra Budget	85,826	1,121,550	(1,113,001)		94,375
AusAID Extra Extra Budget	92,530	239,972	(156,347)		176,155
Bishop Museum	-	52,500	(42,915)		9,585
British High Commission	-	55,471	(46,263)		9,208
Commonwealth Secretariat	14,045				14,045
Conservation International Development	17,016	72,600	(95,010)		(5,394)
Core Funds		1,849,135	(1,846,551)	132,051	134,635
Department of International Development	1,387				1,387
European Union	56,516	155,133	(229,753)		(18,104)
Food and Agriculture Organisation	-	49,959	(38,616)		11,343
Government of Canada	-	51,709	(71,562)		(19,853)
Government of France	197,121	220,433	(267,215)	(9,423)	140,916
Government of Japan	11,622	52,533	(44,529)		19,626
Government of Switzerland	-	96,132	(109,115)		(12,983)
Government of the United Kingdom	8,806				8,806
International Maritime Organisation	(366)	38,121	(20,601)		17,154
John D & Catherine T MacArthur Foundation	19,245	75,000	(22,879)		71,366
Multiple Donors	(633,507)	71,760	(649,551)	1,363,821	152,523
National Fish & Wildlife Foundation	(1,106)		(17,907)		(19,013)
Netherlands Red Cross Society	5,918		(5,520)		398
NZ Aid PIE	10,221		(7,736)		2,485
NZ Aid Extra Budget	(10,042)	746,151	(693,515)		42,594
NZAid Extra Extra Budget	65,059	433,190	(454,858)		43,391
Pacific Development & Conservation Trust	1,279				1,279
Packard Foundation	(209)	3,252			3,043
People's Republic of China	240,000	80,000	(320,000)	-	-
Other Funds (include core)	1,181,490	127,163	177,796	(1,486,449)	-
Ramsar Secretariat	8,614	106,779	(75,780)		39,613
The Nature Conservancy	16,230	31,567	(62,889)		(15,092)
The Christensen Foundation	28,370	231	(3,734)		24,867
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification	1,592				1,592
United Nations Development Program	109,641	567,670	(561,586)		115,725
United Nations Environment Program	152,138	381,081	(405,165)		128,054
United Nations Institute of Training & Research	38,915		(12,357)		26,558
UN Economics & Social Commission for Asia & the Pacific (UNESCAP)	6,646	5,286			11,932
UN Office of Project Services	(2,386)	10,887	(536)		7,965
US Additional Member Contributions	2,577	6,213	(8,790)		-
US Dept of Energy/Los Alamos University	4,801				4,801
US Fish & Wildlife	14,625				14,625
US Forest Service	10,000				10,000
US Dept of Land & Natural Resources		28,000			28,000
US Dept of State		60,000			60,000
US National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration	25,358	150,000	(144,061)		31,297
US Western Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Council	12,718	78,434	(86,247)		4,905
World Conservation Union (IUCN) Regional Office for Oceania	1,254		(343)		911
World Health Organisation	2,456				2,456
	<b>\$1,791,892</b>	<b>\$7,017,912</b>	<b>(\$7,437,136)</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$1,372,669</b>

Core funds income/expenditure

2,089,017 (2,409,010)

Programme funds income/expenditure

4,928,895 (5,028,126)

7,017,912 (\$7,437,136)

**SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME**

**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2008**

2007		2008
<b>NOTE 13.</b>	<b>OTHER INCOME</b>	
731	Publication Sale	50
28,582	Rental income	24,736
9,864	Miscellaneous	2,819
(9,416)	Prior Year adjustments	33,180
615	Commission	-
4,988	Travel & Other Recoveries	42,473
<u>\$35,364</u>	<b>Total</b>	<u>\$103,258</u>

<b>NOTE 14.</b>	<b>EXPENDITURE SUMMARY</b>			
		<b>Personnel</b>	<b>Operating</b>	<b>Total</b>
		<b>Cost</b>	<b>Costs</b>	
2,534,451	Island Ecosystem Programme	909,618	1,545,245	2,454,863
2,175,298	Pacific Futures Programme	1,074,510	1,498,752	2,573,262
1,962,694	Executive Mgt & Corp Support	1,468,549	940,461	2,409,010
<u>\$6,672,443</u>	<b>Total</b>	<u>\$3,452,677</u>	<u>\$3,984,458</u>	<u>\$7,437,135</u>

<b>NOTE 15.</b>	<b>ACTUAL VS BUDGET EXPENDITURES</b>						
		<b>Personnel Cost</b>		<b>Operating Cost</b>		<b>Capital Costs</b>	
		<b>Budget</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Actual</b>
2,534,451	Island Ecosystem Programme	918,366	909,618	1,077,524	1,522,953	14,400	22,292
2,175,298	Pacific Futures Programme	1,138,981	1,074,510	2,495,644	1,494,311	11,700	4,441
1,962,694	Executive Mgt & Corp Support	1,339,112	1,468,549	696,350	940,461	44,500	41,488
<u>\$6,672,443</u>	<b>Total</b>	<u>\$3,396,459</u>	<u>\$3,452,677</u>	<u>\$4,269,518</u>	<u>\$3,957,725</u>	<u>\$70,600</u>	<u>\$68,221</u>

**NOTE 16. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES**

The Secretariat has no contingent liabilities as at 31 December 2008

**NOTE 17. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS**

The Secretariat has no commitments with respect to capital expenditure.





29 April 2009

The Director  
Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)  
P.O. Box 240  
Vailima  
APIA

Dear Sir,

## **MANAGEMENT LETTER REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2008**

We have completed our audit of the Organisation's accounting records and internal controls for the year ended 31 December 2008. As part of our normal audit procedures, we examined certain aspects of the Organisation's system of internal controls and accounting procedures.

Accompanying this letter are the matters noted during our audit examination, together with our recommendations on possible ways in which to improve internal controls and accounting procedures. The matters raised in the Memorandum have been discussed with the Finance Manager, Alofa Tu'uau and we have taken into account their comments in drafting the Memorandum.

We are pleased to note that the issues raised in our prior year management report have been addressed.

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

We would like to take this opportunity to express our appreciation to the management and staff for the cooperation and assistance rendered to us during the course of our work.

Yours faithfully,

Lesa ma Penn

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Lesma', followed by a vertical line.

Matataualiitia Afa Lesa  
Partner

**SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME  
MEMORANDUM ON INTERNAL CONTROLS AND ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES  
31 DECEMBER 2008**

**1. DELAY IN BANKING**

**Observation**

We noted from reviewing the bank reconciliations that there was a delay in banking for the receipts and transfer listed below.

Receipts totalled to \$333.07 were actually banked on the same date as per lodgement book sighted and somehow it wasn't appearing on the bank statement on that date.

In addition, the interbank transfer from IMO bank account of US\$22,451.54 dated 22/12/08 didn't go through the bank statement on that date.

**For example:**

<b>Bank acct</b>	<b>Date of receipt</b>	<b>Receipt No.</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Date cleared</b>
ANZ Tala Acct	23/12/08	ANZ2008/097	1.00	
	23/12/08	ANZ2008/098	204.98	
	23/12/08	ANZ2008/099	127.09	
		<b>Total receipts</b>	<b>333.07</b>	<b>23/02/09</b>
Westpac USD Acct	22/12/08	USD2008/171	22,451.54	27/02/09

**Recommendation**

The responsible Finance officer should have looked into this matter sooner and try to follow up the respective banks for reasons behind the delay in the banking and transfer. Most importantly, all bank reconciliations should be checked properly to ensure all reconciling items are dealt with.

**Client comments and actions**

*We can only agree with the observation. What is pointed out is a one off case where the lodgement book went missing.*

*We also followed up the transfer in January 2009 when work resumed when we realised the transfer hasn't been actioned yet. The bank requested again a copy of the authority and it was then that the transfer was done.*



SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

## Twentieth SPREP Meeting

Apia, Samoa  
17 – 20 November 2009



### **Agenda Item 5.3. Audited Annual Accounts for 2008**

#### **Purpose of Paper**

1. To present the Audited Annual Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2008.

#### **Background**

2. Financial Regulation 27(e) requires the Director to submit audited financial statements to the SPREP Meeting, while Regulations 30-32 prescribes the manner in which the financial statements are to be presented and audited. Financial Regulation 33 requires the Director to circulate to each SPREP Meeting, the Auditors Report on the financial operations of SPREP, together with such remarks as the Director may wish to offer, prior to the SPREP Meeting.

3. The audited Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2008 have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Regulations and comprise the following documents:

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

4. Again the auditors have provided a clean and unqualified opinion of the Secretariat's financial operations for 2008.

#### **Recommendation**

5. The Meeting is invited to:
  - **review and adopt** the audited Financial Statements and Auditors' Report for 2008.



SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

**ICR task force discussion paper**

For discussion - not for further circulation

28 September 2009

**SPREP Secretariat****Priority regional activities and existing obligations**

**Task:** The ICR task force asked the Secretariat to ‘conduct a rigorous analysis of priority regional activities and existing obligations arising from, *inter alia*, MoUs and SPREP meeting decisions,’ and to provide ‘a commentary on proposed key essentials and associated costings.’

**Notes on the attached summary****(A) Existing Secretariat obligations:**

Functions that the Secretariat is required to undertake because they are specifically stated as SPREP obligations in legal instruments (Agreements, Conventions, MoUs) or decisions during the past 5 years of SPREP Meetings. It is not an exhaustive list, since there may be less direct sources of obligations, such as the Pacific Plan, CROP and Pacific Forum arrangements. Costings are provided where the Secretariat has 90% confidence, based on the expenditure on and by staff implementing the listed activities. In some cases it has not been possible to identify specific activity costs.

SPREP Meetings have not necessarily recorded clear ‘decisions’. Therefore it is difficult to use decisions to define how Members have directed the Secretariat to prioritise its business. The summary includes activities where there was clear confirmation that the Meeting ‘decided’, ‘agreed’, ‘endorsed’ or ‘directed’ an action. However, other major Secretariat activities have merely been ‘noted’. Future SPREP Meetings could be chaired and reported in a way that clearly identifies points on which Members are asked to make a decision on Secretariat priorities.

**(B) Suggested priority activities supported by the Secretariat.**

The Secretariat has collated the attached information for the benefit of further analyses and debates. SPREP Members, through the ICR task force and beyond, will need to take this opportunity to highlight Members’ perspectives on priorities and provide guidance to their Secretariat. The suggestions should not be viewed in isolation, but in the context of the task force discussions to date, as recorded by the report of the first meeting held in Samoa on 10-11 September 2009.

Unfortunately, several of SPREP’s senior managers were unavailable at the time of the discussions that produced this information, and therefore the analysis does not have the benefit of their knowledge.

**(A) Existing Secretariat obligations**

Activity / Function	SPREP meeting decisions 2004-08	MEA/MoU & other obligations	Status	Total costs 2004-08 (USD)
<b>1. Essential secretariat services</b>				
<b>Meetings: prepare budgets and papers for conferences of parties, report and monitor follow-up</b>		SPREP Agreement		
	Implement and report on the ICR recommendations (19SM 6.1 para 118)		Current	63,033
		Noumea Convention		
		Waigani Convention		
		Apia Convention	Suspended	75,429
<b>Promote ratification of conventions</b>		Basel-Waigani MoU		20,854
<b>Clearing house for environmental information</b>		SPREP Agreement		81,795
		Basel-Waigani MoU		
	Institutionalise the PILN Coordinator function; develop capacity building activities in other areas based on the lessons (19SM 9.1.2 para 247)		Current – decision was ‘subject to available funding’; partial funded secured	604,711
<b>Corporate services - HR, Finance, Admin, Library, Registry, IT</b>				9,634,437

Activity / Function	SPREP meeting decisions 2004-08	MEA/MoU & other obligations	Status	Total costs 2004-08 (USD)
<b>2. Regionally coordinated responses</b>				
<b>Coordinate environment-related efforts of donors</b>  * Also references in other decisions to donor facilitation, e.g. on regional responses.	Request a continued partnership between SPREP, UNDP, GEF and PICs to source more funds for more regional and national greenhouse gas mitigation activities (16SM 7.2.1 para 303)		Current – GEF-PAS coordinated work covers this and more	N/A
	Continue climate change adaptation for local communities and request other development partners (16SM 7.2.1 para 303)		Current – including GEF-PAS projects, executed by or regionally coordinated by SPREP	1,332,283
		SPREP Agreement		
<b>Coordinate regional response to priority issues</b>	Implement the Strategy for Solid Waste Management in Pacific Island Countries and Territories (16SM 7.2.2 para 333)		Current to 2015 Resources: Japan and other donors, national user-pays systems	912,318
	Implement the Action Plan for Managing the Environment of the Pacific Islands Region for 2005 – 2009 (15SM 5.2.1 para 25)		2010+ action plan to be prepared. 'Members, the Secretariat, donors and the international community' to work on resources	Refers to annual work plan and accounts:  Total for 2004-2008 \$36,636,355
	Implement the Marine Species Programme Framework for 2008-2012 (18SM 8.1.1 para 223)		Current to 2012 'Develop and implement a Resourcing Strategy (including financial and human resources and associated capacity building required)'	425,491

Activity / Function	SPREP meeting decisions 2004-08	MEA/MoU & other obligations	Status	Total costs 2004-08 (USD)
	Implement the Strategic Programmes 2004-2013 (15SM 7.1 par 28)		Current to 2013, following mid-term review/revision 'SPREP and its donors will develop resourcing strategies'	As per action plan, not specified but integral to annual work plan and accounts
	Develop a regional initiative for the establishment and management of marine protected areas – collaborating with CROP agencies (17SM 8.1.4 para 241)		2007 regional workshop in PNG, etc	513,918
	Implement the Regional Strategy on Shipping Related Invasive Marine Pests in the Pacific Islands and 'fully support and participate in implementing' (17SM 8.2.1 para 266)		Current to 2010 'Pacific-Rim countries should be approached to fund the Strategy and implementation', as well as noting GEF possibilities.	421,610
	Implement Pacific Year of the Reef 2008 Action Plan (18SM 8.1.3 para 250)		Complete * Previous years not formal decisions: 2006 Year of the Sea Turtle: 16SM 'noted' progress; 2005 Year of Action Against Solid Waste: 15SM 'noted the availability of a strategy'	213,694
<b>Facilitate regional initiatives under global environmental agreements</b>	Implement the second phase of Pacific Islands Renewable Energy Programme, 'provided there were sufficient funds to carry out the activities;' and by collaborating with SOPAC (15SM 11.2.2 para 51)		Completed 2006, but 2007-2011 implementing Pacific Islands Greenhouse Gas Abatement through Renewable Energy Project (PIGGAREP) Five other country/multi-country GEF-PAS projects	633,907



Activity / Function	SPREP meeting decisions 2004-08	MEA/MoU & other obligations	Status	Total costs 2004-08 (USD)
	Work with CMS Secretariat to finalise an MoU for the Conservation of Cetaceans and their Habitats in the Pacific (16SM 7.1.4 para 269)		Finalised 2006: implementation current; Action Plan compatible with SPREP's Whale & Dolphin Action Plan	191,432
	Progress regional arrangements for dugongs and marine turtles including under the auspices of the CMS (16 SM 7.1.4 para 269)		Current: an MoU for turtles is a priority of the 2008-2012 Regional Marine Species Programme, as is encouraging SPREP range states to sign the 2007 CMS dugong MoU	511,984
	Implement the Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change 2006–2015 (16SM 7.2.1 para 303)		Current to 2015 Addressed through 12 GEF-PAS CC country and multi-country projects	684,832
	Complete the current phase of the Pacific Ozone Depleting Substances Project (16SM 7.2.1 para 303)		Project completion date Oct 2005	680,886
	Collaborate ... to develop a Regional Action Plan for sharks (18 SM 8.1.1 para 223)		FAO funded consultancy: final draft action plan due October 2009	
	Prepare for the review of Regional Meteorological Services Directors (19SM 9.2.5 para 273)	Pacific Island Forum Leaders Communiqué 2008	Current – review team selected; funding strategy being developed	53,670
<b>Support Members to access technical assistance</b>		Waigani Convention SPREP Agreement Pacific Plan		

Activity / Function	SPREP meeting decisions 2004-08	MEA/MoU & other obligations	Status	Total costs 2004-08 (USD)
	Secretariat to 'assist countries in identifying their capacity building priorities, development of appropriate indicators in environmental reporting and monitoring for standardization processes' (15SM 7.1 para 28)		Current	
	Support countries in the National Capacity Self-Assessments Pacific Regional Support Mechanism Noting 'the potential for the Secretariat to back-stop national activities particularly in relation to the development of the toolkit and benchmarking'; and to build capacity (15SM 11.1.1 para 43)		Ongoing and includes providing training for national NCSA teams and providing technical backstopping where requested	
<b>Support Members with MEA compliance and reporting</b>	Implement the Secretariat's approach to address greenhouse gas mitigation and adaptation measures and in support of assisting Pacific Island Countries with Second National Communications (15SM 11.2.2 para 52)		Capacity Building for the Development of Adaptation Measures in Pacific island countries (CBDAMPIC) completed 2005 UNFCCC communications assistance ongoing	PIGGAREP 634,188 CIDA 1,571,848 PIREP 610,549 (GEF-PAS projects as regional financial mechanism for UNFCCC total \$45,092,000)
	Develop and implement the Island Biodiversity Programme of Works (CBD) (16SM 7.1.1 para 223)		Current through 2010; implementing as member of CBD's Global Island Partnership	219,799 (GEF-PAS funding for biodiversity total \$37,715,220)

Activity / Function	SPREP meeting decisions 2004-08	MEA/MoU & other obligations	Status	Total costs 2004-08 (USD)
	Trial option 1 for streamlined reporting by Pacific Island Countries to multilateral environmental agreements (18SM 6.2 para 162)		Current: pilot in collaboration with Australian environment department	
		MoU/contract with UNEP for SPREP to serve as the Pacific hub for MEA implementation		
<b>Support Members with MEA negotiations and advocacy</b>	Organise a preparatory workshop for PICs for the 12th UNFCCC CoP and its Kyoto Protocol (16SM 7.2.1 para 303)		Complete	49,449

## **(B) Suggested priority activities**

### **1. Essential secretariat services**

#### **1.1 Secretariat to meetings**

The Secretariat's administrative services and corporate services are indispensable to facilitate the servicing of the annual SPREP Meetings: (i) to help the organisation function well – i.e. a content neutral role of framing issues for Members to decide, preparing papers, reports and facilitating meetings; (ii) to manage corporate and institutional resources and to oversee follow-up work; and (iii) to promote cooperation in the region through facilitating communication and cooperation between Members.

Additionally, SPREP should facilitate parties' negotiations under the regional treaties for which SPREP is the designated secretariat: the SPREP Agreement, the Waigani Convention, the Apia Convention and the Noumea Convention. This involves preparing budgets and papers for conferences of parties, reporting, implementing and/or monitoring follow-up actions for meetings.

#### **1.2 Clearing house for environmental information**

The Secretariat must serve as a clearing house for environmental information for the region, identifying and responding to the region's environmental challenges and opportunities. This involves research to identify and address information needs by hosting the regional environment information network and reflecting Members' priority resources or interests in country profiles; conveying information to members on key issues such as climate change (hosting the Pacific climate change portal); and developing toolkits that share lessons learned in the region (such as in biodiversity conservation). This role is required by the SPREP Agreement and the Basel-Waigani MoU. To uphold regional standards, it will be necessary to enhance Members' capacity to monitor and improve their national environments, including through strategic environmental assessments and integrated planning.

#### **1.3 Advice to Members**

Given the expertise of its staff and its links with global organisations and regional networks, the Secretariat is the logical source for Members seeking technical or policy advice on environmental issues. Depending on the capacity of the Secretariat, this can be provided directly – through in-house experts and focal points – or indirectly, by the Secretariat referring queries to independent experts or consultants (as required under the Basel-Waigani MoU).

## **2. Regionally coordinated responses**

### **2.1 Regional strategies**

The Secretariat must prioritise the task of developing, for the consideration of SPREP Members and other stakeholders, regional strategies that address key environmental challenges and opportunities and that would not be better developed by an alternative regional organisation (e.g. **climate change adaptation and mitigation, conservation of biodiversity, capacity building in environmental governance, environmental communication**). The Secretariat then needs to monitor and report on the implementation of the strategies.

### **2.2 Capacity building to meet obligations**

The Secretariat has a responsibility to use its comparative advantage, gained by its links with secretariats of global environmental treaties and its expertise in environmental and related law, to support Members to meet their reporting and compliance obligations under such arrangements (e.g. climate change – UNFCCC – and biodiversity conservation – CMS, Ramsar, CBD).

### **2.3 Resource mobilisation**

SPREP Members need to be able to depend on the Secretariat to obtain, and support Members to obtain, funds from donors and global organisations (e.g. the GEF) to supplement funding for priority environmental initiatives that SPREP has been mandated to deliver but which cannot be fully met by Members. This involves SPREP promoting key environmental partnership initiatives that bring together key partners to work collaboratively on those initiatives.

### **2.4 Mainstreaming environmental considerations**

The Secretariat must ensure that improvements in regional environmental and natural resource management are enhanced and sustainable. Using its expertise, the Secretariat serves SPREP Members by facilitating the mainstreaming of the environment into national and regional policies and plans and development program initiatives. This involves capacity building on mainstreaming environmental considerations into national development planning and strengthening stakeholder NSDS-based decision-making linked to sector plans and budgetary processes.

### **2.5 Coordinating regional positions in MEAs**

To complement its role in building the capacity of Members to meet their obligations under MEAs, it is logical that the Secretariat should draw on its links with secretariats of global environmental treaties to analyse the agendas of the MEAs on which SPREP takes a lead in the region, and alert Members to issues of regional significance. In cases such as preparations for the UNFCCC, the Secretariat's input will be invaluable to assist regional groupings determine their priorities and, as required, develop shared positions. Beyond the role of disseminating information and training/capacity building in environmental education and advocacy, there can also be a call for the Secretariat itself to undertake 'social marketing'/environmental advocacy directly, concerning the region's links to global issues.

## Revised Discussion Paper:

### Implementation of ICR Recommendation 79 on strengthening SPREP governance

#### Background

1. ICR recommendation 79 suggested that the SPREP Meeting ‘consider establishing a SPREP Board, similar to a Corporation, to which the Secretariat reports and is accountable; the Board is in turn accountable to SPREP Members, through the SPREP Council.’ It outlined several potential benefits:

- a more continuous flow of high quality advice to the Director;
- increased accountability of the Director to the membership; and
- allowing the frequency of the SPREP Meeting to be reduced.

2. The 19<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting directed the Secretariat ‘to explore further options for strengthening the engagement between the Secretariat and Members, for consideration at SM20, noting the intent of recommendation 79.’

3. The Secretariat responded to this directive with a discussion paper tabled at the SPREP Special Meeting in July 2009, proposing a chair’s advisory committee or group. It also noted that the March 2009 European Commission compliance assessment had noted SPREP’s ‘very limited governance and oversight structure’ and recommended ‘the creation of an additional layer between the SPREP Meeting and management.’

4. In September 2009 the SPREP ICR task force asked the Secretariat to revise its proposal in light of task force members’ concerns. The task force recommended, *inter alia*, separating from this proposal the question of the merits of holding SPREP Meetings biennially rather than annually.

#### Revised proposal

5. The Secretariat invites Members to consider establishing a new governance mechanism, as a committee or group to advise the serving SPREP Chair on intersessional strategic, monitoring, advisory and reporting matters. This might:

- improve the accountability of the Secretariat to Members on key day-to-day decisions on work programme priorities and budgets, which are currently the sole responsibility of the Director and reported annually to Members;
- engage Members more closely in SPREP management and strategic direction, by providing a means of two-way supportive engagement between the Secretariat and a subset of the membership between SPREP Meetings; and
- provide regular feedback from Members on the performance of the Secretariat’s Director and management team.

6. It is envisaged that the advisory committee or group would need to meet at SPREP HQ at least once a year, mid-way between SPREP Meetings (e.g. March). This could be supplemented by electronic discussions and teleconferences as required. The meetings would focus on governance issues such as budget and work programme matters, and not impinge on the policy oversight mandate of the SPREP Meeting. The proposed terms of reference are modified versions of the terms proposed by the ICR:

*Functions*

The SPREP chair's advisory committee/group shall meet at least once between SPREP Meetings, in Apia, to:

1. Review progress and make recommendations to the Secretariat on the work programmes and budgets of the Secretariat, particularly:
  - a) the implementation of the SPREP Action Plan;
  - b) the implementation of SPREP Meeting decisions and recommendations; and
  - c) follow-up actions on the Secretariat's performance monitoring and evaluation.
2. Advise on donor relationships and assist the Secretariat to source and secure funding in support of environment activities in the region.
3. Assess the performance of the Director and report on this to the SPREP Meeting.
4. Review and comment on draft agendas for SPREP Meetings.
5. Undertake other tasks as directed from time to time by the SPREP Meeting.

*Membership*

The committee/group shall comprise four representatives serving 2-year terms:

1 representative from the Micronesian sub-region;

1 representative from the Melanesian sub-region;

1 representative from the Polynesian sub-region;

1 representative from Australia, France, New Zealand or the United States of America;

And two *ex officio* members:

the Serving SPREP Chair; and

the SPREP Director.

## **Options for strengthening the engagement between the Secretariat and Members**

### *Thematic focal points*

7. To ensure the Secretariat fully reflects Members' priorities, and to improve its country profiles, the Secretariat has given some thought to implementing a system of *thematic focal points*. Each focal point could be linked to senior advisory level positions within the SPREP staff structure, and could have primary responsibility for engaging with all countries, identifying priority issues and for communicating SPREP's programmatic response within that thematic area to members. This might help reflect Members' priorities more accurately in SPREP's strategic programmes, annual work plans and individual staff work plans, and ensure that country profiles include current information on the Secretariat's interactions with each country.

8. Suggested themes are: marine ecosystems; terrestrial ecosystems; climate change; pollution / waste management; and environmental governance. Thematic focal points would:

- use their teams to promote engagement with members in identifying member priorities and current status of issues in the thematic area within each country;
- document information relating to SPREP's country-specific past interventions, current and planned programme of activities in their thematic area, to update the Secretariat's country profiles directory and complement the virtual environment libraries; and
- engage in SPC Joint Country Strategy initiatives and integrate their outcomes into the country profiles.

### *External technical advisers or committees*

9. The Secretariat would be interested in Members' views on the merits of the Secretariat developing a network or committee(s) of technical advisers to provide a sounding board and a peer review process for the technical aspects of the Secretariat's work. These are envisaged as comprising highly-regarded regional experts and consultants who can be asked, as required, to provide advice of a scientific, technical and possibly administrative nature.

10. Other CROP agencies benefit from comparable technical sounding boards, without the governance oversight role of the proposed chair's advisory group. The Secretariat would be willing to develop models along these lines, and to investigate the feasibility of tapping into the existing Science, Technology and Research Network (STAR) currently linked to SOPAC.



**SPREP Secretariat ICR Implementation Plan  
Report 3: July ~ October 2009**

ICR Recommendation	Action required	Action taken/pending	Time line for completion
	Update		
31: <i>Members to reaffirm need for a regional environmental organisation and their commitment to adequately manage and fund the agency</i>	Members to review their financial commitments to the organisation, especially with regard to the RIF outcomes	Special Members' meeting of July 2009 and SM20 to review commitments	June and September 2009
	<b>Special Members' meeting discussed but did not resolve the matter of future financial commitments. SM deferred to November 2009.</b>		<b>November 2009</b>
38: <i>Members and the Secretariat to work together to address the fundamental causes of low morale of Secretariat staff, the associated problems of staff recruitment and retention ...</i>	Address issues of low morale	1. Staff survey to be undertaken to identify key morale issues 2. Action taken in collaboration with Staff Committee to address issues identified in survey	1. March 2009 2. April 2009
	<b>1. Survey distributed and input completed by October 2009 2. Issues being analysed and response prepared</b>		<b>December 2009</b>
59: <i>directed the Secretariat to focus its core business to Members primarily on:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>enhancing the strategic capacity of its Members to include mainstream environmental considerations ...</i></li> <li>• <i>facilitating the coordination of regional environment-related assistance ...</i></li> <li>• <i>supporting compliance, negotiations and advocacy in MEAs ...</i></li> <li>• <i>cooperation among Members ...</i></li> </ul>	1. Define SPREP's core business  2. 2010-2014 Action Plan to reflect core business	1. Secretariat to present to Members at SM20 for decision recommendations for (re) defining core business. 2. Prepare new Action Plan (see #61)	1. June 2009-September 2009  2. May 2010
	<b>Draft paper on SPREP core functions tabled at SPREP Special Meeting in July 2009, discussed at ICR task force in September 2009 and in the lead-up to SM20. Papers prepared for SM20.</b>		<b>SM20 (Members may prefer to continue discussion to SM21)</b>
60: <i>the Secretariat to separate its roles and related activities into:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>core business activities which are fully costed; and</i></li> <li>• <i>project-related activities that contribute to the core by way of both a project management fee and the growth of knowledge and expertise within the Secretariat and its Members</i></li> </ul>	1. Separate roles and activities into core business and project-related activities 2. Staff to reflect recommendation in annual individual work plans (IWPs)	1. Define core business (see Rec. #59). Secretariat to ensure that projects support core business 2. Staff have prepared 2009 IWPs, and will prepare the 2010 WP&B on this basis	1. See Rec. #59  2. February 2009-ongoing
	<b>1. Secretariat paper discussed by ICR task force: see Rec #59 2. Projects assessed for relevance to core business 3. IWPs for 2009 in place</b>		<b>1. SM20 (+) 2. Ongoing 3. Complete</b>

ICR Recommendation	Action required	Action taken/pending	Time line for completion
	Update		
<b>61:</b> <i>the Secretariat to increase its effectiveness and efficiency by:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>giving more attention to facilitating, advising on and coordinating technical and policy advice and assistance;</i></li> <li>• <i>... training, institutional strengthening and information sharing;</i></li> <li>• <i>showing leadership by playing a coordination role and working collaboratively and cooperatively with relevant partners;</i></li> <li>• <i>improving organizational management ...</i></li> <li>• <i>maintaining flexibility to respond to Member-specific priorities</i></li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 2010-2014 Action Plan</li> <li>2. Continue to strengthen work with partners</li> <li>3. Improving organisational management</li> <li>4. Planning for 2010 Work Programme and Budget takes into account this recommendation.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Preparation recommended for 2010, post-RIF implementation.</li> <li>2. MoUs and other mechanisms developed and maintained. New MOU with the CBD.</li> <li>3. AWPID developed and trialed and strategic planning and prioritizing to be strengthened</li> <li>4. Develop 2010 WP&amp;B</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. May 2010</li> <li>2. Ongoing</li> <li>3. January-March 2009 (final version)</li> <li>4. March 2009 for approval at SPREP Meeting.</li> </ol>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Action Plan process to begin late 2009 – see SM20 paper</b></li> <li>2. <b>Ongoing</b></li> <li>3. <b>AWPID implemented and operational subject to fine-tuning</b></li> <li>4. <b>2010 WP&amp;B completed, to be sent to Members for SM20 review</b></li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>June 2010 – SM21</b></li> <li>2. <b>Ongoing</b></li> <li>3. <b>March 2009</b></li> <li>4. <b>SM20</b></li> </ol>	
<b>62:</b> <i>SPREP to give more consideration to the diversity of amongst membership and be proactive in ensuring how it operates and promotes greater equity in the way the Secretariat interacts with, and provides services to, Members.</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. As regards service to francophone members, SPREP will actively increase the number of programme officers with French language ability.</li> <li>2. Improve participation of territories</li> <li>3. Secretariat to consider appointing a Francophone Focal Point per SPC</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Discussing options for increasing French-language ability among staff: language training, placing more emphasis on language ability when recruiting staff.</li> <li>2. Secretariat has reviewed progress on action items from 2006 Territories meeting.</li> <li>3. Secretariat to investigate feasibility of appointing a FFP</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 2010</li> <li>2. 2010</li> <li>3. 2010</li> </ol>
	<b>Ongoing</b>		
<b>73:</b> <i>to increase ownership of SPREP by its Members and enhance accountability to them, directed SPREP to prepare and implement a strategy for all its core business activities to be funded by Member contributions as well as by programmatic funding ...</i>	Develop and implement strategic/corporate plan in consultation with Members	To be developed after RIF decisions finalized	May 2010
	<b>ICR task force proposed in September 2009 that core business should be funded permanently by Members' contributions.</b>		<b>May 2010</b>
<b>74:</b> <i>the Secretariat to make a more targeted effort to engage with SPREP's large (both current and potential) donor countries and organizations, to explore ways to achieve longer-term programmatic funding ...</i>	Targeted effort to engage donors	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 3-year A&amp;NZ programmatic funding</li> <li>2. Improved engagement with other donors</li> <li>3. Appointment of Donor Liaison Officer</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 2009</li> <li>2. Ongoing</li> <li>3. Pending funding</li> </ol>

ICR Recommendation	Action required	Action taken/pending	Time line for completion
	Update		
	<b>Australia-New Zealand-Secretariat trilateral held September 2009; funding will remain annual in 2010.</b>		
<b>79 as amended by SM19:</b> <i>the Secretariat to explore further options for strengthening the engagement between the Secretariat and Members</i>	Options for strengthening engagement between Members and Secretariat	Secretariat to submit proposal to SM20	June 2009
	<b>Discussion paper on a chair's committee/group tabled at SPREP Special Meeting in July 2009, ICR task force in September 2009 and in the lead-up to SM20. Revised proposal prepared for SM20.</b>		<b>SM20</b>
<b>80:</b> <i>encouraged ongoing interaction between Secretariat staff and representatives of all Members ...</i>	As for recommendation 79		
	<b>Methods for improving links between individual Members and the Secretariat (country contact points, thematic contact points) discussed at ICR task force in September 2009. Addressed in revised proposal on Rec #79 to SM20.</b>		<b>SM20</b>
<b>81:</b> <i>encouraged more technical and policy focused discussions between individual Members and the Secretariat at the SPREP meeting</i>	Develop and implement an agreed modality for more Member-Secretariat technical and policy focused discussions	Modality to be developed after adoption of RIF-SOPAC decisions	2010
	<b>See Rec #80.</b>		
<b>98:</b> <i>the Secretariat to strengthen its systems for learning from its experiences and sharing lessons learned and best practices within the Secretariat as well as with Members and other stakeholders ...</i>	1. Development of lessons learned manual/toolkit 2. AWPID development and implementation	1. Request to be submit to NZAID under institutional strengthening funds to develop toolkit 2. AWPID currently being trialed	1. 2009 2. March 2009 finalization
	<b>1. Yet to be done 2. AWPID implemented</b>		<b>1. 2010 2. Complete</b>
<b>99:</b> <i>the Secretariat should ensure that all staff have opportunities to enhance their performance through professional development and related activities</i>	Identify staff development needs; do Training Needs Analysis	Needs to be clearly articulated and agreed with individuals; TNA	June-December 2009
	<b>To be implemented in latter half of 2009 following review of Individual Work Plans</b>		<b>December 2009</b>
<b>100:</b> <i>the Secretariat to appoint designated staff to be responsible for preparing and updating a revised form of the country profile and acting as a focal point for a PICT or for a small group of PICTs</i>	Designate staff responsible for country profiles and focal points	Currently being implemented	April 2009
	<b>Proposal on country profiles (to cover past interventions, current issues, programme response) and improved Secretariat focal point system (thematic: marine ecosystems, terrestrial ecosystems, climate change, pollution and waste management, environmental governance) under consideration by SPREP Executive</b>		<b>December 2009</b>

ICR Recommendation	Action required	Action taken/pending	Time line for completion
	Update		
<b>101:</b> encouraged Members to consider, agree on and implement a relationships management system that addresses the challenges in the current system of Focal Points ...	FP strategy paper prepared for SM20	Draft strategy to be prepared	May 2009
	<b>As for Rec #100</b>		
<b>102:</b> The Secretariat to ensure greater transparency, accountability and sensitivity, including to gender equity ... and to ensure that all recruitment within SPREP is merit based ...	1. HR policy implemented	1. Implementation under way	1. Ongoing
	2. Approved Home Leave policy sent out to staff for review	2. Final endorsement by Management	2. end-February 2009
	3. Personnel Performance Management System	3. To be considered by Management and implemented	3. June 2009
	<b>1. In operation</b>		<b>1. Completed</b>
	<b>2. In operation</b>		<b>2. Completed</b>
	<b>3. Being finalised</b>		<b>3. 2010</b>
<b>103:</b> within the limits ... actively encourage relevant organisations to locate within the Secretariat's facilities ...	Policy implemented	Ongoing	Ongoing
	<b>Ongoing – IFAW closed its office at SPREP due to economic constraints; discussions with UNEP ongoing</b>		
<b>112:</b> The Secretariat should place greater emphasis on developing and implementing joint programming with other PROs, at both regional and country/territory levels	1. Review effectiveness of CROP working group mechanism	1. Forum Secretariat's review consultancy.	Consultancy report is expected in March 2009
	2. Joint Country Strategy (JCS) programming missions	2. Participate in SPC JCS programming missions to Member countries.	Ongoing
	3. Joint project design and implementation	3(a) EDF10 Two project proposals under the EDF10 regional programme – with SOPAC; with SPC and SOPAC and other partners.	
3(b) Sustainable Land Management GEF – UNDP. SPREP initiated the re-establishment of the CROP Land Resources Working Group.			Ongoing
3(c) Mainstreaming Collaborating with SOPAC and partners on Pacific guidelines for mainstreaming in disaster management.			Ongoing

ICR Recommendation	Action required	Action taken/pending	Time line for completion
	Update		
	4. Joint SOPAC-SPREP activities	4. Refer to the SPREP RIF paper on joint SPREP-SOPAC program initiatives.	Ongoing
	<b>1. SPREP input to CROP working group review completed</b> <b>2. JCS missions to Tonga, Palau and Samoa</b> <b>3. (a) initial approval of EDF10 concepts required merger of SPREP and SPC proposals</b> <b>(b) GEF project and WG continuing</b> <b>(c) mainstreaming work is continuing</b> <b>4. Incorporated into RIF outcomes</b>		<b>2009</b> <b>Complete for 2009</b> <b>All ongoing</b>  <b>Complete</b>
<b>113:</b> <i>The Secretariat should consider the feasibility of decentralizing some Secretariat activities by locating selected staff at strategic locations, in order to service a group of PICTs that require extensive support.</i>	Consider feasibility of decentralizing some SPREP activities	1. Consideration of establishing a Suva office in RIF planning completed by Secretariat. 2. Wider feasibility assessment of Member needs, logistics, funding and opportunities pending RIF decisions	1. June-August 2009  2. 2009-2010
	<b>RIF outcome will relocate one project to Suva (with SPC).</b>		<b>Reassess in 2010</b>
<b>114:</b> <i>Before the RIF-related decisions are implemented, SPREP Members should clearly define the role of the region's environmental organisation, and commit to funding and governing it effectively.</i>	Members to clearly define SPREP's role and commit to funding and governing it	Members to agree on SPREP's role, governance and funding in the context of RIF recommendations	September 2009
	<b>Discussed by ICR task force in September 2009: see Rec #59 update</b>		



## Agenda Item 6.1: ICR Update

### Purpose

1. To outline steps taken to progress key recommendations of the Independent Corporate Review (ICR) since the SPREP Special Meeting in July 2009.

### Background

2. In September 2008, the 19<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting adopted, with some amendments, the ICR recommendations. The ICR report had been completed by an international team, under terms of reference endorsed by the 18<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting, and submitted to the SPREP Council Chair in June 2008. The 19<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting also directed the Secretariat to develop an implementation plan and to report annually on progress; and to consult Members on recommendations 59, 60 and 61 (on core business activities).

3. In July 2009, the SPREP Special Meeting considered an implementation progress report and agreed to provide feedback before the 20<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting on two discussion papers prepared by the Secretariat, addressing:

- ICR recommendations 59, 60 and 61 (on core business); and
- ICR recommendation 79 (on SPREP's governance arrangements).

4. The SPREP Special Meeting also endorsed the establishment of a task force and an electronic bulletin board to discuss core functions and related ICR recommendations.

5. In September 2009, the task force (comprising representatives from Australia, New Zealand, Samoa, Tokelau, United States and the Secretariat) met in Apia and:

- Developed a proposed definition of *SPREP's core business*, for Members' consideration in the lead-up to the 20<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting. The task force agreed that while it was the role of Members to define SPREP's core business, they would depend on the Secretariat to report back to Members on how the Secretariat could be structured to focus on this;
- Neither rejected nor endorsed the proposal to establish a *chair's advisory committee or group*, but registered considerable concerns. The task force invited the Secretariat to revise its proposal.

6. The task force report and suggested core business elements were made available to Members for their feedback in October 2009.

### Topics for discussion

#### a. The ‘core business’ of SPREP

7. The ICR task force adopted the following text, to promote discussion between Members in the lead-up to the 20<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting, which might adopt an agreed definition of the ‘core business’ of the Secretariat. It acknowledged that Members’ discussion may well continue beyond the 20<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting. Members may also wish to refer to the attached outline the Secretariat has prepared of existing obligations arising from, *inter alia*, MoUs and SPREP meeting decisions, with a commentary on proposed key essentials.

The task force began to develop a possible definition of core business:

*The minimum set of capabilities SPREP **must** provide to Members [on a regional basis], in accordance with its mandate as the regional environment organisation, where SPREP’s role is unique and irreplaceable, and which should be permanently funded through members’ contributions.<sup>1</sup>*

The meeting considered various formulations of core business, which might boil down to what it takes to:

- 1. maintain essential secretariat services, such as: circulating information, convening meetings, framing decisions for members, managing institutional and human resources, overseeing follow-up work; and*
- 2. support activities that address priority regional environmental challenges and opportunities, and which **require** a regionally coordinated response, and for which SPREP is best positioned to deliver;*

all of which should be permanently funded through members’ contributions.

#### **Explanatory note:**

... It is essential first to clarify what the Secretariat **must** do because it is obliged to or because its services are indispensable to the region. The core business is that which will require permanent funding from Members. However, the task force was conscious that there will remain the question of what else the Secretariat **should** do – to draw on its comparative advantage or because it is uniquely placed to add value, e.g. by applying expertise or by bringing in partners and stakeholders.

It is understood that the Secretariat will retain the flexibility to undertake project related activities that contribute to the core, particularly when funding is obtained from sources other than member contributions, and to address other emerging regional environmental challenges and opportunities.

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<sup>1</sup> This definition may need to be reflected in the revised version of SPREP’s financial regulations.

## **b. Strengthening SPREP's governance and engagement with Members**

8. The task force acknowledged that the Secretariat's initiative in proposing a chair's advisory committee or group responded to the 19<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting's directive for the Secretariat to explore further options for strengthening its engagement with Members. However, it registered concerns about the breadth of the terms of reference and doubts about the likelihood that such an entity would improve communications between Members and the Secretariat. The task force asked the Secretariat to revise its proposal, to specify that an advisory group's terms of reference should focus on providing advice on budget and work programme matters.

9. The Secretariat's revised proposal on a chair's advisory group and other options for strengthening Member engagement (thematic focal points) and improving the quality of advice to the Secretariat (technical advisory committees) is attached.

### **Recommendations**

10. The Meeting is invited to:

- **note** the steps the Secretariat has taken to implement ICR recommendations to date;
- **agree** to define core business as *'The minimum set of capabilities SPREP must provide to Members on a regional basis, in accordance with its mandate as the regional environment organisation, where SPREP's role is unique and irreplaceable, and which should be permanently funded through members' contributions.'*
- **agree** to engage in further discussions to define the activities comprising the Secretariat's core business under two heads:
  1. *Maintaining essential secretariat services, such as: circulating information, convening meetings, framing decisions for members, managing institutional and human resources, overseeing follow-up work; and*
  2. *Supporting activities that address priority regional environmental challenges and opportunities, and which require a regionally coordinated response, and for which SPREP is best positioned to deliver;*
- **agree** in principle that the core business of the Secretariat should be permanently funded by Members' contributions;
- **decide** to extend the term of the ICR task force to finalise its work up to, but not beyond, the 21<sup>st</sup> SPREP Meeting; and
- **agree** to establish a chair's advisory committee or group **and/or** to **direct** the Secretariat to develop further proposals for thematic focal points and technical advisory committees to achieve the objectives of ICR recommendation 79.



SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC COMMUNITY

**THIRTY-NINTH MEETING OF THE  
COMMITTEE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS**  
(Nuku'alofa, Tonga, 6–9 October 2009)

*REGIONAL POLICY AGENDA*

**AGENDA ITEM 6.1 – ORGANISATIONAL REFORM AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE  
REGIONAL INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK (RIF)**

(Paper presented by the Secretariat)

**Summary**

1. The Regional Institutional Framework (RIF) process is now moving from the analytical phase to the implementation phase with effect from 1 January 2010.
2. The governing bodies of the South Pacific Board for Educational Assessment (SPBEA), Pacific Islands Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC), Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) and SPC have agreed to the proposed new institutional arrangements and Forum Leaders have welcomed the decisions of the respective governing bodies to this effect.
3. As a result of these decisions, from 1 January 2010:
  - a. SPC will assume the role of lead coordinating agency for the regional energy sector. SOPAC's current energy programme will become part of a new Economic Development Division of SPC together with transport, infrastructure and communication;
  - b. SOPAC's core work programme will become the SOPAC Science and Technology Division of SPC; and
  - c. SPBEA will be merged with SPC, initially as a stand-alone programme in 2010.
4. The arrangements for all these reforms are on track for timely implementation. However, additional resources will be required to ensure the full benefits of the reforms are realised by Pacific Island communities, particularly in the energy, transport and communication sectors.

**Recommendations**

5. CRGA is requested to:
  - i. note that arrangements for the Regional Institutional Framework (RIF) reforms are on track for implementation on 1 January 2010;

- ii. endorse the proposal to continue the member assessed contribution for all three agencies at current levels for 2010, with a view to reviewing payment modalities in 2010; and
  - iii. further note that additional resources will be required by SPC to ensure that Pacific Island countries and territories receive the expected benefits of the reforms in the energy, transport and communication sectors from 2010.
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## **IMPLEMENTATION OF RIF DECISIONS**

### **Purpose**

1. This paper presents updates to CRGA 39 and the 6<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Pacific Community on progress achieved in implementing the decisions on RIF reform.

### **Background**

2. At their special joint meeting (7– 8 July 2009) and subsequent separate meetings (9 and 10 July 2009), the governing bodies of SOPAC, SPC and SPREP agreed on the rationalisation of SOPAC programmes between SPC and SPREP (see Annex 1-A and Annex 1 - B for the full text of the decision of CRGA and the Joint Session respectively).
3. The governing bodies of SPBEA and SPC agreed on implementation arrangements for the merger of SPBEA with SPC, effective from 1 January 2010.
4. SPC's governing body acknowledged the proposed transfer of the transport, infrastructure and communication functions of the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) to SPC, effective from 1 January 2010, but noted that the proposed transfer will not be accompanied by financial resources.
5. In August 2009, the 40th Pacific Islands Forum Leaders Meeting convened in Cairns, Australia. Paragraphs 39 to 41 of the Cairns Forum Communiqué welcomed the decisions taken by the respective governing bodies on the new institutional arrangements.

### **RIF implementation and SPC organisational reform**

6. The implementation plans for the various decisions outlined above are presented in the following sections against the backdrop of a broader organisational reform agenda for the Pacific Community.
7. 2010 and 2011 will be decisive years for the future of SPC. These two years present us with a rare window of opportunity to transform SPC from its current sector-based divisional structure into 'an organisation for the future' with its structure determined by the benefits it can bring to its members in a way that is sustainable and in keeping with the evolving global development environment.
8. Since January of this year, SPC has been implementing progressive organisational reforms, focusing initially on (1) reinforcing its corporate services to ensure proper support for its decentralisation policy, and (2) establishing Public Health as a separate division. From a programming perspective, SPC has four technical divisions in 2009 – Land Resources, Marine Resources, Public Health and Social Resources. The divisions are supported by decentralised corporate services; programme support services; and a strategic engagement, policy and planning facility.

### **Reform agenda for 2010–2011**

9. The 2010–2011 period will see a two-phase reform process beginning in 2010 with the implementation of the RIF decisions (phase 1), followed in 2011 by changes to SPC's structure to position it as an organisation for the future (phase 2).
10. In 2010, the number of technical divisions in SPC will increase from four to six (Annex 2). Staff numbers will increase from just under 400 to almost 540. There will be five SPC offices beyond headquarters, with regional offices in Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia and Papua New Guinea and country offices in Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. Two other offices are likely to be negotiated during the year. SPC's offices in Fiji will be in four different Suva locations, i.e. the current SPC offices in Nabua and Narere plus the current premises of SOPAC in Nabua and SPBEA on McGregor Road in downtown Suva.
11. SPC's work in 2010 will be guided by two imperatives – the first at programmatic level and the second at a more strategic level.
12. At the programmatic level, the most important challenge in 2010 is to ensure effective service delivery to members under the new RIF arrangements.
13. At a strategic level, the most important undertaking is to determine the future of SPC as the region's largest scientific, technical and research development organisation, particularly in relation to its core functions, modality of operations and best structure for delivering added value and increased benefits to members. Throughout this change process, it will be important to ensure retention of SPC's corporate strengths.
14. From the perspective of SPC's organisational structure, 2010 will be 'a year of transition' as a result of the RIF reforms. The outcome of the analytical process to determine SPC's future, taking into account the organisation's current role and the expansion resulting from the RIF decisions, will provide the foundation for SPC's role in the future and for the structure that can best deliver on that role.
15. In 2011, the focus will be on streamlining and consolidating SPC as an organisation for the future that is strategically positioned to add value to members' desired development outcomes. The key themes that are likely to underpin SPC's role, and ultimately its future structure, are (i) sustainable natural resources management and development; (ii) human and social development; and (iii) economic development. Supporting these three major themes will be science and technology and strategic engagement, research, policy and planning.

### **Progress in implementing RIF decisions – 2010 Phase 1**

16. As highlighted above, implementing the RIF decisions in paragraphs 2 to 5 above will increase the number of technical divisions in SPC from the current four to six (Annex 2).
17. Two of the divisions are new – the SOPAC Science and Technology Division (SSTD) and the Economic Development Division (EDD). These two new divisions cater for the transfer of SOPAC programmes to SPC and for the transfer of some functions from PIFS to SPC.

## **Individual implementation plans**

### **(i) Economic Development Division**

18. This new division, to be based in Suva, Fiji, pulls together the four key drivers of economic growth – transport, energy, infrastructure and communication. These drivers constitute the four pillars of the division. The division will be headed by a Director supported from SPC’s core resources. The transport and energy pillars, being larger programmes, will each be headed by a Deputy Director within the division. These two positions will also be members of the extended SPC executive, which will be important in lifting the profile of these critical sectors that have featured in Forum communiqués over the past six years at least. The communication/ICT pillar will be headed by a programme coordinator. It will be a smaller programme with a focus on implementing various aspects of the regional digital strategy. For 2010, the infrastructure pillar will not have dedicated technical capacity but will be overseen by the division’s Director in the first instance. Annex 3 of this paper shows the proposed organisational chart for EDD.
19. EDD will be operational from 1 January 2010. Below are brief details on each of its four pillars.
  - (a) ***Regional Energy Sector Programme – EDD energy pillar***
20. The Regional Energy Sector Programme (energy pillar) of the new division will be led by the Deputy Director (Energy). The Deputy Director position will be supported from SPC’s core resources, demonstrating our commitment to invest in the sustained leadership, planning and coordination of this important sector at the regional level. Initially, SOPAC’s energy programme will form the bulk of the SPC programme and will shift from its current location at SOPAC to SPC’s Nabua premises in January 2010. The petroleum advisory function, which has shifted from PIFS to SOPAC, will also move with the rest of the energy functions to SPC.
21. The shape and direction of the regional energy programme was directed by the region’s Energy Ministers in their Ministerial Declaration and Communiqué of April 2009 as follows: *‘(a) that regional and donor coordination delivery of energy services to Pacific island countries be strengthened and delivered through one energy agency and through one programme contributing to the development of a stronger energy sector and improved service to member countries; and (b) in this context it was noted that there was a need to ensure that energy policy and climate change policy remained separate where environmental aspects are managed by SPREP and energy sector activities by SPC so as to ensure that the socio-economic aspects of energy were adequately addressed’.*
22. From January 2010, SPC will assume the role of lead coordination agency in the regional energy sector, while recognising that there are many important stakeholders involved in aspects of the actual delivery of energy services to members, notably SPREP, the Pacific Power Association (PPA), the University of the South Pacific, the International Union for Conservation of Nature and others.
23. The key role for the lead coordination agency is described in the Ministers’ communiqué as follows:

The key role of the lead coordination agency for the regional energy sector is that of providing leadership for, and improving the profile of energy as a key priority sector in the Pacific islands region. In this regard the lead coordination agency will have the following responsibilities:

- Establish a dedicated long-term senior position in the organisation with funding that is not dependent on project funding to effectively facilitate regional energy sector coordination to raise and maintain the profile of energy at all levels.
- Overall responsibility for analysis of trends in the energy sector, issues and challenges, and identify opportunities for strategic engagement by the region at national, regional and the international levels.
- Proactively undertake social, economic and policy research and analysis on the energy sector (petroleum, transportation, renewable energy, energy efficiency and energy conservation, energy infrastructure, power) and provide policy responses and strategic solutions to members and key stakeholders, to inform their own decision-making processes.
- Coordinate the development of a joint, regional energy sector work-plan with an appropriate M&E and prioritised framework that involves all stakeholders to effectively implement the regional energy policy and plan.
- Develop and sustain a comprehensive, coordinated and shared approach to data collection, analysis and dissemination in the energy sector.
- Develop and sustain a common energy data and information system.
- Focal point for development partner interaction and coordinate resource mobilisation and allocation for the delivery of regional energy services.
- Establish and facilitate mechanisms that will involve key energy stakeholders in strategic analysis of emerging challenges and opportunities, as well as the oversight, decision-making and/or management of issues in or affecting the energy sector.

24. An important initiative agreed to by the major stakeholders in the regional energy sector programme is the need for co-location of expertise in one office, namely SPC's premises in Nabua. If agreed and implemented, this will mean that PPA, SPREP's renewable energy project, and the SPC/SOPAC energy programme will operate from the same office while retaining their specific agency status. This initiative will give credence to the 'many agencies, one team' approach that underpins this new partnership in the region's energy sector.
25. The key to being able to deliver on the expectations of Energy Ministers and Forum Leaders lies in the ability of the regional programme to support the five main areas within the sector, i.e.:
  - a. Energy policy, planning, legislation and regulation
  - b. Petroleum (procurement, transport, storage and pricing mechanisms)
  - c. Power generation/electric utilities (urban and rural)
  - d. Renewable energy production
  - e. Energy efficiency and conservation

26. While accepting that much of the actual work needs to occur at national level, it is crucial that the lead coordination agency has a dedicated pool of senior experts to cover each of these areas. These experts would lead research and analysis and provide direct advice to members. There is the potential that with the 'one team approach' advocated in this new partnership, the lead agency may not need to invest in all five areas. However, it is crucial in our view that we invest upfront in bringing together senior experts in energy policy and planning; energy efficiency; petroleum advisory services; renewable energy; energy economics; energy regulation; and institutional aspects of the energy sector. This capacity will make up a core-funded pool that will be supplemented by resources from other partners in the sector.
27. Annex 4 presents the context and structure of the new regional energy programme in more detail.

***(b) Regional Transport Sector Programme – EDD transport pillar***

28. The regional transport sector programme (EDD transport pillar) will be led by a Deputy Director (Transport). The programme is based on what is currently SPC's Regional Maritime Programme (RMP).
29. The transport advisory services previously located in PIFS will become part of this programme from January 2010. However, there are no financial resources being transferred with this function. SPC is therefore exploring the best way to sustain the services.
30. A major focus for the regional transport sector programme from 2010 onwards will be increased assistance and advice to members on:
  - i. domestic shipping – members have seen this area as their responsibility rather than that of RMP, but given increasing concerns about the seaworthiness of much of the region's domestic ships, the regional transport sector programme will actively seek to assist members in conducting or facilitating safety audits and working with members and partners to prepare proposals for longer-term solutions to domestic shipping in the region;
  - ii. sub-regional shipping – including exploring new routes; commodity movements; and establishing regional or subregional shipping commissions similar in nature to the Micronesian Shipping Commission;
  - iii. provision of 'International Maritime Organization-compliant' generic model legislation and regulation that can be adapted by members;
  - iv. increased emphasis on maritime safety and security, capacity building and supplementation, data synthesis, research and information services, technical requirements, port operations and management, and shipping company management;
  - v. research and advisory services to members on aviation, complementing the work of PASO (Pacific Aviation Safety Office) on aviation security; and
  - vi. research and information on land transport, focusing on providing information on good land transport practices from other countries/regions that may be relevant to members.

***(c) Regional Communication / ICT Programme – EDD communication pillar***

31. The Regional Communication/ICT Programme will be headed by a programme coordinator. Its primary role will be to coordinate implementation of the five key objectives of the Pacific Plan digital strategy with a focus on provision of ICT in all areas of the region (ICT outreach to members).

32. The programme will operate from SPC's Nabua premises from January 2010.

**(d) Regional Infrastructure Programme – EDD infrastructure pillar**

33. This programme will be held in abeyance during 2010, pending further analysis and taking into account other mechanisms being established to address infrastructure needs, such as the Pacific Regional Infrastructure Facility (PRIF). The EDD Director will oversee any analysis of the potential role of this programme during 2010.

**(ii) SOPAC Science and Technology Division**

34. Part C of the consultant's report (Annex 5) presented to the joint meeting of the governing bodies of SOPAC, SPC and SPREP in July 2009 comprised the implementation plan for the transfer of SOPAC's core work programme to a division of SPC from 1 January 2010.

35. SPC and SOPAC have been collaborating closely to effect the transfer and have established three joint teams to work on synchronising HR, finance and IT issues.

36. Good progress has been made towards meeting the targets in the table below, which comes from the implementation plan in Annex 5.

**Milestone Table**

Milestones		Date	Progress / Comments
1	Decision on <i>re-branded organisation</i> or <i>SOPAC as a division of SPC</i>	7–10 July 2009	Joint meeting of 3 governing bodies agreed on the SOPAC core work programme becoming a division of SPC – <b>Achieved</b>
2	Endorsement by PIF Leaders of proposed, new institutional arrangements and implementation plans	5–8 August 2009	Forum Leaders welcomed the decision by the three governing bodies and expect implementation by 1 January 2010 – <b>Achieved</b>
3	Final approval SPC	7–13 October 2009	CRGA/Conference to formalise decision, note implementation arrangements & timeframe – <b>On track</b>
4	Final approval SOPAC	22–30 October 2009	SOPAC Council to formalise decision, consider implementation arrangements and timeframe – <b>On track</b>
5	Earliest commencement date	1 January 2010	SOPAC Science and Technology Division will be established as at 1 January 2010. During 2010 the new division will maintain its: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• work programme and budget formats and practices</li> <li>• financial and corporate systems and ICT backbone</li> <li>• current premises</li> </ul> <b>On track</b>
6	Appointment of new Director	1 May 2010	The SOPAC Council meeting in July approved recruitment of the Director of the new SOPAC Science & Technology Division of SPC under SPC's recruitment process. The SPC DG will chair the selection panel which will involve at least 2 – 3 members of SOPAC. New Director for the division in position by February 2010 - <b>On track</b>



7	SOPAC operations	Until October 2010	Use current SOPAC processes, policies and procedures – <b>On track</b>
8	Work to harmonise corporate services / financial services / ICT backbone and systems	August 2009 – June 2010	Work has already commenced, independent of the RIF process, as part of the initiative to harmonise PIFS-SPC-SOPAC corporate services. 3 joint teams have been established – HR, finance and IT – to harmonise these functions - <b>Achieved / on track</b>
9	Strategic plan for new division	August 2009 – August 2010	To be presented for approval at the October 2010 meetings of SOPAC Science & technology division and CRGA - <b>On track</b>
10	SPC annual work plan and budget format	August 2010	The SOPAC budget for its 2010 work programme is included in the 2010 SPC Budget - <b>Exceeded</b>
11	Legal status of SOPAC	October 2010	The October 2009 meeting of the SOPAC Council will decide on one of the two options available: dissolution or suspension. If the decision is dissolution, then next year's divisional meeting of the Science & Technology Division will convene as Council when it deals with this particular agenda - <b>On track for earlier achievement</b>
12	SOPAC Division using all SPC systems	1 January 2011	All systems fully harmonised by December 2010 - <b>On track</b>
13	Transfer of staff contracts	1 January 2010	All staff contracts will be issued under SPC effective 1 January 2010, with details being addressed by the joint teams. Briefing with host government has already commenced in relation to appointments from 1 January 2010 onwards - <b>On track</b>

37. On the subject of member contributions to SOPAC, these contributions will continue at the current level, with the whole amount to be applied to SOPAC work programmes. The mode of invoicing members for the contributions is being discussed. Invoicing for current contributions, including arrears from previous years, and advance invoicing for 2010 contributions in 2009 will be done in accordance with current SOPAC practices.
38. Implementation of the decision that the SOPAC core work programme should become a division of SPC by 1 January 2010 is on track. Operational details relating to the rationalisation are being dealt with between the two organisations. Annex 6 shows a graph of the organisational structure of the SOPAC Science and Technology Division of SPC.

**(iii) Merger between SPBEA and SPC**

39. The CEOs of SPBEA and SPC jointly commissioned a consultancy to assist in developing the implementation plan for the merger of SPBEA with SPC. The consultants recommended that SPC's Social Resources Division be renamed the Education, Training and Human Development Division (ETHDD) as follows:

*“SPBEA be placed in a new division to be named the Education, Training and Human Development Division (ETHDD) along with HDP in its current form or with HDP, CETC and PATVET as separate units and RRRT could be added as an additional unit”.*

40. The recommendation took into account the increased focus on education and training that would result from the merger and was accepted in principle by both governing bodies.
41. However, at its ninth special issues meeting held at the Tanoa Hotel in Nadi on 8 May 2009, the SPBEA Board approved a two-stage approach to the merger with SPC as follows:
- i. Stage 1: January – June 2010, SPBEA merges with SPC as a ‘stand alone’ programme under the general jurisdiction of the Suva-based Deputy Director-General; and
  - ii. Stage 2: July 2010 onwards, SPBEA formally becomes part of the new division of education, training and human development.
42. Given the transitions taking place in phase 1 of the reform process in 2010 (paragraphs 9–15), the Secretariat supports a two-stage implementation of the merger of SPBEA with SPC as approved by the SPBEA Board, but with Stage 1 covering the whole of 2010 and Stage 2 commencing in January 2011 when SPC's revised organisational structure is implemented.
43. The recommendation for a new division of education, training and human development will be held in abeyance during 2010 as we look at broader structural reform involving the whole organisation.
44. On the subject of member contributions to SPBEA, the current levels of member contributions to the SPBEA work programme will continue, with all funds received from members going to support SPBEA work. The mode of invoicing members for these contributions is being discussed. Invoicing for current contributions including arrears for previous years, and advance invoicing for 2010 contributions during 2009 will be done in accordance with current SPBEA practices.
45. Plans for implementation of the merger with effect from 1 January 2010 are on track. Three teams have been working on HR, finance and ICT issues. Operational details relating to the merger are being dealt with between the two agencies. Annex 2 shows the organisational chart for 2010 with the stand-alone SPBEA programme under the Suva-based Deputy Director-General. Annex 7 is a summary checklist on the implementation milestones for the SPBEA / SPC merger.

### **Decision points for CRGA and Conference**

46. The following points require consideration and endorsement by CRGA:
- a. *Member contributions* – Existing membership contributions to SPBEA, SOPAC and SPC will continue during 2010 and beyond. The total amount of member contributions in the 2010 budget for all three agencies will be the sum total of the three individual member contributions based on 2009 levels. The current invoicing and payment methods used by each agency will be retained in 2010, but will be reviewed during 2010 for the 2011 budget process.
  - b. *Membership / service delivery issues* – Members of SPC that are not members of SPBEA or SOPAC but wish to benefit from the services provided by these two organisations following the rationalisation in 2010 may access their services by (i) paying a fee for service; or (ii) paying the equivalent of the current annual membership contribution charged by each agency to its current membership. This payment would be incorporated in the core contribution to each programme.

### **Conclusion**

47. Arrangements are on track for implementing the RIF reforms from 1 January 2010 as follows:
- a. SPC will establish a new division of economic development comprising the key drivers of economic growth – energy, transport, communication and infrastructure;
  - b. the SOPAC core work programme will become the SOPAC Science and Technology Division of SPC;
  - c. SPC will assume the lead coordination role for the regional energy sector, the regional ICT/communication sector and the regional transport sector;
  - d. SPBEA will merge with SPC.
48. Membership contributions for all three agencies involved in the rationalisation will remain at the 2009 level for 2010, with each agency's existing invoicing and payment methods being used to collect the contributions. Possible changes to the way contributions are paid will be assessed in 2010.
49. Members of SPC that are not members of SPBEA or SOPAC may access services from these two agencies during 2010 only by paying a fee for service or by paying the equivalent of an annual membership fee based on each agencies' current membership contributions.
50. Additional resources will be required to enhance benefits to members from the regional energy, transport and communication sector programmes.

SPC/CRGA Special Session

SUMMARY OF DECISIONS  
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

**SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC COMMUNITY**  
**SPECIAL SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF**  
**GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS**  
(Novotel Hotel, Lami, Fiji Islands, 9 July 2009)

**SUMMARY OF DECISIONS**

**AGENDA ITEM 2.1: SOPAC–SPC–SPREP RATIONALISATION - THE NEXT STEPS**

The special session of CRGA:

- i. endorsed and ratified the outcome of the joint meeting of the governing councils of SOPAC, SPC and SPREP on the rationalisation of SOPAC functions into SPC and SPREP and noted that detailed implementation plans will be presented for consideration by the 39<sup>th</sup> meeting of CRGA and the 6<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Pacific Community in Tonga in October 2009.

**AGENDA ITEM 2.2: SPBEA-SPC MERGER - PROGRESS ON IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**

The special session of CRGA:

- i. noted the progress achieved by the two secretariats in implementing the merger of SPBEA with SPC;
- ii. acknowledged with appreciation the work of the Chairperson of the SPBEA Board and its members, and the staff of SPBEA and SPC on the positive working relationship that has enabled them to progress this initiative;
- iii. endorsed the establishment of the Guiding Coalition Group and its role in overseeing the change process, and development and monitoring of the implementation plan;
- iv. further noted that the final implementation plans and details of the resulting organisational structure will be presented to the CRGA 39 meeting and the 6th Conference of the Pacific Community for deliberation in October 2009; and
- v. agreed that SPBEA's core functions in educational assessment must be recognized and maintained in the merger process.

**AGENDA ITEM 2.3: PIFS-SPC RATIONALISATION - PROGRESS ON IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**

The Special Session of CRGA:

- i. noted and supported the on-going consultation between SPC and PIFS on the transfer to SPC of transport, infrastructure and communication functions currently vested in PIFS;
- ii. noted that under the reform of the Regional Institutional Framework, SPC is also consulting with SOPAC, SPREP and PPA on locating the Energy Programme within SPC as it further develops an implementation plan;
- iii. further noted that the Secretariat will present a progress report on the rationalisation of transport, infrastructure, energy and communication functions, including the objectives, expected benefits and resources, to CRGA 39 and the 6<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Pacific Community in Tonga in October 2009; and
- iv. encouraged the donor community and members to provide adequate resources to the high-priority areas of transport, infrastructure, energy and communication.

**AGENDA ITEM 3: LONGER-TERM SUSTAINABLE FINANCING STRATEGY FOR SPC**

The Special Session of CRGA:

- i. acknowledged the paper that was presented and noted the Secretariat's intention to present a progress update on this initiative to CRGA 39 and the 6<sup>th</sup> conference of the Pacific Community in October 2009.

**AGENDA ITEM 4: PRESENTATION OF THE PUBLICATION - SPC AND THE PACIFIC PLAN**

The Special Session of CRGA:

- i. received the publication *SPC and the Pacific Plan* and commended the Secretariat on the quality, relevance and timeliness of the document.
-

SPC-SOPAC-SPREP/RIF (01)

Summary of decisions  
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

**JOINT MEETING OF SOPAC, SPC AND SPREP GOVERNING BODIES  
ON THE REGIONAL INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK (RIF)**  
(Tradewinds Convention Centre, Suva, Fiji, 7-8 July 2009)

**SUMMARY OF DECISIONS**

1. The governing bodies of the Pacific Islands Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC), the Pacific Community (SPC), and the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) met together under the chairmanship of the Secretary General of the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat to consider options for new institutional arrangements for their organisations. The meeting was an historic occasion, being the first time that such a joint meeting has been held. Work on the reform of the current Regional Institutional Framework (RIF) has been carried out in response to the decision of Pacific Islands Forum Leaders and the previous decisions of the three governing bodies that SOPAC programmes and services should be rationalised into SPC and SPREP. As a result, the CEOs of SOPAC, SPC and SPREP, with the support of their staff, have undertaken extensive consultation to develop options for such a rationalisation and have commissioned reports from independent consultants on the financial, legal and operational implications of various options. An overriding consideration of these consultations has been the need to avoid fragmentation or diminution of SOPAC's core services, which are highly valued by its members, and to ensure that the region benefits from enhanced synergies and efficiencies as a result of the rationalisation, in accordance with the objectives of the RIF process and the wishes of Forum leaders. After extensive deliberation of the options and associated implementation plans presented, the joint meeting of the governing bodies of SOPAC, SPC and SPREP agreed on the following decisions. These decisions will be provided to Forum Leaders through the Pacific Plan Action Committee.

**DECISIONS**

- a) *With respect to the ICT Outreach Programme of SOPAC, the joint meeting of the governing bodies:*
- (i) endorsed the integration of the ICT Outreach Programme of SOPAC into the Digital Strategy component of the proposed, new division of Economic Development, Energy, Transport, Infrastructure and Communication of SPC from January 2010;
  - (ii) noted that the final implementation plan will be presented to the meetings of the respective governing bodies of SPC and SOPAC in October 2009; and
  - (iii) noted further that the GIS and remote sensing functions constitute an integral part of the core scientific work of SOPAC and will transfer to SPC from January 2010;

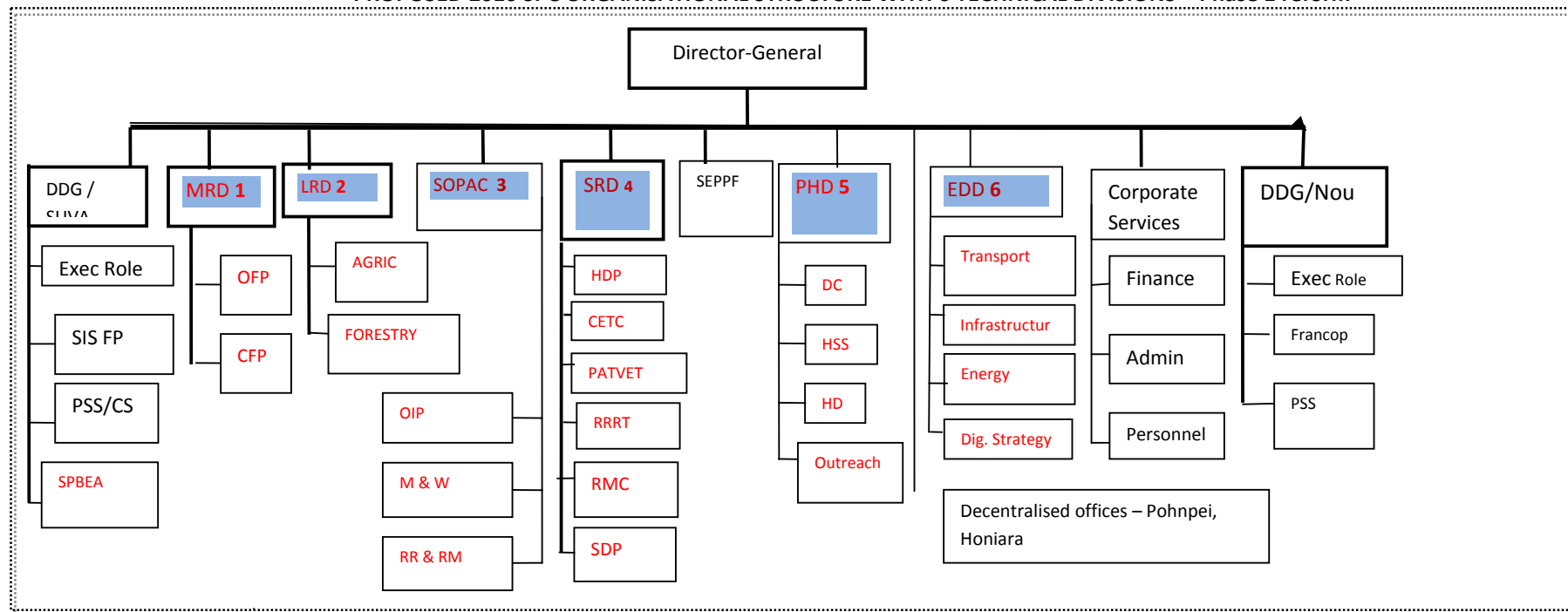
**b) *With respect to the Energy Programme of SOPAC, the joint meeting of the governing bodies:***

- (i) endorsed the decision taken by Pacific Energy Ministers in Tonga in April 2009 in which Energy Ministers:
  - a. agreed that regional and donor coordination and delivery of energy services to Pacific Island countries be strengthened and delivered through one energy agency and through one programme contributing to the development of a stronger energy sector and improved service to member countries; and
  - b. in this context, noted that there was a need to ensure that energy policy and climate change policy remained separate, where environmental aspects are managed by SPREP and energy sector activities by SPC so as to ensure that the socio-economic aspects of energy were adequately addressed;
- (ii) recognised the interrelationship and links between energy and climate change and the need to address energy policy in relation to climate change as an integral part of the final implementation plan for rationalisation of the energy programme of SOPAC;
- (iii) noted that this plan will be presented for consideration to the meetings of the governing body of SPREP in September and of SOPAC and SPC in October 2009 to enable implementation from January 2010.

**c) *With respect to the balance of the SOPAC core work programme, the joint meeting of the governing bodies:***

- (i) welcomed the commitment by members to strengthen SPREP as the region's lead environmental agency, including through support for the implementation of the approved decisions relating to the independent corporate review of SPREP;
  - (ii) agreed that the following specific SOPAC functions be transferred to SPREP from January 2010: the Pacific Islands Global Ocean Observing System, the Islands Climate Update, the Climate and Meteorological Database, and the component of the energy sector relating to monitoring and evaluation of greenhouse gases and the clean development mechanism (CDM);
  - (iii) agreed that the remaining functions of SOPAC be transferred to SPC as a new geoscience division from January 2010 based on the final implementation plan to be presented to and considered by the governing bodies of SOPAC and SPC in October 2009;
  - (iv) encouraged SPREP and SPC to optimise linkages between their work programmes and activities in the area of environment to strengthen service delivery and coordination; and
  - (v) agreed that progress with the transfer of SOPAC functions be reported to the annual meetings of the governing bodies and Pacific Plan Action Committee.
-

PROPOSED 2010 SPC ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE WITH 6 TECHNICAL DIVISIONS – Phase 1 reform

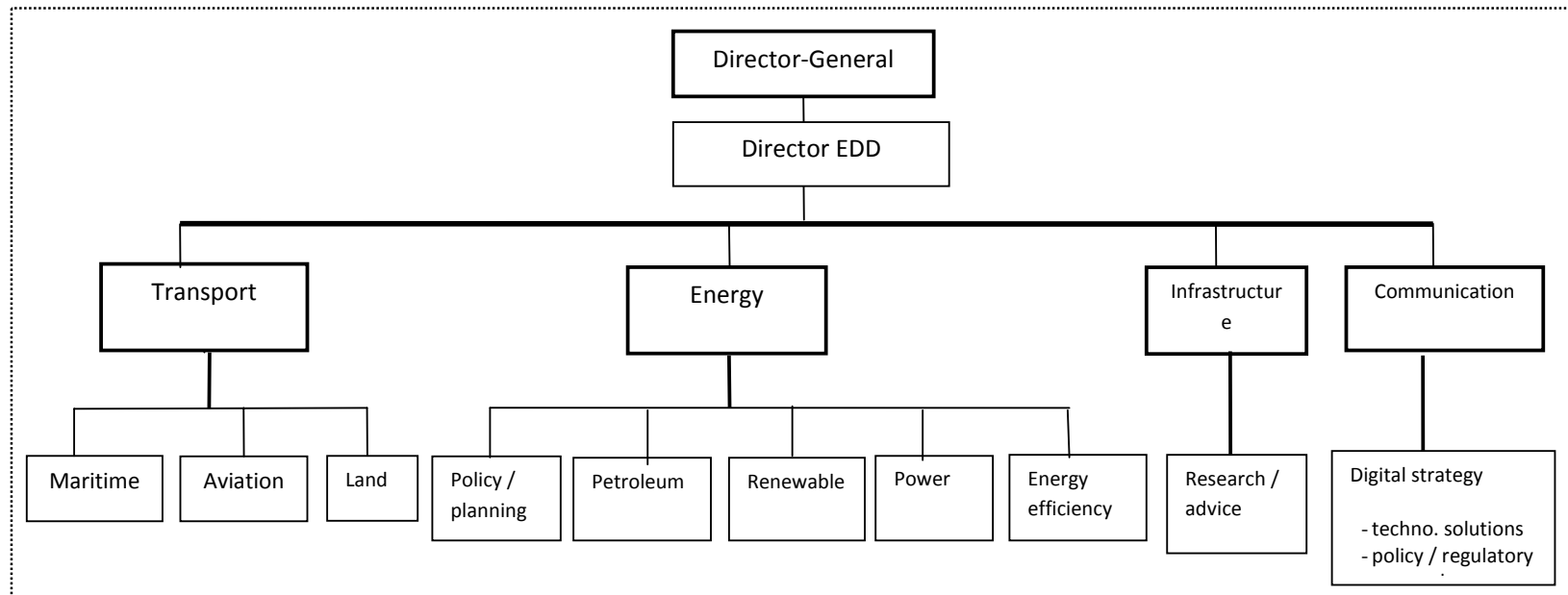


CFP	Coastal Fisheries Programme	<b>MRD</b>	<b>Marine Resources Division (1)</b>	SIS FP	Small Island States Focal Point
Francoph FP	Francophone Focal Point	OFF	Oceanic Fisheries Programme	CETC	Community Education & Training Centre
HDP	Human Development Programme	<b>PHD</b>	<b>Public Health Division (5)</b>	S&DP	Statistics & Demography Programme
HSS	Health Systems Strengthening	HD	Health Determinants	SEPPF	Strategic Engagement, Policy & Planning Facility
<b>LRD</b>	<b>Land Resources Division (2)</b>	PSS	Programme Support Services	SPBEA	South Pacific Board for Educational Assessment
M & W	Minerals & Water	RRRT	Regional Rights Resources Team	RR & RM	Risk Reduction & Risk Management
OIP	Oceans & Islands Programme	CRP	Community Risk Programme	W&S	Water & Sanitation
RMC	Regional Media Centre	<b>EDD</b>	<b>Economic Development Division (6)</b>	DC	Disease control (CDs/NCDs/emerging diseases)
<b>SRD</b>	<b>Social Resources Division (4)</b>	PATVET	Pac. Tech. & Vocational Educ. & Training	<b>SOPAC</b>	<b>SOPAC Science &amp; Technology Division (3)</b>



ANNEX 3

**PROPOSED STRUCTURE OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DIVISION (EDD) OF SPC**



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ANNEX 4

**PAPER ON THE CONTEXT AND STRUCTURE OF THE REGIONAL ENERGY  
PROGRAMME AT SPC**

(WILL BE SENT OUT SEPARATELY)

ANNEX 5

**REGIONAL INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK REVIEW (RIF)**

**Assessment of the Regional Institutional Arrangements Proposed by the CEOs of  
SOPAC, SPC and SPREP**

Consultant's Final Report: Part Two

Part A: Background and Common Issues  
Part B: Reformed, Rebranded SOPAC and SPREP  
Part C: SOPAC established as a Division of SPC

8<sup>th</sup> June, 2009

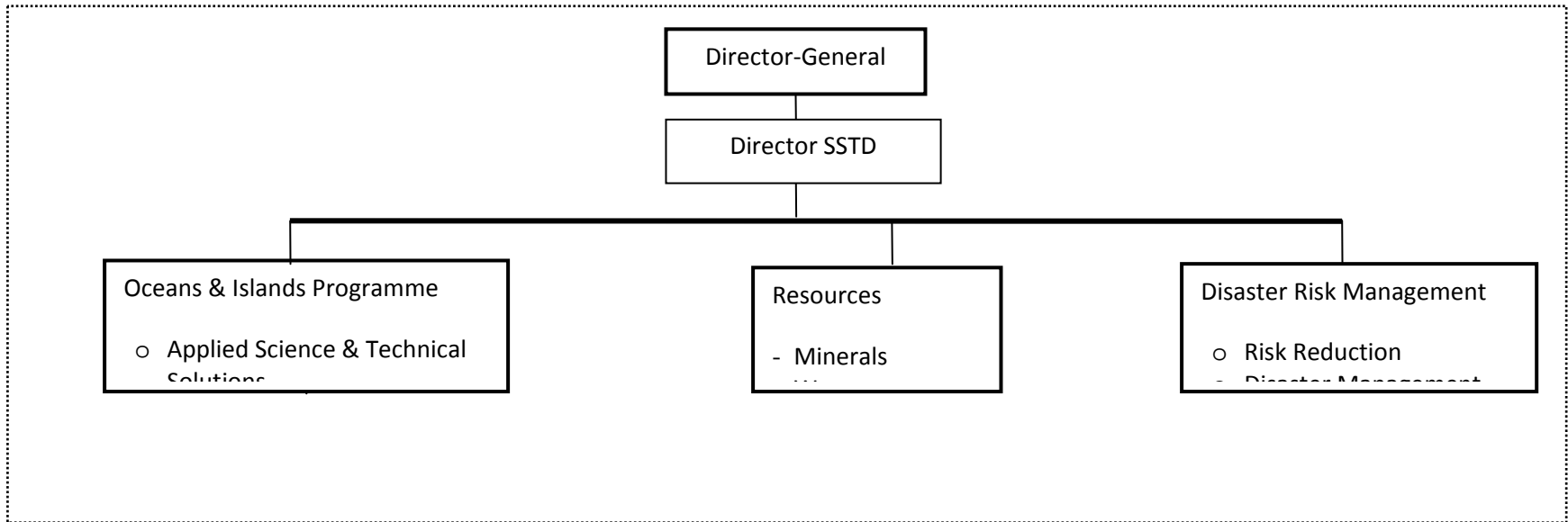
Rewi Edwin Pittman  
Catherine Bennett  
Russell Howorth

**Note:** This report was tabled at the Joint Meeting of the Governing Bodies of  
SOPAC, SPREP and SPC

on 7 – 8<sup>th</sup> July 2009 in Suva, Fiji

Additional copies will be available at the meeting

**PROPOSED STRUCTURE OF SOPAC SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY DIVISION (SSTD) OF SPC**



ANNEX 7

**MERGER OF SPBEA/SPC**  
**TABLE 1- IMPLEMENTATION PLAN / MILESTONES FROM THE CONSULTANTS' REPORT**

<b>Recommended milestones from the consultants</b>	<b>Progress to date</b>
1. Appoint a senior level person with the role of Change Leader.	Deputy Director-General (Suva) was appointed Change Leader in May 2009 <b>Actioned</b>
2. Draw up mission critical statement/ presentation and provide clear direction and goals at launch.	Work in progress <b>On track</b>
3. Develop a tactical implementation plan of activities to resolve issues within realistic time frames	Tactical Implementation Plan approved by the Guiding Coalition Group (GCG) at its first meeting in July 2009. Progress will be monitored by GCG. <b>On track</b>
4. Define new reporting arrangements between Department and Divisional Heads for post-merger 2010.	Work in progress <b>On track</b>
5. Review any new governance regulations issued by jurisdictions and action risk management procedures	SPBEA Board sought an independent legal opinion on the merger. This exercise will be undertaken as due process following the merger to address the full integration of the two legal entities, including the processes involved and the timeframe within which this would be achieved. <b>On track</b>
6. Draw up merger project scope document containing the 5 major STEPS (Section 7 – Change Management Process) and detailed activities, responsibilities and time frames	Revised Implementation Plan approved by the GCG at its first meeting in July 2009. Three Project Teams have been set up and are currently working in the areas of (i) Finance; (ii) HR; and (iii) ICT. Progress will be monitored by GCG. <b>On track</b>
6.1. Budgets: Align SPC-SPBEA budget preparation timetables in 2009 for FY 2010	1. Payment of contributions: Ministries of Education of SPBEA member countries are responsible for payment of contributions to SPBEA, whilst Ministries of Foreign Affairs are responsible for payment of contributions to SPC. This will continue post merger with the focus being on how best to simplify and streamline the process. A joint paper by the two CEOs to the October governing body meetings will further discuss this. 2. There are no increases to contributions by SPBEA members in 2010. SPBEA's budget has been incorporated in SPC's budget for fiscal year 2010. <b>On track</b>

Recommended milestones from the consultants	Progress to date
6.2. Assets & liabilities: Decision on asset register and management and control of liabilities	The Finance Team has commenced work on this. The fixed assets register will be finalised after stock count and audit on 30/12/2009. Progress will be monitored by GCG Group. <b>On track</b>
6.3. Finance procedures: When & how will SPBEA be aligned with SPC, including alignment of Financial Regulations	(i) Preliminary review of accounting systems has been undertaken. MYOB to be continued in 2010 whilst Navision functionality to be reviewed. (ii) Preliminary review of management reporting requirements has been undertaken. More detailed review of accounting systems/reporting requirements to be completed by December 2009. <b>On track</b>
6.4. Staff regulations: Align SPC-SPBEA staff regulations, terms and conditions, policies and procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work on aligning staff regulations &amp; rules has advanced with a view to having them operational by January 2010. In the main: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Staff contracts will be honored. Contract management process is in place (in both SPBEA and SPC) which ensures staff can make informed decisions about their future employment prior to or post-merger.</li> <li>○ The outcome of the CROP job-sizing exercise will need careful analysis to ensure it accurately reflects the full worth of each position at SPBEA in light of the difficulty in attracting staff.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• GCG will monitor progress in this area.</li> </ul> <b>On track</b>
6.5. Office space: Discuss and decide on possible extra space requirements for SPBEA at 26 McGregor Road. What are the options?	SPBEA will remain in their current premises. The two CEOs have agreed to negotiate with landlord for additional space to cater for projected growth of SPBEA in 2010. GCG will monitor progress in this area. <b>On track</b>
6.6. Co-branding: Consult with RRRT on their approach to co-branding; SPC-SPBEA letterhead, brochures, business cards, etc.	Decision on the co-branding option made by GCG, for implementation from January 2010. <b>On track</b>
6.7. Signage: Improvements to external office signage	Work has already commenced, aimed at January 2010 implementation. GCG will monitor progress. <b>On track</b>
6.8. Web sites: Consult with RRRT on experience with web upgrade and web links SPBEA-SPC	Consultation with RRRT has been undertaken. Phased plan of implementation is in place and awaiting availability of funding. GCG will monitor progress. <b>On track</b>
6.9. Financial rounding off: Procedures for closing off accounts in the final months of FY 2009	Work on this has already commenced aimed at January 2010 implementation. GCG will monitor progress. <b>On track</b>
7. Appoint Divisional Head of ETHD	SPBEA Board urged SPC to look at ways of filling this position as soon as possible. The position will be brought into the 2010 budget process so it is not possible to appoint the director any earlier than 2010.

**TABLE 2 - OTHER SPBEA SPECIFIC ISSUES DISCUSSED BY SPBEA BOARD**

ISSUE	PROGRESS / UPDATE
1. Communicate the change/merger mission and progress repeatedly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Change leader will be responsible for providing regular communication resulting from the work of the GCG to staff and management of both organisations; SPBEA Board and CRGA members, and other stakeholders on a regular basis prior to January 2010. The SPBEA and SPC Teams have held several meetings on the change/merger mission, and relevant outcomes have been communicated to staff. The Guiding Coalition Group has also met twice to monitor progress.</li> </ul> <p><b>On Track</b></p>
2. Develop a tactical implementation plan of activities to resolve issues within realistic timeframe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A revised implementation Plan and progress report was approved at the first meeting of the GCG. The GCG will continue to monitor progress.</li> </ul> <p><b>On Track</b></p>
3. Title of SPBEA Director & structure of division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SPBEA Board resolved that the designation of the head of SPBEA post merger needs to reflect the importance of SPBEA work and size of SPBEA within the reformed division and flexibility should be maintained in any transition period. The Board emphasized the need to delineate between an organisation such as SPBEA and a programme like CETC in the new structure.</li> </ul> <p><b>On Track</b></p>
4. Role of SPBEA Board and Executive pre and post-merger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The role currently undertaken by the SPBEA Board in determining priorities for SPBEA, approving its work programme, and ensuring it has adequate resources to implement its approved work plan will very much remain with the Board.</li> <li>The SPC governing body in the main considers and endorses the work plan &amp; budget as it currently does for other divisions / programmes of SPC. <b>On Track</b></li> </ul>
5. Budgeting and cost impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Budgeting cost impacts –there are cost implications related to the ICT. In addition SPC will incur costs on the appointment of the Head of the division. <b>On Track</b></li> </ul>
6. Membership and contributions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SPBEA and SPC membership contributions for will remain. See also 6.1 in table 1 above.</li> </ul>
7. Assets and liabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Already dealt with in Table 1.</li> </ul>
8. SPBEA accounts arrangements a) Examination registration payments and accounts	<p>The current arrangement for examination payments and accounts will continue in 2010.</p> <p><b>On Track</b></p>
8 b) Arrangements for payment of contract workers: in 2008 there were 702 external contractors employed by SPBEA across nine countries for examination services.	<p>As per 8 (a) above</p>
8 c) Goods and services	<p>As per 8(a) above.</p>

ISSUE	PROGRESS / UPDATE
<p>9. Merger Costs                      a) costs associated with managing the transition process in 2009;                      b) Costs affecting budgeting for 2010.</p>	<p>a) Apart from staff time, there will be a small cost related to the work of the GCG, mostly to bring in members not resident in Fiji.                      b) There are cost implications associated with the ICT component of the merger. The implementation of the CROP harmonization and CRGA salary increases in January 2010 will also incur additional costs.</p>
<p>10. Legal issues</p>	<p>The January 2010 merger is effected under the political / policy directive from leaders and facilitated through agreement by the two governing bodies. Post merger an assessment will be made on how best to integrate two legal entities into one. This work is not expected to affect service provision to members.</p>
<p>11. Risks</p>	<p>Staff employment conditions / contracts need to be managed to ensure there is not unnecessary loss of staff. Merger must not in any way undermine services; and must not compromise the status and role of SPBEA.</p>

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SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

## Twentieth SPREP Meeting

Apia, Samoa  
17 – 20 November 2009**Agenda Item 6.2.1: Implementation Plan on Energy****Purpose**

1. To present for Members' consideration the implementation plan for the rationalisation of the energy programme of the Secretariat of the Pacific Islands Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC) as per the Joint Meeting of SOPAC, SPC and SPREP Governing Bodies, and to invite further discussion of SPREP's role on energy policy as it relates to climate change.

**Background**

2. To reorganise the framework of Pacific intergovernmental organisations as proposed by the review of the Regional Institutional Framework (RIF), SOPAC functions will be rationalised into the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) and SPREP. At the 39<sup>th</sup> Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) in 2008, Leaders directed representatives on the respective governing councils to take all the final decisions to enable implementation to commence no later than 1 January 2010.

3. In April 2009, Pacific Regional Energy Ministers agreed to strengthen 'regional and donor coordination of delivery of energy services ... through one energy agency and through one programme.' Ministers noted 'there was a need to ensure that energy policy and climate change policy remained separate where environmental aspects are managed by SPREP and energy sector activities by SPC.'

4. In July 2009, the Joint Meeting of SOPAC, SPC and SPREP Governing Bodies on the RIF endorsed the decision taken by energy ministers, and

- (ii) *recognised the interrelationship and links between energy and climate change and the need to address energy policy in relation to climate change as an integral part of the final implementation plan for rationalisation of the energy programme of SOPAC; and*
- (iii) *noted that this plan will be presented for consideration to the meetings of the governing body of SPREP in September and of SOPAC and SPC in October 2009 to enable implementation from January 2010.*

5. The joint meeting agreed to transfer to SPREP from January 2010 several specific SOPAC functions, including ‘the component of the energy sector relating to monitoring and evaluation of greenhouse gases and the clean development mechanism (CDM)’. *For more information see working paper 6.1.* The July 2009 SPREP Special Meeting endorsed and ratified these outcomes.

6. In August 2009, at the 40<sup>th</sup> PIF meeting, Leaders welcomed the decisions. Implementation now needs to be approved by each governing council:

- The 39th SPC Committee of Representatives of Governments and Administrations in October 2009 noted that arrangements for the RIF reforms are on track for implementation on 1 January 2010 and that SPC will require additional resources.
- The SOPAC Governing Council meeting of October 2009 had not been held at the time of writing.

7. The SPREP Meeting is now invited to consider the implementation plan for the rationalisation of the SOPAC energy programme, as approved by the SPC CRGA meeting (SPC CRGA paper 6.1, *Organisational reform and the implementation of the RIF*, attached). The proposed approach is on the basis of ‘many agencies, one team,’ and will see SPC establishing a Regional Energy Sector Programme in a new Economic Development Division, in order to raise the profile of energy and become the ‘lead coordination agency in the regional energy sector.’ The plan states:

*An important initiative agreed to by the major stakeholders in the regional energy sector programme is the need for co-location of expertise in one office, namely SPC’s premises in Nabua. If agreed and implemented, this will mean that PPA, SPREP’s renewable energy project, and the SPC/SOPAC energy programme will operate from the same office while retaining their specific agency status. This initiative will give credence to the ‘many agencies, one team’ approach that underpins this new partnership in the region’s energy sector.*

8. The plan acknowledges SPREP’s mandate on climate change and energy policy. SPREP Members may wish to take this opportunity to discuss further the opportunities for SPREP to lead the regional approach to energy and climate change as a partner in the new SPC Regional Energy Sector Programme.

*Current SPREP activities*

9. The Secretariat's key energy activity is the Pacific Islands Greenhouse Gas Abatement through Renewable Energy Programme (PIGGAREP) – a 5 year project in the Climate Change focal area with a remaining life of up to June 2012 and a remaining budget of US\$3.3 million. The PIGGAREP is currently leading the support to member countries with their greenhouse gas inventories and mitigation analysis as part of preparing their Second National Communications under the UNFCCC. The Secretariat is also leading the regional effort on the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) in partnership with the EU, UNEP and the ADB in its Climate Change effort, oil spills and disposals in its Wastes Programme and vulnerability of energy infrastructures in its Adaptation activities. There are only two CDM projects in Pacific island countries and Members should bear in mind the ongoing negotiations under the UNFCCC on long term cooperative action, in particular the development of modalities for Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action, as this may impact on the level and nature of support that will need to be provided in relation to current and future CDM projects as well as other mitigation action in the region. Decisions on these issues are expected to be completed at the Conference of the Parties to UNFCCC at Copenhagen in December 2009.

*Many agencies, one team approach*

10. The Secretariat supports the 'many agencies, one team' approach and hopes to further discuss the technicality of the co-location option with SPC. The Secretariat is keen to see that, should its renewable energy activities be co-located with the other functions, then this should become an integral component of the 'core' regional energy programme. The Secretariat would also seek to ensure that its effort is picked up by the joint SOPAC-SPREP regional energy project to be proposed in 2010 under the 10<sup>th</sup> European Development Fund, and subsequently supplemented with core-funded resources.

11. The PIGGAREP is being overseen by the UNDP Samoa Multi-Country Office. From 2004-2008, the Danish-funded Pacific Islands Energy Strategic Action Programme (PIESAP) was implemented by SOPAC in Suva but supervised by UNDP from Samoa. A co-location of the PIGGAREP to Suva will be through a similar administrative arrangement.

12. The transfer of the components of SOPAC's energy programme to SPREP would have minimal immediate staffing, work programme and financial impacts as the Secretariat is currently leading the implementation of activities in these two areas. However, the outcome of the RIF is an opportunity to address the acknowledged interrelationship between energy policy and climate change. The Secretariat is therefore prepared to redefine its role on the energy sector during the course of developing with SPC and other stakeholders the detailed implementation plan for the regional energy programme.

## Recommendations

13. The Meeting is invited to:

- **note** that arrangements for the Regional Institutional Framework (RIF) reforms relating to energy policy and climate change are on track for implementation on 1 January 2010, as outlined in the implementation plan for the rationalisation of the SOPAC energy programme, recently approved by the SPC CRGA meeting;
  - **note** that the respective CEOs will continue to discuss the details of the implementation, and that the Secretariat plans to implement these reforms within its planned budget, and to review the level of resources it requires in 2010, following these discussions;
  - **direct** the Secretariat to explore further roles and opportunities for SPREP in relation to energy policy and climate change, noting the need for improved coordination and cooperation among CROP agencies: e.g. by increasing joint implementation of PIGGAREP with SPC, PPA, USP and other project partners from January 2010; and
  - **endorse** that the Secretariat's component of the joint SOPAC-SPREP EDF 10 energy project proposal continues the momentum gained in the PIGGAREP, given SPREP's recognised role on energy and the environment.
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SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

## Twentieth SPREP Meeting

Apia, Samoa  
17 – 20 November 2009



### **Agenda Item 6.2.2 : Implementation Plan on Climate Change**

#### **Purpose of the Paper**

1. The purpose of the paper is to provide SPREP members with information and update as to the Secretariat strategy with respect to the transfer of certain functions from SOPAC to SPREP from January 2010. These functions were agreed to by the Joint Meeting of the Councils of SOPAC, SPC, and SPREP concerning the Regional Institutional Framework (RIF). The Joint Meeting also agreed that progress with regards the transfer of the SOPAC functions be reported to the annual meetings of the governing bodies. The Secretariat seeks the discussion and endorsement of the SM20 in particular with the absorption and planned placement of certain SOPAC functions within the Secretariat's existing programmes.

#### **Summary of Issues**

2. The SOPAC functions to be transferred from SOPAC to SPREP are listed below as per the summary of decisions of the Joint Meeting of the Councils of SOPAC, SPC, and the Special SPREP Meeting of July 2009 in Suva, Fiji. The following decisions were provided to and subsequently endorsed by the Pacific Forum Leaders at their annual meeting in Cairns, Australia in August 2009. The decisions of the Joint Council Meeting were that:

***With respect to the balance of the SOPAC core work programme, the joint meeting of the governing bodies:***

- i) welcomed the commitment by members to strengthen SPREP as the region's lead environmental agency, including through support for the implementation of the approved decisions relating to the independent corporate review of SPREP;
- ii) agreed that the following specific SOPAC functions be transferred to SPREP *from January 2010*:
  - a. the Pacific Islands Global Ocean Observing System (PI-GOOS),
  - b. the Islands Climate Update (ICU), the
  - c. Climate and Meteorological Database (CMD), and
  - d. the component of the energy sector relating to monitoring and evaluation of greenhouse gases and the clean development mechanism (CDM);

**a. *The Pacific Islands Global Ocean Observing System (PI-GOOS)***

*Background*

- i. The Pacific Islands Global Ocean Observing System (PI-GOOS) programme has been in operation since 1998. A strategy to guide programme implementation was developed in 2001 and subsequently revised in 2006. The primary focus is to work within an integrated framework that systemically acquires oceanographic and marine data and disseminates as useful information in response to the needs of government, scientific research and the public to address marine related issues in the South Pacific region.

*Current Situation*

- ii. The post of the PI-GOOS Coordinator was recently vacated in early 2009. SOPAC had initially begun recruitment in June 2009 but then suspended active recruitment pending the outcomes of the RIF. Given the current result, SPREP has contacted the SOPAC Secretariat as to the status of recruitment and plans to resume this from SPREP's end. It has been agreed that SPREP will resume recruitment pending a discussion of SPREP and PI-GOOS donors and stakeholders to be concluded in late 2009.

*Next Steps*

- iii. Given the PI-GOOS strengths in marine data and research and its past activities to reach across various users of marine and coastal data, the Secretariat is looking from the outset to place this programme within the Islands and Ecosystems Programme where its programme strategies can be incorporated into IEP activities. Strategically, this is to assist in informing and gathering data and information for the sustainable development and management of coastal resources and marine ecosystems that support life and livelihoods.
- iv. Support of activities in terms of planning and advice and strategy are currently provided by the PI-GOOS Advisory Committee formed of donors, key partners and stakeholders both regional and international and whom have guided the annual plans of the PI-GOOS Officer. The Secretariat intends to work closely with donors and the Advisory Committee to ensure and assure that the PI-GOOS programme will continue to receive the required Secretariat support as it has received in the past, and to ensure that the PI-GOOS will be well clustered with supporting programmes of the Secretariat including the PI-GCOS, climate change, and coastal and marine ecosystems programmes.
- v. In terms of funding, the SM are asked to note that the proposed 2010 Work Plan and Budget does not yet contain the budget of the PI-GOOS as the Secretariat is planning to have a meeting with stakeholders and donors just prior to the annual SPREP meeting to discuss budgetary matters and other related issues. The midterm review of the Work Plan and Budget in mid-2010 shall include the PI-GOOS funding detail in completeness.

**b. *The Island Climate Update***

*Background*

- i. The Island Climate Update is an activity centered on the collection, evaluation, compilation, and publication of a monthly newsletter containing data and information about the state of the Pacific region climate, and a forecast of future conditions. The objective is the dissemination of accurate, timely and relevant climate information to assist climate scientists and other end users in the Pacific in forecasting and planning climate affected activities.

*Current Situation*

- ii. The ICU activity involves the monthly collaboration of Pacific and Pacific Rim based climate scientists to exchange data, views and a discussion leading to a consensus view of the current and near term state of the Pacific's climate, upon which technical information output is produced for use of climate scientists and interested end-users. This activity is part of a well meshed body of effort which others also contribute to, such as the Pacific Islands Climate Prediction Project, run by the Bureau of Meteorology and funded by AusAID. This function is outsourced to NIWA and does not involve the transfer of personnel.

*Next Steps*

- iii. The next steps are to finalize a new terms of agreement with NZAID as principal donor of this activity, and SPREP as well as finalization of 2010 activities in planning with the National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research (NIWA) who produces the monthly newsletter and assists with the facilitation of the monthly teleconference of Pacific climate scientists.
- iv. Based on the early confidence of the continued implementation of the ICU activity, an activity and budget entry has been made in the proposed 2010 Work Plan and Budget, of an estimated average amount of NZD\$100,000. This activity will fall into the area of work of meteorology support offered by the Secretariat and currently undertaken by the Pacific Islands – Global Climate Observing System (PI-GCOS) Officer position, and in future by the Meteorology Climatology Officer (MCO) position. It is nested under Output 2.1.4 of the proposed 2010 Work Plan and Budget.

**c. *Climate and Meteorological Database***

*Background*

- i. The Climate and Meteorological Database is an activity that was begun by SOPAC and NIWA in 2006. This activity centers on the compilation and digitization of historical climate and meteorological data records held in New Zealand with some sourcing from Pacific based met services. The objective is the rescue and digitization of historical climate information to assist climate scientists and other data users in the Pacific to better access such data.

*Current Situation*

- ii. The activity involves the collaboration of SOPAC and NIWA to enable NIWA to review stores of data for active digitization and for entering into an electronic database hosted at NIWA. SOPAC receives updates and copies of digitized metadata while the core climate and meteorological data is stored on a NIWA database that is used to provide access to Pacific Islands met services and other end users upon request. This activity does not involve the transfer of personnel.

*Next Steps*

- iii. The next steps are to finalize a new terms of agreement with NZAID and NZ Ministry for the Environment (MfE) as principal donor of this activity, with SPREP as well as the National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research (NIWA).
- iv. Based on the early confidence of the continued implementation of the ICU activity, an activity and budget entry has been made in the proposed 2010 Work Plan and Budget, of an estimated average amount of NZD\$100,000. This activity will fall into the area of work of meteorology support offered by the Secretariat and currently undertaken by the Pacific Islands – Global Climate Observing System (PI-GCOS) Officer position, and in future by the Meteorology Climatology Officer (MCO) position.

**d. *The component of the energy sector relating to monitoring and evaluation of greenhouse gases (GHG) and the clean development mechanism (CDM);***

*Background*

- i. Monitoring and evaluation of GHG and CDM are central to the effort on mitigation in climate change. Energy is a key sector in GHG mitigation. The Joint Council Meeting recognized the interrelationship and links between energy and climate change and the need to address energy policy in relation to climate change.

*Current Situation*

- ii. The Approved Work Programme and Budget of SOPAC for 2009 does not have any activities relating to the monitoring and evaluation of greenhouse gases (GHG). It does have CDM as an activity but with no budget allocation. CDM activities at SOPAC is being carried out by an officer responsible for Gender and Energy and is mostly on awareness materials. SPC does have activities relating to CDM in its Forestry sector activities.
- iii. SOPAC does have activities on energy database. The energy database is an important inputs to the GHG inventory and mitigation analysis but its main purpose is to assist with energy planning and policy formulation and review.
- iv. SPREP is currently taking the lead among CROP agencies in assisting PICTs with their Greenhouse Gas Inventories and Mitigation Analysis which is part of the preparation of their Second National Communication to the Conference of Parties to the UNFCCC. The funding for this support is from the GEF-funded Pacific Islands Greenhouse Gas Abatement through Renewable Energy Project (PIGGAREP).



- v. Most of the current regional activities on CDM are being funded by the European Union through UNEP under the “**Capacity Building related to Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEA) in African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Countries.**” The UNEP Risoe Centre (URC) is responsible for implementing the project’s *Component 2 (1) – Capacity Building for Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)*. SPREP is the Pacific hub for the project in the Pacific. The Asian Development Bank is also providing capacity building support on CDM to PICs and SPREP is coordinating EU’s / UNEP’s effort with the ADB’s.

#### *Next Steps*

- i. A framework of the regional energy sector programme has been agreed to with SPC and was presented to the 39<sup>th</sup> CRGA in Tonga in October. SPREP fully supports the proposed **many agencies, one team approach** and will further discuss the co-location option with SPC and other related CROP agencies. SPREP currently has expertise and funds for renewable energy and is keen to see that any co-location of its energy-related activities become part and parcel of the core energy programme to be lead and coordinated by SPC.
  - ii. SPREP is therefore prepared to redefine its role on the energy sector and is looking forward to further discuss these with SPC and other stakeholders in this sector during the course of developing the detailed implementation plan for the regional energy sector.
  - iii. No financial resources and /or staff will be transferred from SOPAC and the implications of the transfer on the future work programme, budget and staff would be very minimal in the immediate future but would likely increase after 2011.
3. The four functions agreed to be transferred from SOPAC to SPREP if appropriately resourced and supported will complement and strengthen existing activities within the SPREP programmes

#### **Recommendation**

4. The Meeting is invited to:
  - **note** the status of the four SOPAC functions to be transferred to SPREP and the proposed next steps for each; and
  - **endorse** the absorption and planned placement of the four SOPAC functions within the Secretariat’s existing programmes.

## DRAFT TERMS OF REFERENCE

### FOR THE REVIEW OF THE 2005-09 SPREP ACTION PLAN

The Consultant will be required to:

- (i) Develop a detailed workplan and timetable for the review of the *Action Plan for Managing the Environment of the Pacific Islands Region 2005-09*, in close consultation with the SPREP Secretariat;
- (ii) Review findings and materials produced by the Secretariat's strategic programmes and projects regarding the implementation of the focus areas and cross cutting issues identified in the 2005–2009 Action Plan;
- (iii) Prepare an executive summary based on these, and an issues paper on the extent to which the outcomes have been achieved, the extent to which the means for implementation have been used, and lessons learned in the implementation of the Action Plan;
- (iv) Draft a questionnaire to assist member countries with their review of the Action Plan and to obtain views on directions and priorities for a new Action Plan; and
- (v) Recommend methods and priorities for the Secretariat to consult member states and territories in national consultations and a regional workshop, and facilitate those consultations.
- (vi) Identify, in consultation with the Secretariat and in response to Members' feedback, possible priorities under a new Action Plan; and
- (vii) Provide an initial draft of a 2010 – 2015 Action Plan to include specific goals, outcomes and performance indicators for consideration by the Secretariat and country representatives at a regional workshop to produce a generally agreed final draft for examination and adoption by the 21<sup>st</sup> SPREP Meeting in September 2010.



SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

## Twentieth SPREP Meeting

Apia, Samoa

17 – 20 November 2009

**Agenda Item 6.3: SPREP Action Plan 2005-2009 Review****Purpose**

1. To propose a process for reviewing the 2005-2009 SPREP Action Plan and developing a new Action Plan for 2010-2015.

**Background**

2. The SPREP Action Plan for 2005-2009 represents the regional agenda for managing the environment of the Pacific islands region. It embodies the vision of SPREP Members for the long-term management of their shared environment to achieve sustainable development. It is the main planning document outlining the broad areas of focus and priorities of the region, and therefore it is at the core of the Secretariat's planning framework, guiding the design of SPREP's Strategic Programmes and annual Work Programmes and Budget.

3. SPREP Members have acknowledged the central role of the Action Plan in setting and guiding the work of the SPREP Members and the Secretariat. The current Action Plan was endorsed and approved by Members at the 15<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting in French Polynesia in September 2004. It called for a new SPREP Action Plan following the five-year review of the current plan.

4. Due to the significant implications that the Regional Institutional Framework (RIF) review process posed for SPREP in terms of its programme delivery and focus, organisational structure and budgetary issues, the Secretariat put on hold the review of the current Action Plan until the outcomes of the RIF review were known. It was the intention of the Secretariat that if the July 2009 joint governing council meeting on the RIF decided to transfer the majority of the SOPAC functions to SPREP, then a new Strategic Plan would be developed and presented to the 2010 SPREP meeting with the effect of replacing the current Action Plan.

5. The outcomes of the RIF review process relating to SPREP are now known to be likely to have a minimal impact on SPREP's functions and resources. The Secretariat's view is that this clearly necessitates a review of the current Action Plan and development of a new Action Plan for the coming five years.

6. The Action Plan review needs to take cognizance of other relevant processes such as the ICR exercise on the defining the core functions of SPREP, but the review of the Action Plan need not wait until the completion of that exercise. This was the view of some Members of the ICR Task Force. Furthermore the ICR exercise on defining the core functions of SPREP is likely to continue into 2010, and may both contribute to and draw ideas from the process of reviewing and replacing the current Action Plan.

7. In the meantime the Secretariat proposes that it continue to use the current Action Plan until the new Action Plan is developed and endorsed by Members.

8. Furthermore, the Secretariat proposes the following process for the review of the current Action Plan and the development of a new SPREP Action Plan for 2010-2015.

- i. The Secretariat to begin the process by (a) drafting for Members' consideration a summary of the extent to which the 2004-2009 Action Plan has been implemented, and the extent to which the outcomes of the 2004-2009 Action Plan have been achieved; and (b) preparing and submitting a questionnaire for Members to consider and complete as part of the initial information gathering exercise. The questionnaire can be developed by the Secretariat and submitted to Members by December 2009.
- ii. Members to conduct national and community consultations on the questionnaire and report back results – conveying Members' views on the extent to which the current Action Plan has met their needs and suggestions for components to be added, deleted, expanded or contracted in the new Action Plan – to the Secretariat by April 2010.
- iii. Consultations between senior management of the Secretariat and a broad cross section of Members from January 2010 through country visits. To minimise the budget requirements for in-country consultations, the Director's travel costs will be funded from his separate travel budget.
- iv. Conducting a regional workshop to which representatives from all SPREP members are invited to examine and validate the findings of the review, and to use these findings to begin drafting a new Action Plan (June 2010)
- v. Action Plan submitted to the 2010 SPREP annual meeting for endorsement (September 2010)

9. There is a budgetary allocation of USD40,000 for 2010 to commence this exercise, but this will only be sufficient to carry out a small number of the steps required to ensure that the new Action Plan builds on the lessons learned from the implementation of the current plan, and responds adequately to Members' priorities. The Secretariat proposes to use this sum to engage an expert to assist in planning and facilitating this process, and enable the expert to participate in some country visits.

10. The following estimated budget for the remaining steps required to review the current Action Plan and produce a new one includes the costs of several country visits and all the steps required to finalise a new Action Plan, as per elements (iii) and (iv) above, and interpretation and translation services:

Budget Estimates for Action Plan Review and Drafting	\$ USD
In-country consultations	80 000
Regional workshop/meeting	100 000
Translation and interpretation	35 000
Report production	5 000
Total Funds required	220 000

### Recommendations

11. The Meeting is invited to:
- **endorse** the proposed process for the review of the current Action Plan and the development of a new Action Plan for 2010-2015;
  - **consider** the budgetary implications and **agree on a way forward** to fund the review and development of the new Action Plan; and
  - review and **approve** in-principle the draft terms of reference (WP.6.3/Att.1) for the review.

## MEMBER'S CONTRIBUTION SCHEDULE

MEMBER COUNTRY	Balance as at 31-Dec-05	2006 Cont Payable	Payments Received as at 31-Dec-06	Balance as at 31-Dec-06	2007 Cont Payable	Payments Received as at 31-Dec-07	Balance as at 31-Dec-07	2008 Payable	Payments Received as at 31- Dec-08	Balance as at 31-Dec-08	2009 Payable	2009 Voluntary	Payments Received as at 31- Aug-09	Balance as at 31-Aug-09
American Samoa	0	10,184	(10,185)	(0)	10,184	(7,638)	2,546	10,184	(12,456)	274	10,184	2,308	(9,574)	3,193
Australia	0	185,106	(185,106)	0	185,106	(185,106)	(0)	185,106	(185,106)	(0)	185,106	41,943	(227,049)	(0)
Cook Islands	0	10,184	(10,184)	0	10,184	(10,184)	0	10,184	(10,184)	0	10,184	2,308	-	12,492
Federated States of Micronesia	2,625	10,184	(5,502)	7,307	10,184	(8,335)	9,156	10,184	(8,335)	11,006	10,184	2,308	(10,910)	12,588
Fiji	0	20,360	(11,146)	9,214	20,360	(9,214)	20,360	20,360	(10,332)	30,388	20,360	4,614	-	55,362
France	0	134,202	(134,202)	0	134,202	(134,202)	0	134,202	(134,202)	0	134,202	30,408	(164,610)	0
French Polynesia	(0)	20,360	(20,360)	(0)	20,360	(20,360)	0	20,360	(20,360)	0	20,360	4,614	(24,974)	(0)
Guam	0	20,360	(20,360)	(0)	20,360	(20,360)	(0)	20,360	(20,360)	0	20,360	4,614	-	24,974
Kiribati	31	10,184	(10,185)	30	10,184	(10,214)	0	10,184	(10,184)	(0)	10,184	2,308	(12,462)	30
Marshall Islands	10,184	10,184	(20,368)	0	10,184		10,184	10,184	(10,184)	10,184	10,184	2,308		22,676
Nauru	128,051	10,184		138,235	10,184		148,419	10,184		158,603	10,184	2,308		171,095
New Caledonia	1,189	20,360	(23,142)	(1,593)	20,360	(18,854)	(88)	20,360	(23,113)	(2,841)	20,360	4,614	(24,468)	(2,335)
New Zealand	0	134,202	(134,202)	0	134,202	(134,202)	(0)	134,202	(134,202)	0	134,202	30,408	(164,610)	(0)
Niue	10,185	10,184		20,369	10,184	(10,165)	20,389	10,184	(10,184)	20,389	10,184	2,308	(10,437)	22,444
Northern Marianas	37,112	10,184		47,296	10,184		57,480	10,184		67,665	10,184	2,308		80,157
Palau	10,185	10,184	(20,369)	(0)	10,184		10,184	10,184		20,368	10,184	2,308		32,860
Papua New Guinea	20,708	20,360		41,068	20,360	(61,776)	(349)	20,360		20,011	20,360	4,614		44,985
Samoa	(0)	20,360	(20,360)	(0)	20,360	(20,360)	(0)	20,360	(20,360)	(0)	20,360	4,614		24,974
Solomon Islands	83,763	20,360		104,123	20,360		124,483	20,360	(104,023)	40,820	20,360	4,614	(65,794)	0
Tokelau	0	10,184	(10,185)	(0)	10,184	(10,184)	(0)	10,184	(10,184)	0	10,184	2,308	(12,492)	(0)
Tonga	(0)	10,184	(10,184)	0	10,184	(10,184)	0	10,184	(10,184)	0	10,184	2,308		12,492
Tuvalu	0	10,184	(10,337)	(153)	10,184	(10,031)	0	10,184	(10,184)	(0)	10,184	2,308	(13,557)	(1,065)
United States of America	(1,213)	186,787	(188,000)	(2,426)	186,787	(188,000)	(3,639)	186,787	(193,000)	(9,852)	186,787	42,325		219,260
Vanuatu	2,392	20,360	(22,714)	38	20,360	(20,398)	(0)	20,360		20,360	20,360	4,614		45,334
Wallis & Futuna Islands	18,999	10,184	(11,215)	17,968	10,184	(27,729)	423	10,184	(10,373)	235	10,184	2,308	(13,121)	(394)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$324,210</b>	<b>\$935,572</b>	<b>(\$878,306)</b>	<b>\$381,476</b>	<b>\$935,572</b>	<b>(\$917,496)</b>	399,551	<b>\$935,572</b>	<b>(\$947,510)</b>	387,610	<b>\$935,572</b>	<b>\$212,000</b>	<b>(\$754,058)</b>	781,124



SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

## Twentieth SPREP Meeting

Apia, Samoa

17 – 20 November 2009

**Agenda Item 7.1 : Report on Members' Contributions****Purpose of Paper**

1. To report to the Meeting on the receipt of Members' contributions.

**Background**

2. Financial Regulation 14 requires the Director to submit to each SPREP Meeting a report on the receipt of Members' contributions. This report provides an update on the status of Members' contributions received in 2009 (up to 31 August) as well as sharing the status of members' contributions as at the end of 2008.

**Members' Contributions received in 2008 and 2009 (to 31 August 2009)**

3. Attached for members' information is a statement, which shows the amounts due from respective members as at 31 August 2009. As the table indicate, a total of USD\$947,510 was received by the Secretariat in 2008 leaving a balance USD\$387,610 of unpaid contribution as at 31 December 2008.
4. The total contributions outstanding as at 31 August 2009 is USD\$781,124, made up of USD\$335,370 unpaid for the 2008 year and prior years, and USD\$445,754 for 2009.
5. Contributions due for 2009, is \$1,145,572 which include the approved voluntary member contributions of \$212,000 for the year 2009 only, to make up the shortfall in the core resource base of the 2009 budget. As of 31 August, the Secretariat has received US\$754,058 in respect of the 2009 base and voluntary contribution, and prior years unpaid contributions.

### Outstanding Contributions:

6. Other than members with small adjusting balances, the following member countries are in arrears as at 31 August 2009 for both 2009 and prior years contributions:

Member Country	2008 and prior year liabilities	2009 contributions payable including voluntary contributions	Payments to 31-Aug-09	Balance as at 31-Aug-09
American Samoa	274	12,492	(9,574)	3,193
Cook Islands	0	12,492		12,492
FSM	11,006	12,492	(10,910)	12,588
Fiji	30,388	24,974		55,362
Guam	0	24,974		24,974
Marshall Islands	10,184	12,492		22,676
Nauru	158,603	12,492		171,095
Niue	20,389	12,492	(10,437)	22,444
Nth Marianas	67,665	12,492		80,157
Palau	20,368	12,492		32,860
Papua New Guinea	20,011	24,974		44,985
Samoa	0	24,974		24,974
Tonga	0	12,492		12,492
USA	(9,852)	229,112		219,260
Vanuatu	20,360	24,974		45,334

### Recommendation

7. The Meeting is invited to:

- **consider** the report and **address** the substantial arrears problem relating to member contributions; and
- **commit** itself collectively and individually to paying current contributions and arrears in full in 2009.



## Response to EC Institutional Assessment

Amendments to the Financial Regulations.

Current	Proposed
<p><b>Financial Statements</b></p> <p><u>Regulation 27 – Maintenance of Accounting records</u></p> <p><u>a) The Secretariat’s Financial Statements, shall among other things, include the following statements and details:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) <u>Income and Expenditure Statements of all funds for the financial year;</u></li> <li>2) <u>Comparison of actual expenditure and budgeted expenditure for the financial year</u></li> <li>3) <u>Balance Sheet for the financial year</u></li> <li>4) <u>Cash Flow Statement for the financial year</u></li> <li>5) <u>Notes to and forming part of the accounts</u></li> </ol> <p><u>b) The accounts will be prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles <del>and modified to record income and cash basis except for the interest income</del></u></p> <p><u>c) The Director shall also give such other information as may be appropriate to indicate the current financial position of the secretariat</u></p> <p><u>d) The accounts for each financial year shall be submitted by the Director to the Auditor by 31 March following the end of that financial year</u></p> <p><u>e) Audited Financial Statements signed by the Director are to be submitted to the next meeting of the SPREP meeting</u></p>	<p><b>Financial Statements</b></p> <p>Regulation 27 – Maintenance of Accounting records</p> <p>a) The Secretariat’s Financial Statements, shall among other things, include the following statements and details:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Income and Expenditure Statements of all funds for the financial year;</li> <li>2) Comparison of actual expenditure and budgeted expenditure for the financial year</li> <li>3) Balance Sheet for the financial year</li> <li>4) Cash Flow Statement for the financial year</li> <li>5) Notes to and forming part of the accounts</li> </ol> <p>b) The accounts will be prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles</p> <p>c) The Director shall also give such other information as may be appropriate to indicate the current financial position of the secretariat</p> <p>d) The accounts for each financial year shall be submitted by the Director to the Auditor by 31 March following the end of that financial year</p> <p>e) Audited Financial Statements signed by the Director are to be submitted to the next meeting of the SPREP meeting</p>
<p><b>Regulation 28 – Financing of Assets</b></p> <p><u>All liabilities in respect of the financing of assets shall be incorporated in the annual Budget estimates and annual Financial Statements <del>and there shall be no depreciation charge for fixed assets</del></u></p>	<p><b>Regulation 28 – Financing of Assets</b></p> <p>All liabilities in respect of the financing of assets shall be incorporated in the annual Budget estimates and annual Financial Statements</p>



## Twentieth SPREP Meeting

Apia, Samoa  
17 – 20 November 2009



## Agenda Item 10.1: The Role of the Environment Ministers' Forum in the context of the SPREP Meeting

### Purpose

1. To clarify the role and status of the Environment Ministers' Forum in the context of the SPREP Meeting and the nature of its decision making powers.

### Background

2. The Environment Ministers' Forum (MF) in Pohnpei 2008 raised the issue of the status of that meeting and the nature of its decision-making powers.

3. The advice given to the meeting based on the Agreement Establishing SPREP (AES) 1993, under subarticle 2 of article 1 (hereafter notated as art. 1.2) was that "The organs of SPREP are the SPREP Meeting and the Secretariat". It was further noted that art. 3.3 declares the SPREP Meeting (SM) to be "the plenary body".

4. As the plenary body the SM has in its sessions assumed and exercised plenary (complete) powers. It is not envisaged in the AES that the Secretariat, as the only other organ, possesses these powers and no mention at all is made of a Ministers' meeting. On the other hand the SM under art. 3.4 "may establish such committees and subcommittees and other subsidiary bodies as it considers necessary". It appears that it is pursuant to this power that the MF has come into existence. A less generous view is that the MF is on the same footing as a side meeting. This is the interpretation given to the Ministerial segment of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity.

### History

5. Table 1 sets out the number of times Environment Ministers have met.

6. The "Conference on the Human Environment in the South Pacific", 8-11 March **1982**, was a Ministerial level meeting. It was here that SPREP was established as a separate entity hosted by the SPC and jointly coordinated by the SPC, SPEC, ESCAP and UNEP. It was not until **1986** however that the first intergovernmental meeting was held, allowing governments to be directly involved in the running of SPREP.

7. A Ministerial-level Meeting was again held on 8-9 July **1991**. This seems however to have been an isolated occurrence, possibly convened because a Ministerial Statement was needed for the 1992 Rio Earth Summit. Around this time it was decided that SPREP should become an autonomous organisation, established by treaty. In 1992 SPREP relocated to Samoa and in 1993 the Agreement Establishing SPREP was concluded which made SPREP autonomous and no longer part of SPC. The AES entered into force in 1995. The SM of 1995 agreed on a timetable of meetings from 1996-2002 that included a “SM at Ministerial level” to be held in 1996 and again in 2001.

8. Accordingly, in 1996 a Ministerial meeting was held, the first Ministerial-level meeting under an autonomous SPREP. The SM proposed to the MF that MFs be held every 4 years. This was agreed to, and the next Ministerial meeting took place in 2000.

9. In 2000, the SM requested the MF to consider whether to continue to meet every 4 years or whether to meet every 2 years. The Ministers agreed to meet every 2 years, (in the process cancelling out the 1995 decision for a MF to be held in 2001).

10. In 2002 the SM proposed that the MF be held annually and this was agreed to by the MF. A MF was duly held in 2003.

11. In 2004 however the MF agreed to “meet every 2 years or as necessary”. This is the latest pronouncement regarding the frequency of the MF. There are several ways this may be interpreted, but a charitable view would be that the MF meet at least every 2 years, but could also meet the year following if it was considered necessary.

**TABLE 1: Years in which Ministers have met, alongside Intergovernmental Meetings (IGMs) and SPREP Meetings (SMs)**

IGMs & SMs	Year	Ministers' Meetings	Venue
1. IGM	1986		Noumea
-	1987	-	-
2. IGM	1988		Noumea
-	1989	-	-
3. IGM	1990		Noumea
4. IGM	1991	y	Noumea
5. IGM	1992		Apia
6. SM	1993		Suva
7. SM	1994		Tarawa
8. SM	1995		Apia
9. SM	1996	1 <sup>st</sup>	Nukualofa
-	1997	-	-
10. SM	1998		Apia
-	1999	-	-
11. SM	2000	2 <sup>nd</sup>	Agana
12. SM	2001		Apia
13. SM	2002	3 <sup>rd</sup>	Majuro
14. SM	2003	4 <sup>th</sup>	Apia
15. SM	2004	5 <sup>th</sup>	Papeete
16. SM	2005		Apia
17. SM	2006	6 <sup>th</sup>	Noumea
18. SM	2007		Apia
19. SM	2008	7 <sup>th</sup>	Pohnpei
20. SM	2009		Apia

## Status of Ministers' Forum

12. If the MF comes into being under art. 3.4 of the AES as a subsidiary body, why is it requested by the SM to “endorse” its major outcomes? Endorsement tends to suggest the MF has the final say, not the SM. There are several factors that indicate this is not the case.

- (a) Frequency. It is obvious from the foregoing passages that there is no consistency in the frequency of the MF, particularly in the years when SPREP first became autonomous. This indicates there is no clear mandate regarding the MF. In addition, it has been almost always the SM, rather than the MF itself, which has dictated the frequency of the MF.

A question arises as to what happens in those years that the MF is not convened. Does this mean the SM outcomes do not require endorsement? What happens to those outcomes? The AES supports the view that the SM has that power at all times. There is no solid support for the view is that the power alternates between the SM and the MF.

- (b) Delegation. Article 3.3 lists a number of functions of the SPREP Meeting, including for example art. 3.3.g: “to appoint the Director”. Does the SM have the ability to delegate its functions and has it impliedly done so by seeking the MF’s “endorsement”? If the SM can delegate its functions, and this arguable, it should do so in express and unambiguous language. It is submitted that a request to endorse is not a clear enough expression of delegation of a final decision-making power. It is therefore submitted the endorsement is merely the ability to confirm however a non-confirmation carries no substantive consequences.
- (c) Existing avenue. If Ministers wish, they can represent their countries by attending as delegates to the SM. The SM in some years has been called the SM of officials, but the AES does not mention that term at all.
- (d) Existing avenue. If Ministers wish, they can represent their countries by attending as delegates to the SM. The SM in some years has been called the SM of officials, but the AES does not mention that term at all.

Officials are extensions of their Ministers and should present positions that are consistent with their Ministry’s policy and by implication, the Minister’s will. These positions are then discussed at the SM and a decision reached by consensus. It would be needlessly repetitive for Ministers to be able to reopen and redebate those positions. Moreover, to arrive at a contrary decision would be a source of embarrassment. On present advice, a contrary decision by the MF would be seen as “unconstitutional” or even inconsequential.

On the other hand, it may be feasible for a matter on which a consensus decision had not been reached at a SM to be referred to the MF for resolution.

13. For the above reasons, and because the MF appears to have been created pursuant to art. 3.4 of the AES, it is submitted that the MF has an advisory rather than a final decision-making power. The forum for making final decisions is the SM.

### **Conclusion**

14. The current situation therefore seems to be that (i) MFs will be convened as necessary; and (ii) MFs do not have final decision-making powers.

15. If it is the desire of the SM that the Ministers should have final decision-making powers then this should be made clear, or clearer than it is at present. For the MF to be empowered to have the final say, above that of the SM, the AES would probably need to be amended in unambiguous language.

16. In contrast, a similar result could be achieved if Ministers simply attended the SM as heads of delegation: the so-called “SM at Ministerial level”. There wouldn’t be a need for a separate meeting for Ministers and no need to amend the AES or pass any enabling resolutions.

### **Recommendation**

17. The Meeting is invited to:

- **consider** the current situation regarding the Ministers’ Forum and **decide** whether any changes need to be made or action taken particularly in relation to the decision-making powers of Ministers.



## **SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME**

### **Rules of Procedure for Appointment of Director**

**Adopted at Tarawa, Republic of Kiribati,  
13 October 1994  
*(and amended by the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meetings in 2000 and 2001 respectively)***

# Rules of Procedure for Appointment of Director

## Contents

Rule No.	Subject
1.	Scope
2.	Definitions
3.	Selection Advisory Committee
4.	Chairperson
5.	Notices
6.	Selection Advisory Committee Functions
7.	Selection Criteria
8.	Term of Appointment
9.	Expenses
10.	Amendments

## Scope

### Rule 1

These Rules shall apply to any appointment of a Director of SPREP under Article 3.3 (g) of the Agreement Establishing the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme.

## Definitions

### Rule 2

For the purposes of these Rules:

- “Director” means the position established by virtue of Article 6 of the Agreement Establishing the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme;
- “SPREP” means the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme established by virtue of Article 1 of the Agreement Establishing the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme;
- “SPREP Meeting” means the organ of SPREP established by virtue of Article 1 of the Agreement Establishing the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme.

## **Selection Advisory Committee**

### **Rule 3**

The SPREP Meeting shall as required from time to time appoint a Selection Advisory Committee comprising:

- the current chairperson, who shall also chair the Selection Advisory Committee; and
- at least two other members of the SPREP Meeting.

## **Chairperson**

### **Rule 4**

The functions of the chairperson are to:

- inform Governments and Administrations of a pending vacancy;
- advertise the position;
- invite nominations;
- receive applications;
- convene the Selection Advisory Committee; and
- chair the Selection Advisory Committee.

## **Notices**

### **Rule 5**

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.
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.
3. Applications should close no sooner than two months following such notification or advertising.



4. Where a vacancy arises and there is no Deputy Director and the position is likely to be vacant for more than 12 months, the procedures in these Rules will apply and the Chairperson shall convene a special SPREP Meeting to appoint a new Director.
5. Where a vacancy occurs and there is no Deputy Director, the Chairperson in consultation with members, may appoint an interim Director on such terms and conditions as may be agreed by Members. The interim Director shall be selected from Heads of Division of the Secretariat or if there is no suitable candidate in the Secretariat, from nominees of Members. Interim appointments stand until a permanent appointment is made. Interim appointments confer on the holder no assumption of permanency. Holders of an interim appointment shall not however, be precluded from applying for permanent appointment in accordance with the provisions of these rules.

## **Selection Advisory Committee Functions**

### **Rule 6**

In considering applications received by the Chairperson, the Selection Advisory Committee shall:

- consider each application against the selection criteria;
- make such enquiries as it sees fit;
- draw up a shortlist of no more than five people;
- notify Governments and Administrations of the shortlist seeking their comment which shall then be transmitted to the Chair of the Selection Advisory Committee within fourteen days of date of notification;
- interview shortlisted candidates; and
- make recommendations concerning the appointment to the next SPREP Meeting preceding the expiry of the term of office of the incumbent Director. Such recommendations should contain the shortlisted candidates in order of suitability/preference.

## **Selection Criteria**

### **Rule 7**

The following criteria shall be taken into account by the Selection Advisory Committee when considering applications:

- applicants must be nominated by a Government or Administration. More than one applicant per country is eligible for selection;
- applicants must be nationals of the nominating Government or Administration;
- applicants must possess sound personal qualities;
- shortlisted applicants shall be selected on the basis of merit, with regard to:
  1. relevant qualifications and experience;
  2. proven management abilities; and,
  3. superior representational skills.
- individuals of the Selection Advisory Committee are not eligible for consideration.

## **Term of Appointment**

### **Rule 8**

The successful applicant shall be appointed for a period of three years in the first instance. The incumbent may seek reappointment, through application, for a further period of three years. The maximum length of service of any individual is six years.

## **Expenses**

### **Rule 9**

All costs associated with convening meetings of the Selection Advisory Committee and with advertising and interviewing shortlisted candidates shall be met by the Secretariat.

## **Amendments**

### **Rule 10**

These Rules may be amended by consensus decision of the SPREP Meeting.

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

As revised at the 10<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting in Apia, Samoa, September, 1998.

As revised at the 11<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting in Guam, October , 2000.

As revised at the 12<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting in Apia, September, 2001.

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SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

## Twentieth SPREP Meeting

Apia, Samoa  
17 – 20 November 2009**Agenda Item 10.2: Consideration of the procedure for the appointment of the SPREP Director****Purpose**

1. To consider the procedure for the appointment of the SPREP Director.

**Background**

2. At the 19<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting (SM) there was vigorous debate over the selection of the next SPREP Director. The Meeting eventually agreed to the recommendation proposed by the Selection Advisory Committee (SAC). Spirited discussions also followed at the Ministers' Forum the following day but did not result in an overturn of the SM's recommendation. The position was then offered to the approved candidate. Ensuing negotiations however failed to result in the post being filled and the position was readvertised. This frustrating sequence of events raised concerns amongst Members regarding the adequacy of the selection process.
3. Several concerns were raised.
  - (i) While membership is open and the composition of the SAC is constant for Apia-based missions, because of the costs involved, it is difficult for other Members to engage.
  - (ii) As the SAC meets on average every 6 years, and the Chairperson changes in line with the annual appointment of the Chairperson of the SPREP Meeting, it is difficult for the SAC to establish a long term memory especially as it meets in closed session and does not disclose its procedures nor its minutes. In addition the Chairperson may or may not decide to utilise the services of the Secretariat.
  - (iii) Conflict of interest situations may arise in terms of short-listed candidates and whether or not their nominating country is part of the interview panel.
  - (iv) If the approved candidate does not accept the offer of the post of Director, options should be clearly spelt out.

4 Two other concerns appear to have been resolved. Firstly, it has been submitted in Working Paper 10.1 that the SPREP Meeting appoints the Director and not the Ministers' Forum. Secondly, where the SPREP Meeting is divided over the recommendation of the SAC, as occurred at the Special SPREP Meeting of 10 July this year, it is not open to the Meeting to make decisions by vote. The Meeting was referred to, and followed, Rule 11.1 of the Rules of Procedure of the SPREP Meeting which requires that decisions be taken by consensus.

### **Analysis**

5. The procedure for the appointment of the SPREP Director is contained in the Rules of Procedure for Appointment of Director, 1994 (hereafter RoP) – see Attachment. The RoP can be amended at the discretion of the SPREP Meeting (SM) and amendments have been made on 3 occasions: 1998 (rules 5, 6, 7, 8), 2000 (rule 8) and 2001 (rule 8).

6. The RoP are fairly minimal. Rule 5 provides basic guidance, going into detail on only a couple of matters. Not surprisingly then, no specific mention is made of the concerns in paragraph 3 above. This does not mean those concerns can't be dealt with, as the nature of framework rules allows for flexibility. Although the SAC meets in closed session there are indications such concerns were dealt with by the then existing SAC. Without disclosure however it is not possible to determine whether any given shortcoming is due to the RoP or the way in which it has been implemented.

7. Confidentiality is the cornerstone of meetings of the SAC. Yet the SAC also needs to be able to justify its decisions and more importantly pass on its experiences to succeeding SACs and in doing so improve efficiency and consistency. For this to happen greater disclosure is required.

### **Conclusion**

8. A balance needs to be reached between maintaining confidentiality and passing on procedural information to successive SACs. This could be achieved by the Chairperson of the SAC keeping a written record of process-related decisions and best practice. Candidate-specific information should not be disclosed. The information could be passed on to the Secretariat to maintain and pass on to successive chairpersons of the SAC. If warranted this information could be incorporated into the RoP by way of amendment.

### **Recommendation**

9. The Meeting is invited to:

- **consider** the Rules of Procedure for Appointment of Director and **determine** whether changes are needed to the Rules or to the way they are implemented.



**Australian Government**

**Streamlined reporting by Pacific Island  
countries to the biodiversity-related  
multilateral environmental agreements –  
progress report**

**October 2009**

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## Executive Summary

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1. This report has been prepared by the Australian Government's Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (DEWHA) for consideration under Agenda Item 10.1 'Streamlined reporting by Pacific Island countries (PICs) to the biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) – progress update' at the 20<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) in November 2009.
2. At the 19<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting in September 2008, Members endorsed recommendations under Agenda Item 8.1 'Options to streamline reporting by Pacific Island countries to the biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements – the development of a consolidated reporting template'<sup>\*</sup> for the Australian Government, in collaboration with SPREP, to:
  - a) formally consult with MEA Secretariats on the consolidated reporting template; and
  - b) broaden the trial of the consolidated reporting template to other self-governing PICs in 2009.
3. The Australian Government, in consultation with SPREP, has since sought feedback from the Secretariats of the five main biodiversity-related MEAs on the consolidated reporting template. At the time of writing this report, feedback had been received from four of the five Secretariats. Feedback has not been received from the Secretariat of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands.
4. The Secretariats of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) provided positive feedback on the template as a model for use by PICs. An overview of feedback received from the Secretariats is presented in this report.

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<sup>\*</sup> Further details regarding the streamlined reporting project including the development and trial of the consolidated reporting template can be found in the working papers submitted to the 19<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting in 2008 under Agenda Item 8.1.



5. The trial of the consolidated reporting template was broadened in 2009 to other self-governing PICs - Vanuatu, Tonga, Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands. As such, the trial of the consolidated reporting template has now taken place in eight PICs.
6. At present, the template is not endorsed for official use as a reporting tool for the biodiversity-related MEAs. For this to happen, the template needs to be endorsed for use by the governing bodies (i.e. contracting parties) of each of the MEAs via an official process, generally the Conference of the Parties (COP) of the respective MEAs.
7. Two recommendations to carry forward the project are outlined below. These recommendations have been discussed with and are supported by the SPREP Secretariat as well as the CITES Secretariat. These recommendations should be carried forward simultaneously to ensure the success of the project:
  - **Recommendation 1:** That the project be brought to the attention of the Biodiversity Liaison Group (BLG), in particular its Working Group on National Reporting, for discussion and consideration; and
  - **Recommendation 2:** That the project be raised by the Australian Government with support of Pacific Island countries at the 15<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in 2010 for consideration under Agenda Item 21 of the meeting.

## Project History

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8. In 2007, the Australian Government, in consultation with SPREP, commenced a project to streamline reporting by Pacific Island countries (PICs) to the biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs). This project is funded under the Australian Agency for International Development's (AusAID) Pacific Governance Support Program.
9. At the 18<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting in September 2007, Members endorsed an option under Agenda Item 6.2 'Options to streamline reporting by Pacific Island countries (PICs) to multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs)' for the Australian Government, in collaboration with SPREP, to develop and trial a consolidated (single) reporting template for PICs to the five main biodiversity-related MEAs:
  - Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD);
  - Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES);
  - Convention on Migratory Species (CMS);
  - Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar); and
  - World Heritage Convention (WHC).
10. The consolidated reporting template was drafted in early 2008 and trialled in four PICs (Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati and Samoa) in July 2008. Workshops were conducted in each of the trial countries with government officials and other stakeholders who work on the implementation of the biodiversity-related MEAs. The objective of the trial was to determine the suitability of the consolidated reporting template for use in the Pacific. The results of the trial were successful.
11. The reporting template consolidates the separate reporting requirements for the five biodiversity-related MEAs into one template. This means that each PIC would use the consolidated reporting template to develop one national report per reporting period and this report would serve as the national report for any of the five biodiversity-related MEAs to which the PIC is party. The benefits of this to PICs are:
  - a reduction in the amount of time and resources (staff, funds) spent undertaking national reporting for the biodiversity-related MEAs;

- a simplified structure that reduces duplication yet still allows for tracking of progress and achievements in implementing the biodiversity-related MEAs; and
- a reporting template that is tailored to meet the reporting capacity of PICs.

12. At the 19<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting in September 2008 under Agenda Item 8.1. 'Streamlined reporting by Pacific Island countries to the biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements - the development of a consolidated reporting template', Members agreed, pending formal consultation with the MEA Secretariats and with their support, to broaden the trial of the consolidated reporting template to other self-governing PICs in 2009.

13. This report provides a progress report on activities undertaken in 2009 in relation to the project. Full details on the development and trial of the consolidated reporting template, as well as the template itself, were provided to Members under Agenda Item 8.1 at the 19<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting in 2008.

## **Progress since 19<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting**

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### **Consultation with the Secretariats on the consolidated reporting template**

14. Early this year, the Australian Government, in collaboration with SPREP, undertook formal consultation with the biodiversity-related MEA Secretariats to seek their views and support for the use of the template as a reporting tool for the Pacific.
15. The draft template and report on the trial of the template was sent for comment to the five biodiversity-related Secretariats in February 2009. Overall, feedback received from the Secretariats regarding the template was positive. The CBD and CITES Secretariats are provided positive feedback on the template as a potential reporting tool for the Pacific. The CMS Secretariat and the World Heritage Centre stated that while they recognised the value of the template as a reporting tool for the Pacific, they are unable to offer their full support for the template as they have been focussing resources on updating their own reporting processes and are unable to support a new reporting process at this time.
16. The feedback received from the Secretariats (CBD, CITES, CMS, and WHC) is summarised below. Feedback was not received from the Secretariat of the Ramsar Convention. The suggested inclusions and alterations to the template that were provided by the Secretariats during the consultation process were incorporated into the most recent draft of the template, where possible.

#### *Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)*

17. The CBD Secretariat provided positive feedback on the template and concept. The Secretariat stated that the template could be a useful tool to present the state of implementation of the CBD and other biodiversity-related conventions in the Pacific region. They feel the questions are relevant and useful for PICs, and meet the reporting requirements of the CBD. The Secretariat suggested some additions to the template. These suggestions included questions on the CBD thematic programmes of work such as Island Biodiversity, and Marine and Coastal Biodiversity. They also proposed the inclusion of some questions on cross-cutting issues such as Invasive Alien Species, and Climate Change and Biodiversity.

They affirmed their support for the template as a solid reporting approach for the Pacific that could be extended to other regions that also have limited reporting capacity.

*Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)*

18. The CITES Secretariat provided positive feedback on the template and the inclusion of all the biodiversity-related MEAs that participate in the Biodiversity Liaison Group. They proposed the inclusion of some of their annual reporting requirements, as at present the template focus primarily on their biennial reporting requirements. Other proposed additions were questions about the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. The CITES Secretariat stated difficulties in altering their current reporting cycles to suit the three year reporting cycle proposed in the template. The CITES Secretariat included reference to the template in a discussion document on national reports for the 58<sup>th</sup> meeting of the CITES Standing Committee (Geneva, 6-10 July 2009) and brought the template to Parties' attention in this forum.

*World Heritage Centre*

19. The World Heritage Centre acknowledged the value of consolidating the reporting processes to the biodiversity-related MEAs; however, they believe the inclusion of the World Heritage Convention into the template is problematic. They noted that the mandate of the World Heritage Convention does not completely align with that of the other biodiversity-related MEAs, since it covers both cultural and natural heritage. They feel there could be some misalignment with their mandate due to the biodiversity focus of the template. Other issues outlined by the World Heritage Centre are that they have just revised their reporting process and do not think it would be useful to pursue a two-track reporting process, one for natural and one for cultural World Heritage sites. They also flagged concerns with the proposed three year reporting cycle for the consolidated reporting template as the cycle for periodic reporting under the World Heritage Convention is once every six years. Their reporting cycle is established under the procedures of the World Heritage Convention and does not align with the reporting cycle of the other MEAs.

*Secretariat of the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)*

20. The CMS Secretariat is supportive of the concept of harmonisation of national reporting and believes the template has been well designed and highlights the unique habitat requirements of the region. The Secretariat also supports the structure of the template. However, they advised that they have recently launched a new online reporting format in 2008 and are therefore unable to support a competing reporting process at this time.

*Secretariat of the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar)*

21. No feedback has been received.

### **Broadening the trial of the consolidated reporting template**

22. As per the recommendation agreed under Agenda Item 8.1 at the 19<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting in September 2008, following the formal consultation with the MEA Secretariats, the Australian Government, in collaboration with SPREP, expanded the trial of the consolidated reporting template to other self-governing PICs in 2009.

23. The trial was extended to Vanuatu, Tonga, Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands. The Australian Government project officers travelled to the trial countries to conduct workshops on the template with government officials and other stakeholders who work on the implementation of the biodiversity-related MEAs in these countries. A brief outline of how the trial was conducted in these countries is at Attachment A.

24. A total of eight countries participated in the trial in 2008-09.

25. Expanding the trial to other self-governing PICs was an important component of the work in 2009. The expansion of the trial was useful to ensure a greater number of PICs are familiar with the project and that PICs are well positioned to support the project in international fora. It also provided a useful opportunity to deliver capacity support and advice to the trial countries on national reporting.

26. Countries that participated in the trial in 2009 noted the benefits of using a consolidated reporting model, particularly in terms of the reduction in the amount of resources, staffing and funding that would be required to undertake national

reporting using this model. It was also seen as a valuable mechanism to bring focal points and government officials together to discuss work that they are undertaking or have undertaken in relation to the biodiversity-related MEAs, to share experiences and to identify synergies in work programs relating to the biodiversity-related MEAs.

### **Preparation of draft national reports using the template**

27. National reports are currently under preparation for countries involved in the trial of the consolidated reporting template in 2008-09. The reports will be finalised using the new Adobe Smartforms software, in consultation with the trial countries, and will be made available upon completion as examples of the benefits of using a consolidated reporting model.

### **Conversion of the template into Adobe LiveCycle software (SmartForms)**

28. The template has now been converted from a Microsoft Word document into a SmartForm using Adobe LiveCycle software. Conversion of the template into a SmartForm means the template is now available as a simple, interactive Portable Document Format (PDF) form that is purpose designed to facilitate reporting. The SmartForm version of the template is more interactive than the Microsoft Word version. Both versions, however, will remain available as examples of formatting and layout for the consolidated reporting template. The Microsoft Word version will also be retained in case there is a preference for this format.

29. The Adobe LiveCycle software is built on the Adobe Intelligent Document platform. No new IT infrastructure will be required by PICs to use this software or to send and receive data produced in the SmartForm version of the report. The only requirement for PICs to view and compile the report as a SmartForm is to have the free Adobe Reader application (Acrobat/Adobe Reader 6.0.2 or above).

30. This software has been purpose-designed to improve the collation and management of data entered into the SmartForm. This could also be of benefit to end-users of the template; for example, the Secretariats who will be analysing and interpreting the reports submitted by PICs. The software is designed to link with

existing software platforms used to manage data. Some adjustments may, however, be required to the systems currently used by the Secretariats to collate and analyse data to ensure SmartForm reports are compatible with their existing systems. The SmartForm version is an XML-based template that can be rendered as a PDF or HTML file.

31. Use of the Adobe LiveCycle software is a transitional step towards online reporting. At present, national reports completed using the SmartForm version will be developed as a stand-alone electronic document (offline). However, in the future, these national reports could be completed online and hosted on a website. The transition to online reporting, whilst some time away, could be very beneficial in facilitating national reporting for both contracting parties as well as end-users of the reports, such as Secretariats, donors and other stakeholders.
32. There are benefits to be gained from standardising information and the way it is collated, analysed and presented across the biodiversity-related MEAs. The harmonisation of information formats and reporting standards could facilitate information exchange and provide easier access to information for Parties, MEA Secretariats and other stakeholders, and result in a more efficient use of MEA resources. Ultimately, ensuring the interoperability of information prepared in national reports is important, as information reported on for one MEA could also be useful for another. Using software such as Adobe LiveCycle and a consolidated reporting model for national reporting could facilitate the interoperability and exchange of information between MEAs.

### **Maintaining linkages with other harmonisation efforts**

33. The Australian Government recognises the importance of working with other national, regional and international agencies on approaches to harmonise and streamline reporting. We have continued to work closely with SPREP, the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) and the United Nations Environment Programme Division of Environmental Law and Conventions (UNEP-DELCO) and other regional bodies to ensure work on streamlining and harmonisation of national reporting builds on existing knowledge and expertise.



34. Both UNEP and UNEP-WCMC acknowledge that the project provides a useful case study of a regional approach to streamlined reporting. They have also expressed their interest in receiving information on lessons-learned from the implementation of the project.

35. The project continued to generate interest from other regions that also face difficulties meeting their reporting requirements, such as South-East Asia. For example, the project officer was invited to contribute their experience to an Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Centre for Biodiversity (ACB) workshop on the harmonisation of national reporting (see page 15).

36. A brief outline of linkages between the streamlined reporting project and other work on this topic by other agencies is provided below.

*10<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties to the Ramsar Convention (Ramsar COP 10)*

37. A joint side-event between the Australian Government and UNEP-WCMC took place at Ramsar COP 10 on the 'Harmonisation of national reporting to the biodiversity-related MEAs' in October 2008. The side-event was well attended and the streamlined reporting project generated significant interest.

*Pacific MEA Hub (SPREP)*

38. UNEP has partnered with the European Commission (EC) to develop three regional hubs to support MEA implementation in the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) regions.

39. SPREP will host the Pacific Hub. The Pacific Hub will assist countries to implement their obligations under MEAs. In general, the activities of the Pacific Hub will focus on providing technical assistance and training, as well as policy and advisory support services to enable countries to fulfil their MEA obligations. Some of the proposed activities for the Pacific Hub include investigating and promoting activities to harmonise and streamline national reporting to MEAs.

40. The Australian Government has undertaken preliminary consultation with SPREP to determine how the streamlined reporting work might fit within the work priorities of the Pacific Hub. At the time of writing this report, the Pacific Hub was still in the process of identifying and confirming its work priorities. We will therefore explore

synergies and linkages between the streamlined reporting project and the activities of the Pacific Hub in the coming months once its work plan and capacity have been determined.

*United Nations Environment Programme - World Conservation Monitoring Centre  
(UNEP-WCMC)*

41. UNEP-WCMC has continued to work on the harmonisation of national reporting to the biodiversity-related MEAs. In June 2009, UNEP-WCMC, in collaboration with UNEP and the Secretariats of the biodiversity-related MEAs, prepared a paper on the 'Preconditions for harmonisation of reporting to biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements'. The paper is at [Attachment B](#). It provides an overview of progress and work undertaken on the harmonisation of national reporting to date. It is an important framework document as it consolidates and reviews work on this issue. It also outlines challenges as well as options to progress this work.
42. The paper has been developed to inform discussions on the harmonisation of national reporting at the international, regional and national levels. In particular, it will be used to inform meetings of the governing bodies of the MEAs to guide decision-making on this issue. The paper has already been presented at a number of meetings of the governing bodies of the biodiversity-related MEAs for their consideration and endorsement, and will be presented at relevant meetings in 2010.
43. The paper identifies two possible ways forward to harmonise national reporting that were developed as part of the 2006-2008 UNEP Knowledge Management Project. The project was conducted jointly between UNEP-WCMC and UNEP-DELC, and aimed to improve implementation of the biodiversity-related MEAs by developing solutions for the strategic and shared use of biodiversity information. Two ways forward that were explored as part of this project to harmonise national reporting are:
  - a) to further consider and assess the viability of using a core reporting model, as has been adopted by the Human Rights Treaty System; and
  - b) to identify joint thematic reporting frameworks.

44. Importantly, the paper refers positively to the streamlined reporting project for Pacific Island countries and states that 'it is hoped that the project provides a regional perspective of the harmonisation as well as further insights into the feasibility of harmonising reporting formats across the range of biodiversity-related MEAs' (UNEP-WCMC, 2009, pg. 6). It acknowledges that the consolidated reporting template prepared for PICs aligns with the recommendation from UNEP's Knowledge Management Project to trial a core reporting model similar to the Human Rights Treaty System. This is a very strong endorsement of the consolidated reporting template and could lead to further consideration of it as a global reporting tool.

*United Nations Environment Programme - Division of Environmental Law and Conventions (UNEP-DELIC)*

45. In September 2009, UNEP-DELIC hosted a 'Workshop on Knowledge Management and MEAs' to identify ways forward for UNEP's Knowledge Management Project. Participants included representatives from the Secretariats of a range of MEAs, as well as representatives from environmental agencies and associated bodies that currently provide information services to these conventions, such as Ecolex, the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) and TEMATEA (Project on Issue-Based Modules).

46. The aim of the workshop was to develop initiatives and solutions to enhance biodiversity knowledge and information management. Discussions focussed on assessing the types of information that can be exchanged within and across cluster groups of MEAs. Other issues included discussion of the harmonisation efforts being employed by Secretariats across MEAs, identification of impediments and possible solutions to achieve data harmonisation/interoperability and shared data standards between MEAs, and the development of effective tools to help collate and process biodiversity data.

47. The outcomes and future directions of UNEP's Knowledge Management Project will be useful for the streamlined reporting project given the focus of this work on identifying synergies and linkages between MEAs.

### *Biodiversity Liaison Group (BLG)*

48. The Biodiversity Liaison Group (BLG) has continued to work towards identifying synergies and linkages among the main biodiversity-related conventions. The group holds regular meetings and is working towards establishing a more coordinated approach for information exchange. Membership of the BLG comprises the Secretariats of the CBD, CITES, CMS, Ramsar, WHC and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. At the 7<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the BLG in April 2009, a decision was made to establish a Working Group on National Reporting comprised of a representative from each of the MEA Secretariats. At the time of writing this report the Working Group was not fully established and did not have a programme of work developed. The Working Group could potentially further explore the viability of the consolidated reporting model.

### *The ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB)*

49. In 2009, the ACB embarked on a process to streamline national reporting to the biodiversity-related MEAs for the ASEAN Member States. The ACB held a workshop in April 2009 for ASEAN Members on the 'Harmonisation of reporting to biodiversity-related conventions'. The workshop aimed to identify approaches to streamline reporting that could be suitable for implementation in the South-East Asian region. The Australian Government was invited to present on the streamlined reporting project for PICs, in particular the trial of the consolidated reporting template, as a possible option to streamline reporting for ASEAN Members. The workshop provided an excellent opportunity to showcase the consolidated reporting template and provide broader exposure on the project. The ACB will continue to investigate options to progress work on the harmonisation of national reporting in the coming months.

50. We have also been advised by the CITES Secretariat that the streamlined reporting project may be of interest to Western Asia. We will consider opportunities to promote the streamlined reporting project to this group in the future.

### *Upcoming forums*

51. National reporting will likely be discussed in forums such as the 2<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the Consultative Group on International Environmental Governance in Rome in October 2009 and the 2<sup>nd</sup> Ad Hoc Intergovernmental and Multi-stakeholder meeting on an Intergovernmental Science-Policy Interface on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) in Nairobi in October 2009. Any decisions made in these forums relating to the harmonisation of national reporting will be given due consideration.

## Options to carry the project forward

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### Obstacles with progressing the trial of the consolidated reporting template

52. The streamlined reporting project has a broad range of benefits for PICs. Conducting the trial in eight PICs has meant that it has been possible to inform a wide audience about the project, and provide capacity building support and advice on national reporting in these countries<sup>†</sup>.

53. However, at present, the template is not endorsed for official use as a reporting tool for the biodiversity-related MEAs. For this to happen, the template needs to be endorsed for use by the governing bodies (i.e. contracting parties) of each of the MEAs via an official process, generally the Conference of the Parties (COP) of the respective MEAs as national reporting requirements are determined by them. Thus, decision-making power for further action on the harmonisation of national reporting, including the implementation of the consolidated reporting template, ultimately rests with the contracting parties of the MEAs.

54. There is little value in continuing the trial of the template whilst it is not officially endorsed for use as many PICs have limited resources and time to invest in activities that are not their core business. It is therefore important to determine a proactive and logical way forward for the project that is suitable for all SPREP Members, and provides a mechanism to propel the project forward for international endorsement.

### Options

55. Two options to carry forward the project are outlined below. They are not mutually exclusive. The options have been discussed with and are supported by the SPREP Secretariat, and the CITES Secretariat in their capacity as a member of the BLG. The options are designed to reinforce future action on the project and should be undertaken concurrently to ensure a greater chance of success of the project in achieving international endorsement and recognition.

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<sup>†</sup> For details of the benefits of the consolidated reporting template refer to the report on the development and trial of the consolidated reporting template that was presented at the 19th SPREP Meeting in 2008.

*Option 1: That the project be brought to the attention of the Biodiversity Liaison Group (BLG), in particular its Working Group on National Reporting, for discussion and consideration*

56. Use of the BLG to carry the project forward is a logical option as its mandate is to promote synergies and linkages among the biodiversity-related MEAs. In addition, the BLG has recently established a Working Group on National Reporting that will be comprised of representatives of each of the biodiversity-related Secretariats. The Working Group would be an ideal forum to progress the streamlined reporting project and consolidated reporting model. Ideally, the Working Group could be tasked to further investigate and explore the viability of the use of the consolidated reporting template as a reporting tool.

57. The 8<sup>th</sup> meeting of the BLG takes place in January 2010. Advice has been sought from the BLG membership regarding the procedures for BLG meetings and an invitation could be sought to have the project added to the agenda for discussion and consideration at this meeting. This would be a useful step to present the project to the group and to determine the level of interest in the project by the BLG.

58. Agreement by the BLG to explore and progress the use of the consolidated reporting template would be highly beneficial and a very positive outcome for the project. It would be particularly useful to determine at the meeting whether the BLG's Working Group on National Reporting could be tasked to further investigate and explore the viability of the consolidated reporting template as a reporting tool. The BLG may require a mandate from contracting parties to the biodiversity-related MEAs via a COP to pursue this work.

*Option 2: That the project be raised by the Australian Government with support of Pacific Island countries at the 15<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in 2010 for consideration*

59. The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) will hold its 15<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties (COP 15) in Qatar from 13-25 March 2010. National reporting will be discussed under Agenda Item 21 at this meeting.
60. The CITES Secretariat has provided positive feedback on the project. This, and the fact that national reporting will be discussed as a specific agenda item, suggests that the CITES COP 15 is an appropriate forum to raise the consolidated reporting template for consideration by contracting parties.
61. It is therefore proposed that the Australian Government with support of PICs use the agenda item on national reporting at the CITES COP 15 to request the biodiversity-related Secretariats to further investigate and explore the viability of the consolidated reporting template as a reporting tool. This could be done via a resolution raised under Agenda Item 21. The resolution could also suggest that the BLG invite its Working Group on National Reporting to undertake the analytical work.
62. The support of contracting parties to CITES to request the Secretariats of the other biodiversity-related MEAs to further investigate and explore the consolidated reporting template could be a very positive step forward for this project.
63. To ensure other contracting parties to CITES are informed and aware of the project, Australia is willing to prepare an information document for submission to the CITES COP 15 that provides an outline of the streamlined reporting project and the trial of the consolidated reporting template. Australia is also willing to conduct a side-event on the project at COP 15 to ensure contracting parties receive a detailed briefing about the project.
64. It will be important for SPREP Members that are party to CITES to show their support for the project at the COP. It is proposed that further discussion on a draft resolution with SPREP Members that are party to CITES take place in the lead up to the COP.

## **Next steps**

65. Pending SPREP Members' decision at the 20<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting on a way forward for the project, the trial of the template will not be continued due to the fact that it is not officially endorsed as yet and the value in continuing the trial whilst this is the case is limited. Instead, resources will be invested towards ensuring the project receives international consideration and is explored and progressed by the BLG and the Conferences of the Parties to the biodiversity-related MEAs. Work to progress the project in international fora will be undertaken in consultation with SPREP, UNEP-DELC and UNEP-WCMC.
66. Pending Members' agreement, it is proposed to have the project put on the agenda for discussion and consideration at the upcoming meeting of the BLG in January 2010, with the aim of tasking the BLG's Working Group on National Reporting to further investigate and explore the viability of the consolidated reporting template as a reporting tool. Work will also be undertaken in the lead up to the CITES COP to ensure that the project is considered under Agenda Item 21 of the COP. Support for the project from SPREP Members that are party to CITES will be required in the lead up to and during the COP.
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## Recommendations

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67. Members are invited to note that continuing the trial of the template whilst it is not officially endorsed as a reporting tool has limited value. It is therefore important to determine a way forward for the project that is suitable for all SPREP Members, and provides a mechanism to propel the project forward in international fora.

68. Members are invited to consider the following recommendations to carry the streamlined reporting project forward internationally:

- **Recommendation 1:** That the project be brought to the attention of the Biodiversity Liaison Group (BLG), in particular its Working Group on National Reporting, for discussion and consideration; and
- **Recommendation 2:** That the project be raised by the Australian Government with support of Pacific Island countries at the 15<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in 2010 for consideration under Agenda Item 21 of the meeting.

69. Members are invited to provide support for the streamlined reporting project in all relevant international fora.

## Attachment A – Record of the trial of the template in 2009

<b>VANUATU</b>	
Date of trial:	Tuesday 30 June to Friday 03 July 2009
Consultation:	Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources, Geology, Energy and Environment ➤ Vanuatu Environment Unit
	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Quarantine and Livestock ➤ Department of Forests
	Global Environment Fund Small Grants Coordinator
	GHD Consultant – Vanuatu Environment Unit
	World Heritage and Tourism Committee - member from Mangaliliu Village.
	Landholders Conservation Initiative
	Foundation of the People of the South Pacific (FSP)
MEAs:	CBD, CITES and WHC
<p><b>Process</b></p> <p>The Australian Government officers met with government staff from the Vanuatu Government's Environment Unit, Forest Department and the National Landholders Conservation Initiative to discuss the template. The officers also met with a GHD consultant who worked on the Vanuatu National Capacity Self Assessment (NCSA) as well as staff from non-government organisations (NGOs).</p> <p>Due to the resource and time constraints on government staff working on the biodiversity-related MEAs, discussions on the template were kept at a conceptual level to ascertain how a consolidated reporting process might work in Vanuatu.</p>	

<b>TONGA</b>	
Date of trial:	Tuesday 07 July to Wednesday 08 July 2009
Consultation:	Ministry of Lands, Survey, Natural Resources and Environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Natural Resources and Environment Planning Division</li> </ul>
	Ministry of Agriculture & Food, Forests and Fisheries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Department of Fisheries</li> </ul>
	Secretary - Tonga Traditions Committee
	Consultant - Environment Division
	Tonga Community Development Trust (Tonga Trust)
MEAs:	CBD and WHC ( <i>CITES - not a member country</i> )
<p><b>Process</b></p> <p>The Australian Government officers met with government staff from the Tongan Government's Environment Division, the Department of Fisheries, and the Tonga Traditions Committee to discuss the template. The officers also met with a consultant who worked on Tonga's National Capacity Self Assessment (NCSA) and the first National Report to the CBD as well as staff from the Tonga Trust.</p> <p>Due to the resource and time constraints on government staff working on the biodiversity-related MEAs, discussions on the template were kept at a conceptual level to ascertain how a consolidated reporting process might work in Tonga.</p>	

<b>PAPUA NEW GUINEA</b>	
Date of trial:	Tuesday 8 September to Thursday 10 September 2009
Consultation:	Department of Environment and Conservation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ World Heritage Secretariat;</li> <li>➤ Sustainable Lands Management Division;</li> <li>➤ Legal Services; and</li> <li>➤ Terrestrial Ecosystems Division.</li> </ul>
	Consultant – Conservation International
	The Nature Conservancy
MEAs:	CBD, CITES, Ramsar and WHC
<p><b>Process</b></p> <p>A working group of staff from the Department of the Environment and Conservation in Papua New Guinea was established to assist the DEWHA Project Officer with the trial of the template. This working group was comprised of technical officers and the focal points for the biodiversity-related MEAs.</p> <p>The first workshop session aimed to achieve an understanding of how a consolidated reporting process might be implemented and coordinated in Papua New Guinea, as well as the current processes in place to undertake national reporting.</p> <p>Following this, workshop sessions were held with the objective of using the template to draft a national report for Papua New Guinea. The suitability of every section in the template was reviewed and information was provided on activities and initiatives underway in Papua New Guinea.</p>	

<b>SOLOMON ISLANDS</b>	
Date of trial:	Tuesday 22 September to Thursday 24 September 2009
Consultation:	Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Meteorology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Environment Division; and</li> <li>➤ Conservation Division.</li> </ul>
	World Wide Fund For Nature
	The Nature Conservancy
	Solomon Islands Community Conservation Partnership
MEAs:	CBD, CITES, CMS and WHC
<p><b>Process</b></p> <p>A working group of staff from the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Meteorology in the Solomon Islands was established to assist the DEWHA Project Officer with the trial of the template. This working group consisted of the technical officers for the biodiversity-related MEAs.</p> <p>The first workshop session aimed to provide an overview on the value of reporting. This included information on the purpose of reporting, why countries are required to complete national reports, how national reports should be undertaken, and what the information provided by countries is used for.</p> <p>Following this, workshop sessions were held with the objective of using the template to draft a national report for the Solomon Islands. The suitability of every section in the template was reviewed and information was provided on activities and initiatives underway in the Solomon Islands.</p>	

# **Attachment B – Paper on the ‘Preconditions for harmonisation of reporting to biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements’ (UNEP-WCMC)**

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## **Preconditions for harmonization of reporting to biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements**

### **Introduction and purpose of this paper**

1. Most of the multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) require Parties to report on national implementation on a regular basis. In recent years there has been a growing recognition that the reporting burden for Parties has continued to increase, despite some efforts having been made to simplify and otherwise facilitate MEA reporting. In considering this, it is important to recognize that reporting processes and the reports themselves should be supporting rather than complicating MEA implementation, particularly at the national level. Following on from these observations, there are clear advantages to be obtained from streamlining and/or harmonizing national reporting to these conventions, as well as the underlying national information management. The practical implications of various harmonization options, however, should be well understood.

2. Spanning more than a decade, a series of papers has been written and a number of workshops conducted exploring options for harmonizing and streamlining approaches to reporting to the biodiversity-related MEAs, trying to identify options to reduce the reporting burden for Parties (see *Annex I* for the history of efforts towards harmonization of reporting). In addition, the governing bodies of a number of biodiversity-related MEAs have adopted decisions or resolutions supporting this work (see *Annex II* for the mandates provided by biodiversity-related MEAs for harmonization of reporting). In particular, a series of national pilot projects coordinated by UNEP with the support of MEA secretariats (see *Annex I* for details) have provided insights into options for and challenges to harmonization of reporting at the national level where harmonization would need to be ultimately implemented.

3. The harmonization of information management and reporting can be defined as those activities that lead to a more integrated process, reduction of duplication and greater sharing of information. This would support the more efficient and coherent implementation of the conventions and agreements involved. A number of options for harmonization of reporting have been discussed over the years and the pilot projects have tested some of them. The options range from one consolidated report for all the MEAs involved to joint thematic reports between a limited number of MEAs, but they also include the identification of MEA information needs and subsequent reorganization and better alignment and coordination of different reporting formats. Importantly, the options for harmonization extend to the national level where information management could become a coordinated and simplified process between those in charge of delivering and/or assembling information for national reports. These aspects are discussed in more detail further below.

**In collaboration with:**



4. From 7 to 9 March 2008, UNEP convened a workshop on knowledge management for biodiversity-related conventions and agreements in Cambridge, United Kingdom. The workshop was attended by the secretariats of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, the African – Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement (AEWA) and the Indian Ocean South-East Asian Marine Turtle Memorandum of Understanding (IOSEA). Among other issues, the workshop discussed recent developments on harmonization of reporting and concluded the following: *A paper on pre-conditions for harmonization of national reporting can help countries understand the rationale for and challenges to harmonization of national reporting. This will be drafted by UNEP-WCMC for secretariats to distribute.*

5. Participants at the workshop felt that, after many years of discussing harmonization of reporting, it was time to move ahead but that there was a need to summarise the lessons from those discussions. This should help to correct possible misperceptions and to explain what is actually feasible or achievable regarding harmonization of reporting and its expected impact in terms of reducing the reporting burden. The purpose of this paper is therefore to inform discussions on harmonization at the meetings of governing bodies to biodiversity-related MEAs as well as at the national level.

## **Entry points for harmonization of reporting: the global and the national level**

6. Harmonization of reporting is a process that needs to be addressed at both global and national levels.

- a) Globally, it affects the reporting formats used by individual conventions, although there remain major questions on the extent to which these can be harmonized. The decision about harmonization at the global level rests with the governing bodies of the MEAs, several of which have provided mandates for continuing work on harmonization (see Annex II).
- b) Importantly, harmonization also needs to be addressed at the national level to be fully effective. Harmonization of reporting has implications for the way biodiversity data and information are generated and managed nationally. It also affects the cooperative arrangements between the MEAs and their focal points within each country.

## **Obstacles to harmonization of reporting**

7. A number of obstacles to harmonization of reporting have been identified. These include at the *global level* the following:

- The reporting processes for most MEAs, although evolving constantly, are well established and have been in place for many years – this might make major moves towards cooperation with other conventions more difficult.
- There is a concern that some States that are not Party to all MEAs involved might have little reason to agree to changes in the reporting process.
- The reporting cycles of MEAs differ considerably, varying between annual reporting and reporting on a six-year cycle.
- MEAs have not always identified what information they require. A thorough consideration of the information needs for the various bodies of MEAs and, not least, for Parties, has in some cases proven helpful for better focusing the requests for information that Parties might agree to provide or governing bodies to agreements might agree to request. This challenge has implications for the reporting process, through which a substantial part of the information needs of MEAs would be materialized.
- Different MEAs might use different terminologies or follow different nomenclatures for species or habitat types/ biomes, which might hamper harmonization efforts.



8. At the *national level*, major obstacles to harmonization of reporting may include the following:

- The information needed for reporting to an MEA might be widely scattered throughout different institutions and organizations, without a central mechanism (such as a national biodiversity database) that brings relevant data and information together.
- There is often a lack of coordination among national focal points or the institutions in charge of national reporting. This leads to repeated calls for the same data and information for national reports to different MEAs reaching the holders of information (e.g. in one year the national focal point to one MEA requests information on forest biodiversity from the national forestry agency while in the following year this agency is asked by the national focal point to another MEA for the same or very similar information).
- In some cases, there may be a lack of clarity or an overlap in the responsibilities of government departments or agencies in charge of different conventions, thus preventing coordination mechanisms from being agreed upon and accepted.
- In many developing countries, there is a lack of human, financial and/or technical capacity to address issues of data and information management as well as coordination between various ministries, agencies and/or stakeholders.

#### **Preconditions for harmonization of reporting – general aspects of national reporting**

9. ***Purpose of national reporting:*** It is crucial that national reporting is not just seen as a cumbersome obligation arising from an international treaty, but as a tool to support implementation. Reporting serves a variety of purposes, among them:

- demonstrating compliance, including the enactment of appropriate legislation;
- developing an overview of implementation, projects and financial matters;
- identifying relationships to, and interactions with, other MEA processes, including amongst the subject areas covered by the MEAs;
- reflecting on work done and identifying future/further work;
- sharing experience; and
- providing information on the status of biodiversity, for example in the framework of the 2010 biodiversity target.

Most of these aspects, in principle, should involve summarising information that already exists at national level and packaging it for transmittal to the MEAs. Ideally, there should be limited extra burden on national authorities because they would already be compiling much of the information needed for their own domestic purposes. In this respect, difficulties in reporting to the MEAs may reflect either a mismatch between information required for the MEAs and at national level, and/or inadequate national information management.

10. **The use of reported information:** While the articles of many MEAs define in general terms the contents of national reports, it is essential that governing bodies agree about the way the reported information will be used, e.g. for overviews of the status of implementation of treaties, for guiding decisions or resolutions of governing bodies, and for the preparation of publications. It is also essential that the reported information is actually used, and that Parties can clearly see and understand the use that has been made of the reports that they have submitted.

### **Preconditions for harmonization of reporting at the national level**

11. **Arrangements between MEA focal points:** At the national level, harmonization of reporting requires cooperative arrangements between national focal points and/or the institutions in charge of different MEAs. In some countries, there is a national committee which coordinates the implementation of a single biodiversity-related MEA (e.g. CITES or Ramsar). There are also a few national coordination bodies comprising the focal points of the biodiversity-related MEAs, and a number of developing countries, particularly in Africa, have established national coordination committees for the Rio Conventions (CBD, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification).

12. **Arrangements between data-collecting institutions:** Any harmonization efforts at the national level would benefit from cooperative arrangements between the national institutions that collect and manage biodiversity data and information. This could result in an information strategy, a more coordinated approach to information networking, and/or a more integrated and coordinated biodiversity information system. Whatever the cooperative arrangement, it is essential that information relevant for national reporting to MEAs is available and easily accessible for the focal points or agencies that assemble the national reports. For this to happen, some of the following issues would normally need to be addressed:

- Is the information needed for national purposes and for MEA reporting collected from all relevant data holders, including private and non-governmental organizations?
- Can data standards be harmonized?
- How is the information stored, retrieved, analysed and made available?
- Are there clear roles and responsibilities for collecting data and preparing national information and MEA reports based upon it?
- Is there duplication in information collection and storage?
- How often is the information updated?
- How easily can MEA focal points - and other stakeholders - access the information?
- Do MEA focal points have the authority and means to coordinate all aspects of the obligations for national implementation and to access the information available to support national implementation?

13. **Links between supporting reporting and supporting implementation:** Any improvement in data and information management and reporting at the national level will also support, and further encourage, harmonized national implementation. Indeed any support for national reporting should be considered in terms of support for national implementation and the work of national focal points in overseeing that implementation. Such support would also extend to the involvement in national implementation of indigenous and local communities, the private sector and non-governmental organizations.

#### **Preconditions for harmonization of reporting at the global (MEA) level**

14. **Clarity about information needs:** The governing bodies of MEAs often decide to request a large amount of information from Parties and sometimes other stakeholders. In some cases, two or more MEAs require the same or overlapping information. This fact raises the following questions:

- Is there scope for reducing the requests to Parties by one MEA because the information is collected already by another MEA?
- What is the balance between the need for information on the activities undertaken by Parties for implementation of the convention (processes) and the results of these activities (outcomes)?
- Similarly, what is the balance between qualitative and quantitative information?

These questions may need to be put into a wider context:

- What are the relations between MEAs in terms of decisions and actions taken to ensure their coherent implementation and arrangements for accessing the information required for that purpose?
- What information is available from sources outside a particular MEA and therefore, what information would need to be requested through the national reports of related MEAs?

The options that information technology offers in making available information from other MEAs or additional sources outside a particular MEA could play an important role in this regard. Online reporting, for example, makes it easier to provide information, which has been reported to one MEA, to the bodies and Parties of the other MEAs.

15. **Inter-MEA agreements on information needs and management:** The governing bodies of MEAs might not only wish to identify their own information needs but also where these requirements overlap with those of other MEAs. This could lead to agreements among MEAs on who is collecting what information, avoiding overlaps and duplication. It could also result in MEAs agreeing on which MEA will request which information from Parties, and subsequently how the information acquired will be shared among the MEAs.

16. **Joint systems of information management:** MEAs are increasingly considering joint systems of information management. This approach not only allows for a more efficient use of MEA resources, but also for easier access to information by Parties and other stakeholders. The Task Force on Streamlining Forest-related Reporting of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) has established a CPF Portal on Forest Reporting (<http://www.fao.org/forestry/cpf-mar/en/>), a good example for such joint information management systems. In addition, the concept of a core report to all biodiversity-related conventions with smaller treaty-specific add-on-reports (as used by the Human Rights Treaty System) warrants further exploration (see <http://www.unep-wcmc.org/conventions/harmonization/projects.htm> for more information). Some MEAs are also examining ways to harmonize information formats, protocols and standards with a view to facilitating information exchange, development of new information products, and support for knowledge management initiatives. Online reporting could play a particularly important role here, as it makes the delivery of national reports by Parties and the analysis of reported information easier, with a view of improved access to such information across related MEAs.

17. **Addressing the different reporting cycles:** The widely differing reporting cycles of the biodiversity-related MEAs have consistently been identified as a major obstacle for harmonization. Harmonizing these cycles might be difficult and would involve mandates from the governing bodies of the MEAs involved and in some cases provisions within the MEAs themselves. Those differing cycles might, however, not be a real problem if the systems of information collection are better streamlined at the national level. If, for example, information at the national level, which is relevant to MEA reports, is made available on a regular basis (e.g. annually), focal points could use such information to fulfil their reporting obligations whatever the reporting cycles. The concept of a core report with treaty-specific add-on reports referred to in the previous paragraph would allow for the treaty-specific reports to be submitted by the different deadlines for the MEAs involved. If agreed, the core report could be updated on a regular basis independent of the reporting cycles. In this context, the MEAs could also consider agreeing on the simultaneous and coordinated production of summary reports, compiled from information from national reports and other reports. Each agreement could produce a summary of the status of, e.g. wetlands, migratory species, species in trade, the natural world heritage, or biodiversity in general. Such reports do exist but they have not been produced by the various MEAs in a coordinated manner. Preparation of these reports may require technical and/or financial support of some kind.

18. **Mandates from governing bodies:** Efforts to harmonize national reporting between MEAs need the mandate from the governing bodies of the agreements concerned. A number of biodiversity-related agreements have provided such mandates in recent years (see Annex II). Future major steps in harmonization would require renewed mandates – which themselves would need to be harmonized between the MEAs involved, with an expectation that the governing bodies would then take full account of the outcomes of the mandated work.

19. **Role of key stakeholders:** Moving the harmonization agenda forward at the MEA level requires commitment from key stakeholders, including Parties and secretariats. The CPF Task Force on Streamlining Forest-related Reporting referred to above provides a good example: it was established through the initiative of committed staff members of the MEAs and agencies involved. Committed stakeholders would need to take, or suggest, leadership in driving the harmonization agenda forward.

## **Conclusions and suggestions for the way forward**

20. Many years of discussing and testing potential approaches to harmonization of national reporting to the biodiversity-related MEAs and beyond have produced a wealth of insight into the challenges and options. This paper highlights the most relevant of these. It is obvious that a more practical approach is now needed, addressing the preconditions identified above and moving towards harmonization.

21. The 2006-2008 UNEP Knowledge Management project (see <http://www.unep-wcmc.org/conventions/harmonization/projects.htm>) explored two possible ways forward:

- a) Firstly, the approach to harmonization that the Human Rights Treaty System has taken, where Parties are requested to provide a core report relevant for all treaties involved, supplemented by smaller treaty-specific reports that address the specific information needs of the MEAs involved. The work on harmonization of reporting under the Knowledge Management project suggested a framework for such a core report for CBD, CITES, CMS, Ramsar Convention, AEWA and IOSEA.
- b) Secondly, the project suggested joint thematic reporting as a way to implement harmonization of reporting. Following on from a mandate from the CBD Conference of the Parties on joint thematic reporting with the Ramsar Convention on inland waters (see Annex II), a first step towards a comprehensive framework for joint inland water reporting was developed, as was a similar framework for reporting on drylands for the CBD and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification. In addition, a framework for joint reporting for CMS, AEWA and IOSEA was developed.

22. Testing harmonization for specific themes of relevance to a limited number of MEAs, such as inland waters (see the previous paragraph), might result in important lessons about the feasibility of harmonization of national reporting. Such themes could be easily identified, and the lessons from the discussions between CBD and Ramsar on potential joint reporting on inland waters be analysed in order to inform similar approaches to harmonization for joint themes between MEAs.

23. An approach not dissimilar to the one of the Human Rights Treaty System is currently (as of February 2009) being explored through a project of the Australian Government Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts, in collaboration with the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), in Pacific Island Countries. This project is testing a consolidated template for reporting to the biodiversity-related conventions (CBD, CITES, CMS, Ramsar, World Heritage Convention). The draft template consists of a 'core report' for all the five conventions, with annexes providing supplementary information specific to the individual conventions. It is hoped that the project provides a regional perspective of harmonization as well as further insights into the feasibility of harmonizing reporting formats across the range of biodiversity-related MEAs.

24. In addition consideration should be given to the potential value of additional guidance for Parties on how to manage data and information in a harmonized manner for their own domestic purposes so that it is available for input to national reports for MEAs at the same time as supporting national focal points in tracking implementation and achievement of objectives.

**Annex I**  
**A short history of efforts towards harmonization of reporting**  
**to the biodiversity-related agreements**

This annex is an attempt to provide an overview of the history of key events addressing harmonization of reporting. It is restricted to the biodiversity-related conventions and agreements and closely-related activities. It does not include the meetings of governing bodies of the conventions where harmonization was discussed (see Annex II for the mandates provided by the conventions) nor does it contain the guidance that bodies of the individual MEAs have provided on national reporting, such as guidelines and report formats.

**1997** *Guiding Principles for National Reporting* (prepared for CBD SBSTTA 3, see <http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/sbstta/sbstta-03/information/sbstta-03-inf-16-en.pdf>; redrafted for the 2000 workshop; see below and <http://www.unep-wcmc.org/conventions/harmonization/workshop/BP1.pdf>)

**1998** *Feasibility Study for a Harmonised Information Management Infrastructure for Biodiversity-related Treaties*, by the World Conservation Monitoring Centre, commissioned by CBD, CITES, CMS, Ramsar Convention, World Heritage Convention and UNEP (<http://www.unep-wcmc.org/conventions/harmonization/Feasibility%20Study%201998.pdf>)

**1999** United Nations University International Conference on Inter-linkages: Synergies and Coordination between Multilateral Environmental Agreements, 14-16 July, Tokyo, Japan (see conference report at <http://www.ias.unu.edu/binaries/Interlinkages.PDF>). A paper on *Harmonizing the information management infrastructure for biodiversity-related treaties* was presented to the conference ([http://www.unep-wcmc.org/conventions/harmonization/Harmonizing%20info%20management\\_JH%20&%20MC\\_1999.pdf](http://www.unep-wcmc.org/conventions/harmonization/Harmonizing%20info%20management_JH%20&%20MC_1999.pdf))

**2000** *Towards the harmonization of National Reporting to Biodiversity-related Treaties* – UNEP/MEA secretariats workshop, 30-31 October, Cambridge, UK ([http://www.unep-wcmc.org/conventions/harmonization/workshop\\_00.cfm](http://www.unep-wcmc.org/conventions/harmonization/workshop_00.cfm))

**2001-2003** UNEP pilot projects on harmonization of national reporting in Ghana, Indonesia, Panama and the Seychelles (<http://www.unep-wcmc.org/conventions/harmonization/projects.htm>)

**2001-2004** Issue Management Group *Harmonization of Information Management and Reporting for Biodiversity-related Treaties* of the Environment Management Group. The activities included drafting a Harmonization Action Plan (<http://www.unemg.org/document/harmonization.php>)

**2002** Establishment of the Task Force on Streamlining Forest-related Reporting of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (<http://www.fao.org/forestry/7692/en/>); the Task Force set up the CPF Portal on Forest Reporting (<http://www.fao.org/forestry/cpf-mar/en/>)

**2004** *Towards the harmonization of national reporting to biodiversity-related treaties* – UNEP/UNEP-WCMC/MEA secretariats workshop, 22-23 September, Haasrode, Belgium (<http://www.unep-wcmc.org/conventions/harmonization/workshop.htm>)

**2006** UNEP Knowledge Management meeting - Workshop on harmonization of reporting, 16 June, Cambridge, UK (<http://www.unep-wcmc.org/conventions/harmonization/SUMMAR.pdf>)

**From 2007** Project of the Australian Government Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts, in collaboration with the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), on harmonization of national reporting in Pacific Island Countries. This project is testing a consolidated template for reporting to the biodiversity-related conventions (CBD, CITES, CMS, Ramsar, World Heritage Convention).

**2008** UNEP/MEA secretariats workshop on Knowledge Management among Biodiversity-related MEAs, 7-9 March, Cambridge, UK ([http://www.unep-wcmc.org/conventions/docs/KM%20workshop%20March2008%20report\\_final\\_18\\_Apr.pdf](http://www.unep-wcmc.org/conventions/docs/KM%20workshop%20March2008%20report_final_18_Apr.pdf))

**2009** ASEAN Workshop on Harmonization of Reporting to Biodiversity-Related Conventions, 15-17 April, Hanoi, Vietnam ([http://www.aseanbiodiversity.org/index.php?option=com\\_docman&task=doc\\_download&gid=58&Itemid=127](http://www.aseanbiodiversity.org/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=58&Itemid=127) and <http://www.unep-wcmc.org/conventions/harmonization/papers.htm>)



**Annex II**  
**Mandates for harmonization of reporting by governing bodies**  
**of the biodiversity-related agreements**

**Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)**

COP Decision IX/19 (2008) (Biological diversity of inland water ecosystems): The COP invites the Ramsar Convention, the United Nations Environment Programme and its World Conservation Monitoring Centre to continue their joint work on harmonized reporting between the Ramsar Convention and the Convention on Biological Diversity.

COP decision VIII/14 (2006): The COP takes note of the recommendations from the Workshop Towards the Harmonization of National Reporting to Biodiversity-related Treaties, organized by the World Conservation Monitoring Centre of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP-WCMC) and held in September 2004 (UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/1/INF/6), and encourages the Liaison Group of the Biodiversity-related Conventions, in liaison with UNEP-WCMC and the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, to give further consideration to issues of harmonization of reporting among the biodiversity-related conventions, and to develop proposals thereon.

COP decision VII/25 (2004): The COP encourages the Executive Secretary to continue to participate in the ongoing efforts to harmonize and streamline the national reporting processes of the Convention with those of other biodiversity related conventions and processes with a view to reduce reporting burdens on Parties and increase synergies among biodiversity related conventions, without impeding progress on improvements to the national reporting process to meet the needs of Parties to the Convention.

COP decision VI/20 and decision VI/25 (2002): The COP welcomes the work of the United Nations Environment Programme on the harmonization of environmental reporting and encourages its continuation, whilst recognizing the need to ensure that this does not affect the ability of the Conference of the Parties to adjust national reporting procedures under the Convention in order to better meet the needs of Parties.

**CITES**

COP decision 14.38 (2007): The Secretariat shall a) continue to collaborate with the secretariats of other biodiversity-related conventions, UNEP and other bodies in order to facilitate the harmonization of knowledge management and reporting; b) identify additional ways to reduce the reporting burden on Parties, *inter alia*, in the context of its ongoing review of the Resolutions and Decisions of the Conference of the Parties, its support to the Standing Committee on electronic permitting and its work with IUCN or other organizations to compile and analyse CITES-related reports; and c) report at the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties on the results of this work.

### **Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)**

COP resolution 9.4 (2008): The COP requests the Secretariat to advance harmonization of reporting with other international biodiversity agreements through the development of common reporting modules, via the framework of the Biodiversity Liaison Group and in consultation with UNEP-WCMC.

COP resolution 8.11 (2005): The COP invites the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Biodiversity Liaison Group and UNEP, to advance the harmonization of reporting both within the UNEP-CMS 'family' of Agreements and between relevant conventions.

COP resolution 7.9 (2002): The COP invites the CMS Secretariat and UNEP-WCMC to work closely with the CBD Secretariat in developing a format for CBD Parties to report, through their national reports, on the extent to which they address migratory species at the national level, and on cooperation with other Range States as part of on-going efforts to harmonise national reporting requirements of the biodiversity-related conventions.

### **Ramsar Convention on Wetlands**

COP resolution X.11 (2008): Noting that the 8<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in its decision VIII/20 invited the Ramsar Convention to take the lead in developing a framework for harmonized reporting on inland waters, and that UNEP and UNEP-WCMC have commenced this work, as acknowledged by decision IX/19 of the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting of the CBD COP ... the Conference of the Contracting Parties ... requests the Secretariat to continue its participation in the UNEP-WCMC project for developing tools for the on-line use of the biodiversity-related conventions, including those for possible on-line harmonized reporting by the respective parties; ... also requests the Secretariat and the STRP to continue to cooperate with the CBD Secretariat, UNEP, and UNEP-WCMC in the development of a framework for harmonized reporting on implementation on inland waters for the CBD and the Ramsar Convention.

COP resolution IX.5 (2005): The Conference of the Contracting Parties, ... aware that UNEP-WCMC held a consultative workshop on the issue of Harmonized National Reporting (Haasrode, Belgium, September 2004), that this issue has also been discussed by the Biodiversity Liaison Group established under CBD Decision VII/26, and that this workshop specifically noted seven key issues concerned with the harmonization of national reporting (COP DOC. 32) ... requests the Secretary General to continue working with UNEP's Division of Environmental Conventions and the secretariats of other biodiversity-related conventions and agreements concerning more effective convention implementation. Topics could include, inter alia, ... harmonization of national reporting requirements subject to the mandate of each individual convention bearing in mind their Contracting Parties.

COP resolution VIII.26 (2002): The Conference of the Contracting Parties ... urges parties to consider initiating trials of joint reporting involving Ramsar and other multilateral environmental agreements, seeking the advice, as appropriate, of the United Nations Environment Programme.

**African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement (AEWA)**

Resolution 4.7 (2008): The Meeting of the Parties... requests the Secretariat, working closely with the Secretariat of the CMS, and with the assistance of UNEP, as necessary, to further advance harmonization of the national report formats of AEWA and CMS, where possible.

Resolution 3.5 (2005): The Meeting of the Parties... instructs the Agreement Secretariat, in close cooperation with the Technical Committee and the CMS Secretariat, to develop an online national report format to be submitted for approval to MOP4. The format should seek to advance harmonization of reporting with other international biodiversity agreements through the development of common reporting modules.

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SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

Twentieth SPREP Meeting

Apia, Samoa  
17 – 20 November 2009



**Agenda Item: 11.1: Streamlined reporting by Pacific Island countries to the biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements – progress update**

*(Paper presented by Australia)*



**Australian Government**

**Background Paper**

## **Purpose of paper**

1. To provide an update on the Australian Government's project to streamline reporting by Pacific Island countries (PICs) to the biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs).
2. A full report detailing progress on this project is attached as Attachment 1.

## **Background**

3. At the 19th SPREP Meeting in September 2008 under Agenda Item 8.1. 'Streamlined reporting by Pacific Island countries to the biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements - the development of a consolidated reporting template', Members were provided with an update on the streamlined reporting project and were invited to review the report on outcomes of the trial of the consolidated reporting template in the Pacific. Members were also asked to consider agreeing to broaden the trial of the consolidated reporting template to all self-governing PICs in 2009.
4. Members agreed, pending formal consultation with the MEA Secretariats and with their support, to broaden the trial of the consolidated reporting template to other self-governing PICs in 2009.
5. In February 2009, the draft consolidated reporting template was sent out for comment to the Secretariats of the five biodiversity-related MEAs:
  - Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD);
  - Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES);
  - Convention on Migratory Species (CMS);
  - Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar); and
  - World Heritage Convention (WHC).
6. Feedback has been received from four of the five Secretariats. Further details of the feedback received is provided in the progress report.

## **Recommendation**

8. The Meeting is invited to:
    - **review** the progress report and recommendations on the streamlined reporting project
-



SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

## Twentieth SPREP Meeting

Apia, Samoa  
17 – 20 November 2009**Agenda Item 7.2: Response to European Commission (EC)  
Institutional Assessment****Purpose**

1. To outline the Secretariat's plan to address the recommendations of the 2009 EC Institutional Assessment of SPREP, relating to Secretariat rules and procedures found to have fallen short of internationally accepted standards.

**Background**

2. In March 2009, a consultant appointed by the European Commission EuropeAid Office visited the Secretariat to undertake a compliance analysis of SPREP's accounting, audit, internal control and procurement systems. The measure is whether the systems 'apply standards, which offer guarantees equivalent to internationally accepted standards, using the benchmarks established.' SPREP systems were found to be effective or satisfactory against 22 criteria and needing improvement or ineffective against 28 criteria.

3. In July 2009, the Secretariat sent comments to the EC in response to the report, indicating its intention to implement key recommendations and providing additional information to clarify other areas. The main tasks identified for the Secretariat to ensure its systems meet international standards are:

- Reforms to SPREP's accounting system: to amend the financial regulations so that depreciation is charged against the respective assets and to adopt the accrual basis of accounting rather than a modified basis. This is in order to be fully compliant with the International Accounting Standards (IAS).
- A risk management plan: to improve SPREP's internal control system of identifying, rating and managing risks; and
- Revision of SPREP's procurement guidelines: to specify the principles and procedures for inviting and assessing tenders and awarding contracts.

## **Actions to address institutional assessment recommendations**

4. To address the recommendations, the Secretariat is undertaking the following:

### ***a. Accounting reforms***

The EC assessment noted that the Secretariat prepares its financial statements in accordance with its approved financial regulations, of which regulations 27(b) and 28 do not fully comply with the International Accounting Standards (IAS). To address this, the Secretariat has prepared amendments to its financial regulations, which are contained in Attachment A. The proposed amendments are intended to ensure that the Secretariat's financial statements are fully compliant with international standards, by altering the accounting treatment of:

- Property, plant and equipment and its depreciation (to comply with IAS 16);
- Government grants and disclosure of government assistance (IAS 20).

The Meeting is invited to adopt the proposed amendments to the financial regulations, to be reflected in the Secretariat's financial statements of 2009.

### ***b. Risk management plan***

The EC assessment noted that the Secretariat had not formalised its risk management framework. To address this, the Secretariat is preparing an integrated risk management plan. The plan will be comparable to benchmark risk management frameworks and those of other CROP agencies. It will profile the Secretariat's strategic, financial, operational, compliance and reputation risks (anything that threatens or limits the ability of the Secretariat to achieve its objectives) and set up internal controls to manage predicted impacts. The key features of the plan will be:

- Context: defining SPREP's risk universe and accountability;
- Risk matrix: rating the likelihood and possible consequences of risks;
- Control strategies: plans to mitigate (avoid, minimise or cope with) impacts;
- Reporting: commitments to monitor and review the control strategies.

The risk management plan will be tabled at the 21<sup>st</sup> SPREP Meetings and updated annually.

*c. Revised procurement guidelines*

The EC assessment concluded that the Secretariat's procurement system partly complied with international standards, but needed improvement. To address this, the Secretariat is revising its procurement manual. The revised manual will set the procedures, criteria and thresholds for making decisions on contracts and tender processes. It will be designed to ensure that SPREP obtains 'value for money' (fit for purpose services from low-risk suppliers that can adapt to change and meet financial criteria on favourable contract terms). The key features of the manual will be:

- Thresholds and conditions: determining which procedures (direct sourcing, competitive quotes, open or select tender) are used in which circumstances;
- Transparency: documents to be published and evaluations to be reported;
- Objective criteria: for evaluating tenders and awarding or excluding contracts;
- Clear responsibilities: of budget holders and evaluating committees;
- Impartial treatment: measures to give candidates equal access and treatment.

The revised procurement guidelines will be finalised by December 2009.

**Recommendation**

6. The Meeting is invited to:

- **note** the Secretariat's plans to address the recommendations of the EC institutional assessment by putting in place by December 2009 accounting reforms, risk management improvements and procurement guidelines;
- **approve** the attached amendments to the SPREP Financial Regulations, to ensure the financial statements comply with International Accounting Standards; and
- **note** that the Secretariat intends to invite the EC to reassess its policies and procedures in early 2010.



## Council of Regional Organisations (CROP)

### Annual Comparison of Reference Markets 2009 Update

Prepared by Dennis O'Callaghan  
Managing Director  
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29 May 2009



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**Annex 1**

# Strategic Pay

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# 1 Background

This report summarises the 2009 update of annual benchmarking studies conducted on behalf of the CROP participating agencies since 2004, and with the objective of obtaining comprehensive comparative data on remuneration from Fiji, New Zealand and Australia.

This report documents the market research process conducted by Strategic Pay, including market data from PricewaterhouseCoopers Fiji.

# 2 Job Evaluation

## *Mercer to Strategic Pay/PwC Fiji*

The assumptions used in our 2004 and 2005 reports have been replicated in the current study. In that study Strategic Pay constructed a correlation framework for comparing the job evaluation data from the Mercer HR job evaluation system with the Strategic Pay format. This was a necessary step in order to access Fiji local rates for technical/support staff employed by the agencies.

That analysis has identified the following alignment between the points totals which are the outcome of the two evaluation methodologies.

<b>CED</b>	<b>SP/PwC</b>	<b>CED</b>	<b>SP/PwC</b>
50	142	700	773
100	192	750	808
150	242	800	846
200	292	850	887
250	342	900	934
300	392	950	979
350	442	1000	1028
400	492	1050	1077
450	532	1100	1124
500	571	1150	1182
550	629	1200	1234
600	690	1250	1287
650	732	1300	1339

In the course of the work undertaken for the 2009 Triennial Review, Strategic Pay consultants reviewed the alignment of the CED points with Strategic Pay (PwC) points for the professional bands. In each case the changes advised were minor (ranging from 2-7 points) and we judged that this would have a minimal effect on the final averaged midpoint. Hence, for the purposes of this report, we have run all the tables (e.g. Table C) on the basis of the alignment above which has been the basis of our annual reports since 2005.

If the Agencies elect to retain the current trilateral benchmarking, the CED-PwC points alignment would only be relevant for the Australian market data.

### 3 New Zealand Data

As in the data sourced in earlier years at this time, data on the New Zealand public service is based on the Strategic Pay database, and in particular the March 2009 Central Government survey, released in April and published annually. This covers 43 Government departments and ministries/agencies and a sample of 11,507 employees. This survey is now a pre-eminent source of data on Central Government remuneration levels. It uses stratified sampling to avoid the skewing of data by large organisations with multiple jobholders in the same job family. The data is extensively screened before being entered into the database.

The base salary medians in the New Zealand Central Government survey database for jobs within the job size range represented by the Professional Bands I-M moved by an average 5.5% in the 12 months to March 2009.

### 4 Australian Data

In July 2007 and June 2008, Strategic Pay researched Australian public service (APS) rates using public available information, based on the annual APS Remuneration Survey.

In our June 2008 report we noted:

1. Australian public service remuneration is related to a series of banded remuneration scales, three at SES level and nine non-SES classifications, including a graduate classification.
2. The salary levels for SES and non-SES employees are benchmarked annually both within the public service and compared with the private sector in research commissioned annually by the Department of Employment and Workplace Relations.
3. Research of this data has identified that the SES and non-SES scales have Mercer “work value” (Mercer CED) points as the point of comparison for survey purposes.

We intended to update this research in response to the CROP Agencies’ requirement for 2009 comparative Australian data. However, the December 2008 APS Remuneration Survey was still not available at the time of this report. This report would have provided the most up-to-date data on the Australian federal public service rates.

Given the non-availability of the December 2008 APS Survey, we have updated the 2007 APS data on the basis of estimated movement in the median data to December 2008. Our estimate is guided by two considerations, the Remuneration Tribunal determination dated 5 June 2008 and a slowing rate of pay growth due to the recession.

The Remuneration Tribunal, in forming a view on the level of movement appropriate for senior public executives, the Tribunal noted in its Statement dated 5 June 2008:

*“The inflation rate for the twelve months to March 2008 was 4.2%. The average annualised wage increase (AAWI) in public sector wage agreements concluded in the December 2007 quarter was 4.2%. For all current public sector wage agreements, the average annualised wage increase was 4.3%.”*

The Remuneration Tribunal concluded that an increase of 4.3% would be appropriate for senior public service, judicial and other officers within its jurisdiction, with effect from 1 July 2008. This level also applied to Principal Executive Officers within the Australian Public Service.

While this increase would undoubtedly have affected the median data in the December 2008 APS survey, the gradual onset of recession is likely to have seen a slowing in the rate of wage inflation experienced in both New Zealand and Australia over the past 3 years. Australia's experience is likely to be similar to New Zealand where wage spikes take several months to show up in remuneration surveys. We have seen a slowing of wage growth in Strategic Pay's March surveys but the true onset of the recession and pay restraint, even pay cuts, will not be reflected in our salary surveys until our September 2009 and March 2010 surveys.

In the absence of the December 2008 APS Remuneration Survey, an increase of 4.0% has been applied to the 2007 APS Remuneration survey data which was provided to the participating CROP agencies in June 2008.

## **5 Fiji All Organisations Data**

As in earlier years, data on the Fiji All Organisations market has been sourced from the PwC Fiji database, or more particularly the April 2009 All Organisations survey.

## 6 Market Data Analysis

We are advised that the CROP salary scale midpoints as at 1 January 2009 are as follows:

Grade	CED Points			Current Midpoint SDR
	Min	Midpoint	Max	
M	1050	1180	1310	79,091
L	840	945	1049	65,038
K	630	735	839	54,595
J	470	550	629	44,303
I	260	365	469	29,470

Grade	CED Points			Current Midpoint Fiji \$
	Min	Midpoint	Max	
H	350	410	469	46,457
G	260	305	349	34,410
F	200	230	259	26,590
E	150	175	199	20,849
D	110	130	149	16,156
C	80	95	109	13,432
B	60	70	79	12,604
A	40	50	59	11,938

The average SDR rates for March 2009 were:

- Australian dollar - 2.233935 (source: [http://www.imf.org/external/np/fin/data/param\\_rms\\_mth.aspx](http://www.imf.org/external/np/fin/data/param_rms_mth.aspx))
- New Zealand dollar - 2.800831 (source: [http://www.imf.org/external/np/fin/data/param\\_rms\\_mth.aspx](http://www.imf.org/external/np/fin/data/param_rms_mth.aspx))
- Fiji dollar - 2.720348 (source Fiji Reserve Bank as quoted by S Jones)

The raw market data sourced from the reference markets has been analysed to produce the following tables.

**Table A:**

### Current Scale of New Zealand Public Service, April 2009

Grade	CED Points			Current Midpoint SDR	Base Salary SDR New Zealand Public Service	Current Midpoint of NZ Mkt
	Min	Midpoint	Max			
M	1050	1180	1310	79,091	88,387	89.5%
L	840	945	1049	65,038	68,024	95.6%
K	630	735	839	54,595	52,813	103.4%
J	470	550	629	44,303	38,769	114.3%
I	260	365	469	29,470	26,745	110.2%

**Table B:**

**Current Scale of Australian Public Service**

Grade	CED Points			Current Midpoint SDR	Base Salary SDR Australian Public Service	Current Midpoint cf Aust Mkt
	Min	Midpoint	Max			
M	1050	1180	1310	79,091	78,408	100.9%
L	840	945	1049	65,038	67,431	96.5%
K	630	735	839	54,595	57,991	94.1%
J	470	550	629	44,303	49,872	88.8%
I	260	365	469	29,470	31,657	93.1%

**Table C:**

**Current Scale of Fiji General Market**

Grade	CED Points			Current Midpoint SDR	Base Salary SDR Fiji General Market UQ	Current Midpoint cf Fiji Mkt	PwC Points
	Min	Midpoint	Max				
M	1050	1180	1310	79,091	53,775	147.1%	<b>1215</b>
L	840	945	1049	65,038	36,651	177.5%	<b>975</b>
K	630	735	839	54,595	28,881	189.0%	<b>801</b>
J	470	550	629	44,303	21,322	207.8%	<b>629</b>
I	260	365	469	29,470	14,016	210.3%	<b>457</b>

**Table D:**

**NZ Public Service - A-H - Fiji Dollar Comparisons**

Grade	CED Points			Current Midpoint	Base Salary NZ Public Service \$Fiji	Current Midpoint cf NZ Pub Svc
	Min	Midpoint	Max			
H	350	410	469	46,457	80,619	57.6%
G	260	305	349	34,410	62,364	55.2%
F	200	230	259	26,590	50,806	52.3%
E	150	175	199	20,849	43,484	47.9%
D	110	130	149	16,156	38,124	42.4%
C	80	95	109	13,432	33,955	39.6%
B	60	70	79	12,604	30,977	40.7%
A	40	50	59	11,938	28,595	41.7%

**Table E:**

**Aust Public Service - A-H - Fiji Dollar Comparisons**

Grade	CED Points			Current Midpoint	Base Salary Aust Public Service \$Fiji	Current Midpoint cf Aust Pub Svc
	Min	Midpoint	Max			
H	350	410	469	46,457	91,817	50.6%
G	260	305	349	34,410	73,327	46.9%
F	200	230	259	26,590	64,237	41.4%
E	150	175	199	20,849	57,121	36.5%
D	110	130	149	16,156	51,653	31.3%
C	80	95	109	13,432	49,024	27.4%
B	60	70	79	12,604	47,145	26.7%
A	40	50	59	11,938	45,643	26.2%

**Table F:**

**Market Median Tables Support/Technical Staff CROP Scale - Fiji-based**

Grade	CED Points			Current Midpoint	Base Salary Fiji Gen Market \$Fiji UQ	Current Midpoint cf \$Fiji UQ	PwC Points
	Min	Midpoint	Max				
H	350	410	469	46,457	43,291	107.3%	502
G	260	305	349	34,410	31,304	109.9%	397
F	200	230	259	26,590	24,206	109.8%	322
E	150	175	199	20,849	19,001	109.7%	267
D	110	130	149	16,156	14,742	109.6%	222
C	80	95	109	13,432	11,748	114.3%	187
B	60	70	79	12,604	9,995	126.1%	162
A	40	50	59	11,938	8,592	138.9%	142

**Table G:**

**Market Median Tables Support/Technical Staff SPC Scale - Fiji-based**

Grade	CED Points			Current Midpoint	Base Salary Fiji Gen Market \$Fiji UQ	Current Midpoint cf \$Fiji UQ	PwC Points
	Min	Midpoint	Max				
H	212	236	259	44,374	24,774	179.1%	328
G	168	190	211	34,200	20,420	167.5%	282
F	133	150	167	26,480	16,635	159.2%	242
E	105	119	132	20,960	13,701	153.0%	211
D	83	94	104	16,550	11,678	141.7%	186
C	66	74	82	14,340	10,275	139.6%	166
B	52	59	65	12,140	9,223	131.6%	151
A	40	46	51	10,859	8,311	130.7%	138



Table H:

**Summary Movements 2008-9**

Grade	Base Salary SDR New Zealand Public Service Table A			Base Salary SDR Australian Public Service Table B			Base Salary SDR PwC Fiji All Organisations UQ Table C		
	2008	2009	% change	2008	2009	% change	2008	2009	% change
M	96,016	88,387	-7.9%	96,511	78,408	-18.8%	59,022	53,775	-8.9%
L	79,317	68,024	-14.2%	83,006	67,431	-18.8%	47,350	36,651	-22.6%
K	65,609	52,813	-19.5%	71,372	57,991	-18.7%	32,015	28,881	-9.8%
J	51,239	38,769	-24.3%	61,358	49,872	-18.7%	22,972	21,322	-7.2%
I	35,451	26,745	-24.6%	39,556	31,657	-20.0%	15,338	14,016	-8.6%

Grade	Base Salary \$Fiji New Zealand Public Service* Table D			Base Salary \$Fiji Australian Public Service** Table E			Base Salary \$Fiji PwC Fiji All Organisations UQ Table F		
	2008	2009	% change	2008	2009	% change	2008	2009	% change
H	96,420	80,619	-16.4%	102,582	91,817	-10.5%	42,241	43,291	2.5%
G	72,725	62,364	-14.2%	81,833	73,327	-10.4%	31,296	31,304	0.0%
F	59,616	50,806	-14.8%	72,198	64,237	-11.0%	24,177	24,206	0.1%
E	51,530	43,484	-15.6%	64,949	57,121	-12.1%	18,957	19,001	0.2%
D	45,749	38,124	-16.7%	59,375	51,653	-13.0%	14,685	14,742	0.4%
C	41,776	33,955	-18.7%	56,198	49,024	-12.8%	12,207	11,748	-3.8%
B	39,571	30,977	-21.7%	53,928	47,145	-12.6%	11,457	9,995	-12.8%
A	37,807	28,595	-24.4%	52,113	45,643	-12.4%	10,857	8,592	-20.9%

## 7 Proposed New CROP Scale

The following tables show current market data for the indicative pay bands developed as part of the Triennial Review:

Grade	PwC Points			Base Salary SDR March 2009			
				Australian Public Service Median BS	New Zealand Public Service Median BS	Fiji General Market UQ Base Salary	Average
	Min	Midpoint	Max				
14	981	1056	1130	70,895	74,888	41,877	62,553
13	846	913	980	65,137	62,604	33,882	53,874
12	731	788	845	57,341	51,746	28,309	45,799
11	631	681	730	49,940	43,013	23,607	38,853
10	546	588	630	43,796	35,574	19,541	32,971
9	471	508	545	34,800	30,050	16,167	27,005
8	406	438	470	29,094	25,528	13,215	22,612
7	351	378	405	26,137	21,849	10,846	19,611
6	296	323	350	23,662	18,733	8,933	17,109
5	251	273	295	21,266	16,248	7,193	14,902
4	213	232	250	19,434	14,452	5,767	13,218
3	180	196	212	18,270	12,876	4,551	11,899
2	154	167	179	17,496	11,606	3,803	10,968
1	130	142	153	16,697	10,511	3,158	10,122

Grade	PwC Points			Base Salary FJD March 2009			
				Australian Public Service Median BS	New Zealand Public Service Median BS	Fiji General Market UQ Base Salary	Average
	Min	Midpoint	Max				
14	981	1056	1130	192,860	203,720	113,920	170,167
13	846	913	980	177,195	170,305	92,171	146,557
12	731	788	845	155,987	140,767	77,010	124,588
11	631	681	730	135,853	117,010	64,219	105,694
10	546	588	630	119,141	96,774	53,159	89,691
9	471	508	545	94,667	81,746	43,980	73,464
8	406	438	470	79,147	69,446	35,948	61,514
7	351	378	405	71,101	59,436	29,506	53,348
6	296	323	350	64,369	50,960	24,301	46,543
5	251	273	295	57,850	44,199	19,569	40,539
4	213	232	250	52,868	39,315	15,688	35,957
3	180	196	212	49,700	35,027	12,379	32,369
2	154	167	179	47,596	31,573	10,345	29,838
1	130	142	153	45,423	28,595	8,592	27,537

## 8 Comparison Charts

The raw market data sourced from the above reference markets has been further analysed to produce the following charts:

- Chart A: CROP Professional NZ, reported in SDR format
- Chart B: CROP Professional Fiji, reported in SDR format
- Chart C: CROP Support NZ Public Service, reported in Fiji dollars
- Chart D: CROP Support Fiji Market, reported in Fiji dollars

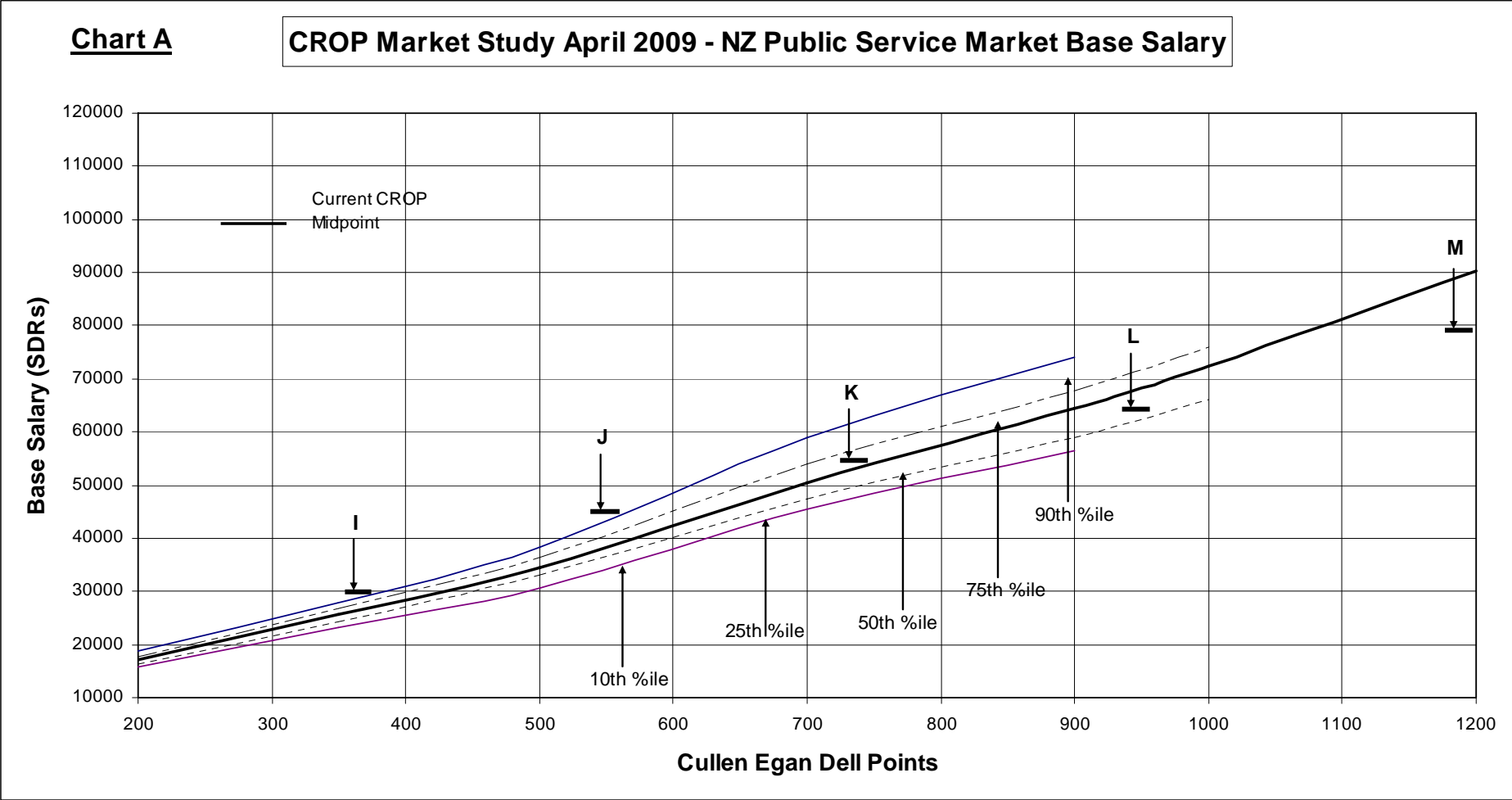
Please note that two Charts from our reports in earlier years relating to the Australian public service cannot be re-produced as Australian data is no longer available in the same format as for Strategic Pay NZ and PwC Fiji.

Annex 1



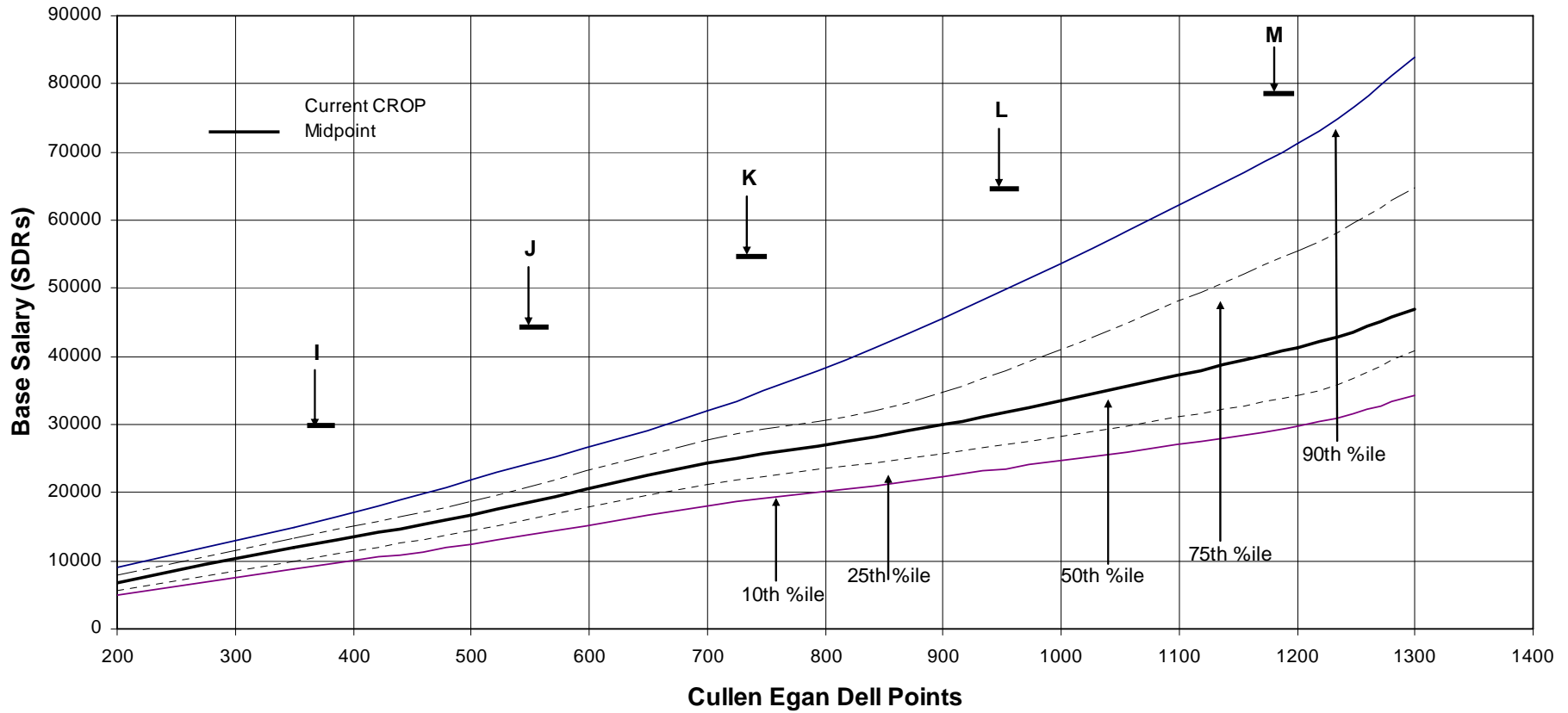
**Chart A**

**CROP Market Study April 2009 - NZ Public Service Market Base Salary**



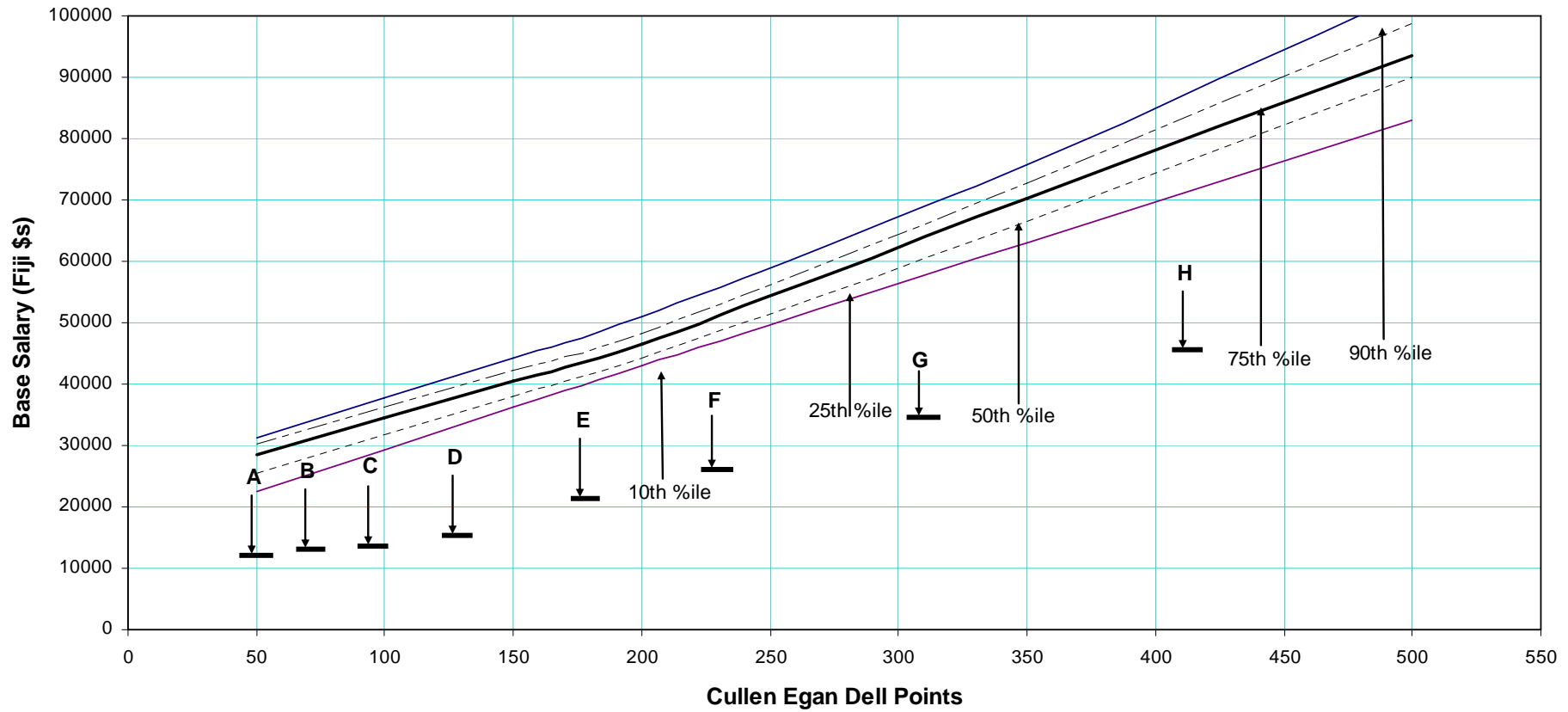
**Chart B**

**CROP Market Study April 2009  
- Fiji All Organisations Market Base Salary - Professional Staff**



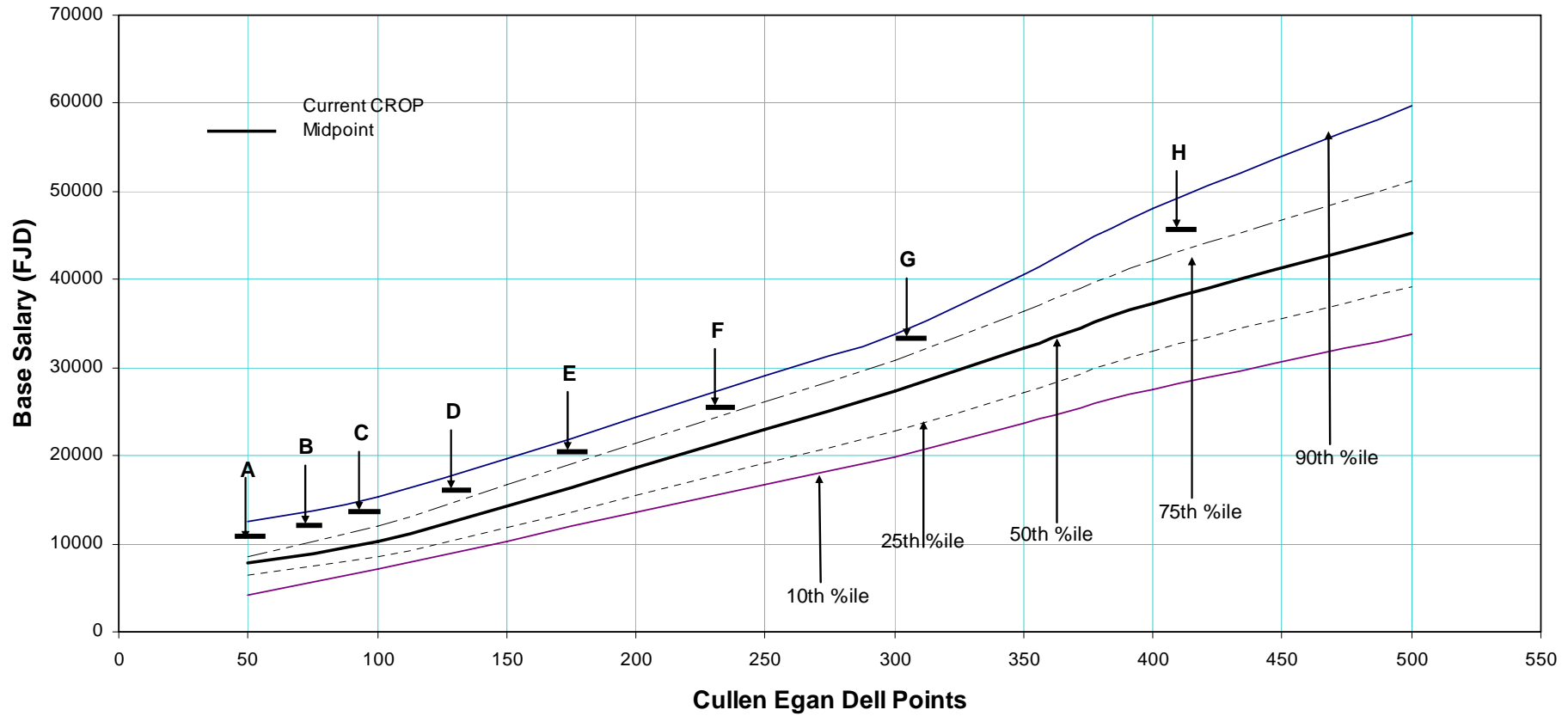
**Chart C**

**CROP Market Study April 2009 - NZ Public Service Base Salary Grades A-H Fiji \$**



**Chart D**

**CROP Market Study April 2009 - Fiji All Organisations Market Base Salary - Support Staff**



## 9 Strategic Pay

During the years Strategic Pay has been conducting this annual research for the CROP agencies, Strategic Pay has grown rapidly to become one of the largest remuneration databases in NZ, with over 330 organisations contributing to the March 2009 General Market survey, in addition to significant sampling in sector surveys covering Local Government, Central Government, Education, Engineering, Not for Profit and the Wine Industry. The Directors' Fees survey is considered the pre-eminent survey of its type in New Zealand. Offices in Auckland, Wellington and Dunedin are serviced by a staff of 22, including 14 specialist remuneration consulting staff. Strategic Pay has put considerable investment into modernizing and re-launching the legacy PricewaterhouseCoopers and Strategic Pay job evaluation systems and survey databases.



## **SPREP Support Staff Triennial Remuneration Review 2009 Terms of Reference**

### **Background**

The Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) is a member of the Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific (CROP) which has adopted a harmonised approach to their remuneration principles and practices. To provide for regular review of the staff remuneration, the participating CROP agencies conduct triennial reviews for both professional and support staff. The last triennial review for SPREP support staff was conducted in July 2006 with a market data review completed in July 2008. Both reviews were carried out by Betham and Co.

### **SPREP**

SPREP is an intergovernmental organisation serving 25 member countries and territories in the Pacific region and based in Apia, Samoa. It has a total staff establishment of 66 positions. Of this number 38 are professional staff positions and 28 support staff.

### **CROP Harmonised Principles/Practices**

The general principles observed by CROP organisations in the review of their support staff remuneration are:

- The remuneration system should enable the recruitment and retention of talented, skilled and motivated people;
- the comparator market for support staff is the local general employment market;
- that CROP support staff salary practice line be 10% above the upper quartile of the general market; and
- the salary scale range be within +/- 20% of the midpoint.

### **Purpose of the Review**

The purpose of the 2009 Triennial Review for Support Staff is to provide a comprehensive and comparative survey between the current level of salaries and terms and conditions offered to SPREP support staff and the salaries and terms and conditions offered within the Apia general labour market to determine whether SPREP support staff salaries and terms and conditions of service are comparable and competitive to the local market, whether remuneration meets the 4 Principles/Practices referred to above and to make appropriate recommendations for adjustment where necessary.

## Terms of Reference

The terms of reference for the review are to:

- a. Examine the support staff salary levels and scale and recommend any necessary changes;
- b. Examine the remuneration package currently offered to support staff relative to the comparator market and recommend changes, where necessary;
- c. Provide sound justifications for each recommendation made;
- d. Advise on any other significant relevant issues

## Methodology

An independent expert (the Consultant) with extensive experience in human resource management (HRM) and the local labour market in Apia will conduct the survey. He/she will have full responsibility for the satisfactory completion of the review, including the preparation of the report with recommendations.

The Consultant will report to the SPREP Secretariat, (Acting Director) who will also be, for contractual purposes, the Consultant's client.

The Consultant will take the following approach in carrying out the tasks detailed in the TOR:

- (i) Discuss the methodology to be used and make necessary adjustments where appropriate;
- (ii) Provide guidance on the approximate size of the sample required;
- (iii) Study relevant reports including but not necessarily limited to the full set of support staff job descriptions together with the list of support staff salaries, the 2003, 2006 and 2008 review reports, Staff Regulations and other relevant documentation;
- (iv) Consult with relevant stakeholders and interested parties. Those consulted should include:
  - Relevant comparative employer groups in both the public and private sectors; and
  - Relevant SPREP staff, specifically the Executive and HR section.
- (v) Brief the SPREP Executive on preliminary findings and recommendations;
- (vi) Prepare draft and final reports as specified below:
  - First Draft to the SPREP Executive by 24 July 2008;
  - Secretariat comments to the Consultants within one week of the receipt of the first draft; and
  - Final draft Report within one week of the receipt of the Secretariat Comments

The structure of the reports will closely follow the Terms of Reference for the review. It must be clear from the report how the Consultant has addressed each TOR item. The final report will include an Executive Summary (including a list of recommendations), the main report and any essential annexes.

All reports will be prepared in Microsoft Word format (PC version) and submitted by electronic mail and bound hard copies versions.

The copyright for the report will rest with the SPREP Secretariat.



SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

## Twentieth SPREP Meeting

Apia, Samoa  
17 – 20 November 2009**Agenda Item 8.2 : 2009 Triennial Review for Support Staff****Purpose of Paper**

1. To present to the SPREP Meeting the findings of the 2009 Triennial Review for Support Staff, including the Annual Market Data Review.

**Background**

2. The CROP governing bodies and CROP Executives have adopted harmonised general principles for determining support staff salaries, terms and conditions to be reviewed against the local employment market as the comparator market to ensure consistency and fairness among CROP support staff, irrespective of their base station. Under these principles, the terms and conditions of CROP support staff are reviewed every three years against the local employment market from which they are recruited.

3 The last Triennial Review for Support Staff was conducted in July 2006. In line with all other CROP agencies, SPREP conducted a Triennial Review for Support Staff in 2009. The annual market data review of the local market salaries was also included in the 2009 Triennial Review in line with the 2004 decision of the Governing bodies of the CROP agencies *'that the market be reviewed annually with appropriate annual adjustments to the salary scales, which will ensure that salaries remain aligned with the market'*.

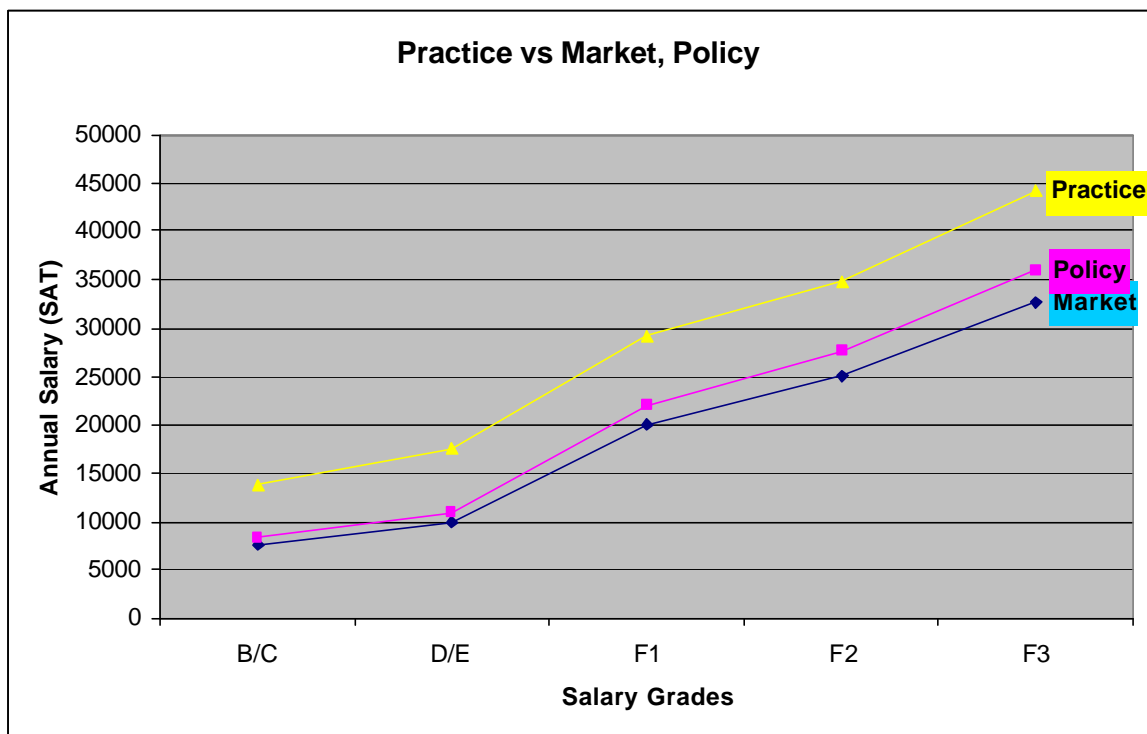
4 The main purpose of this review, as outlined in the Terms of Reference (Attachment 1), was to conduct a comprehensive and comparative survey between the current level of remuneration offered to SPREP support staff and the remuneration offered within the Apia general labour market, being the reference market. The goal was to determine whether SPREP support staff remuneration is comparable and competitive to the local market, whether remuneration meets the four Principles/Practices referred to in the Terms of Reference, and to make appropriate recommendations for adjustment where necessary.

5 The 2009 triennial review, including the market data review, was conducted by Mr Esekia Solofa, former Vice Chancellor of the University of the South Pacific, now a private HR consultant in Apia and Chairperson of the Government of Samoa's Remuneration Tribunal.

### Salary Scale

6 The consultant based his report on data obtained from a survey of nine of the major employers in Apia, including the Government (nineteen public service organisations) as the major employer in the local market, and some private sector employers of a comparable size and nature of support staff work to SPREP. The report addresses the salaries of individual staff members and therefore in the interests of their privacy, this paper only outlines the results in general terms.

7 In terms of salary scale, the overall findings of the Triennial Review is presented in the following graph:



In summary, based on the recent market data survey:

- a) the SPREP support staff pay practice line surpasses the average market payline; and
- b) the SPREP support staff salary scale and grade pay bands exceed the CROP policy payline benchmark for support staff (10% above the upper quartile of the general market).

8 There has been some considerable shift between the 2008 and 2009 market data. The analysis of the 2009 market data, under the methodology and market data survey of a different consultant from that commissioned by SPREP over the past three years, now shows that the SPREP salary scale sits above that of the CROP policy benchmark for support staff, and as a result, no upward adjustment is required to align the SPREP salary scale to that of the benchmark.

9 Because the SPREP support staff salary scale now sits above that of the policy benchmark, one response could be to adjust the salary scale downward to align it to the policy benchmark. However, due to the likely impacts this would have on morale, productivity and retention and the ongoing uncertainties associated with market data sources (particularly since this is the first year that the survey was conducted by a different consultant), the Secretariat would prefer to continue the historical CROP-wide practice to retain its payline at its current position and wait until the market catches up.

10 The revised payline now also suggests that the SPREP support staff salaries should not be a significant factor any more in attracting suitably qualified, skilled and experienced staff for positions when they are advertised in the local market, and that other factors, including scarcity of skills, availability of other non-cash staff benefits and overall work environment are more likely to be the drivers.

11 Taking all of the above into consideration, SPREP Management has decided to retain the existing Support Staff Salary Scale as is and to continue annual reviews of the reference market data. Unless the annual reviews reveal further declines in the average payline of the reference market that would lead to further widening of the SPREP practice payline from the CROP policy payline, the Secretariat intends to continue the CROP-wide historical practice of maintaining salary scales in such circumstances until the market has caught up.

### **Other Terms & Conditions**

12 The consultant's report further recommends changes to other specific staff conditions. These are mainly policy issues which are within the discretion of the Director. Some changes have been made in the best interests of support staff and of the organisation. None of the decisions made in response to the recommendations of the 2009 Triennial Review are substantive and therefore they do not require changes to terms and conditions in the Staff Regulations. As part of its role as a participating agency in the CROP Harmonisation Working Group, the Secretariat continues on a regular basis to compare its terms and conditions for support staff with those adopted by the other CROP agencies, mindful however of the differences in reference markets.

### **Financial Implications**

13 No general salary increases are proposed for support staff in the 2010 budget. Any consequential changes to terms and conditions will be absorbed within planned budgets for 2010.

### **Recommendation**

14. The Meeting is invited to:

- **note** the outcome of the 2009 Annual Market Data Review for Support Staff and the Secretariat's intention to retain the existing salary scale; and
- **note** that as an outcome of the 2009 Triennial Review, some policy decisions on support staff terms and conditions that fall within the discretion of the SPREP Director have been made.

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27 October 2009



# **Pacific Islands regional guidelines for whale and dolphin watching**

JULY 2008





Produced with the support of:



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# Overarching principles

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The Pacific Islands region is important for a great number of cetaceans (whales and dolphins), whether as a permanent habitat, a breeding ground or a migration corridor. Currently, more than thirty species of whales and dolphins have been identified in this area.

The presence and diversity of cetaceans in our region has led to the development of whale watching, both on a commercial and recreational basis. Whale watching is defined as viewing activities in the natural environment, of any cetacean species from land, sea or air. Today, this activity provides a sustainable use of humpback and other whales that were exploited to less than 5% of their initial abundance earlier this century, and generates many benefits to communities, contributing to sustainable development.

In order to ensure the conservation of whales and dolphins in the Pacific Islands region, it is our responsibility to minimize the disturbance caused by our presence. Towards that goal, these best practice guidelines have been produced. Their purpose is to ensure the sustainable development of the whale watching industry in the Pacific Islands region. These guidelines constitute a framework that should be interpreted at a national level by individual countries and territories. They apply to all types of whale watching, including dedicated, seasonal and opportunistic commercial operators, and recreational vessels.

**The overarching principles of these guidelines are:**

- **Ensuring the conservation of cetaceans and their habitats in the Pacific Islands region.**
- **Ensuring a precautionary approach to the development and management of whale watching in the region.**
- **Minimizing the impact of whale watching activities in the region.**
- **Promoting and respecting cultural values of whales, dolphins and the marine environment to Pacific Island peoples.**
- **Providing long-term economic benefits and opportunities to local communities.**

# Management considerations

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**To minimize the risk of adverse impacts caused by whale and dolphin watching and to ensure the sustainable development of this industry, accurate management strategies need to be implemented. Several tools and approaches should be considered:**

- National licensing or permitting schemes to regulate the number and size of vessels, standards of operation and site specific requirements;
- National measures to regulate approaches, frequency, length and type of exposure in encounters with cetaceans;
- Management measures may include closed seasons, 'no go' areas, and 'no approach times' to provide additional protection to critical habitats, populations, and individuals;
- Assessment of the numbers, distribution and other characteristics of the target population/s before the implementation of tourism operations to establish the feasibility of the industry and a baseline for monitoring;
- Where new whale watching operations are evolving, start cautiously, moderating activity and adapting management until sufficient information is available to guide further development;
- Monitor the effectiveness of management provisions and modify them as required to reflect new information and circumstances;
- Establish an enforcement framework to ensure compliance with management provisions, including through customary marine tenure systems;
- Ongoing scientific research, socio-economic monitoring, assessment of potential impacts on cetaceans, and collection and sharing of information by all stakeholders;
- Disseminate information on best practice and research to improve public awareness, including amongst recreational and commercial vessel owners;
- Ongoing operator training and accreditation programs on the biology and behavior of target species, best practice whale watching operations, and the management provisions in effect;
- Encourage, support and protect Pacific Islands communities' participation and ownership of the whale watching industry;
- Educational standards for the provision of accurate and informative material to whale watch participants, to:
  - Develop an informed and environmentally responsible public;
  - Encourage development of realistic expectations of encounters to avoid disappointment and pressure to breach guidelines.

**NB: Many coastal waters in Oceania are under customary marine tenure systems and customary owners may choose to restrict access or activities within these areas.**

# Disturbance

---

**Cetaceans may be disturbed by the presence of people, vessels or aircrafts.**

Whale and dolphin watching activities can potentially cause long-term disturbance to cetacean populations, which include:

- Disruption of behaviour (e.g. feeding, nursing, mating, migrating);
- Displacement from important habitat areas (e.g. resting, feeding, breeding and calving areas);
- Long term stress;
- Injury;
- Reduced breeding success;
- Increased mortality.

**Changes in the behaviour of whales and dolphins need to be recognised and acknowledged as such, so that animals can be left undisturbed.** The following behaviours may indicate that a whale or dolphin is affected by our presence:

- Changes in swimming speed or direction (to avoid a boat);
- Changes in breathing/diving patterns;
- Stopping or changing activity patterns (e.g. vocalizing, feeding, nursing, socialising);
- Changes in group size and cohesion;
- Changes in acoustic behaviour; and
- Surface behaviours such as peduncle tail throws, and trumpet blows.

Populations, and individual cetaceans may react differently depending on the species, their age, sex, and if accompanied by a calf.

# Guidelines for interactions with cetaceans

---

## Persons shall always:

- Operate vessels, and aircrafts so as not to disrupt the normal movement or behavior of whales and dolphins.
- Stop any interactions with a cetacean at any sign of the animal becoming disturbed or alarmed.
- Allow cetaceans to determine the nature and duration of 'interactions'.

## Therefore, the following recommendations need to be considered:

- Do not touch a cetacean.
- Do not feed a cetacean.
- Do not make any loud or sudden noises.
- Do not make sudden or repeated changes in direction or speed.
- Dedicated observer(s) should be on duty in addition to the captain of the vessel.
- Do not place a vessel up wind of, or in a position where it will drift into, the no-approach zone.
- When vessels are within the caution zone of whales or dolphins:
  - Approach cetaceans slowly and cautiously;
  - Observe cetaceans at a speed not exceeding the speed of the animals.
- No more than 3 vessels should be in the caution zone of a whale or a dolphin at a time.
- Leave boat engine on and in idle when watching cetaceans.
- Do not disperse or separate a group of cetacean.
- A vessel should not chase, encircle, block the direction of travel of cetaceans, or position itself in the middle of a pod.
- If cetaceans approach a vessel, slow down gradually and put engines in idle.
- If cetaceans approach a vessel to bow-ride, maintain a slow and steady speed and avoid sudden changes in course.
- When departing from watching cetaceans, determine where the animals are relative to the vessel to avoid collisions or coming too close to the animals, and increase speed gradually while exiting the caution zone.

# Vessels

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## **Prohibited vessels**

Certain vessels should not be used for whale and dolphin watching. These include all personal motorized watercraft (e.g. jet skis and similar crafts, and underwater vessels), parasail, remotely operated craft, wing in ground effect craft, hovercraft, windsurfers, kite surfers.

## **Allowable vessels**

Vessels recommended for use in whale and dolphin watching include all other motorized and/or sail craft (e.g. motorboats, yachts, inflatable craft), as well as aircrafts and helicopters.

# Angles and distances of approach

The most appropriate method for approaching a whale or a dolphin is from the side and slightly to the rear of the animal. Avoid approaches from head on or directly from behind.

## Caution zone

- The caution zone is the area within 100m - 300m from a whale and 50m - 300m from a dolphin.

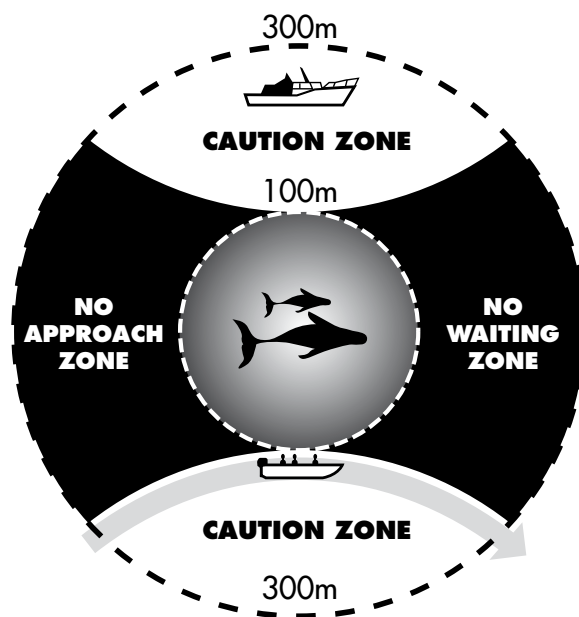


Figure 1: Approach distances for whales.

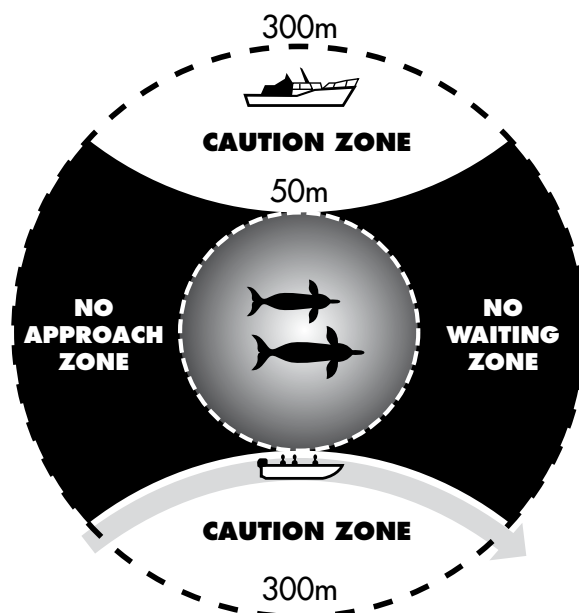


Figure 2: Approach distances for dolphins.

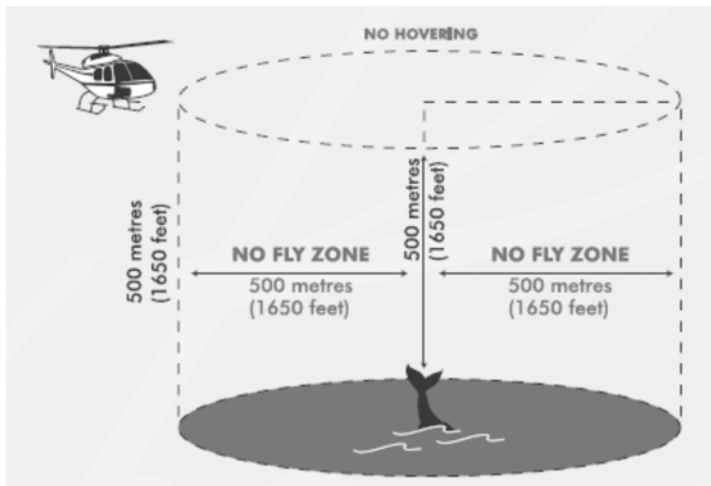


Figure 3: Approach distances for helicopters

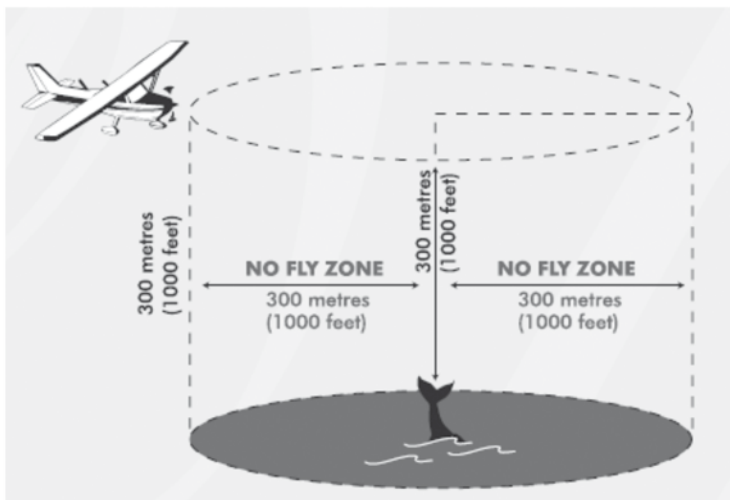


Figure 4: Approach distances for aircraft

(All diagrams courtesy DEWHA Australia)



## **No approach zone**

**These distances refer to active approaches by vessels moving towards cetaceans. Dolphins and whales may sometimes approach vessels to closer distances. Closer specific approach distances could be considered to reflect local conditions/situations/licensing where changes to the recommended distances would not compromise the protection of the individuals/populations being watched.**

- For a vessel, the no approach zone is 100m from a whale and 50m from a dolphin including the area directly in front and behind a pod.
- Prohibited vessels should not enter the caution zone.
- If a vessel accidentally approaches cetaceans closer than the recommended distance, it must move away from the no-approach zone at slow speed.
- Helicopters or gyrocopters must not get closer (in height or distance) than 500 m to a whale or dolphin.
- Other planes must not get closer (in height or distance) than 300 m to a whale or dolphin.

## **Approaches of mother and calf pairs**

**Pods of cetaceans containing calves are particularly vulnerable to disturbance and require additional protection.**

- Exercise extreme caution with pods containing calves.
- Site-specific restrictions on length of encounter and distance of approach should be considered for pods with calves.

# Swimming with cetaceans

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Swimming with whales or dolphins may place both people and animals at risk. Risks to humans may include injury and possible death from interactions with large, wild animals. Risks to whales and dolphins may include physical damage from collisions with vessels and people and ecological impacts caused by changes in normal behaviour of the animals.

At present there is little scientific information available on the potential short and long-term impacts of swimming with whales and dolphins. It is therefore recommended that Pacific Island countries that do not currently undertake swim-with whale operations, initiate such activities with much caution until more information is available. Potential operators should seek and rely heavily on advice from current operators, scientist and authorities.

For those countries where swim-with activities are currently being undertaken, it is recommended that the following standards be applied to these operations.

(Countries may also refer to the national examples and standards in appendix 1):

- Scientific studies should be initiated to assess: a) the associated risk to the safety of the people participating in swim-with activities; and b) the current and potential future impacts of these activities on the target cetacean species.
- Particularly sensitive animals (eg mothers with calves) and critical habitats (eg calving grounds) should be provided additional protection (refer to Management Considerations)
- Swimming with the use of any underwater breathing apparatus should not be allowed.
- Underwater flash photography or lighted filming should not be allowed.
- An adaptive precautionary approach should be taken when determining swim-with operating procedures. Consideration should be given to:
  - Regular review of operational standards as credible scientific information on the impacts of swim-with programs becomes more available;
  - All persons in the water with whales or dolphins should be accompanied by an appropriately trained local guide;
  - Limiting the maximum number of vessels permitted to undertake swim-with activities in a region;
  - Limiting the number of swimmers allowed in the water at any one time with a pod;
  - Limiting the maximum interaction time with a pod/population per day, including maximum swim time for each interaction, time required between successive swims and maximum cumulative interaction time per day;
  - Appropriate drop-off distance for swimmers and minimum swimmer distance from animals;
  - Swimmers should not be allowed in the water with surface-active large whales;
  - Prohibit leap-frogging during swim-with encounters and limit the number of swimmer drop off's or attempts.

# Glossary

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## **Calves**

Calves are young dolphins or whales, approximately half the size or less of adult individuals for their species. They usually travel in close proximity to their mother. Calves are particularly vulnerable as they rely on their mother's care and proximity for survival.

## **Caution zone**

The caution zone is the area within 100 – 300m of a whale or 50 – 300m for a dolphin and within which all vessels should behave according to the guidelines and/or regulations in effect in order to minimize the impact on the animals being approached or watched.

## **Commercial operator**

A commercial operation means an operation carried on for any form of hire or reward, in which persons are transported, conveyed, conducted, or guided where a purpose is to view or come into contact with cetaceans.

## **Cetaceans**

Cetaceans include all species of whales, dolphins and porpoises.

## **Dedicated observer**

A dedicated observer refers to any crewmember or passenger onboard a commercial or recreational whale-watching vessel available to keep a watch for cetaceans. The observer's role is to assist the skipper of the vessel in localizing the animals and keeping track of their movements and behaviours.

## **Leap frogging**

Leap frogging is the maneuver that consists in placing a vessel in the path of a cetacean in order to achieve a closest approach to whales or dolphins. This kind of approach is known to be more disruptive for the animals.

## **No approach zone**

The no approach zone is within 100m from a whale and 50m from a dolphin including the area directly in front of or behind a pod. Vessels should not enter the no approach zone and should not wait in front of the direction of travel of a pod.



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**Pod**

A pod is an individual or a group of more than one cetacean.

**Recreational vessel**

A recreational vessel refers to any vessel observing whales and dolphins for leisure without implying any form of hire or reward by the transported persons.

**Whale watching**

Whale watching refers to viewing activities of any cetacean species, both whales and dolphins, from land, sea or air.

**Wing in ground effect craft**

A wing in ground effect craft is a boat with wings that cruises just above the water surface. It floats on a cushion of relatively high-pressure air created by aerodynamic interaction between the wings and the water surface.

## Annex 1:

# Summary table of existing guidelines and regulations in the Pacific Region

NZ New Zealand, AUS Australia, FP French Polynesia, NC New Caledonia, Tonga, CI Cook Islands, Hawaii, SA Samoa and Niue.

	NZ	AUS	FP	NC	Tonga	CI	Hawaii	SA	Niue
<b>Guidelines</b>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Regulations</b>	X	X	X				X		

### GENERAL CONDITIONS

Educative material available onboard commercial whale watching boats	X	X							X
Do not to disrupt the normal movement or behaviour of any marine mammal	X	X	X				X	X	
No person shall disturb or harass any marine mammal	X		X	X					X
Avoid touching any marine mammal		X	X					X	
A person should not deliberately feed or attempt to feed a wild whale or dolphin	X	X	X					X	
No rubbish or food shall be thrown near or around any marine mammal	X	X			X			X	

### APPROACH METHOD

Approach from a direction that is parallel and slightly to the rear of the animal	X	X	X	X		X			
Follow a parallel route to the animals, without overtaking	X	X	X				X		
Do not intercept the path of travel or approach from head-on	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Do not approach from directly behind		X	X	X	X			X	X
Do not scatter or separate members of a group of cetaceans	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Do not box cetaceans in, cut off their path or prevent them from leaving		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vessels should position themselves adjacent to each other	X	X	X	X			X		
Vessel operators should coordinate their movements by radio contact	X	X	X				X		
If a cetacean approaches your vessel:									
1) place the engines in neutral and let the animal(s) come to you; or,		X	X						
2) slow down and continue on course, avoiding potential collisions; or,		X							
3) steer a straight course away from them.	X	X							
Avoid sudden or repeated changes in direction when within the caution zone	X	X	X			X	X		
If cetaceans show disturbance activities, withdraw immediately	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Move off at a slow 'no wake' speed to the outer limit of the caution zone and gradually increasing speed	X	X	X		X		X		
Avoid blocking the animals against reef or land			X	X			X		

### NOISE

Avoid making loud or sudden noises near cetaceans	X	X			X		X	X	X
Avoid excess engine use, gear changes, manoeuvring or backing up to cetaceans		X	X		X				
Playback of underwater sound of any kind (biological or non-biological) should not occur		X	X						

## Annex 1:

# Summary table of existing guidelines and regulations in the Pacific Region

	NZ	AUS	FP	NC	Tonga	CI	Hawaii	SA	Niue
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### APPROACH DISTANCES - WHALES

50 metres	X		X	X					X
100 metres		X			X	X	X	X	
300 metres if 3 vessels within 300 metres of any marine mammal	X	X							
Caution zone within 300 metres of whales	X	X	X		X	X			

### APPROACH DISTANCES - DOLPHINS

30 metres			X						
50 metres		X							
100 metres								X	
Caution zone within 150 metres of dolphins		X							
OBSERVATION TIME									
30 minutes			X						X
1 hour								X	
To be limited					X		X		

### SPEED

Approach speed should be less than 3 knots when entering the caution zone		X	X		X			X	X
Avoid sudden or repeated changes in speed when within the caution zone	X	X	X				X		
When within the caution zone of a cetacean, move at a constant, slow ('no wake') speed	X	X				X	X	X	X

### DISTURBANCE BEHAVIOUR

Attempt to leave the area or vessel		X	X			X	X	X	X
Regular changes in direction or speed of swimming		X	X			X	X	X	X
Changes in respiration patterns		X	X			X	X	X	X
Changes in acoustic behaviour		X	X						
Surface behaviours such as tail slaps		X	X				X		

### SPECIFIC CONDITIONS FOR GROUPS WITH CALVES

Limit observation time			X						
Do not approach closer than 100m to any pod with calves			X						X
Do not approach closer than 200m to any pod with calves	X							X	
Do not approach closer than 300m to any pod with calves		X							
Should you mistakenly approach such a pod:									
1) stop the engines or place them in neutral		X							
2) withdraw immediately at a constant slow 'no wake' speed to the outside of the caution zone		X							

### NUMBER OF BOATS

Limited to one boat within the caution zone						X	X		
Avoid having more than three boats within the caution zone at one time	X								
Do not enter the caution zone if already 2 boats present within 300 metres of a pod		X			X			X	

## Annex 1:

# Summary table of existing guidelines and regulations in the Pacific Region

	NZ	AUS	FP	NC	Tonga	CI	Hawaii	SA	Niue
<b>LAND-BASED OBSERVATIONS</b>									
Respect the environment		X			X	X			
<b>TYPE OF VESSEL</b>									
Jet skis forbidden within the caution zone		X			X	X		X	X
<b>AERIAL OBSERVATIONS</b>									
Maintain a distance of over 300 metres		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Maintain a distance of over 150 metres	X								
Do not land on water close to a pod of cetaceans		X			X				
Helicopters forbidden					X				
Do not approach the animals from head-on		X							
<b>SWIM WITH ENCOUNTERS</b>									
Deliberately swimming with cetaceans is prohibited		X		X		X	X		
Swimmers must not approach closer than 30m to a pod of cetaceans		X	X						X
Swimmers must not approach closer than 100m to a pod of cetaceans	X							X	
Swimmers required to go with a locally licensed operator					X				X
No more than 4 people plus one guide per vessel may swim with any one group of cetaceans at a time					X				
No more than 6 people per vessel may swim with any one group of cetaceans at a time									X
Other vessels must keep more than 100m away from the swimmers vessel					X				X







# **The Oceania Humpback Whale Recovery Plan**

## **Discussion Paper**

**Date: 7 May 2009**

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Acknowledgements:

This discussion paper has been prepared using information from a wide range of sources. Much of the information in relation to the current knowledge on population structure, distribution, abundance and trends of humpback whales within the Oceania region contained in this document has been provided directly from a submission prepared by Simon Childerhouse, Jennifer Jackson, Scott Baker, Nick Gales, Philip Clapham and Robert Brownell (2008) IUCN Proposal for separate listing for Oceania sub-population of humpbacks.

This document has been prepared by the Steering Group of the Oceania Humpback Whale Recovery Plan with the aid of funding provided by the Australian Commonwealth Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts.

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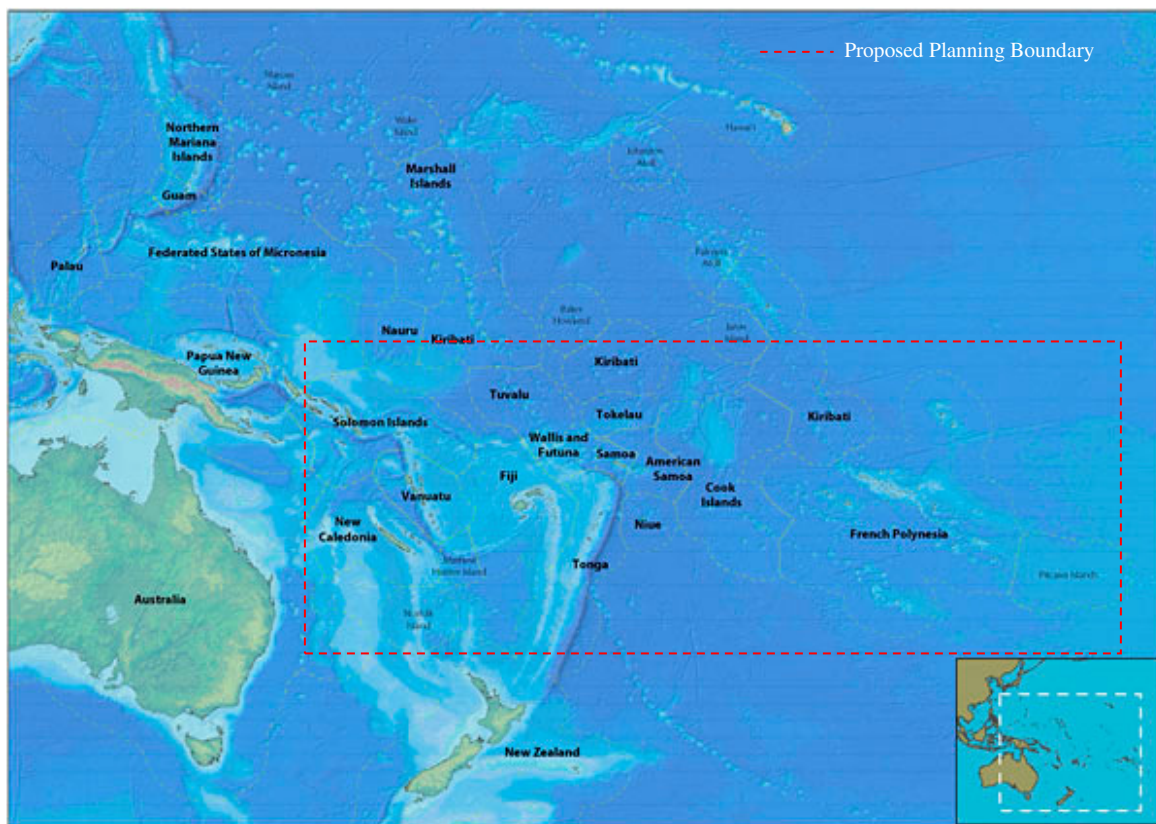
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## Executive Summary

In 2008, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) reviewed the conservation status of cetacean populations worldwide. As a consequence of this review, the Oceania population of humpback whales has been re-classified from “Threatened” to “Endangered”. This is in recognition that, although humpback whales in many parts of the world are showing encouraging signs of recovery from whaling, most of the small breeding populations in the South Pacific remain at extremely low levels and some remain vulnerable to extinction.

The Oceania region encompassed over 9,008,458 km<sup>2</sup> of ocean, 14 countries and 16 territories spread over both the South and North Pacific Oceans. However, for the purposes of this plan, the planning boundaries are proposed to be delineated by the known breeding range of the Southern Hemisphere humpback whale breeding stocks which were reclassified to “Endangered” recently by the IUCN (that is Breeding Stocks E(ii & iii) and F (i & ii)) and cover the Exclusive Economic Zones which fall within this boundary (see Figure 1).

Figure 1 Oceania Humpback Whale Recovery Plan, Proposed Planning Boundary.



Source of map SPREP

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Working in close consultation with Pacific Island countries and territories (PICTs), institutions and NGOs within the Oceania region, the South Pacific Whale Research Consortium (SPWRC) in partnership with SPREP, with funding from Australian Government is proposing the development of an Oceania Humpback Whale Recovery Plan (OHWRP). This plan will provide a coordinated effort to identify threats (both current and potential) and prioritise them so that the most appropriate management measures can be developed and implemented to mitigate these identified impacts and ensure the recovery of this species within the Oceania region.

The summary of the general outline of the proposed steps in developing the recovery plan is as follows:

*Stage One*

- Development of a discussion paper (this document) by the Steering Group with input from a multidisciplinary recovery team;
- Submission of issues and option discussion paper for endorsement by CMS Cetacean MoU signatories at Meeting of Parties in Noumea, 27 July, 2009, and SPREP annual meeting in Apia, 1 Sep, 2009 and invite nominations of appropriate national officials to be included in the Recovery Team .

*Stage Two*

- Drafting of recovery plan by Steering Group in consultation with the Recovery Team;
- Circulation of a draft recovery plan to all members of the Steering Group and Recovery Team for comments;
- Two day recovery team meeting to review draft recovery plan (proposed for February 2010 in Auckland – date to be confirmed);
- Finalisation and submission of recovery plan for SPREP and CMS Cetacean MOU Party endorsement at 2010 annual meeting.

The result of this process will be a well designed Oceania Humpback Whale Recovery Programme under the auspices of the SPWRC and SPREP partnership and endorsed by parties to the CMS MoU on Pacific Cetaceans and SPREP member governments as part of the implementation of their Whale and Dolphin Action Plan. This will provide a strong foundation and set of partnerships to raise funding, resources and build capacity to implement this plan over the coming years.

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## **Vision Statement**

To promote the conservation and recovery of Oceania's humpback whales.

## **Background**

Humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) are found throughout the oceans of the world. In the Southern Hemisphere humpback whales undertake an annual migration during the austral winter months from their Antarctic feeding areas in higher latitudes to their low latitude tropical breeding areas, including a number of locations within the Oceania region (Chittleborough 1965). The IWC has identified a number of populations of Southern Hemisphere humpback whales based on breeding stocks. Within the Oceania region, there are currently five identified humpback whale breeding stocks which annually migrate to the South West Pacific to breed in the warm waters of this region.

During the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, humpback whale populations throughout the Southern Hemisphere were subjected to both shore-based and pelagic hunting throughout their migratory range including intensive illegal pelagic whaling in the Southern Ocean. This whaling activity resulted in a major collapse of whale populations throughout the Southern Hemisphere with approximately 95% of humpback whales being killed. The International Whaling Commission (IWC) imposed a ban on humpback whaling in the Southern Hemisphere in 1963 and an international moratorium on commercial whaling came into effect in 1985-86. Although there are some signs of recovery for a number of populations in the Southern Hemisphere (i.e. Eastern Australia), recent research has shown that humpback whale populations in the Oceania region are showing limited, if any sign of recovery and are still well below their pre whaling numbers within the region.

In 2008, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) reviewed the conservation status of cetacean populations worldwide. As a consequence of this review, humpback whales have been down listed on a worldwide basis from "Threatened" to "Least Concern". However, the Oceania population of humpback whales has been re-classified from "Threatened" to "Endangered". This is in recognition that, although humpback whales in many parts of the world are showing encouraging signs of recovery from whaling, most of the small breeding populations in the South Pacific remain at extremely low levels and some remain vulnerable to extinction.

Working in close consultation with Pacific Island countries, institutions and NGOs within the Oceania region, the South Pacific Whale Research Consortium (SPWRC) in partnership with SPREP, with funding from Australian Government Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and Arts is proposing the development of an Oceania Humpback Whale Recovery Plan (OHWRP). This plan will provide a coordinated effort to identify and address threats and issues for recovery of this species within the Oceania region.

## **The need for an Oceania Humpback Whale Recovery Plan**

In most cases the need for the development of a recovery plan is driven either by scientific evidence which identifies the requirement for additional measures needed to conserve a species or a population, or in other cases it may be a requirement under

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relevant legislation. In this case, the development of an OHWRP is the logical and necessary response to the change in the threat status for the Oceania populations of humpback whales.

Additionally it is important to note that:

- Humpback whales are also listed as a target species for Japan's scientific whaling programme in the Southern Ocean (JARPA II), although Japan has voluntarily agreed not to hunt humpback whales in the Southern Ocean while negotiations are in progress on the future of the International Whaling Commission (IWC). Concerns have been widely raised about the potential impact of the proposed JARPA II take of humpbacks on some of the vulnerable populations in the South Pacific.
- Humpback whales are an iconic species for the South Pacific; they also underpin the economic benefits derived from whale watching in many Pacific Island states. In Tonga, humpback whale watching was recently estimated to have grown by 20% per annum since 1998. Whale watching there now generates a total estimated tourist expenditure of almost USD\$ 1.2 million (IFAW, 2008a). A region-wide review of whale and dolphin watching tourism in 2008 found an increase of 45% per annum in the number of people going whale watching, and that this industry is now valued at more than USD \$21 million to the Pacific Islands region (IFAW, 2008b).
- Many cetaceans species have cultural and spiritual significance and are important to the legends, traditions and heritage of many Pacific Island peoples.
- Completion of an Oceania Humpback Whale Recovery Plan (OHWRP), which would be the region's first cetacean recovery plan, would significantly contribute to 8 of the 9 key theme areas of the regional SPREP Whale and Dolphin Action Plan 2008-2012 (WDAP) and more than 18 of the WDAP's key objectives. Capacity-building would also be enhanced in several Pacific Island states as part of the recovery planning process. In doing so, the OHWRP would significantly contribute to the implementation of the MoU on the *Conservation of cetaceans and their habitats in the Pacific Islands Region* concluded under the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS).
- The implementation of the OHWRP will also complement and support the existing whale management policies that PICs have in place throughout the Oceania region. The OHWRP could be developed as an example or model of 'Conservation Management Plans' for improved cetacean management under the auspices of the International Whaling Commission.

### **What is a Recovery Plan**

A recovery plan is a document which outlines the framework for the conservation of a species or population. This process identifies threats (both current and potential) and

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prioritises them so that the most appropriate management measures can be developed and implemented to mitigate these identified impacts. This process requires extensive knowledge, which may come from long term data sets on the species or population in question, so that the status and trends of the species or population can be determined. In many cases, data of this nature may be limited, therefore the recovery plan may need to identify additional scientific information required to improve the understanding of the species or population and allow a better evaluation of the threats (Donovan et al 2008). Where detailed data and long term data sets may be limited, the precautionary principle may be applied until further data become available upon which to base management decisions.

While a recovery plan must have objectives which relate to the conservation of the species or population, consideration also is needed to be given to the stakeholders involved in generating the threats. An integral part of a recovery plan is the monitoring programme which ensures that the management measures are being properly conducted and allows evaluation as to whether the recovery planning actions are in fact having a positive conservation outcome (Donovan et al 2008). A draft plan structure is attached in Appendix 1.

### **Purpose of the proposed Oceania Humpback Whale Recovery Plan**

To develop a Recovery Plan for humpback whales in Oceania that will use best practice recovery planning to bring together governments, researchers, NGOs and stakeholders in a coordinated effort to identify and address threats and issues for the recovery of this species.

### **Draft Objectives**

While it is not anticipated that the objectives for full recovery of humpback whale populations in the Oceania region will be achieved during the life of this recovery plan (2010 -2015), the objectives of a plan can be used to develop criteria to monitor the ongoing performance of this plan.

The draft objectives of this plan are to promote:

- the recovery of populations of humpback whales utilising waters of the Oceania region so that these populations can be considered at very low or no risk from human impacts;
- the recovery of the distribution and abundance of humpback whales utilising the Oceania region to their pre-exploitation levels;
- increased public awareness and Pacific Island stewardship of humpback whales and their habitat requirements within the Oceania region;
- the sustainable development of whale watching tourism for the socio-economic benefit of Pacific Island communities.

### **Significance of the OHWRP**

Although there are five IWC identified Oceania humpback whale breeding sub-stocks (Breeding Stock E(i), those wintering off the Australian east coast, E(ii), those wintering

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around New Caledonia, and E(iii), those wintering around Tonga, F(i) those wintering around the Cook Islands and F(ii) those wintering around French Polynesia (IWC, 2005; Olavarria *et al.* 2006)), the recent IUCN review of the Oceania humpback whale populations determined that only four of these breeding stocks (E(ii), E(iii), F(i) & F(ii)) are severely depleted (estimated in 2005 to be only at 26.6% of historical pre whaling levels) and were re-classified from “Threatened” to “Endangered”. In comparison the East Australian breeding stock (E(i)) which is showing strong signs of recovery has been down listed from “Threatened” to “Least Concern”. The Australian Government has implemented a recovery plan for this population (Breeding Stock E(i)). The OHWRP will complement this existing humpback whale recovery plan which is due for review in 2010.

To promote the recovery of the four identified populations of humpback whales within the Oceania region, a coordinated strategic approach will be required. This plan will build on the data collected through non-lethal research by the South Pacific Whale Research Consortium and other researchers, and be guided by the conservation management priorities of the SPREP Whale and Dolphin Action Plan and CMS MoU. National, regional and international conservation management outcomes would be achieved through the collaborative efforts across the Oceania region. It would aid Pacific Island Countries in delivering timely information on which to base management decisions for humpback whales within their waters.

### **Proposed Geographic Range for the OHWRP**

Although the Oceania region of the south west Pacific includes a total of 14 countries (Australia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu) and 16 dependencies or territories (American Samoa, Ashmore and Cartier Islands, Cook Islands, Coral Sea Islands, Easter Island, French Polynesia, Guam, Hawaii, New Caledonia, Rotuma, Niue, Norfolk Island, Northern Mariana Islands, Pitcairn Islands, Tokelau and Wallis and Futuna) (Wikipedia, 2009), the primary focus of this plan will be the known breeding range and migratory corridors for breeding stocks E (ii & iii) and F (i & ii) within the region.

The Oceania population of humpback whales is delineated by its breeding range, with approximate boundaries in the west at 160°E (between Australia and New Caledonia), in the east at 120°W (between French Polynesia and South America), in the north at the equator at 0°S, and in the south to approximately 30°S. Therefore the OHWRP is proposed to cover the Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ) which fall within the breeding range of the Oceania population of humpback whales. See figure 1.

This includes the following Pacific Island countries and territories: American Samoa, Coral Sea Islands (Australia and France), Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia (France), Republic of Kiribati, New Caledonia (France), Nauru, Niue, Norfolk Island (Australia), Pitcairn Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau (NZ), Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna (France).



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### **Proposed Planning Process**

It is proposed that the coordination of the development of the OHWRP process be managed through the South Pacific Whale Research Consortium in partnership with SPREP. For implementation of this recovery plan to be effective, it is essential that the development of the plan be endorsed by and involve PICTs from throughout the Oceania Region. Therefore there will be two primary stages to the development of the OHWRP and two groups will be formed to facilitate and provide directions as well as input and review of the recovery plan.

### **Stage 1 Development of OHWRP Concept and Framework for endorsement by CMS Pacific Cetacean MoU MoP and SPREP Annual Meeting**

An OHWRP Steering Group will be formed to provide direction and facilitate the coordination of the OHWRP. Table 1 identifies the proposed OHWRP Steering Group members.

Table 1: OHWRP Steering Group

<i><b>Participant</b></i>	<i><b>Affiliations</b></i>
Lui Bell	SPREP
Rochelle Constantine	School of Biological Sciences, University of Auckland, New Zealand /SPWRC
Mike Donoghue	Department of Conservation, New Zealand
Aisake Batibasaga	Department of Fisheries, Fiji
Phil Clapham	National Marine Mammal Laboratory, Alaska Fisheries Science Center, USA/SPWRC
Scott Baker	Marine Mammal Institute, Oregon State University Molecular Ecology and Evolution, USA/ University of Auckland/SPWRC
Dominique Benzaken	Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and Arts, Australia
Sue Miller Taii	IFAW/CI/SPWRC/Pew Foundation
David Paton	Blue Planet Marine, Australia/SPWRC

The process of developing the OHWRP will rely on input and review of a multi disciplinary Recovery Team drawn from throughout the Oceania Region's range state for southern hemisphere humpback whales. It is proposed that SPREP send out a circular inviting SPREP members to nominate additional members to join the Recovery Team. In addition during the CMS MoP meeting proposed for July 2009, participation in the Oceania Region Humpback Whale Recovery Team will also be invited. At this stage the Recovery Planning Team is proposed to include (but not be limited to) the people listed in Table 2.

Table 2: Recovery Team

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Affiliations</i>
Lui Bell	SPREP
Aisake Batibasaga	Department of Fisheries, Fiji
Juney Ward	Ministry of Environment, Samoa/SPWRC
Olive Andrews	IFAW/SPWRC
Cara Miller	University of the South Pacific /WDCS, Fiji
Penina Solomona	WWF, Fiji
Dominique Benzaken	Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and Arts, Australia
Rochelle Constantine	School of Biological Sciences University of Auckland, New Zealand /SPWRC
Scott Baker	Marine Mammal Institute, Oregon State University Molecular Ecology and Evolution, USA/ University of Auckland/SPWRC
Phil Clapham	National Marine Mammal Laboratory, Alaska Fisheries Science Center, USA/SPWRC
Sue Tai	IFAW/CI/Pew Foundation/SPWRC
Claire Garrigue	Operation Cetaces, New Caledonia/SPWRC
David Paton	Blue Planet Marine, Australia/SPWRC
Nan Hauser	Center for Cetacean Research and Conservation, Cook Islands/SPWRC
Michael Poole	Marine Mammal Research Programme, French Polynesia & National Oceanic Society, USA /SPWRC
Mike Donoghue	Department of Conservation, New Zealand/SPWRC
Mike Noad	Cetacean Ecology and Acoustics Laboratory, School of Veterinary Science, The University of Queensland, Australia /SPWRC
Simon Childerhouse	Australian Marine Mammal Centre/SPWRC
Other PIC Members	Other PIC members as nominated by PICs following the CMS MoP and SPREP annual meeting.

### **Stage 2. Completion of OHWRP**

Following endorsement for the proposed OHWRP by CMS MoP and SPREP, it is proposed that the list of the Recovery Team members (Table 2) be updated with the names of individuals nominated by PICs following the CMS MoP and SPREP meetings. Following consultation, input and review of the recovery plan discussion papers by the full Recovery Team, a draft recovery plan will be developed and circulated for further input, consultation and review, coordinated through the Recovery Planning Team and SPREP.

It is proposed that a full Recovery Plan Team meeting be held in Auckland in conjunction with the annual SPWRC meeting expected to be held in February 2010 (date to be confirmed). It is planned that this 2 day OHWRP meeting be attended by the full

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Recovery Planning Team to review the draft plan and allow discussion, further input and consultation on the draft plan.

Following incorporation of comments and further information from the Auckland Recovery Planning Team meeting, the draft OHWRP will again be circulated for final comment prior to being submitted to the CMS MoU participants for consideration and endorsement prior to being submitted for consideration and endorsement by the SPREP Meeting.

**Summary**

The result of this process will be a well designed Oceania Humpback Whale Recovery Programme under the auspices of the SPWRC and SPREP partnership and endorsed by parties to the CMS MoU on Pacific Cetaceans and SPREP member governments as part of the implementation of their Whale and Dolphin Action Plan. This will provide a strong foundation and set of partnerships to raise funding, resources and build capacity to implement this plan over the coming years.

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## **Background information on the current knowledge on population structure, distribution, abundance and trends of humpback whales within the Oceania region**

### **Population structure**

The International Whaling Commission (IWC) currently recognises four breeding stocks around the South Pacific and Australia based on Discovery mark recoveries, demographic isolation, and genetic differentiation (Olavarria et al. 2007):

- 1 north of feeding area IV (referred to as Stock D including Western Australia),
- 1 north of feeding Area V (referred to as Stock E including Eastern Australia, New Caledonia and Tonga),
- 1 north of feeding Area VI (Stock F including Cook Islands and French Polynesia), and
- 1 north of feeding Area I (Stock G including Colombia).

The IWC also recognises further stock sub-division of breeding stock E and F into sub-stocks supported by demographic isolation and genetic differentiation (Olavarria et al. 2006). Breeding stock E is sub-divided into E1 (Eastern Australia), E2 (New Caledonia) and E3 (Tonga) and breeding stock F into F1 (Cook Islands) and F2 (French Polynesia). These breeding stocks are shown in Appendix 2. We use the terminology breeding stock (e.g. D, E, F, G) to refer to breeding stocks based on demographic isolation and genetic differentiation, and sub-stock to refer to sub-divisions within these breeding stocks, as currently recognised by the IWC (e.g. E1, E2, E3, F1, F2).

Olavarria et al. (2007) found significant differentiation of maternally inherited mitochondrial (mt) DNA at both the haplotype and nucleotide level ( $F_{ST} = 0.033$ ;  $\Phi_{ST} = 0.022$ ), between breeding stocks D, G and four of the Oceania sub-stocks (E2, E3, F1, F2). When sub-stock E1 is included in this comparison (Olavarria et al. (2006)), the estimated differentiation among stocks by  $F_{ST}$  is  $\sim 0.02$ . Based on standard population genetic models (e.g. Wright 1978, Waples & Gaggiotti 2006),  $F_{ST}$  values of 0.01 correspond to approximately 25 migrant individuals per generation (or less than one migrant individual per year in the case of humpback whales and other long lived mammals). These breeding stock boundaries, and the sub-stocks within them, are also supported by the analysis of movements by individuals based on photo-identification and microsatellite genotyping (DNA profiling).

An extensive comparison of photo-identification catalogues by sub-stock, found only four matches between the migratory corridor of East Australia (E1 represented by Hervey Bay and Byron Bay, with a catalogue size of 1,242 individuals) and breeding grounds in Oceania (E2, E3, F1 and F2, with a catalogue size of 679 individuals) (Garrigue et al. 2007). This level of interchange is surprisingly small, given the relatively large catalogues used in the comparison, and provides strong evidence for sub-division within Breeding Stock E (Garrigue et al. 2007).

An additional photo-identification comparison among regions of Oceania (E2, E3, F1 and F2 with a combined catalogue size of 679) documented 20 records of interchange, mostly

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between neighbouring regions (Garrigue et al. 2006). Overall, the limited movement of individuals between adjacent sites within Oceania is consistent with the significant (but low) level of differentiation observed in mtDNA from these regions (Olavarria et al. 2007) and suggests that humpback whales wintering in E2, E3, F1 and F2 are demographically independent and should be recognised as individual management stocks (Garrigue et al. 2006).

Comparisons of historical sighting data and whaling records (Dawbin 1956, 1959, 1964) with recent sighting survey data from New Zealand, Fiji and Norfolk Island demonstrate a lack of (or at the very least a slow) recovery at these sites (Childerhouse & Gibbs 2006; Gibbs et al. 2006; Paton et al. 2006; Oosterman & Whicker 2008). These surveys returned to the same survey sites used by Dr. W. Dawbin and replicated his earlier surveys as closely as possible. Results from these re-surveys include (i) sighting rates in Fiji over the period 1956-58 were between 0.15-0.58 whales per hour and were significantly higher than equivalent sighting rates observed of between 0.01-0.03 in 2002-03 (Paton et al. 2006) and, (ii) surveys in New Zealand indicate that between 2004-2006 sightings were 29% of what there were in 1960 (Childerhouse & Gibbs 2006). It is important to note that the baseline data for these surveys in the 1950s and 1960s were from populations that had already been whaled for more than 50 years. It is not possible to directly assess the rates of increase for these sites but what is clear is that any population increases appear to be lacking or very low. In contrast, the East Australian stock is increasing at 10-11% per annum (Noad et al. 2006).

These indications of demographic independence are likely sufficiently strong to provide evidence for further sub-populations within Oceania, however, such partitioning presents difficulties in assessing population status (discussed below) that have not been overcome at present. Furthermore, problems with the allocation of commercial catches on the feeding grounds to the appropriate sub-stock breeding area make the assessment even more challenging. Given it is not possible to assess the status of each sub-stock, we have therefore used a model that can assess the South Pacific as though it is a single stock (i.e. E and F).

In conclusion, the presently recognised IWC stock and sub-stock boundaries are consistent with available evidence. With respect to the South Pacific, the relevant sub-stock divisions are East Australia (E1), New Caledonia (E2), Tonga (E3), Cook Islands (F1), French Polynesia (F2), and Colombia (G). The taxon assessed here is, therefore, called the Oceania sub-population, which consists of IWC breeding stocks E and F as a distinct sub-population of humpback whales. It should be identified separately based on population isolation and a demonstrated high level of depletion (see below). We propose this sub-population specifically for the purposes of the IUCN threat ranking process as it is consistent with the existing IWC recognised breeding stock boundaries

### **Geographic Range Information**

Humpback whales have a global distribution. Individual humpbacks have been observed to travel more than 8000km between their high-latitude summer feeding grounds and low-latitude winter mating and calving range in tropical waters (Rasmussen et al. 2007).

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The Oceania population is delineated by its breeding range, with approximate boundaries in the west at 160°E (between Australia and New Caledonia), in the east at 120°W (between French Polynesia and South America), in the north at the equator at 0°S, and in the south to approximately 30°S.

During the austral autumn and winter, humpback whales in Oceania are spread across lower latitudes from approximately 30°S northwards to the equator. The South Pacific is a vast area with thousands of islands and there has not yet been a comprehensive survey of the entire region. However, localised research by members of the South Pacific Whale Research Consortium (SPWRC 2008)) has identified many island groups whose waters are host to humpback whales. During austral spring and summer, humpbacks travel to Antarctic feeding grounds. These linkages have been demonstrated through Discovery tagging, photo-identification and, most recently, genotype matching and satellite telemetry (Mackintosh 1942; Chittleborough 1965; Dawbin 1966; Mikhalev 2000; Franklin et al. 2007).

### **Population Information**

The following population estimates are available:

- (i) SPWRC (2006) provided a preliminary mark-recapture estimate from photo-identification of the combined population size for E2 (New Caledonia), E3 (Tonga) and F (French Polynesia) of 3,827 (CV = 0.12) for the period 1999-2004. There are no estimates of rate of increase available for this area but it was noted that there was little indication of trend in abundance over the survey period (SPWRC 2006).
- (ii) Noad et al. (2006) estimated from land-based sighting surveys that population size of E1 (Eastern Australia) was 7,090 (95% CI  $\pm$  660) for 2004 with an annual rate of increase of 10.6 (95% CI  $\pm$  0.5%) for 1987 – 2004.

The IWC is presently engaged in a Comprehensive Assessment of Southern Hemisphere humpback whales and research on the South Pacific breeding stocks of E1, E2, E3, and F are ongoing. The IWC (2007) Comprehensive Assessment of Southern Hemisphere Humpback workshop in 2006 agreed that, “the situation for Breeding Stocks E and F is complex and currently unresolved, and therefore that it was not possible to construct stock structure hypotheses for assessment modelling, particularly with respect to the assignment to Breeding Stocks of catches taken on the feeding grounds”.

For example, while east Australia and New Caledonia (E1 and E2) are within the longitudinal boundaries of Antarctic Area V, and French Polynesia and the Cook Islands (F) are within the longitudinal boundaries of Area VI, Tonga (E3) falls close to the boundary between the two Areas. Thus, in the current assessment, the approach of pooling demographically independent sub-populations was necessary for practical reasons to develop catch allocation scenarios. However, this approach is likely to be conservative in ignoring potential differences in variable rates of recovery from the regional impacts of whaling. Soviet whaling on the Antarctic feeding grounds in the early sixties was extremely intense, with over 27,300 whales taken during two summers (1959-1961) alone. Maternal site fidelity together with a hunt concentrated both in time and

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space may have resulted in more extreme declines in some of the far-flung wintering stocks of the Southwestern Pacific.

Jackson et al. (2006) explored a number of catch allocation scenarios for the combined sub-stocks of Oceania and east Australia. In their combined assessment of sub-stocks E1, E2, E3 and F, median population recovery toward historical levels in 2005 was estimated at between 15.9-24.8% (95% probability intervals (PI) 11.1-30.5%; prior population growth rate mean = 6.7% after Branch et al. (2004)). The most appropriate interpolation between these two recovery estimates depended on the degree of interchange between east Australia and Oceania (15.9% is complete interchange, 24.8% is no interchange). Recent photo-identification surveys (Garrigue et al. 2007) indicate that interchange between these regions is relatively low, suggesting that the ‘no interchange’ scenario may be more appropriate for the region. Under this interchange scenario, estimated abundance in 1942 was 41,356 (95% PI 36,800-53,580). Recovery of the population three generations later (in 2005) is 26.6% (95% PI 18.2-33.5%) relative to 1942. This is using an estimate of 21.5 years/generation (Taylor et al. 2007).

### **Habitat and Ecology Information**

Humpback whales have been recorded across most of the South Pacific, although densities vary from large numbers in East Australia to very low numbers in Fiji (in E3) and parts of French Polynesia. They are regularly found around island groups but are also observed in open water away from islands. Humpbacks have been recorded throughout the southern ocean including south to the ice edge and in the Ross Sea.

Little is known regarding life history parameters for the Oceania population of humpback whales, although it is assumed that these rates are similar to those described from whaling records in Australia and New Zealand (Dawbin 1956, 1964, 1966; Chittleborough 1965). One rate that has been preliminarily investigated in the region is calving interval, which is approximately 2-3 years (consistent with that reported from other oceans). The diet of these humpback whales consists mainly of krill, which they consume while in Antarctic waters. They are not known to feed while in tropical breeding grounds.

### **Gaps in knowledge**

To understand the potential impacts of any current or future threats to humpback whale populations in the Oceania region, a detailed understanding of their historical abundance and distribution, life history, stock structure, current abundance, distribution and habitat requirements is essential. Although the SPWRC are starting to piece together some of this information, much of this vital knowledge is still lacking for humpback populations within the region.

In addition to the lack of the knowledge on the current population structure, distribution, abundance and trends of humpback whales within the Oceania region, information on the current impacts from many of the potential threats within the region are not known.

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Therefore further research and monitoring are required to build on the current knowledge for the biological information for the Oceania populations of humpback whales and the current and potential threats to humpback whales within the region.

### **Threat**

While populations of humpback whales are still at very low levels in the Oceania region, the current or potential impact of an action or an activity on these populations of humpback whales could be significant. A number of authors, such as Rice (1988), Reeves et al (2003) and IUCN (2006) have undertaken global reviews of cetacean status and threats while Miller (2006) has reviewed the cetacean status and threats within the Pacific Islands region. These reviews provide a good starting point to identify the current and potential threats to humpback whale populations in the Oceania region.

Current or potential threats to humpback whale population within the Oceania region include;

- climate change
- habitat degradation
- habitat modification
- pollution (both chemical and waste)
- disease
- noise
- whale watching
- fisheries interactions (including bycatch and entanglement)
- ship strike
- whaling (including 'scientific' whaling)
- depletion of prey species (Note: humpbacks predominantly feed outside of the Oceania region, however there is potential for impacts on the Oceania humpback whale population due to activities outside the Oceania region ie impacts on krill in the Antarctic)
- cumulative impacts.

### **Conservation Measures**

Although humpback whales have been legally protected from commercial whaling since 1966, they can still be killed for the purposes of scientific research under Article VIII of the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling. The IWC's Southern Ocean Whale Sanctuary (e.g. the northern boundary of this Sanctuary follows the 40°S parallel of latitude except in the Indian Ocean sector where it joins the southern boundary of that sanctuary at 55°S, and around South America and into the South Pacific where the boundary is at 60°S) provides an additional layer of protection to humpback whales while on their summer feeding grounds in Antarctica although whales inside the Sanctuary can still be killed under Article VIII.

At present, more than 12 million km of EEZs of more than a dozen South Pacific countries and territories have been designated as whale sanctuaries. This provides



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protection from commercial whaling for humpback whales in some of their breeding areas.

### **Research and monitoring priorities**

To address the requirements of further research and monitoring priorities, a strategic review of the current knowledge of humpback whales in the Oceania region will be conducted and gaps in knowledge will be identified. A review of existing data sets is also recommended to identify further information that could be gained without further field work. A prioritised list of research activities will be developed to address the key questions in relation to the biology and ecology of Oceania humpback whales.

In addition a programme will also be developed to monitor the plans implementation and evaluate whether the management measures are meeting the plans objectives and having a positive conservation outcome.

### **Strategic partnerships**

The development and implementation of the OHWRP brings about opportunities for the development of strategic partnerships to be formed within the Oceania region. These partnerships will include close working relationships between PICs, intergovernmental agencies (i.e. SPREP), NGO's within the region (i.e. CI, IFAW, Whales Alive, WDCS WWF, among others), educational institutions (i.e. University of the South Pacific), research organisations (SPWRC) and community members with the Oceania region.

### **Capacity building**

The development and implementation of the OHWRP brings about opportunities for capacity building within the Oceania region. The outcomes of the implementation of the OHWRP will result in a coordinated and strategic approach to whale conservation and research activities within the region. This will provide opportunities for Pacific Islanders (Government Officers, NGOs, students, community members) to become familiar with the skills and research techniques used for non lethal research and monitoring to gain a better understanding of the current status of cetacean population within the Oceania region.

An integral part of the recovery plan will be the monitoring programme which ensures that the identified management measures are being properly conducted. This will allow evaluation of the recovery planning actions to determine if in fact they are having a positive conservation outcome.

### **Traditional Knowledge and Customs**

Many cetaceans species have cultural and spiritual significance and are important to the legends, traditions and heritage of many Pacific Island peoples.

There is limited evidence of traditional whaling activities in the South Pacific prior to the introduction of commercial whaling by Europeans in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. However whaling of humpback whales was undertaken by Tonga during the 20<sup>th</sup> century until a moratorium was implemented by a royal decree in 1978, and whales have remained protected in Tongan waters (Orams 2004).

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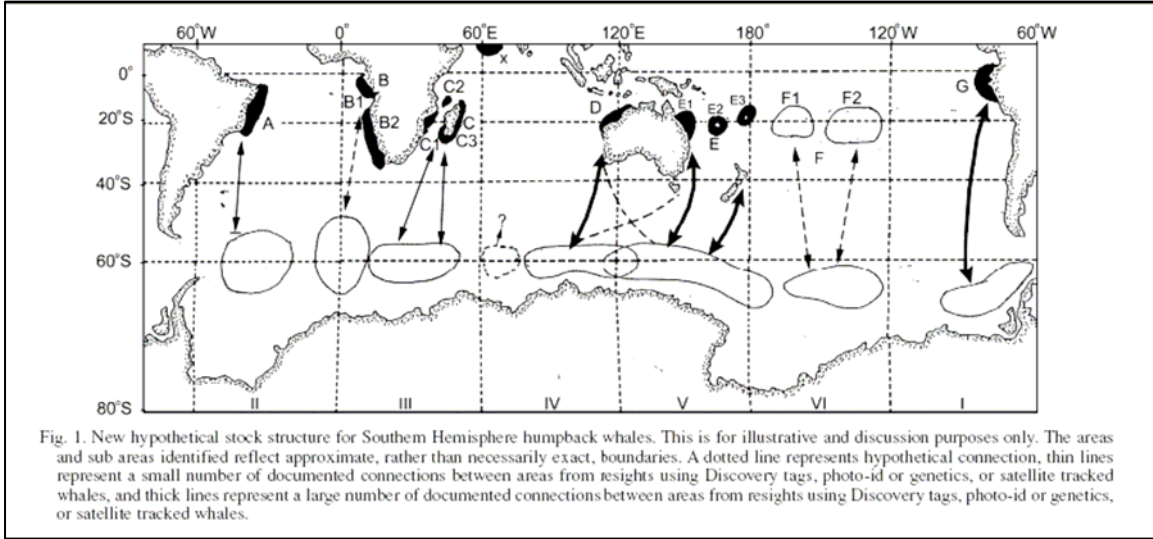
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**Appendix 2** International Whaling Commission recognised stock structure of humpback whales in the Southern Hemisphere. Reprinted from IWC 2005.





Twentieth SPREP Meeting

Apia, Samoa  
17 – 20 November 2009



### **Agenda Item 9.1.1: Updates of the Regional Marine Species Programme**

#### **Purpose of paper**

1. To update the Meeting on the progress on the:
  - development of the regional action plan for sharks;
  - regional arrangements for the conservation of cetaceans (whales and dolphins), dugongs and marine turtles under the auspices of the Convention for the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) in the Pacific Islands Region; and
  - production of the regional guidelines for whale and dolphin watching.
2. The paper also seeks the endorsement of the Meeting for:
  - the development of the recovery plan for Oceania humpback whales, and
  - collaboration for the initiative to improve information of turtle stocks in the region through the collection of turtle tissues for genetic analysis.

#### **Background**

3. During the 18<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting (18SM) in 2007, the Secretariat submitted Working Paper WP.8.1.1 which sought the Meeting's approval of the revised Regional Marine Species Programme Framework with action plans for 2008-2012, along with the proposal of including sharks as one of the marine species of special interest, as well as providing an update on the progress of regional arrangements for the conservation of Cetaceans, Dugongs and Marine Turtles under the auspices of CMS in the Pacific islands region. The 2007 Meeting subsequently:

- Endorsed the revised marine species programme framework for 2008-2012;
- Agreed to the inclusion of sharks as a species of special interest to the regional marine species programme framework 2008-2012;

- Directed the Secretariat to collaborate with other relevant regional IGOs, in particular, the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC), SPC, and FFA in progressing an appropriate approach in developing a regional action plan for sharks, noting the decision 2006/05 by the Third Regular Session of WCPFC on Conservation and Management Measure for Sharks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean;
- Encouraged participating PICTs who have not signed the MoU for the conservation of cetaceans and their habitats in the Pacific Islands region under the auspices of CMS to consider signing the MOU;
- Encouraged dugong range states and territories to sign the MoU for conservation and management of dugongs in the southeast Asian region under the auspices of CMS when it is open for signature; and
- Urged Members who are parties to CMS and the CMS Secretariat, in collaboration with SPREP, to initiate the first meeting to develop the MoU for the conservation of marine turtles in the Pacific.

#### **a. Regional Action Plan for Sharks**

4. Following the decision by the Meeting in 2007, the Secretariat initiated communication with SPC, FFA and WCPFC to establish a working group, consisting of one representative from each, to progress the development of a regional action plan for sharks. This working group met in March 2008 and decided that a consultant was necessary to facilitate the development and production of a draft regional action plan. A joint proposal was developed and submitted to FAO for funding this work. The proposal was approved in late 2008 and advertisement for the consultancy was circulated in early 2009. A total of 24 individuals and firms submitted proposals. The consultancy work will include the following steps:

- Gathering information on National Plan of Action (NPOA) – Sharks implemented by WCPFC Conservation and Management Measures (CMMs) and on existing regional action plans for other marine species.
- Producing an outline for a PI-RPOA Sharks, reflecting the Objective and Scope.
- Meeting with focal points from FFA, SPC, SPREP and WCPFC, to discuss the outline and potential contents of the PI-RPOA Sharks.
- Gathering data, information and advice on fisheries monitoring (i.e. shark species identification, catch reporting, etc.) and options for scientific analysis, including catch estimation, the feasibility of shark stock assessment and interim indicators of fishing impacts.
- Producing a draft PI-RPOA Sharks for review by focal points from SPC, WCPFC, SPREP and FFA.
- Incorporating comments on the draft PI-RPOA Sharks as directed from the focal points.

- Attending a secondary meeting with the formal contacts if required.
  - Preparing a final draft of the PIRPOA Sharks document for presentation by the focal points to FFC, SPREP Governing Council, and SPC Heads of Fisheries
5. The consultancy is scheduled to complete the draft action plan by October 2009 after which it will be circulated to members for review before finalization and submission to each respective Governing Council for endorsement in 2010.

**b. Regional arrangements for Cetaceans, Marine Turtles and Dugongs under the auspices of CMS**

*MoU for the Conservation of Cetaceans and their Habitats*

6. By June 2009, eleven SPREP member countries and five collaborating organizations have signed the MoU for the conservation of cetaceans and their habitats in the Pacific Islands region. The MoU was concluded under the auspices of CMS in partnership with SPREP and was open for signature during the SPREP meeting in 2006 in Noumea. The First Meeting of Signatories to the MoU was held in March 2007, while the second meeting is scheduled in July 2009. The second meeting will include a signing ceremony for new signatories, discussion on coordination of the MoU, and the adoption of the regional whale and dolphin action plan 2008-2012 as its action plan.

*Arrangement for the Conservation of Marine Turtles in the Pacific*

7. The first meeting to develop and negotiate an arrangement for the conservation of marine turtles in the Pacific under CMS still has not taken place yet, though SPREP continues to negotiate with the CMS Secretariat and the Oceania CMS lead party to initiate this first meeting.

8. During the International Sea Turtle Symposium in Brisbane in February 2009, SPREP, in collaboration with partners, coordinated a Pacific Islands region marine turtle meeting where the envisaged arrangement was one of the topics discussed. The meeting recommended that a gap analysis of existing arrangements which also takes into consideration the protection of marine turtles be conducted in light of the envisaged arrangement. It was also felt that it would be ideal to also plan for another turtle arrangement meeting at the scheduled meeting of signatories to the Cetacean MoU in Noumea in July 2009 where the gap analysis, scope and the type of arrangement preferred can be discussed in detail.

### ***MoU on the Conservation and Management of Dugongs and their habitats***

9. The dugong MoU under the auspices of CMS was opened for signature in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates in October 2007. The MoU covers the whole dugong range and includes six SPREP member states: Australia, PNG, Solomon Islands, Palau, New Caledonia and Vanuatu. SPREP assisted in facilitating the participation of SPREP dugong range states in meetings leading up to signing. SPREP also circulated a paper encouraging range states to sign the MoU given its relevance to regional effort and in particular the SPREP regional Dugong Action Plan. To date only Australia has signed the dugong MoU.

#### **c. Pacific Islands regional guidelines for whale and dolphin watching**

10. Whale and dolphin watching is becoming a very important income generating avenue in the Pacific Islands and thus its sustainability is of utmost importance, not only for the industry itself but ensuring that there is negligible impact on the animals “being watched”. The current regional whale and dolphin action plan 2008-2012 recommends the development of region-wide whale and dolphin watching guidelines as a priority. In collaboration with IFAW and Operation Cetaces, a working group was established and met in April 2007 to formulate the guidelines. These were subsequently submitted to member countries and territories for review before finalization. The guidelines were launched at the International Marine Mammal Marine Protected Areas on Maui (Hawaii) at the end of March 2009. The guidelines aim to minimize the potential impacts of tourism activities on whales, dolphins and their environment and are meant to assist member countries and territories develop their own national guidelines as well as conditions and regulations relevant and appropriate to their own situation for a more responsible and sustainable environment. The guidelines are attached as Attachment 1.

#### **d. Recovery plan for Oceania humpback whales**

11. The 2008 IUCN Red List update of threat listing for cetaceans moved humpback whales globally from “vulnerable” to “least concern”. However, due largely to work conducted in the Pacific Islands region, an exception was made for the Oceania humpback population (as well as that in the Arabian Sea) which was re-classified from “vulnerable” to “endangered”. This decision was based on the fact that this humpback population is likely to have declined more than 70 per cent in the last 3 generations (since 1942), i.e. from the population size prior to whaling. While humpback whales in many parts of the world are showing signs of recovery from whaling, most of the small breeding populations in the South Pacific remain at extremely low levels with some (e.g. Fiji) still remaining vulnerable to local extinction. The Oceania humpback population is genetically and demographically isolated from adjacent breeding stocks and includes sub-stocks in Eastern Australia, New Caledonia, Tonga, Cook Islands and French Polynesia.

12. Humpback whales also underpin the economic benefits derived from the whale watching industry in many Pacific Island states, recently valued at more than USD \$21 million.

13. Given the increase in threat status for the Oceania humpback population, the development of a recovery plan should be pursued. The regional Whale and Dolphin Action Plan 2008-2012 highlights objectives and actions that promote recovery of depleted cetacean stocks and reducing threats to them. At its annual meeting in February 2009, the South Pacific Whale Research Consortium (SPWRC) initiated work towards the development of a recovery plan for the Oceania humpback population. The development of the recovery plan is proposed as a joint coordinated undertaking between the SPWRC and SPREP involving input from a multidisciplinary recovery team. The recovery plan will contribute to 8 of the 9 theme areas in the regional WDAP, including capacity-building with objectives as follows:

- the recovery of populations of humpback whales utilising waters of the Oceania region so that these populations and sub-populations can be considered at very low or no risk from human impacts;
- the recovery of the distribution and abundance of humpback whales utilising the Oceania region to levels similar to the pre-exploitation levels for this species;
- the mitigation of anthropogenic impacts;
- increased public awareness of humpback whales and their habitat requirements within the Oceania region; and
- the sustainable development of whale watching tourism for the economic benefit of Pacific Island communities.

14. The general outline of steps in developing the recovery plan is as follows:

- development of an issues and options concept paper by the Steering Group with input from a multidisciplinary recovery team (this includes the draft framework for the recovery plan, recovery plan objectives, research priorities, effort, threats, partnerships etc.);
- submission of the issues and option concept paper for endorsement by signatories to the CMS Cetacean MoU and by the SPREP Meeting in 2009;
- drafting of a recovery plan by steering group, with input from the recovery team;
- circulation of a draft recovery plan to members for comments; and
- finalisation and submission of the recovery plan for SPREP Meeting endorsement in 2010.

15. The issues and options concept paper for the development of the Oceania humpback whale recovery plan is attached as Attachment 2.

#### **e. Marine turtle tissue sampling and analysis**

16. Very little information is available on the often small and scattered marine turtle nesting populations in the Pacific Islands region. Apart from migration data from flipper and satellite tagging, there is limited information relative to the life history of the populations in the region including their genetic relation to other populations. This information is vitally important in the formulation of management strategies. The regional marine turtle action plan 2008-2012 gives priority to the research issue of identifying turtle stocks in the region to assist in managing these stocks.

17. In March 2008, SPREP, via a Circular, requested the assistance of members in facilitating a study to identify major turtle stocks in the Pacific Islands. This involves the collection of turtle tissue samples, obtaining the necessary permits and shipment.

18. During the Pacific Islands region marine turtle meeting at the International sea turtle symposium in Brisbane, February 2009, it was agreed that members need to collaborate to ensure the project for the collection and analysis of turtle tissues from the region is successful. It was agreed that basic supplies for collection and storage of samples will be provided and that assistance will also be provided for the shipment of the materials as well as facilitating permits where necessary in particular, CITES permits. It was also agreed that samples for US-affiliates as already initiated will continue to be sent for analysis to Dr Peter Dutton of NOAA while samples from other members will be sent for analysis to Dr Nancy FitzSimmons of the University of Canberra, Australia. A recent development for samples going to Australia is that samples can be sent to USP for DNA extraction and then DNA material sent to Australia for analysis. Dr FitzSimmons and Dr Dutton are coordinating their laboratory methodologies and are collaborating on the meta-analysis of the data with the primary goal to characterize all the key nesting populations to determine the genetic stock structure through-out the Pacific for all species of marine turtles.

#### **Recommendations**

19. The Meeting is invited to:

- **note** the status of the progress to develop the regional action plan for sharks;
- **note** the outcomes of the second meeting of Signatories to the MoU on the conservation of cetaceans and their habitats in the Pacific Islands region;
- **encourage** member countries that have not yet sign the MoU on the conservation of cetaceans and their habitats in the Pacific Islands region to sign;
- **note** the outcomes of the “informal” meeting on a marine turtle arrangement in the region in Noumea, New Caledonia, July 2009, in particular, the results of the gap analysis;

- **urge** Members who are parties to CMS and the CMS Secretariat, in collaboration with SPREP, to initiate the first meeting to negotiate an arrangement for the conservation of marine turtles in the Pacific;
  - **encourage** members that are dugong range states to sign the CMS MoU on the Conservation and Management of Dugongs and their habitats throughout its range;
  - **encourage** members to use the Pacific Islands regional guidelines for whale and dolphin watching in the development of national guidelines, conditions and regulations for whale and dolphin watching;
  - **endorse** the development and process for the recovery plan for Oceania humpback whales;
  - **invite** nominations of appropriate national officials to be included in the Recovery Team for the recovery plan for Ocean humpback whales;
  - **endorse** the project to collect turtle tissues for genetic analysis and urge all members to fully cooperate in its implementation where possible.
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8 May 2009



## **SPREP Regional Turtle Research and Monitoring Database System (TREDS) Data Sharing and Exchange Policy (DSEP)**

### **1. Purpose**

1.1. The purpose of this Data Sharing and Exchange Policy (DSEP) is to provide a framework for accessing, exchanging and sharing of data between the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), its member countries and territories<sup>1</sup> and other relevant individuals, institutions and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) that collate information collected under the Regional Turtle Tagging Programme<sup>2</sup> and hosted in the Regional Turtle Research and Monitoring Database System (hereafter referred to as TREDS).

### **2. The Turtle Research Database System**

2.1. TREDS is part of SPREP's Regional Pacific Islands Marine Species Programme. Its development is a collaborative effort among SPREP, the Western Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Council (WPRFMC), the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service (QPWS), the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the Marine Research Foundation (MRF) and the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC).

2.2. TREDS aims to be the overarching regional database system for marine turtle research and monitoring carried out by SPREP member countries and territories, and brings together and manages data from various governments, NGOs and community groups who undertake turtle research, monitoring and tagging.

### **3. Responsibilities**

3.1. The following provisions provide procedures and conditions for effective operations and management of TREDS. All data and information provided by parties to SPREP will be stored in TREDS.

#### **A. SPREP**

A.1 SPREP will compile data received and report annually to its member countries and territories on their respective information (i.e. turtle tag inventories, including recovered tags, results of mapping and other activities) held in the regional TREDS (refer to reporting schedule);

A.2 SPREP will provide updates on any new developments of TREDS and provide technical support relating to TREDS and turtle tagging;

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<sup>1</sup> American Samoa, Australia, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, France, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States of America, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna

<sup>2</sup> Started in the early 1990s, whereby SPREP began providing flipper tags and tagging equipment, and technical assistance to its member for national turtle tagging programmes, these programmes were in turn initiated to assist in gaining information on marine turtle nesting, foraging and migration patterns in order to formulate strategies at the regional level for their conservation, recovery where necessary, and their management.

- A.3 SPREP will provide turtle tags and tagging equipment to its member Pacific Island countries and territories for national turtle tagging programmes;
- A.4 SPREP will provide updates on any tagged turtle's history that is reported to SPREP by any individual or relevant parties;
- A.5 SPREP will utilise information collated by TREDIS to assist its members in addressing key areas<sup>3</sup> for turtle conservation, recovery (where necessary), and management at the national and regional level as specified under the themes of the Regional Marine Turtle Action Plan<sup>4</sup> ;
- A.6 SPREP will process requests from the Pacific region on information in Regional TREDIS once approval has been obtained from the data source/owner(s).

**B. Data owners/source<sup>5</sup>**

- B.1 All SPREP members and relevant partners working in the Pacific region are encouraged to use TREDIS as their main national turtle research database system;
- B.2 Each party providing data to SPREP for inclusion in TREDIS will be responsible for managing the data quality of information and the provision of datasheets to their respective national tagging programmes
- B.3 Each party providing data to SPREP for inclusion in the Regional TREDIS will be responsible for handling data requests on data held in their respective national TREDIS or other database;
- B.4 Each party providing data to SPREP will be required to classify their data based on the data classification in Annex 1;
- B.5 Each party that recovers or receives a recovered tag locally is responsible for reporting this tag recovery to SPREP to be included in the TREDIS;
- B.6 Each party that utilises the TREDIS and turtle tags provided by SPREP is responsible for providing SPREP with an annual report on their respective turtle tagging records, including tag inventory and recovered tags<sup>6</sup>, and other activities (refer to reporting schedule), noting that the re-issue of tags and tag applicators is dependent on this reporting, and an updated TREDIS file containing all new data;
- B.7 Each party whose projects have been assisted either financially or through the provision of technical expertise from SPREP is responsible for providing SPREP with detailed tagging data (as part of reporting) for inclusion into the regional TREDIS; and
- B.8 All SPREP members are free to request technical and management advice and training from SPREP on turtle research and the TREDIS at any time.

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<sup>3</sup>Some of the outputs include the production of public awareness activities and materials such as posters, updating webpage information and the production of reports and maps for management

<sup>4</sup> The Regional Marine Turtle Action Plan is one of the action plans of the SPREP Pacific Islands Regional Marine Species Programme and is accessible online at [http://www.sprep.org/publication/pub\\_detail.asp?id=597](http://www.sprep.org/publication/pub_detail.asp?id=597) or email [sprep@sprep.org](mailto:sprep@sprep.org).

<sup>5</sup> Controls access to information; carry the primary responsibility for corporate information requirements; controls release of unpublished data. Data owners work with data managers or custodians to actually deliver data to the user

<sup>6</sup> Recovered turtle tags should be forwarded to SPREP as they are collected.

### **C. Data Users<sup>7</sup>**

- C.1 Any information obtained through TREDIS and data sources will be publicly and duly acknowledged, with copies of any publications, products and other outputs derived (including in part) from the data source to be made available for free to SPREP and the member country or territory where that data originated;
- C.2 Each party utilising information obtained through this policy must seek approval prior to use of data (based on data classification in Annex 1) for any other purpose other than that for which the data was initially given;
- C.3 Release of data from the Regional TREDIS will be based on the data classification detailed in Annex 1.
- C.4 Each party utilising the data held in TREDIS must respect any restrictions on the use of data;
- C.5 Any information obtained from TREDIS will not be used for profit generation unless authorisation is specifically given by the data source/owner. If a party is found in contravention of this clause, they shall be subject to the national information policies of and/or copyright laws of the countries or territories that own the information; and
- C.6 There is no guarantee that all information requested from the TREDIS will be available<sup>8</sup>

### **4. Recommended Citation**

- 4.1 Data obtained from TREDIS should be cited in the following format  
Data source, country/territory. Year Accessed. Project Name. (Accessed through the Turtle Research and Monitoring Database System (TREDIS), DD-MMM-YYYY).
- 4.2 For example; Wan Smolbag Theatre, Vanuatu. 2008. WSB Vanua-Tai Marine Turtle Monitoring Project (Accessed through the Turtle Research and Monitoring Database System (TREDIS), 22-Dec-2008)

### **5. Data Reporting/Exchange Schedule for SPREP member countries and territories**

- 5.1 All parties utilising TREDIS are requested provide their datasets preferably as a TREDIS\_data\_@@.mdb file. In the event this is not possible, other formats would be accepted and converted for inclusion in TREDIS.

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<sup>7</sup> Anyone who wants to utilise the data held in TREDIS

<sup>8</sup> Release of information is based how data is classified by data owners/sources (refer to Annex 1)

5.2 Schedule for the delivery of annual data sets is set out in the table below:

Countries and territories	Data to be sent to SPREP	SPREP to send report to TREDIS focal point
American Samoa Australia <sup>9</sup> Cooks Islands Fiji French Polynesia Kiribati New Caledonia New Zealand Niue Papua New Guinea Samoa Solomon Islands Tokelau Tuvalu Vanuatu Wallis et Futuna	By  30 <sup>th</sup> April	By  31 <sup>st</sup> May
Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands Federated States of Micronesia Guam Palau Republic of Marshall Islands United States of America <sup>10</sup>	By  31 <sup>st</sup> October	By  30 <sup>th</sup> November

### Annex 1

- 1) Data classification
  - a) Published data
    - i) Public Domain
  - b) Unpublished data
    - i) Restricted (authorisation required from owner)
    - ii) Case-by-case basis (owner to authorise SPREP to decide on a case- by-case basis)
  - c) Raw data
    - i) Restricted

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<sup>9,10</sup> Australia and the United States have their own tagging programmes but both are members of SPREP and regularly exchange recovery data with the SPREP Secretariat.



SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

Twentieth SPREP Meeting

Apia, Samoa

17 – 20 November 2009



## **Agenda Item 9.1.2: Regional Turtle Research and Monitoring Database System (TREDS) Data Sharing and Exchange Policy**

### **Purpose of paper**

1. The purpose of this paper is to seek endorsement from the Meeting of the Regional Turtle Research and Monitoring Database System (TREDS) Data Sharing and Exchange Policy (DSEP) and appended as Attachment 1 (refer to WP.9.1.2/Att.1).

### **Background**

2. TREDS is part of the Regional Marine Species Programme and it aims to be the overarching database system for turtle research and monitoring carried out by SPREP member countries and territories. It is a tool that can be used to bring together and manage data from various governments, NGO's and community groups who undertake turtle research, monitoring and tagging.

3. More specifically, TREDS can be used at the country level to collate and perform simple analysis on data collected from turtle surveys and generate reports to assist in informed decision-making for turtle conservation and management. At the regional level TREDS can be used to collate data, provide backup services to SPREP members and identify trends in turtle populations and migration patterns in the Pacific region.

4. In the 2003-2007 Marine Turtle Action Plan (MTAP), SPREP member countries and territories tasked the SPREP secretariat to coordinate the upgrade and update of the regional marine turtle database and assist members with database operational service. Furthermore, Theme 8 of the current 2008-2012 MTAP identifies various actions to be carried out by both the SPREP members and the secretariat to ensure implementation of TREDS in the region.

5. Action 8.1 of the 2008-2011 MTAP identifies the need for a TREDS Data Sharing and Exchange Policy and Protocol to ensure its effective operations and management. The SPREP Secretariat was tasked to lead in the development of such a policy to be reviewed by SPREP members and the submission of the policy for endorsement by the SPREP meeting. The draft policy was circulated to all member countries and territories in December 2008 for review before finalization.

6. The purpose of the policy is to provide a framework for accessing data exchange between the SPREP secretariat, SPREP members and other relevant individuals, institutions and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) that collate information under the SPREP regional turtle tagging programme and hosted in TREDS.

7. TREDS is a collaborative effort among SPREP, the Western Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Council (WPRFMC), the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service (QPWS), the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the Marine Research Foundation (MRF) – Malaysia and the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC). The development of TREDS and its implementation through the SPREP Secretariat is fully funded by the WPRFMC.

8. TREDS is currently available for download from the SPREP website <http://www.sprep.org/treds/TREDSnews.aspx>. SPREP member countries and territories are encouraged to use TREDS for turtle monitoring activities and to contact the secretariat for more information on TREDS.

### **Recommendation**

9. The Meeting is invited to:

- **endorse** the Regional Turtle Research and Monitoring Database System (TREDS) Data Sharing and Exchange Policy.

## **Capacity Building related to Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEA) in ACP Countries**

Funded by the European Commission and Implemented through UNEP

### **Program Summary**

- Program Title:** Capacity Building related to Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEA) in ACP Countries
- Program duration:** Four years
- Overall Objective:** To improve the environmental situation of the ACP countries in line with MDG Goal No.7, ensuring environmental sustainability in line with the international commitments taken at the national levels through the signature of the MEAs.
- Purpose:** To enhance capacity of ACP countries to comply with MEAs and related commitments and thereby improve their management of the environmental and natural resources therein.
- Results:**
- 1: Enhancement of regional, sub-regional and national capacity related to MEA implementation.
  - 2: Countries equipped with tools and skills for integrating UNCCD into national and sub-national programmatic frameworks.
  - 3: Strengthening capacity in participating countries to meet obligations under the MEAs in the fields of chemicals and wastes such as the Rotterdam, Stockholm and Basel Convention.
  - 4: Existing obsolete pesticide stocks eliminated and the opportunities for reduction of reliance on synthetic chemical pesticides explored.

### **Programme Components**

- Component 1: Supporting regional MEA hubs
- Component 2: Supporting the implementation of specific MEAs
- UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol - particularly in relation to the Clean Development Mechanism
  - UNCCD – Mainstreaming and resource mobilization
  - Basel, Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions – particularly related to the Quick Start Program and Clean up of obsolete chemicals Programme.

## Programme Budget Summary

Components and thematic areas	Implementing agency	Budget (Euros)
<b>Component 1</b> – Allocation for 3 ACP regions and including UNEP coordination costs	UNEP	6.5 Million
Pacific Hub	SPREP	1.3 Million
<b>Component 2</b>		
UNFCCC – Clean Development Mechanism	UNEP	4.35 Million
UNCCD – Mainstreaming and Resource Mobilization	UNCCD Global Mechanism	3.25 Million
Quick Start Programme	UNEP	2.15 Million
Clean up of Obsolete Pesticides	FAO	4.9 Million
Program Evaluation	UNEP	0.2 Million
Audit	UNEP	0.1 Million
<b>Total Programme Budget</b>		<b>21.45 Million</b>

Note:

Pacific ACP States will benefit from the funding through the Pacific Hub as well as through activities implemented under the different thematic areas in Component 2.

SPREP has appointed the Capacity Development Advisor, Frank Wickham, to be Project Coordinator. [frankw@sprep.org](mailto:frankw@sprep.org); [frankjw.2006@gmail.com](mailto:frankjw.2006@gmail.com)





## Twentieth SPREP Meeting

Apia, Samoa  
17 – 20 November 2009



### **Agenda Item 9.1.3: Capacity Building for the implementation of Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEA) in the Pacific.**

#### **Purpose of Paper**

1. To update the Meeting and seek support for the Pacific regional project funded by the European Union through UNEP aimed at enhancing the capacity of Pacific ACP States to implement Multilateral Environment Agreements.

#### **Background**

2. The Pacific ACP Countries that are Parties to the various MEAs and the SPREP Secretariat are benefiting from EC funding totalling USD 1.6 million. The European Commission (EC) has committed to funding a programme for capacity building related to Multilateral Environment Agreements in African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) States. This initiative is in alignment with a range of EC commitments to international environmental and sustainable development agendas and agreements including the priorities outlined in the EC-ACP Partnership Agreement (Cotonou, June 2000) particularly the priority to: *“promote environmental sustainability, regeneration, best practices and the preservation of natural resource base (Article 20e)*

3. UNEP was formally designated the implementing agency for the initiative and developed a concept paper, in collaboration with other implementing agencies, outlining the intent and scope of the MEA Capacity Building Programme. UNEP also consulted with regional institutions in the three ACP regions to determine the appropriate focal institution for coordination of the project. In the Pacific, consultations between UNEP, the Forum Secretariat and SPREP led to the designation of SPREP as the Pacific’s lead CROP agency for the coordination of this initiative.

4. During the second half of 2007 the Secretariat worked closely with UNEP to develop and finalize a Financing Proposal for presentation to the EC. This was accomplished towards the end of 2007 and led to the eventual signing of a Financing Agreement in December 2007 between the EC and the ACP. During February 2008 the SPREP Sustainable Development Advisor participated in a Consultative Stakeholder Meeting in Brussels organized by the EC and UNEP, to discuss the project objectives, scope and activities. The EC and UNEP have also included Timor Leste in the project.

5. The Secretariat hosted a Side-event during the 19<sup>th</sup> SM in Pohnpei to introduce the project to Members and the Ministerial meeting welcomed the project for implementation in the Pacific Region.

6. The project officially started in March 2009 following receipt of funds from the EC by UNEP. SPREP has entered into a Project Cooperation Agreement with UNEP and has undertaken an inception phase including consultations with countries and identifying priority capacity building needs. The inception phase will end in August 2009 and implementation of activities to proceed soon after.

### **Program scope and approach**

7. The Programme will be implemented over duration of four years. A summary of the Programme and the Pacific component is attached to this Meeting Paper (Attachment 1) An important first step in the implementation of the Pacific component is the inception phase during which time the Secretariat will be in consultation with Members that are Parties to the targeted MEAs to identify priority needs and actions, appropriate delivery modalities and schedules.

8. An important aspect of the programme is its support for the Secretariat to become the Pacific Regional Hub for MEA Capacity Building. Over the past years the Secretariat has been playing a leading role amongst CROP agencies in supporting its Members with MEA negotiations, implementation and reporting. This program will enhance the capacity of the Secretariat to continue with this role over the coming years and enable its Program Staff to work closely with Members to address common and specific capacity needs.

9. While Territories are not direct Parties to the MEAs the project capacity building activities may address some of the capacity needs. SPREP focal points in the Territories have been informed of the project and invited to seek funding to participate in the range of capacity building activities to be implemented. The Secretariat will also be pursuing various avenues to secure funding support for participation by the Territories.

10. The project will help address a range of capacity needs identified by countries through their National Capacity Self Assessment Projects, other national assessments and also enable the Secretariat to respond to needs and requests from Members.

### **Recommendation**

11. The Meeting is invited to:

- **note** the measures taken by the Secretariat to enable the Pacific to participate and benefit from the EC and UNEP assistance;
  - **note** the invitation to the Territory Governments to participate in the range of capacity building activities offered by the Project;
  - **note** the participation of Timor Leste in the project;
  - **note** the approach taken by the Secretariat to identify and work with national counterparts for project planning and implementation; and
  - **record** its acknowledgement and appreciation to the EC for funding the program and to UNEP as the designated UN implementing agency assisting SPREP and the Pacific with the planning and implementation of the program.
-

## Attachment 1

# Capacity Building related to Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEA) in ACP Countries

Funded by the European Commission and Implemented through UNEP

## Program Summary

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  - 3: Strengthening capacity in participating countries to meet obligations under the MEAs in the fields of chemicals and wastes such as the Rotterdam, Stockholm and Basel Convention.
  - 4: Existing obsolete pesticide stocks eliminated and the opportunities for reduction of reliance on synthetic chemical pesticides explored.

## Programme Components

- Component 1: Supporting regional MEA hubs
- Component 2: Supporting the implementation of specific MEAs
- UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol - particularly in relation to the Clean Development Mechanism
  - UNCCD – Mainstreaming and resource mobilization
  - Basel, Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions – particularly related to the Quick Start Program and Clean up of obsolete chemicals Programme.

## Programme Budget Summary

Components and thematic areas	Implementing agency	Budget (Euros)
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<b>Total Programme Budget</b>		<b>21.45 Million</b>

Note:

Pacific ACP States will benefit from the funding through the Pacific Hub as well as through activities implemented under the different thematic areas in Component 2.

SPREP has appointed the Capacity Development Advisor, Frank Wickham, to be Project Coordinator. [frankw@sprep.org](mailto:frankw@sprep.org); [frankjw.2006@gmail.com](mailto:frankjw.2006@gmail.com)



SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

## Twentieth SPREP Meeting

Apia, Samoa

17 – 20 November 2009

**Agenda Item 9.1.4: 2010 International Year of Biodiversity****Purpose of paper**

1. To seek the Meeting's endorsement to celebrate the 2010 International Year of Biodiversity as a thematic year for the Pacific region.

**Background**

2. In April 2002, the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) committed themselves to achieve by 2010 a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national level as a contribution to poverty alleviation and to the benefit of all life on Earth. As a result, the year 2010 has been designated as the International Year of Biodiversity by the United Nations.

3. The 10<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 10) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) will be held in the City of Nagoya, Aichi prefecture, Japan, in this milestone year. COP10 is expected to provide opportunities for evaluating the progress towards achieving a reduction in the rate of loss of biodiversity and discussing the framework for the next milestone targets.

4. At the CBD CoP 9 in Bonn Germany, the Pacific came together to develop a plan to mark the year, 2010. The discussion centered largely on preparing for and celebrating achievements at CoP 10.

5. In addition to this, a small group of SPREP staff compiled a preliminary paper to stimulate discussion and obtain input from regional and national stakeholders in jointly developing a Pacific Strategy to mark 2010 International Year of Biodiversity (IYB). The draft paper was circulated by email to the Round Table for Nature Conservation (RTNC) Heads of Organisations<sup>1</sup> and the CBD List Serve<sup>2</sup> with very little feedback. The strategy was discussed and developed at the RTNC meeting held in June 2009, The outcome of that strategy development will be presented verbally at 20SM and a strategy paper distributed to Members..

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<sup>1</sup> Consists of large international NGOs, some CROP agencies and donors

<sup>2</sup> Consists of CBD negotiators, national biodiversity personnel and some CROP agencies

## **Discussions**

6. To celebrate IYB effectively can be best achieved by working together. Regional actions are determined by national priorities. Accordingly our role at the regional level is to support country efforts in conservation. Therefore, to mark this special occasion will require the support, financial and technical resources and commitment of all; otherwise it will not succeed.

## **Recommendation**

7. The Meeting is invited to:
- **consider** and agree to celebrating IYB as a region; and
  - **commit** Members to supporting and participating in the 2010 the international year of biodiversity and making it a success in the region.
- 

25 May 2009

## **Solid Waste Management in the Pacific**

### **The Way Forward**

#### **Background:**

The solid waste work at SPREP has been following a logical progression over the last few years. The sequence has been:

Phase 1: Development of the Regional Strategy in close consultation with all our Members:

Phase 2: Providing our Members with:

- a) assistance to develop complementary National Strategies;
- b) technical documents to assist with specific challenges such as on-going financing through economic instruments, self-financing recycling systems, etc; and
- c) sharing successful examples of the various aspects of waste management from across the region.

Phase 3: The next logical implementation phase for SPREP is to move to facilitating specific projects in country while maintaining the regional roles of information dissemination, best practice sharing, capacity building, etc.

SPREP staff and the Members have been working within the context of the Regional Solid Waste Strategy adopted at the 16<sup>th</sup> SPREP meeting in 2005, following which, a regional priority setting meeting was held to establish the top ten activities for the period 2006-2007. This Action Plan was re-visited in November 2007. There had been much progress in the provision of technical resources from SPREP, draft National Waste Strategies completed (but most not yet formally approved by Governments) and some good in-country projects. In light of this, there was little change in the priorities.

At the most recent meeting, the following top three foci were significantly rated higher:

- 1. *Landfills***
- 2. *Financing Waste Management***
- 3. *Ensuring Political and Public support***

These and the other priorities, provide a very clear direction and mandate for SPREP's work within the context of the Regional Strategy. The other priorities are *Bulky wastes, National Strategies, Training and Capacity Building, Regional Integration, Electronic waste, Waste Oil, Recycling, Legislation and enforcement, Organics and composting.*



At the 18<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting, recognizing the significant negative impacts to tourism, health and environment, a number of Members express a strong desire to progress their waste management “on the ground”. Moreover, Australia’s representative made the comment that, as solid waste is not directly funded through the Global Environment Facility (GEF), donors and Members will need to monitor progress closely to ensure that solid waste does not get left behind the globally funded areas such as POPs, climate change and bio-diversity. The Meeting resolved to make Pollution Prevention including solid waste, as the focus for Country Reports at the Annual Meeting in September 2008.

**Existing situation:**

*Capacity and Commitment*

As mentioned, solid waste work has “cascaded” from adoption of the Regional Strategy, to formulation of National Strategies, and finally to implementation tools and guidelines. There now exists a significant body of resources, both on SPREP’s website and DVD-based libraries and films and elsewhere. The other area of progress has been in formulating National Waste Strategies. However, to date, the formal adoption and incorporation of most strategies into the National Sustainable Development Strategies and hence the Budget by National Governments has not occurred. While this does not mean waste work has ceased or is not following the Member’s draft Strategy, it does usually mean that there is a “business as usual” approach and a questionable commitment. ***Strong political commitment will be pivotal to accessing and utilizing the new tranche of resources.***

Technical capacity is challenged as waste moves into more integrated and sophisticated agendas. All SPREP Members have a number of graduates of the JICA–WHO–SPREP training courses but this only touches on the skills and connections needed to prepare cabinet briefings on issues like funding mechanisms, private sector development and community engagement strategies. Modern waste management requires a network of officers attuned to the issues and capable of advising governments on difficult and costly problems.

*Project versus day-to-day funding*

Solid waste management, by its very nature, requires a constant and predictable source of funds. The amounts are significant and necessitate stringent efficiency in any upgrades as poor design can often commit Members to an expensive and somewhat unnecessary obligation.

Waste Collection generally represents about 75% of the system costs, and that is often carried by Local Government, while National Governments focus on the lesser costs of landfill, etc. Project and donor funding are well suited to specific infrastructure projects like landfill or the purchase of a collection fleet but the operational costs require a local funding source, whether that is hypothecated import or GST/VAT taxes, container deposit schemes, or parallel charges like electricity levies. ***It is this issue, probably more than any other, that now hampers significant improvements in the Pacific’s solid waste management.***

*Nothing breeds success like success*

On the other hand, the recent rapid turn-around in the RMI has some important lessons for all. In that case, after many years of decline in waste management, the government appointed a semi-autonomous authority to manage waste and removed it from the under-funded Local Government. This focus and funding has meant that Majuro is now being serviced regularly, the town is cleaner and, most importantly, and donors are showing interest in contributing again. The lesson from this and the Samoan and Kiribati successes is that strong political support at the national level is a pre-condition for significant improvements in waste management. ***It would seem from this and other examples that SPREP and its Members need to focus on encouraging some immediate and visible improvements to build support and form a basis for further work.***

**Emerging Opportunities:**

*External Funding:*

There are two major potential sources of funds for Pacific waste management that have emerged over the last year. The AFD (French Overseas Aid) Solid Waste Initiative which has \$6m spread over 3 years and the GEF-PAS, the details of which are still emerging.

The AFD initiative is scheduled to be presented to the AFD Board for approval during 2009, and proposes to disburse US\$6 million over three years. This is made up of US\$2 million administered by SPREP for regional projects, US\$2 million for sub-regional and US\$2 million for in-country projects. These latter components will be funded through a private consultancy as will general administration of the project. **To assist Members in developing project proposals for funding under the sub-regional or in-country components, SPREP sought and was granted US\$ 100k by the AFD.** SPREP Members' senior representatives were first given notice of this opportunity at the Regional Action Planning Forum in November 2007, and a subsequent Circular was sent out in February 2008.

The very short project term of three years for the AFD Initiative necessitates a very efficient process of project formulation, approval and delivery. This represents a significant challenge to all.

Under the GEF-PAS process, a number of countries have listed integrated waste management as a priority. How this will play out within the limitations of the GEF funding windows is difficult to predict but, at this stage, it appears that there will be some significant funds flowing into solid and related waste issues over the next 5 years. The key element to this opportunity will be in the integration of waste management with the funding windows. ***Whether this be linking solid waste to the obvious ones like POPs or dealing with the consequences of waste in climate change or water quality, SPREP's expertise in assisting Members prepare fundable project proposals, will be critical.***

*Internal Funding:*

Aid under the AFD Initiative and the GEF-PAS programme are project-based, and therefore do not address the day-to-day funding issues of operating any waste system. Indeed, in the past, project funding sometimes has caused an increase in operating costs which further burdens the countries. To address these on-going funding problems requires strong political support, as the on-going funds will need to be internally generated through taxes or charges. In addition, the project funding must be built around assisting an efficient waste system that can be sustainably funded. SPREP has provided some high level advice on this to Members but more focused proposals tailored to the specifics of individual Members are now necessary. This is an obvious focus for SPREP but ***gaining sufficient public and political support for increasing taxation will be greatly assisted by building the momentum through some prior successful popular projects.***

*Opportunities for Integration:*

Solid waste management is a fundamental issue at the grass roots community level. It is well known that waste management is a useful first and visible step in engaging the public on more difficult issues such as coral reef management, climate change adaptation and groundwater pollution. For this reason, improving waste management has a much wider role across many of SPREP's areas of endeavor and the Pacific's need for sustainable development.

Just as importantly, solid waste management can and should be integrated with some of the other waste issues such as POPs and other hazardous wastes, and any other waste issue that offers a synergy. Some projects also have a natural integration into a sub-regional or regional scope such as the successful POPs in PICs hazardous waste clean-up project.

***Finally, recovering resources can play a significant role for economic and social development.*** Recycling has proven to be very useful in promoting the involvement of the private sector in waste management, while composted organics have benefits for reducing water and chemical use in farming and promoting a better diet through home gardening. On the other hand, litter has the potential to make or break tourism growth. Thus, waste management has far wider spin-offs than often immediately considered.

**Issues:**

SPREP and its Members are at the beginning of a new phase of Pacific solid waste management and are well positioned to maximize the opportunities. Most countries have National Solid Waste Strategies in completed or draft forms, SPREP has a strong set of Pacific-specific best practice guidelines and other technical papers, and finally there is the prospect of significant funding for up-grading and expanding waste services. Moreover, there are now Pacific-based examples of innovative and cost-effective solutions such as the Majuro successes, the Samoan landfills, the integrated Tongan system and the Kiribati Recycling Scheme.

Unfortunately, looking at the existing situation, it is clear that there are a number of issues or barriers working against rapid improvement in Solid Waste Management, which SPREP will need to focus on.

### **1) Waste management as a national political focus**

Put simply, waste management is not politically “sexy” and consequently may attract less attention and funding from national politicians than is required. Many are overwhelmed by the growth in waste that has come as a consequence of economic development and lifestyle changes and their despair leads to reluctance to get involved.

SPREP’s International Waters Project did some ground-breaking work in quantifying the economic impacts of inadequate waste management. Results like USD\$7.5 million p.a. in the Cook Islands, US\$5.6 million p.a. in Tonga and 1.6% of GDP in Palau give an indication of the national economic consequences if waste management is not funded appropriately. *It is quite clear the costs of inaction can exceed the costs of action.*

In many places, the general public also sees the waste problem as largely insoluble, as it has simply grown worse gradually and so the public often exert little pressure on their representatives to fix it. For SPREP and its Members to motivate the public and political support necessary for improving waste management, we will have to continue to raise the profile of successful Pacific examples and show that *improving waste management is both achievable and affordable.* This will raise the public momentum for such changes to continue.

The other issue is the need to expand SPREP’s facilitation beyond the confines of government. *Waste is as much a social and economic issue as environmental.* Until the general population is involved, aware and active, some may be inclined to ignore the waste issue and the constant operational funding that it requires. Countries that include the private sector and general population in processes like strategy development and recycling systems seem to have a more robust base for waste improvement.

### **2) Operations/Policy disconnect**

In many countries, day-to-day waste management is carried out by Local Government or sometimes by operational departments like Works. *In a lot of our Members’ governance structure, day-to-day waste management is a local government responsibility and so there are significant jurisdictional issues that complicate progress.*

Similarly, increasing national revenue to assist local government is not popular. In effect we are asking national governments to possibly risk their political popularity by increasing taxation and then passing the funds to another level of Government. To negotiate such an arrangement requires skill and persistence and a sound and well funded communications strategy to ensure the public understand the need and support the outcomes of any increase in taxation. *Recent successful examples using economic instruments have shown this is quite achievable and has actually increased government popularity.*

### 3) **Public engagement**

One of the lessons learned from the Kiribati situation is the value of good community engagement. The sustained effort by the Government of Kiribati, the Kaoke Mange project and then the IWP built awareness in the community, which now has created a strong momentum for continued improvement. ***Not only does public participation make the jobs of waste managers easier and cheaper, but it also means that the government gets some political credit for its efforts.***

Many of the people who work in waste management are not familiar with social marketing and media engagement – it is well outside their expertise and comfort zone. Also, publicizing yourself, even in the context of work improvements, is seen in many Pacific cultures as “grandstanding” and this further reduces enthusiasm for public or media activity. Specific training has been successful in mitigating this and providing the tools to take the communications work forward. This is an aspect of the work that cannot be over-looked if the other aspects are to progress.

### 4) **Capacity and Empowerment**

The waste staff in many Member countries do not feel empowered to try to improve the system. Taking on a significant project represents an opportunity for failure which could jeopardize their current status. Success often does not see them promoted, so only personal satisfaction and commitment or political impetus can overcome this hurdle. In addition, modern waste management requires a cross-sectoral approach, which is beyond the experiences of many Local Government staff.

The capacity building work SPREP has done (often in conjunction with JICA and WHO) has remained largely theoretical for most of our attendees as they do not immediately utilise it in their countries. Any training that isn't practically applied soon after the session is usually lost. Thus, SPREP and JICA have recently shifted their training to have a more country-specific delivery. While it is too early to say that this has been successful, it appears that this has delivered more appropriate and inclusive country-specific training which can then be immediately utilized in the delivery of the chosen waste projects.

As well, SPREP concentrated on imparting technical skills in waste when quite often, it is core bureaucratic skills that are under-developed. ***Skills such as project management, budget administration and communication delivery will be as important as designing the financial systems to deliver self-funding recycling.*** Staff in Member countries are reluctant to take on new projects if they know that it is likely to be beyond their current skill level and the project doesn't include appropriate training in those skills. This is aggravated by the fact that each funding agency or project often has different project formulation and reporting requirements.

## 5) **Workshop/short visits**

SPREP has focused on facilitating in-country workshops in the past. **While the week-long workshop approach has been useful for some activities, such as developing draft strategies, it won't achieve the impetus that is needed for the next phase of solid waste management.** The participants at these workshops do benefit, however they typically return to a busy work load and schedule, made worse by a week's worth of work accumulated during their absence. The attendees then get consumed by the day-to-day requirements of their position; consequently, progress made during the workshop quickly slides into history. This is not simply a Pacific problem, it happens the world over. This approach will certainly not cement the progress made during the workshop nor get any of the immediate improvements needed to build momentum.

Clearly, there needs to be some changes in how SPREP and the Members handle this next phase of solid waste management if there is to be maximum improvement gained. Overcoming these issues will not be quick and will require significant periods to be spent in each specific country to raise the profile and opportunities of waste management across a wider range of players than SPREP has previously. A possible technique would be for *a senior member of SPREP management to engage high level bureaucrats and/or politicians to agree to a mutually-agreed work plan.* The SPREP Solid Waste staff or specific technical consultants could then move forward within that project plan during a subsequent extended stay in country (a month or longer). Another advantage of having a high profile SPREP officer introduce the issues of solid waste is that the local media and politicians will be alerted to the situation and possibilities of improvement. The agreed work plan would require both SPREP and the member government to meet certain milestones and time frames. If milestones aren't met, the work program would be suspended until a new agreement can be struck that addresses why the original has not worked.

While investing a month in one specific country may seem a lot, it may actually be a more cost-effective approach than the week-long workshops with their attendant travel and transit costs. Also, the SPREP work has more likelihood of getting traction and the SPREP staff would be on hand to assist the Member's staff with a multiplicity of issues in person rather than by email as is often the case now. A potential downside of this more intensive and focused assistance model is that there may be less generalized regional coverage each year. It will also reduce the ability of SPREP to deliver on requests for immediate assistance. The trade-off is that the assistance and capacity development that SPREP provides will be more functional. In addition, it is hoped that the extra resources that the AFD project will bring will more than negate any lessening in regional delivery.

*The mutual obligation process of agreeing to a work plan will ensure that SPREP's and the Member's resources are maximized.* If issues develop in country that delay or preclude progress, SPREP can then re-direct its resources into Members who are not experiencing such difficulties. Thus, progress continues in spite of the inevitable glitches that occur at the project level.

**Proposal for Delivery Phase of Solid Waste Work**

- a. Re-focus waste delivery onto a country-specific project basis while maintaining regional information dissemination, particularly on the best practice countries and projects to alert decision-makers to improvements in waste management.
- b. Senior SPREP management negotiate a year long work program with milestones at Ministerial level and gain significant public profile for the agreement to improve waste management.
- c. Trial a new approach of SPREP staff spending a much longer period in country to try to build momentum and also help with the difficult initial project implementation phase. Regular return visits with capacity building sessions would be scheduled as the project proceeds.
- d. Initial projects would be chosen for their likelihood of success and public profile as well as their impact on the waste system in order to build momentum and political / public support. Projects would be those identified by Members as among their highest priority.
- e. All projects to have a strong community engagement strategy and capacity building to build and maintain support.
- f. Assist Members to seek sponsorship (if necessary) for each project.
- g. Use project delivery to enhance capacity for generic skills like project management, not just technical skills. In this way, capacity building would be “action learning” based on the project and would have a very strong project management and communications component. This would make the process more useful and attractive for those more peripheral to the core of the waste project.



## Twentieth SPREP Meeting

Apia, Samoa  
17 – 20 November 2009



### Agenda Item 9.2.1: Solid Waste in the Pacific

#### **Purpose of Paper:**

1. To present to the Meeting a paper on an Outcomes-based proposal for SPREP Members with respect to the Solid Waste Management work and seek the members' endorsement on it.

#### **Background:**

2. In 2009, the Independent Corporate Review (ICR) of SPREP made a number of recommendations that SPREP had to implement to improve the services that the Secretariat provides to the members and the way in which these services are provided. Recommendation 79 called for *the Secretariat to explore further options for strengthening the engagement between the Secretariat and Members* while Recommendation 80 *encouraged ongoing interaction between Secretariat staff and representatives of all Members so that the draft strategic plan and work programme adopted at SPREP Meetings are based on a clear understanding of Members' needs and priority areas for assistance, as well as on the capacity of the address them.*

3. Over the last few years, the solid waste management work area has progressed from establishing sound regional and national strategies and useful technical resources to being one of on-ground project implementation. In addition to this, there are new emerging funding opportunities in the form of traditional bilateral aid, the French Overseas Agency and the GEF-PAS, for project-based improvements; meanwhile, SPREP Members have also been encouraged to develop efficient and sustainable methods of funding day-to-day operations of the waste management system.

4. These emerging opportunities will strain Members capacity to apply for, and operationalise the funding. To address this problem, SPREP envisages utilizing project delivery as an opportunity for "action learning" capacity development in widely applicable skills such as project management and community engagement on the ground.



5. To better focus SPREP and Members on project delivery, the following proposal is presented:

**Proposal for Delivery Phase of Solid Waste Work**

- a. Re-focus waste delivery onto a country-specific project basis while maintaining regional information dissemination, particularly on the best practice countries and projects to alert decision-makers to improvements in waste management.
- b. Senior SPREP management negotiate a year long work program with milestones at Ministerial level and gain significant public profile for the agreement to improve waste management.
- c. Trial a new approach of SPREP staff spending a much longer period in country to try to build momentum and also help with the difficult initial project implementation phase. Regular return visits with capacity building sessions would be scheduled as the project proceeds.
- d. Initial projects would be chosen for their likelihood of success and public profile as well as their impact on the waste system in order to build momentum and political / public support. Projects would be those identified by Members as among their highest priority.
- e. All projects to have a strong community engagement strategy and capacity building to build and maintain support.
- f. Assist Members to seek sponsorship (if necessary) for each project.
- g. Use project delivery to enhance capacity for generic skills like project management, not just technical skills. In this way, capacity building would be “action learning” based on the project and would have a very strong project management and communications component. This would make the process more useful and attractive for those more peripheral to the core of the waste project.

**Recommendation**

6. The Meeting is invited to:
- **review** and **endorse** the proposal;
  - **commit** itself and all members to fully support and participate in implementing the activities contained in the proposal.
-

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**SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC REGIONAL  
ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME**

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

**FINAL DRAFT**

**October 6, 2009**

## FINAL DRAFT

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

1. JICA for technical and financial assistance to develop this strategy
2. The Governments of the following SPREP member countries and territories, whose representatives participated in sub-regional consultation workshops to develop this Strategy:

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## Acronyms

AFD	L'Agence Française de Développement
AS	American Samoa
CA	Coordinating Agency for solid waste management
CDL	Container deposit legislation
CDM	Clean development mechanisms
CNMI	Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
EA	Education and awareness
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EW	Energy from waste
EIA	Environmental impact assessment
FSM	Federated States of Micronesia
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
MA	Monitoring Agency for solid waste management
MCSF	Micronesian Centre for Sustainable Future
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
NIMBY	Not in my backyard
MNRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment (Samoa)
MOFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan
NSWMS	National solid waste management strategy
PACER	Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations
PCCR	Pacific Climate Change Roundtable
PICs	Pacific Island Countries
PICTs	Pacific Island Countries and Territories
PIFS	Pacific Island Forum Secretariat
PIRRIC	Pacific Islands Regional Recycling Initiative Committee
RMI	Republic of the Marshall Islands
RS2005	Pacific Regional Solid Waste Management Strategy 2005
SOPAC	South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission
SPARTECA	South Pacific Trade and Economic Co-operation Agreement
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
SWM	Solid waste management
SWMPOR	Solid Waste Management Project in Oceania Region
WHO	World Health Organization

## Foreword

Since the publication of the first Pacific Regional Solid Waste Management Strategy in 2005, the region has made progress in the way it manages waste. From the endorsement of national solid waste management strategies and plans, and enactment of legislation and regulations, to the establishment of sanitary landfills, closure of dumpsites, and improvement of waste collection systems, countries have shown how success can be achieved with a little hard work, determination, and most crucially, with political support.

Despite this progress, solid waste management continues to be a high priority work area for our precious Pacific Islands and for SPREP. Each country needs to move towards a system of solid waste management that can be self-sustained without reliance on external aid. Given the limited resources in many countries, the geographical constraints and isolation, this self-sustaining system should be based primarily on the sound principles of waste avoidance and minimization. In the same way that we strive to reduce our carbon footprint to reduce our contribution to climate change, we must reduce our 'waste footprint' to avoid being overwhelmed by waste.

Waste avoidance and minimization is an integral component of Integrated Solid Waste Management, which is a prominent feature in this strategy. We can no longer afford to look at the components of solid waste management in isolation, we must address minimization, recycling, and reuse in concert with waste collection and disposal of residual waste, in an integrated approach. Development of the appropriate framework within which the integrated approach functions, is also critical, and should include the development of appropriate policies, strategies, and legislation, and an appropriate level of awareness and human capacity. This strategy addresses these components.

The solid waste management problem is particularly magnified in the atoll countries and islands in the region. Within these coral-based, low-lying islands, waste avoidance, minimization and recycling activities are more critical because the land space just isn't available or suitable for managing large amounts of residual waste. Furthermore, the dependence of the people on their environment for sustenance means that these areas cannot afford the pollution associated with poor waste management.

In revising the strategy, we have consulted widely with our members and the result is a strategy, not just for SPREP, but for our member Governments, and the island communities. We are grateful for the generous support and partnership of JICA for the review of the strategy, and we are especially encouraged by the renewed commitment of the Government of Japan to solid waste management in the region for 2010-2015, as announced at the Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting in Hokkaido, Japan in May 2009.

The challenge going forward for the next 5 years is in replicating the incremental success of some countries, finding unique solutions to waste management in atolls, increasing donor involvement in the region in a coordinated approach to give us a jump start, and increasing the self-reliance of the Pacific Island Countries and Territories for solid waste management. To overcome these challenges, we rely on the commitment and support of each member Government to implementing the strategy in order to continue to improve the state of solid waste management in the region.

In this spirit of mutual cooperation, I am pleased to present to you our Pacific Regional Solid Waste Management Strategy 2010-2015.

David Sheppard  
Director  
SPREP

## Executive Summary

This is the Pacific Islands region's Strategy for solid waste management, setting the strategic direction for the period 2010-2015. It is supported by a high-level implementation plan which sets out the key actions that will be taken to deliver the vision of the strategy.

This Regional Solid Waste Management Strategy, 2010-2015 provides a framework within which to achieve the vision of *"A healthy and a socially, economically and environmentally sustainable Pacific for future generations"*, and the overall goal that *Pacific Island Countries and Territories will adopt cost-effective and self-sustaining Solid Waste Management systems to protect the environment, in order to promote a healthy population and encourage economic growth.*

The Strategy has been developed in consultation with key stakeholders through a series of sub-regional workshops. It represents a renewed and updated vision of the Regional Solid Waste Management Strategy 2005 (RS2005), taking into account emerging challenges and opportunities, and progress achieved under RS2005.

The first chapter – *The Regional Solid Waste Management Strategy, 2010-2015* – sets out the broad intentions of the strategy and the context within which it operates.

The second chapter – *Background* – provides some basic background information on PICTs and the development of the original strategy RS2005.

Chapter three – *Waste Management in the Pacific* – outlines some of the success stories for waste management in the region, achieved under RS2005, and also summarizes the implementation progress of RS2005. It also highlights some of the key challenges, issues, and opportunities for waste management in the region. It concludes with a summary of the nine key strategic areas for action, and a basic framework for measuring progress.

The next nine chapters focus on the key strategic areas for action in order to achieve the Strategy's goals. Each chapter summarizes the desired outcome, the current conditions, and the strategic goals, and also proposes a high-level implementation plan with specific actions, timeframe and lead actors. The specific strategic areas are:

- Economic and Financial Issues
- Integrated Waste Management, covering the 4Rs (refuse, reduce, reuse, recycle), collection and disposal
- Legislation
- Awareness, Communication and Education
- Capacity Building
- Environmental Monitoring
- Policy, Planning and Performance
- Solid Waste Industry which covers the
- Medical Waste



The strategy identifies forty-one high-level actions for implementation under the nine broad areas above. Implementation of the strategy at the regional level will be coordinated by SPREP, while at the national level, commitments will be undertaken by the Coordinating Agency for waste management in each country.

Initial priorities for implementation within the strategy period have been identified through the consultation workshops and the top 5 priorities are (1) Economic and Financial issues; (2) Integrated Solid Waste Management; (3) Legislation; (4) Awareness, Communication, and Education; and (5) Capacity Building.

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### 1.0 The Regional Solid Waste Management Strategy, 2010-2015

#### 1.1 Vision

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

#### 1.2 Overall Goal and Objectives

The overall goal for the Regional Solid Waste Management Strategy, 2010-2015 is that:

Pacific Island Countries and Territories will adopt cost-effective and self-sustaining Solid Waste Management systems to protect the environment, in order to promote a healthy population and encourage economic growth

The specific goals of this strategy are to:

- Adopt measures to support financially sustainable solid waste management programmes
- Adopt an integrated approach which includes strategies for avoiding and reducing waste generation, waste reuse, recycling, composting, disposal, and waste collection
- Adopt appropriate legislation which are practical, effective, and culturally-sensitive
- Develop culturally-sensitive communication strategies to support SWM activities
- Enhance the capacity of the people and institutions in PICTs to manage solid waste
- Establish policy, planning and monitoring systems that will ensure the development, implementation, and monitoring of solid waste management policies and strategies
- Develop environmental monitoring programs to protect the environment
- Adopt strategies for effective and compliant management of medical waste

#### 1.3 Scope and Coverage

This regional strategy covers the following waste types:

- domestic, commercial, institutional, and industrial solid waste
- medical wastes from public institutions such as hospitals and health care clinics
- special and difficult wastes such as scrap metal, asbestos, mining, and disaster waste

It does not address the management of:

- municipal wastewater and other liquid wastes, which are being targeted through regional initiatives such as the Pacific Wastewater Framework for Action (SOPAC, 2001)
- chemical wastes, which are addressed through national initiatives

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The implementation of this strategy will cover all SPREP members as shown in Table 1. The non-island members identified will play a vital role through support for activities undertaken by SPREP and the PICTs.

Table 1: Members of SPREP

<b>Pacific Island Countries</b>	<b>Pacific Island Territories</b>	<b>Non-Island Members</b>
Cook Islands	American Samoa (USA)	Australia
Fiji	Northern Mariana Islands (USA)	France
Kiribati	French Polynesia (France)	New Zealand
Marshall Islands	Guam (USA)	United States of America (USA)
Federated States of Micronesia	New Caledonia (France)	
Nauru	Pitcairn Islands (United Kingdom)	
Niue	Tokelau Islands (New Zealand)	
Palau	Wallis & Futuna (France)	
Papua New Guinea		
Samoa		
Solomon Islands		
Tonga		
Tuvalu		
Vanuatu		

### 1.4 Guiding Principles

Implementation of the RSWM strategy will be guided by the following principles and approaches:

- Active involvement, education, and communication with all stakeholders through a comprehensive, consultative and participatory approach to influence behaviour change
- Personal and corporate responsibility, including the user/polluter pays approach, the extended producer responsibility principle and appropriate economic incentives
- Sustainable approach to integrated waste management
- Holistic and precautionary approach, mindful of future demographic trends and technological advances

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## 2.0 Background

### 2.1 The Pacific Region

The Pacific islands region is as large as it is diverse. Its 22 countries and territories are spread over an area of 30 million square kilometers—almost a sixth of the earth’s surface and three times larger than either the USA or China. Only two percent of this area consists of land mass taking the form of about 7,500 islands, 500 of which are inhabited. The geography of these islands varies greatly and can range from large volcanic landforms with steep and mountainous terrain to low-lying, coral-based atolls. A map of the region is shown in Appendix II.

The Pacific island countries and territories (PICTs) are generally classified into three sub-regions, namely, Melanesia (west), Polynesia (southeast) and Micronesia (north), based on their ethnic, linguistic and cultural differences. Across these three sub-regions, the sizes, populations, economic prospects, natural resources, and political systems can vary widely. Some of these characteristics are captured in Table 2.

Table 2: Geographic and population information for PICTs

	Country or Territory	EEZ (km <sup>2</sup> ) (SOPAC, 2009)	Land Area (km <sup>2</sup> ) (SPC, 2008)	Population (SPC, 2008)	Population Density (people/km <sup>2</sup> ) (SPC, 2008)	Annual Growth Rate (%) (SPC, 2008)
Melanesia	Fiji	1,290,000	18,272	837,271	46	0.6
	New Caledonia (FT)	1,230,891	18,576	246,614	13	1.7
	Papua New Guinea	3,100,000	462,840	6,473,910	14	2.2
	Solomon Islands	1,340,000	28,370	517,455	18	2.7
	Vanuatu	680,000	12,190	233,026	19	2.6
Micronesia	Federated States of Micronesia (CFA)	2,978,000	701	110,443	158	0.4
	Guam (AT)	218,000	541	178,980	331	2.8
	Kiribati	3,550,000	811	97,231	120	1.8
	Marshall (CFA)	2,131,000	181	53,236	294	1.0
	Nauru	310,000	21	10,163	484	2.3
	Northern Mariana Islands (AT)	777,000	457	62,969	138	-1.7
	Republic of Palau (CFA)	629,000	444	20,279	46	0.6
Polynesia	American Samoa (AT)	434,700	199	66,107	332	1.6
	Cook Islands	1,830,000	237	15,537	66	0.4
	French Polynesia (FT)	5,030,000	3,521	263,367	75	1.2
	Niue	390,000	259	1,549	6	-2.4
	Pitcairn*(T)	800,000	5	66	15	-
	Samoa	120,000	2,935	179,645	61	0.1
	Tokelau (NZT)	290,000	12	1,170	98	0.0
	Tonga	700,000	650	102,724	158	0.4
	Tuvalu	900,000	26	9,729	374	0.3
	Wallis and Futuna (FT)	242,700	142	15,472	109	0.7
TOTALS		28,971,291	551,390	9,496,943	-	-

\* Not a SPREP Member  
 AT = American Territory  
 CFA = Compact of Free Association with USA  
 FT = French Territory  
 NZT = New Zealand Territory

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### 2.2 The 2005 Pacific Regional Solid Waste Management Strategy

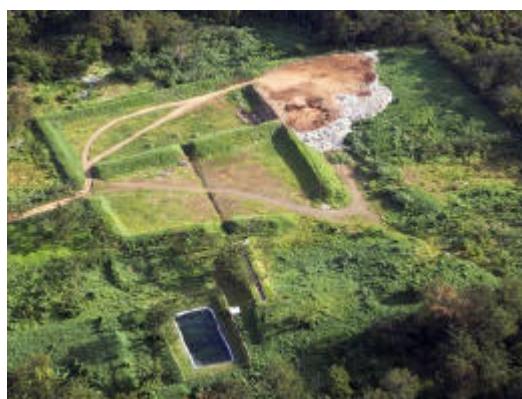
The development of the first Pacific Regional Solid Waste Management Strategy (RS2005) was coordinated by SPREP in collaboration with the Pacific Island Forum Secretariat (PIFS) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), and endorsed by SPREP members on 15 September 2005. RS2005 has been the regional guiding document for waste management in the Pacific Islands. This document represents the mid-term review of RS2005, which was also undertaken with the financial assistance and partnership of JICA.

One of the significant differences between this strategy and RS2005, is the inclusion of the concept of integrated solid waste management. This integrated approach advocates a holistic consideration of waste management, encompassing 4R activities (refuse, reduce, reuse, recycle), along with appropriate waste collection and disposal.

**Why integrated waste management?** As recent experience in Samoa has shown (see Box 1), it is important to use a holistic approach that not only looks at disposal, but also considers options for reducing the amount of waste that needs to be disposed. This strategy therefore considers the 4Rs, disposal, and collection collectively as one priority issue under the banner of Integrated Waste Management. Within this priority, the 4Rs, waste disposal, and waste collection are analyzed separately.

#### Box 1: Focus on waste disposal in Samoa – the upgraded Tafaigata Landfill

In December 2005, Samoa, with the assistance of JICA completed the transformation of the Tafaigata dumpsite into a semi-aerobic landfill utilizing the Fukuoka method. The project was implemented at a cost of US\$400,000 and included a facility for treating leachate. The landfill structure consisted of five waste cells, each having a projected lifetime of 4 years. However, a few years into the operation of the landfill, it became clear that more wastes were being received than had been projected, with the result that the life of each cell was reduced to about 2 years.



Tafaigata Landfill in Samoa

The reasons for the increase in the waste generated might include improvements in the collection service and better awareness of the public, which meant that more people used the service and therefore more waste was collected, or changes in lifestyles that resulted in the use of more disposal products.

Whatever the reasons, it is clear that focusing on disposal alone (by improving the landfill) only solved a part of the problem, and as a result, the landfill will require expansion far sooner than was originally planned. An integrated waste management approach would have included components to look at source reduction, composting, and recycling. As a result of the lessons learnt on this project, an integrated waste management approach is being piloted in Lautoka City and Nadi Town in Fiji, with the assistance of JICA.

### 3.0 Waste Management in the Pacific

#### 3.1 The Challenges

Poor waste management is a major threat to sustainable development in PICTs, since the lack of proper management has negative and serious consequences for a number of developmental areas such as health care, environmental quality, water resources, fisheries, agriculture, tourism, trade, and food security, to name a few. The threat arising from poor solid waste management is made worse due to:

- increases in waste generation caused by economic and population growth
- limited availability of suitable land on small islands and atolls for landfills—exacerbated by customary land tenures, and NIMBY attitudes
- remoteness of many PICTs resulting in high costs for consumables for waste management (e.g. spare parts, fuel, monitoring supplies) that must be imported
- small and sometimes sparse populations which limit any potential economies of scale
- limited institutional, and human resources capacity, and the fact that solid waste financing has not kept pace with growth in waste quantities

Political support for waste management can make or break a successful waste management programme, and in the Pacific region, the level of support can vary widely. In many cases, political support is provided in reaction to pressure from the electorate, NGOs, communities, commercial enterprises, etc, rather than from the preferred trigger mechanisms of environment protection, and economic considerations.

The scale of household waste generation in several urban centers in the Pacific is reflected in Table 3, with the average regional composition shown in Figure 1. This data shows that in most cases, the largest percentage of waste is biodegradable in nature, which suggests that composting or other treatments for biodegradable waste would have a significant impact in reducing the amount of waste entering landfills. There are also notable quantities of paper, plastic, metals, and glass, which imply that recycling operations for these wastes may be viable. Separation at source would be important for these recyclables in order to prevent cross-contamination from organic waste and other non-recyclables.

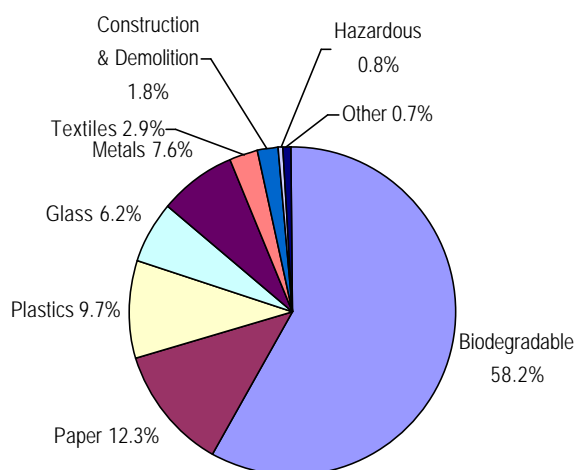


Figure 1: Regional waste composition (Raj, 2000)

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Table 3: Waste Composition in PICTs

Pacific Island Country or Territory (Urban Center)	Weight of waste component (wt%)													
	Kitchen waste	Yard waste (grass, leaves, wood)	Paper	Plastics (films)	Plastics (PET, etc)	Glass/Ceramics	Metals (tin & aluminum)	Textiles	Nappies	Construction & Demolition	Potentially Hazardous	Other	Bulk density (kg/cubic meter)	Generation Rate (kg/capital/day)
Cook Islands (Rarotonga) [1]	19.0	0.9	0.6	7.0	15.1	23.5	33.5	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.57
Fiji (Lautoka) [2]	33.7	37.3	11.2	5.8	1.3	3.8	1.6	1.3				3.6	-	0.46
Fiji (Nadi Town) [2]	33.4	41.8	11.6	4.4	2.0	3.6	1.2	0.8				1.2	-	0.42
Kiribati (South Tarawa) [3]	51.3		7.0	7.2		13.6	9.4	3.0	0	7.7	0.8	0	130	0.33
Niue [4]	54.3		14.7	6.9		1.6	8.1	-	6.5	-	-	8.0	-	0.36
Palau (Koror State) [2]	7.0	1.0	22.0	48.0		2.0	13.0	2.0	-	-	-	5.0	85	0.25
PNG (Port Moresby) [3]	50.4		11.9	12.8		9.0	12.3	1.5	-	0.9	2.0	0	198	0.41
Samoa (Apia) [3]	61.0		6.1	10.6		3.5	8.4	6.1	-	0.6	1.2	2.3	120	1.10
Solomon Islands (Honiara) [3]	64.6		5.9	16.8		4.5	6.1	1.8	-	0.1	0.1	0	209	0.62
Tonga (Nuku'alofa) [3]	47.2		31.3	5.2		3.3	8.0	3.7	-	1.0	<1	0.3	159	0.82
Tuvalu (Funafuti) [3]	52.4		10.4	9.3		9.5	9.8	2.2	-	3.2	0.6	2.5	169	0.43
Vanuatu (Port Vila) [5]	21.9	7.4	15.6	18.6		18.3	10.1	0.9	-	0	0.2	7.0	-	0.53
<b>Regional [3]</b>	<b>58.2</b>		<b>12.3</b>		<b>9.7</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>		<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>0.66</b>

Sources:

- [1] Raea, T, "Rarotonga Solid Waste Study", National Environment Service, Rarotonga, Cook Islands, 2002.  
 [2] Personal Communication, Esther Richards and Amano Shiro, October 2009.  
 [3] Raj, S.C., "Solid waste education and awareness in Pacific Island Countries", Pacific Regional Waste Awareness and Education Programme, SPREP, Apia, 2000.  
 [4] Wolff, G., "Niue Waste Management Plan", Government of Niue, 2000.  
 [5] Personal Communication, Esther Richards and Malcolm Dalesa, July 2009.

### 3.2 Our Successes

In spite of the challenges facing the PICTs, various initiatives have been successfully implemented to improve the management of solid waste. These success stories demonstrate the progress that can be achieved with persistence, hard work, and partnerships. Here are just a few of these stories.

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### ***Dump Transformation in Kosrae, FSM***

In 2008, FSM completed a project to upgrade the Tofol dumpsite located in Kosrae State, FSM into a semi-aerobic (Fukuoka-type) landfill. With funding provided from the Embassy of Japan in Pohnpei through Grass-roots grant assistance (US\$90,900) and the Kosrae State Government (US\$36,100), the transformation to semi-aerobic landfill was started in February 2006 and took almost 2½ years to complete. As a result, Kosrae State has a sanitary facility to deal with the disposal of waste from four municipalities (Utwe, Malem, Lelu and Tafunsak). Similar rehabilitation works have taken place in Palau at the M-Dock site, and also in other countries.



M-dock semi-aerobic landfill site in Palau

### ***Strategic Solid Waste Management Planning in Fiji***

Under the umbrella of the JICA/SPREP/MNRE Solid Waste Management Project in Oceania Region (SWMPOR), Fiji received assistance to develop their National Solid Waste Management Strategy through a consultative workshop involving over 30 stakeholders. This took place in June 2007, and during the following months, the Department of Environment worked hard to finalize the strategy and secure Government endorsement. Fiji now has a clear strategic plan (2008-2010) for developing solid waste management in the country and they have begun implementing this strategy.

### ***Partnerships for Recycling: RMI & Guam***

RMI has joined with Guam to implement the "I-Recycle" campaign which promotes the recycling of aluminum cans in schools. Under this partnership, bins are provided to schools in Majuro, and are emptied by the *Majuro Atoll Waste Company* (MAWC). The cans collected are bailed by MAWC and transported to Guam by *Matson*, where they are stockpiled until filled containers can be transported by *Matson* to California where they are purchased by *Anheuser-Busch Recycling Corporation* (ABRC) at the US market value. The money goes to the partnership that distributes it to the schools in proportion to the amount of waste they collected. The money can be used to support any school programme. The I-Recycle programme has also spread to FSM (Pohnpei State) [I-Recycle, 2009].

### ***Removal of legacy scrap in Cook Islands***

In 2005, a tripartite arrangement of the New Zealand Government, Cook Islands Government and private sector began a long-term programme to remove the legacy of ferrous and non-ferrous metal waste from Rarotonga. The NZ funded an excavator and Hiab truck and subsidized the freight costs. The private sector provided training, and funded the purchase and operation of a guillotine and metal compactor. As a result of this on-going operation, The Cook Islands is able to remove approximately 12 containers of scrap metal annually.



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## 3.3 Emerging Issues

### *Climate Change Impacts on Waste Management*

Climate change is a global phenomenon with very real consequences for the Pacific Islands region. Some of the climate change impacts include sea level rise; more frequent and intense weather events such as storms, cyclones, floods and droughts; and increase in global temperature. The impact in PICTs from these changes will include water shortages, loss of marine resources and food sources, loss of agricultural production, loss of livelihoods, and increase in water-borne diseases such as cholera, typhoid, malaria and dengue. Climate change will also have impacts on the waste sector as explained below.

- **Increased sea level rise.** Many PICTs are low lying and small and many of the dumpsites can be found in swampy areas or along the coast. Sea level rise will result in inundation and flooding of coastal dumpsites and thus increased pollution of coastal waters by leachate. With increased sea level, solid waste containment equates to the construction of costly seawalls, which is particularly applicable to low lying atolls.
- **Changing weather patterns.** More intense events such as storms, cyclones, and floods can damage infrastructure and property, resulting in disaster waste which must be managed. More severe weather events can also disturb sunken World War II wrecks (of which there are over 800 in the Pacific) and increase the risk of marine pollution.
- **Changing technology.** Mitigation measures for climate change include a shift towards renewable sources of energy generation such as solar and hydropower. Current petrol-based generators may be decommissioned or become obsolete and will require disposal. Furthermore renewable energy technologies will have a specific operating lifetime and will eventually become a new waste stream which PICTs will have to manage.



Cyclone damage in Cook Islands

Photo credit: Geoff Stoddart and the French Government

### *Free Trade Agreements*

Trade in goods between the PICs, Australia, and New Zealand is regulated by the 1981 South Pacific Trade and Economic Co-operation Agreement (SPARTECA). It allows most Pacific exports duty-free access to Australian and New Zealand Markets, but does not require reciprocal treatment for Australian and New Zealand products being imported into PICs. During 2009, the matter of a new free trade agreement between PICs and Australia and New Zealand was widely debated, and in June 2009, PICs trade ministers recommended to their Leaders to commence formal negotiations on a Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations (PACER Plus). The recommendation was accepted.

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There are implications for waste management under any free trade agreement, where taxes, tariffs, and other types of barriers cannot be imposed on imported goods:

- ***Increase in waste generation.*** The removal of tariffs on imports would reduce the price and could lead to a surge in imports, which will include disposable products. This surge in disposable products will increase the waste generation and will increase the pressure on waste management resources (collection systems, landfills, etc).
- ***Lost opportunities for economic incentives.*** The inability to apply tariffs, such as environmental tariffs or disposal fees, on goods being imported means that the opportunity to recover waste management costs or influence consumer behaviour might be lost. For example, a commonly used economic incentive is to increase import tax on non-desirable items, such as plastic bags, while decreasing tax on environmentally-friendly options (e.g., reusable bags). During trade negotiations, it should be argued to make an exception for advanced disposal fees and similar fees, which should be different to import tariffs.
- ***Lower environmental standards.*** Increased competition brought on by free trade can put pressure on governments to lower their environmental protection standards to encourage investments. Competition can also create unsustainable practices in PICs, when local businesses cut costs in order to maintain a competitive edge; this can translate into higher levels of waste and “dirty but cheap” methods of production. Environmental standards should not be lowered and environmental protection should be a primary consideration during any trade negotiations [Nathan Associates Inc, 2007].

### 3.4 The Opportunities

#### ***Funding opportunities for SWM from Climate Change Sector***

There are linkages between climate change and waste management which can be addressed through adaptation initiatives (e.g. ‘climate-proofing’ of landfills). In terms of mitigation, landfills, dumps, and collection vehicles are sources of greenhouse gases (methane and carbon dioxide), and the usual practice of open burning of wastes also produces unintentional POPs. Although the overall contribution of the Pacific to global greenhouse gas emissions is small [SPREP, 2006], there is still an opportunity to implement mitigation initiatives by looking at the treatment and disposal of solid waste. Given the global attention to, and financing of climate change mitigation and adaptation initiatives, there is a good opportunity for solid waste management to be included because of the linkages already explained.

#### ***Regional Mechanisms***

- ***Pacific Islands Regional Recycling Initiative Committee (PIRRIC).*** This is a cooperative environmental agreement involving the Western Micronesian Pacific Islands (CNMI, Guam, FSM, Palau, and RMI). The objectives of this committee include providing a forum for waste management, private sector collaboration, and promoting the implementation of integrated solid waste management plans. Clearly, PIRRIC is an excellent mechanism for promoting sound waste management in the Micronesia region, and it may be a suitable model to be replicated in the Polynesia and Melanesia regions. Deeper collaboration between PIRRIC and SPREP for the implementation of the regional strategy should be pursued.

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- **Micronesian Center for Sustainable Future (MCSF).** MCSF arose out of the Western Micronesian Chief Executives' Summit (WMCES) and the Presidents' Summit. It is a mechanism fully supported by Presidents and Governors from the Micronesian region and is intended to develop and "implement regional solutions to regional problems by harnessing expertise from both within Micronesia and from external parties holding a positive interest in Micronesia's future". The MCSF is still in its formative stages, but its strategic development plan provides for solid waste and environment issues through the PIRRIC and other committees. [H.R. 16-63].

### *Regional Projects*

The European Commission is funding a 4-year, multi-million euro, capacity enhancement programme for the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) in African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) States. The broad aim for the Pacific component, which runs from 2009 to 2012, is to support and strengthen the regional environment institution, SPREP, to assist PICs in implementing their obligations under the MEAs. Programme. Activities will include increasing national capacity through negotiation training, project design and management, streamlined reporting, and information management. This project is a good opportunity, since there are several MEAs with strong linkages to solid waste management (see Table 4).

Table 4: PIC participation in MEAs (correct as of August 27, 2009)

Multilateral Environment Agreement	Cook Islands	FSM	Fiji	Kiribati	Nauru	Niue	Palau	PNG	RMI	Samoa	Solomon Islands	Tonga	Tuvalu	Vanuatu
Basel Convention	A	A		A	A	R	S	A	A	A				
London Dumping Convention 72				R	R			R	A		R	A		A
London Dumping Protocol 96									R			R		R
Marpol 73/78 Convention				A				R	R			R	R	R
Rotterdam Convention	A								A	R				
Stockholm Convention	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	A		A	R
Waigani Convention	R	R	R	R	S	R	S	R		R	R	R	A	R

R = Ratified      S = Signed      A = Acceded

### *Waste Disposal Technologies*

Traditionally, disposal of solid waste in the PICTs was by open burning, but, within recent years, it has shifted to landfills, which are a primary concern for small island states because of limited availability of land. Although alternative technologies for waste disposal and volume reduction exist (e.g. incinerators, shredders, compactors, etc), capacity to implement these technologies is limited, and their use in the region has been very rare, with poor success rates. Due to increasing pressures on land resources, and other reasons, some PICTs are now considering energy from waste (EfW) incineration as an option for reducing the volume of waste and generating electricity. The opportunity here is that careful application of the right technology could prove to be beneficial to PICTs, provided the long-term implications for financing, operation and maintenance, and environmental and health impacts, are carefully evaluated and addressed. ■ For PICs that are Parties to the Stockholm Convention, the choice of waste disposal technologies would have to comply with the Convention's best available technology and best environmental practices guidelines.

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## 3.5 Progress on implementation of RS2005

Since publication of the Regional Strategy in 2005, PICTs have made some progress in their waste management programmes—as mentioned briefly in Section 3.2. The original strategy addressed eleven strategic areas and 33 actions for achieving the goal of “self-sustaining solid waste management systems”. The progress in each of these areas is summarized in Table 5.

Table 5: Progress on the 2005 Regional Solid Waste Management Strategy (RS2005)

Strategic Activity	SPREP	Am. Samoa	Cook Islands	FSM	Fiji	French Polynesia	Guam	Kiribati	RMI	Nauru	New Caledonia	CNMI	Niue	Palau	PNG	Samoa	Solomon Islands	Tokelau	Tonga	Tuvalu	Vanuatu	Wallis & Futuna	
A1 Pacific Year of Action Against Waste	●																						
A2 Integrated communication programmes					◎									◎									
B1 Annual training course	●																						
B2 Training for atoll countries and territories																							
B3 Assess national capacities																							
B4 National capacity building activities																							
B5 Country attachments																							
B6 Maintain a waste information network	●																						
C1 Review of laws and regulations					●			◎												◎			
D1 Develop waste minimization strategies				◎	◎									◎						◎			
D2 Develop waste recycling strategies				◎	◎									◎						◎			
D3 Enhance existing recycling programmes																				◎			
D4 Assess/demonstrate new recycling methods			◎					◎												◎			
E1 Sub-regional waste forums & finalize RSWMS	●																						
E2 Establish regional coordination mechanism	●																						
E3 Establish national coordination mechanism		●	●	●	●		●	●	●			●	●	●	◎	●	●	●	●	●	●		
E4 Develop a NSWMS			◎	◎	●			●	◎	◎		●	●	◎	◎	◎	●	◎	◎	◎	●	◎	
E5 Develop national disaster debris plan																							
F1 Incrementally improve collection systems									◎							●				◎			
G1 Incrementally improve disposal sites				◎			◎							◎		◎				◎		◎	
G2 Develop landfills for atoll																							
G3 Develop new sanitary landfill			◎	◎	◎		◎					●		◎						●			
G4 Closure and post-closure of disposal sites					◎															◎			
G5 Assess regional options for difficult wastes	◎																						
G6 Regional clean-up of difficult wastes	◎																			◎			
H1 Establish planning and monitoring systems					◎				◎														
H2 Collect and analyze waste data					◎			◎						◎						◎			
H3 Long term planning																							
I1 Landfill/disposal site monitoring programmes			◎																	●			
J1 Establish local recycling systems					◎			●						◎						●			
J2 Assess and develop recycling partnerships																				◎			
K1 Review funding requirements/mechanisms																							
K2 Assess financial mechanisms for recycling/disposal																							

● = Completed    ◎ = Started or Ongoing

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### 3.6 Proposals for Action

Chapters 4-12 outline the key priority areas for solid waste management in the Pacific Islands Region. These priorities were developed based on the original strategy and take into account the progress that has been made since implementation of RS2005. The priorities were developed through a series of consultative workshops with PICTs members of SPREP, and through consultation with donors and other stakeholders, before being finalized by a committee comprising PICT representatives. PICTs were asked to identify three priorities which were the most urgent needs at the time of consultation, and these are shown in the table below. A high-level implementation plan (see Appendix III) is also developed, which identifies the high-level actions, timing, and lead actors (see Appendix IV) for each priority area.

Within the next 9 chapters, each priority issue has been explored by examining the current situation (“where are we now”), the desired objectives (“where do we want to be?”), and then developing a specific strategy comprising of high-level actions (“how will we get there”).

Table 6: PICTs Priorities for Solid Waste Management

PRIORITIES	American Samoa	Cook Islands	FSM	Fiji	French Polynesia	Guam	Kiribati	RMI	Nauru	New Caledonia	CNMI	Niue	Palau	PNG	Samoa	Solomon Islands	Tokelau	Tonga	Tuvalu	Vanuatu	Wallis & Futuna
Economic and Financial		●	●	●			●	●					●	●	●	●		●	●		
Integrated waste management		●	●	●			●		●			●		●	●	●	●	●			●
Legislation								●	●			●		●		●					●
Awareness/Communication/ Education				●				●							●		●		●	●	
Capacity Building							●					●	●				●	●	●		
Environmental monitoring		●																			
Policy, Planning, & Performance									●				●								
Solid Waste Industry																					
Medical Waste																					

### 3.7 Measuring Our Progress

Measuring the implementation success of this strategy should be based on national key performance indicators such as the amount of waste generated, amount of waste diverted from landfill (reused, recycled, or composted), number of dumpsites and landfills, level of illegal dumping and littering, number of people qualified in certain areas of waste management, etc. However, there is a lack of baseline data in many of these indicative areas, and very few mechanisms to enable this information to be collected. One of the goals of this strategy is to change this situation and implement these improvements. Until this can be done, a six-monthly monitoring form (Appendix V) will be used by PICTs to report on any initiatives taken at the national level.

## 4.0 Economic and Financial Issues

Outcome: Solid waste management systems and programmes in PICTs are financially self-sustaining

### Where are we now?

#### Financial Issues

Solid waste management funding is generally required for two areas, *project implementation* as in the case of infrastructure projects like landfill or incinerator construction; and *ongoing operations* covering areas such as the collection service, education and awareness, landfill operation and maintenance, etc. However, securing adequate financial resources for waste management continues to be a significant challenge for many countries. It has been suggested that 1–2 percent of a country’s GDP is required for “full solid waste services” [Cointreau and Cravioto 2005]. However, it is believed that many countries are operating well below this threshold.

There are various ongoing activities for cost recovery in some PICTs as shown in Table 7 below. Many of these initiatives do succeed in generating revenue, however, the money is typically absorbed into a general revenue fund and not necessarily used to support waste management programmes. In other countries, specifically Kiribati and Palau, proceeds from container deposit programmes are deposited into dedicated waste management accounts and used to support recycling programmes.

The reality is that many PICTs find it difficult to fund their waste management initiatives, due to budget shortfalls. As a result, governments often face the dilemma of having to impose a fee on residents when the waste management service is poor in order to generate the revenue required to improve the service; and residents are often reluctant to pay this fee for the poor service provided.

Table 7: Financing Activities in PICTs

Financing Activity	Description	Applicable PICTs
Landfill tipping fees (gate fees)	Fee for dumping waste at a landfill	Cook Islands, Fiji, Guam, Palau*, PNG, Samoa, Vanuatu,
Container deposit charge	Charged on new beverage containers. Partial refund issued when the container is returned for disposal	Cook Islands, FSM (Yap) Kiribati, Palau
Advanced disposal charge	Disposal fee charged when certain products are imported, no refunds issued	FSM (Kosrae, Yap)
Visitor levy	Charged to each visitor to the country	Cook Islands
Waste service fee	Fee charged for providing a service (e.g. waste collection)	Fiji, Kiribati, PNG, Solomon Islands, Tonga
Annual Vehicle registration fee	Waste management fee payable when renewing vehicle registration	Guam
Penalties and fines	Fine for breaking the environment or waste management laws	Fiji, Kiribati, Palau, PNG, RMI, Solomon Islands
Permitting Fees	Fees paid when applying for various waste-related permits and licenses	Fiji, Kiribati, Palau, RMI, Samoa, S Solomon Islands
Council taxes	General taxes which include a component for waste management (usually waste collection)	RMI, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu

\* Legislated but not enforced

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## Economic Issues

Solid waste also has an impact on economic development. For example, the cost of solid waste related pollution in Palau [Hajkowicz et al. 2006] has been estimated at 1.6 percent of GDP, arising from healthcare costs, vector control, loss of marine and wetland resources, and loss of tourism revenue. This assessment does not include impacts which are difficult to value, such as loss or damage to biodiversity, damage to natural or man-made assets of cultural significance, and loss of recreational amenities. A similar study in Tonga [Lal and Takau 2006], estimates a waste related pollution cost of TOP 5.6 Million (US\$ 2.9 Million<sup>1</sup>).

In some cases (e.g. Solomon Islands), there is a good understanding of these economic impacts by high levels of government, but not at the sectoral and general public levels. In other countries (e.g. Vanuatu), the exact opposite is true. Governments that understand the wider economic impacts of solid waste pollution, typically demonstrate this through full support of solid waste management activities and good levels of funding—this is the situation reported in Fiji, and PNG.

## Where do we want to be?

- To have self-sustaining waste management programmes in place, which reduces reliance on external funding (especially Government), and provide enough resources to support a full range of activities (e.g. integrated waste management, monitoring, enforcement, etc).
- People at all levels (e.g. directors, ministers, general public, and other stakeholders) to understand the wider economic implications of solid waste-related pollution
- All PICTs develop efficient processes for collection of applicable fees, to ensure that revenue is distributed to the appropriate agency for waste management.

## How will we get there?

Economic and Financial Issues have been identified as high priorities by Cook Islands, FSM, Fiji, Kiribati, RMI, Palau, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, and Tuvalu

Table 8: Actions for Economic and Financial Issues

ACTION	TIME FRAME	LEAD AGENCY
1. <b>Update and disseminate regional information on the application of economic instruments</b> to develop self-sustaining waste management programmes.	2012	SPREP
2. <b>Formulate a plan to implement appropriate economic instruments in each PIC</b> , based on reliable and accurate information of the costs and benefits of available economic instruments. PICs will put in place the institutional arrangements for developing and implementing the plan (e.g., it may be through a national multi-stakeholder task force or through the Coordinating Agency for waste management).	2011	CA
3. <b>Use a regional approach to develop sustainable financing initiatives.</b> For example, regionalize the development and implementation of CDL mechanisms in partnership with UNDP	2010	SPREP

<sup>1</sup> Exchange rate: 1 TOP = 0.52263 USD

## 5.0 Integrated Waste Management

Outcome 1 - 4Rs: Reduce waste generated and landfilled through involvement of all sectors and local initiatives

Outcome 2 - Disposal: Solid waste that cannot be avoided, reused, recycled or composted are disposed of using acceptable methods that have no negative impacts on human health and the environment

Outcome 3 - Collection: Well-managed, efficient, and self-sustaining waste collection systems introduced or upgraded in PICTs

### 5.1 4Rs (Refuse, Reduce, Reuse, Recycle)

Outcome: Reduce waste generated and landfilled through involvement of all sectors and local initiatives

#### Where are we now?

**Refuse** refers to avoiding waste from being generated in the first place, and covers areas such as extended producer responsibility. Cook Islands have begun using this approach by examining the supply chain and identifying opportunities for waste avoidance by talking directly to manufacturers and suppliers. In 2005, PNG attempted a major waste avoidance initiative as explained in Box 2.

#### Box 2 : Waste Avoidance in PNG

In PNG, the government tried to ban the importation and use of all plastic bags as a waste avoidance technique. However, they were barred from doing so by a court ruling in favour of two major plastic bag manufacturers—Colorpak Ltd, and W.H. Industries Ltd. Colorpak Ltd reported that a ban on plastic bags would cause the closure of their business, job losses and argued that the proposed ban contravened investment laws and the constitution. [Red Orbit 2005].

**Reduction at Source** is promoted by getting people to change their behaviours and engaging in activities, such as buying less, buying in bulk, using products more efficiently, composting of organic waste, or cutting down on the purchase of disposable products. Several coordinated source reduction activities have taken place such as the SPREP/ANZ Turtle Bag Campaign in Samoa, which encouraged the use of reusable shopping bags, and similar programmes in Fiji.

**Reuse** activities are driven by local entrepreneurs and typically involve repairing goods (e.g., computers, televisions, radios, printer cartridges, etc) to make them usable again, or modifying items to use for a different purpose (e.g., using tyres as decorative planters; empty containers for water storage; empty bottles cut to make drinking glasses, or crushed for aggregate, etc). This informal reuse industry provides a vital service by reducing the waste that goes to landfills, but there is very little information in the region about the size of this reuse sector.



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**Recycling** in the Pacific Islands context, refers to the collection, compaction and shipping of recyclable waste to a recycling facility that is usually located off-island (usually in Australia, New Zealand or Asia). There is a fair amount of recycling activity in PICTs as shown in Table 9. There is also a unique arrangement between the Polynesian neighbours of Tokelau and Samoa for the recycling of aluminum cans—this is summarized in Box 3.

Table 9: 4R Activities in PICTs

Recyclable waste	PICT	Markets for Recyclables
Aluminum cans	CNMI, Cook Islands, Fiji, Guam, Kiribati, Niue, Palau, PNG, RMI, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Vanuatu	Australia, California-USA, New Zealand
Scrap metal (ferrous metal)	Cook Islands, Fiji, Niue, Palau, PNG, RMI, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	Australia, China, Hong Kong, Mauritius
Paper/cardboard	Cook Islands, Fiji, Palau, Tonga	Australia, Local, New Zealand
Glass	CNMI, Cook Islands, Palau, Tonga	Local
Plastics (includes foam)	CNMI, Cook Islands, Fiji, RMI, Samoa, Tonga	Australia
Lead-acid batteries	CNMI, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Niue, Palau, PNG, RMI, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu	Australia, China, New Zealand
Used oil	CNMI, Cook Islands, Fiji, Palau, Tonga, Vanuatu	Fiji, Indonesia, Nauru, New Zealand, Philippines
Tyres	CNMI, Fiji, PNG, Tonga	Indonesia, Malaysia, Korea, Vietnam
Organic waste (composting)	Cook Islands, Fiji, Palau, RMI, Samoa, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu	Local

### Box 3: Tokelau and Samoa: working together to solve waste problems

Tokelau is a small atoll territory of New Zealand with about 1500 people living on 10 square kilometers of land. Waste disposal by landfill is therefore a big challenge. They have entered into an MOU with Samoa wherein Tokelau collects, compacts and ships its aluminum cans to Samoa, where they are consolidated with Samoa's waste cans and shipped off the island for recycling. This collaborative approach to waste management benefits Tokelau as it reduces the waste that must be managed. The arrangement also benefits Samoa, since the extra cans mean that a container can be filled and shipped off the island more quickly, thus making the operation more viable.

## Where do we want to be?

- Increase activity and quality of 4R initiatives across all sectors
- Reduction in the total amount of waste generated
- Composting programmes in place for segregation and treatment of organic waste

## How will we get there?

Integrated Waste Management - 4Rs have been identified as a high priority issue by FSM, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, PNG, Samoa, Tokelau, Tonga, and Vanuatu

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Table 10: Actions for Integrated Waste Management - 4Rs

ACTION	TIME FRAME	LEAD AGENCY
4. <b>Develop a model 4R regional strategy.</b> This strategy can be used by countries as a guide in developing national 4R management strategies.	2011	SPREP
5. <b>Develop national 4R strategies.</b> These strategies should be a component of the NSWMS and should be based on reliable waste composition data and should address the management options discussed—refuse, reduce, reuse, recycle, and recover. The 4R strategy must include a comprehensive communication plan which outlines how communication, education, and awareness tools will be used to achieve the goals of the strategy.	2011	CA
6. <b>Assess and demonstrate new recycling methods.</b> Recycling in PICTs involves collection and transportation off-island of recyclable wastes. There is a need to identify alternative methods of recycling waste on-island. For example, using crush glass for construction, small-scale paper recycling, or manufacturing plastic lumber/furniture; however these methods need to be evaluated and piloted to determine their technical and financial sustainability.	2013	SPREP

### 5.2 Waste Disposal

Outcome: Solid waste that cannot be avoided, reused, recycled or composted are disposed of using acceptable methods that have no negative impacts on human health and the environment.

### Where are we now?

Disposal in dumps and landfills is the most commonly practiced form of waste management in PICTs; it is also the most visible. Most PICTs have 'official' dumpsites which are eyesores, public health and environmental hazards, and general nuisances—similar to dumpsites worldwide. One of the biggest challenges in the Pacific is the availability of suitable land for landfills. It is an issue...

- on coral atolls where disposal of waste on the edge of the reef or lagoon is usually the only option
- on coral-based high islands (e.g. Niue), where soil is very porous
- in many PICTS where customary land tenure is common, and acquiring customary land for a landfill almost impossible
- because no-one wants a landfill in their backyard

Despite the challenges, several PICTs, assisted by donors, have upgraded their dumpsites or have constructed new facilities. Sometimes, an existing facility is upgraded, but there are still other authorized dumpsites at other locations or in remote islands. This situation is summarized in Table 11.

There are various types of landfills that can be developed, however, the preferred strategy for the Pacific Islands region is to promote and develop semi-aerobic landfills based on the Fukuoka method. This method was first implemented in the region in Samoa. When managed properly, it is a cost-effective and speedy method of stabilising the waste, especially given the high organic content [Chong et al. 2005].

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Table 11: Waste disposal facilities in PICTs

TYPE OF FACILITY	PICTs
Open dump <sup>1</sup>	Fiji, Kiribati, Palau, PNG, Solomon Islands, Tonga
Controlled dump <sup>2</sup> (rehabilitated dump)	Guam, RMI, Tuvalu
Semi-aerobic landfill (Fukuoka-type)	FSM (Kosrae State), Palau, Samoa, Vanuatu
Anaerobic landfill	Cook Islands, Guam, Fiji, Tonga (Tongatapu)
Incinerator <sup>3</sup>	MW: Fiji, Palau, RMI, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga PW: PNG

1. This refers to designated or authorized dumpsites, it does not refer to illegal dumps  
2. This means a dump that has been upgraded, but without certain features like leachate collection and treatment  
3. Mainly for medical wastes (MW), and port wastes (PW)

### Where do we want to be?

- Establish and operate landfills that are suitable to atolls and which minimizes the impacts on the environment and public health
- Improved, well-operated semi-aerobic landfills in the high countries
- Disposal options provided for difficult wastes and medical wastes
- Understand the feasibility of incineration as an option in PICTs

### How will we get there?

Integrated Waste Management - Waste Disposal has been identified as a high priority issue by FSM, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, PNG, Samoa, Tokelau, Tonga, and Vanuatu

Table 12: Actions for Integrated Waste Management - Waste Disposal

ACTION	TIME FRAME	LEAD AGENCY
7. <b>Develop regional guidelines for waste disposal and environmental monitoring of disposal facilities.</b> These guidelines will be linked to the regional benchmarks to be developed in the Capacity Building priority	2010	SPREP
8. <b>Improve existing disposal sites.</b> Existing dumpsites need to be upgraded to minimum acceptable standards to minimize the impact on human health and the environment, as well as the wider economy. This can be achieved by first conducting a feasibility study for upgrading the dumpsite, and then seeking funding to implement the findings.	2010-2015	CA
9. <b>Develop new landfills.</b> When improvements to existing facilities are not possible, then new landfills should be developed. Developing a new site can be a long process involving acquiring new land, conducting environmental impact assessments, seeking financing, detailed engineering designs, and construction. The process must therefore be started well in advance (5-10 years) of when the new site is actually needed.	2010-2015	CA
10. <b>Engage in research and development to identify suitable disposal techniques for different situations.</b> E.g., developing suitable disposal methods for atolls, and application of EfW incineration in PICTs.	2010	SPREP
11. <b>Develop regional options for managing difficult wastes.</b> An assessment of sub-regional options for some difficult wastes (scrap metal, school chemicals, disused pesticides/POPs, and used oil) has already been undertaken [Ashton et al. 2009] and implementation will be financed through a proposed AFD initiative. These options should also include special considerations for bulky, disaster, and mining wastes, and should identify national activities that PICTs can implement to address difficult wastes.	2011	SPREP

## 5.3 Waste Collection System

Outcome: Well-managed, efficient, and self-sustaining waste collection systems introduced or upgraded in PICTs.

### Where are we now?

In many PICTs, waste collection systems are still characterized by inconsistent and unreliable services—caused by shortage of appropriate collection equipment, poor management, shortage of trained personnel, and limited availability of supporting infrastructure and equipment such as transfer stations and public bins.

In some PICTs, including atoll countries, Fiji, Nauru and FSM, the waste collection system covers only the main urban areas, with limited service in the rural areas. Consequently there is inequity in the level of service provided to residents.



Waste collection truck in Samoa

In terms of segregation, organic or green waste segregation at source is encouraged, and this reduces the collection and disposal burden. Often times, waste segregation of recyclable waste at source is practiced and encouraged, however, the segregated wastes are collected by a single truck re-combined during collection—usually because there are no recycling facilities in place at the dump or landfill. This practice can cause the public to lose their faith in the waste management system, and will make it more difficult to get their participation in future initiatives.

When a waste collection service is available, public participation varies, and this can be measured by the amount of litter and illegal dumping activities taking place.

### Where do we want to be?

- A more reliable and efficient collection service for residential, commercial and industrial waste extended to include rural areas
- Equipment and infrastructure in place to support the collection system. This includes transfer stations, waste storage facilities in high rise buildings, and suitable storage bins and collection points.
- Specialized collection services for other types of waste (e.g. bulky, difficult, and recyclable)

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### How will we get there?

Integrated Waste Management - Waste Collection has been identified as a high priority issue by Cook Islands, FSM, and Solomon Islands.

Table 13: Actions for Integrated Waste Management - Waste Collection

ACTION	TIME FRAME	LEAD AGENCY
<b>12. Develop an action plan for improving the waste collection service.</b> The action plan should address the storage and collection of solid waste. Proposals should be prepared and submitted to Cabinet, donors, and development partners for funding assistance to implement the plan. These proposals must highlight how the waste collection service will be self-sustaining	2011	CA

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## 6.0 Legislation

Outcome: Solid waste management activities in PICTs are supported by practical, effective, enforceable, and culturally-sensitive legislation

### Where are we now?

Since RS2005, some countries have drafted solid waste legislation (Samoa), while others (Fiji, RMI, and Tonga) have enacted such legislation. In the case of Cook Islands, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, and Tuvalu, Environment Acts have been passed, however, these address broader environmental issues and there is still a need to develop comprehensive solid waste legislation. Finally, there are still a handful of countries that rely on generic legislation such as Public Health Acts. The current situation with respect to solid waste related legislation is shown in Table 14.

Table 14: Legislation related to solid waste management in PICTs

PICT	Legislation	PICT	Legislation
American Samoa	Environment Quality Act	PNG	Marine Pollution Bill (draft)
Cook Islands	Environment Act (2004) (Rarotonga)		Environment Act 2000 & regulations
	Public Health Act 2004		Environmental Contaminants Act 1978
	Sewerage Regulations 2008		Organic Law on Provincial & Local Level Govt
FSM			Public Health Act
Fiji	Waste & Pollution Regulations 2008	NCDC Act	
	Litter Promulgation 2008	RMI	Conservation Areas Act 1978
	EIA Regulations 2007		National Environmental Protection Act 1984
	Environmental Management Act 2005		Public Health Act
	Public Health Act		Majuro Local Government Ordinance
Fijian Affairs Act	Littering Act 1982		
Municipal Council Byelaws			
French Polynesia		Samoa	Waste Management Bill (draft)
Guam	Solid Waste Management and Litter Control Act		Land, Surveys and Environment Act 1989
	Guam Environment Protection Agency Act	Solomon Islands	Environment Regulation 2008
	Guam Environmental Pollution Control Act		Environment Act 1998
Kiribati	Special Fund (Waste Material Recovery Act 2004)		Shipping Act 1998
	Environment Act 1999		Agriculture Quarantine Order 1995
Nauru	Nil		Ports Act 1990
New Caledonia	New Caledonia Act 1999	Environmental Health Act 1980	
		CNMI	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
			Litter Control Act 1989
Safe Drinking Water Act			
Solid Waste Management Act			
Niue	Environment Act 2003	Tokelau	Marine Pollution Regulations 1990
	Public Health 1982		Marine Pollution (Dumping & Incineration) Regulations 1982
Palau	Public Law 1-58		Marine Pollution Act 1974
	Palau National Code 34, subsection 1004	Tonga	Waste Management Act 2005 (Tongatapu)
	Recycling Law RPPL 7-94		Public Health Act 2008
	Environmental Quality Protection Act	Tuvalu	Waste Operation and Services Act 2009
	Solid Waste Management Regulations		Environment Protection Act 2007
			Marine Pollution Act 1991
			Public Health Act and Regulation 1926
		Vanuatu	Environment Management & Conservation Act Cap. 283 (2002)
			Bio-security Bill (draft)
		Wallis and Futuna	

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In cases where legislation has been enacted, non-compliance is common due to lack of awareness and carefree attitudes. There is also limited human and financial capacity to enforce the legislation. This is compounded by an uncoordinated approach where regulation is spread among a number of agencies without clearly defined roles and responsibilities, lack of consolidated legislation, and social pressure exerted in small communities, where enforcers are related to offenders. This is sometimes made worse where the legislation is in conflict with traditional cultural values (e.g. Hindu practice of burning the deceased).

### Where do we want to be?

- Comprehensive solid waste management legislation in place in all PICTs, with bylaws enacted for rural areas and outlying (remote) islands, and which is sensitive to the culture of PICTs
- Compliance with solid waste laws and facility operating guidelines
- Better monitoring and enforcement of solid waste laws in all PICTs to reduce environmental pollution and prevent illegal activities

### How will we get there?

Legislation has been identified as a high priority issue by Nauru, Niue, PNG, RMI, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu

Table 15: Actions for Legislation

ACTION	TIME FRAME	LEAD AGENCY
13. <b>Undertake a sub-regional project to review and develop draft solid waste legislation in priority countries</b> , which are identified in the next section. PICs will coordinate with the Attorneys General offices to ensure that the legislation can be enacted in a timely manner.	2010- 2011	SPREP
14. <b>Enhance the capacity of PICTs to enforce legislation through regional resources and initiatives.</b> SPREP will (i) provide PICTs with resources such as enforcement toolkits containing enforcement advice, or activities such as enforcement training; (ii) strengthen existing networks such as SPREP online waste forum, for knowledge sharing on enforcement; and (iii) develop a regional inventory of experts in solid waste management legislation	2012	SPREP
15. <b>Develop and implement enforcement plans in each country.</b> These plans should contain activities that help to internalize policies in government departments, and address training, education, and awareness, culturally-sensitive communication, and community empowerment, using existing traditions, religious groups and governance structures.	2012	CA or MA
16. <b>Engage the office of the Attorney General in each PICT</b> , to raise awareness of the need for environmental lawyers within the environment units. This is with a view to improving the enforcement of solid waste management legislation.	2010	CA or MA

### 7.0 Awareness, Communication, and Education

Outcome: An informed and aware population who support and participate in waste management activities

#### Where are we now?

PICTs have implemented various activities aimed at educating and raising awareness, however, many have not formally adopted the integrated communications approach recommended in RS2005. Consequently, many of the education and awareness (EA) programmes seem not to have any measurable impacts on attitudes, and the evidence for this is a lack of improvement (and in some cases worsening) of conditions such as littering and illegal dumping. This may be due to not using the right methods, not targeting the right people, not sending the right messages, or simply lack of interest and commitment from the target audience to engage in waste management activities. Lack of supporting activities, infrastructure and enforcement—such as placing litter bins to support “no littering” messages—may also be contributing factors to the failure of many EA programmes.

In 2009, Fiji began the development of their national communications strategy, while others such as Palau and FSM, have already developed communication plans but lack the resources to fully implement these plans.

Although most countries undertake several types of EA activity, there are still a few such as Nauru, where there is very little awareness activity on solid waste management, due mainly to limitations in financial and human resource capacity.

One of the greatest challenges in solid waste management is changing behaviours and attitudes. This is the reality in Guam where the majority of the public are willing to accept change; however there is a small minority that seems to lack pride in the beauty and health of their islands and refuses to comply with awareness activities. This carefree attitude towards waste management is at times magnified in areas where the residents do not consider themselves a part of the community (e.g., people who may have relocated temporarily to urban areas to find employment).

#### Where do we want to be?

- Behavioural change effected through implementation of effective and successful EA programmes
- Better coordination and communication across departments and agencies implementing waste education and awareness, with lead agencies in each country clearly defined
- Traditional and culturally-sensitive methods used more frequently in waste EA to ensure that the message reaches the intended audience, especially in places where televisions and radios are not common and literacy levels are low
- Waste management education integrated into current curricula at the primary and secondary school levels
- Public faith in the waste management system restored



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### How will we get there?

Education and awareness has been identified as a high priority issue by Fiji, RMI, Samoa, Tokelau, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu

Table 16: Actions for Awareness, Communication and Education

ACTION	TIME FRAME	LEAD AGENCY
17. <b>Develop and disseminate a model national communication strategy</b> utilizing the social marketing approach	2011	SPREP
18. <b>Develop a national integrated communication strategy which encompasses social marketing.</b> The integrated approach is more holistic as it raises awareness of issues, and focuses on changing attitudes and behaviours by addressing perceived barriers to sustainable living habits. The strategy should target awareness and education activities for key stakeholder groups (politicians, traditional leaders, private sector, communities) and address the other priorities identified in this strategy (economic & financial issues, 4Rs, legislation, etc).	2011	CA
19. <b>Develop a Pacific Year of Action Against Waste Campaign,</b> which will involve a year of intense activities meant to raise awareness of waste management issues throughout the region and contribute to positive changes in waste management attitudes	2012	SPREP
20. <b>Conduct regular regional waste forum or conference</b> which brings together actors in the waste sector and promotes regional networking through knowledge sharing. Existing forums could be used to strengthen regional networking for waste management, including the PIRRIC, MCSF, and the Pacific Climate Change Roundtable (PCCR).	2012-2013	SPREP
21. <b>Activate and implement existing education/awareness plans.</b> Existing plans should be strengthened and implemented.	2010	CA

## 8.0 Capacity Building

Outcome: Skilled and trained people available in-country, who effectively manage solid waste management systems

### Where are we now?

There have been a lot of capacity building activities in the region mainly in the form of various training workshops. Some of these have been delivered regionally or sub-regionally through SPREP, and others through country bilateral cooperation with donors. Table 17 provides a summary of all the known regional capacity building activities that have taken place since RS2005.

Table 17: Summary of capacity-building activities since RS2005

Date	Activity	Partners
Feb/Mar 2007	6 <sup>th</sup> JICA-SPREP-WHO Municipal SWM Training Workshop for PIF Countries, Samoa	JICA, SPREP, WHO
Nov 2007	2 <sup>nd</sup> JICA-SPREP SWM Workshop for PIF Countries Senior Waste Managers, Samoa	JICA, SPREP
Nov 2007	Healthcare Waste Management Workshop for PIF, Samoa	WHO, SPREP
May/June 2009	JICA SWM Workshop for PIF Countries, Japan	JICA, SPREP

The approach to waste management in the region has largely been based on a do-it-yourself (DIY) approach, whereby training is delivered to country participants and they are then expected to take the responsibility for implementing the necessary improvements. In theory, this approach is a good one, however, in some cases there are a number of barriers limiting the success of this approach:

- There is generally a high turnover of trained staff within national waste management agencies, and at times insufficient numbers of trained staff are appointed for the tasks to be done, as a result they are over-committed, and may give priority to other areas.
- Staff who receive training are often unable to apply their training because of lack of the tools needed.

### Where do we want to be?

- A pool of well-trained, competent and qualified people available in PICTs or regionally to manage solid waste systems.
- Formal (Bachelors, Masters, and PhD degrees) and informal (mentoring, conferences, workshops, etc) training available in the region for solid waste management. Training can address specific components of solid waste management (e.g., landfill management for anaerobic and semi-aerobic methods, collection system, dump improvement, developing guidelines, etc).
- SWM mainstreamed into other government departments, facilities, village structures, etc
- Strengthened capacities (e.g., institutional, financial) for solid waste management

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### How will we get there?

Capacity Building has been identified as a high priority issue by Kiribati, Niue, Palau, Tokelau, Tonga, and Tuvalu

Table 18: Actions for Capacity Building

ACTION	TIME FRAME	LEAD AGENCY
22. <b>Develop regional benchmarks in solid waste management</b> , guided by regional and international standards, and against which capacity can be measured.	2010	SPREP
23. <b>Assess capacity gaps for solid waste management in PICTs</b> against the regional benchmarks. Assessment of the capacity constraints, their root causes, and options for addressing the constraints is an essential component to avoid wastage of scarce financial resources. The results of this assessment should help to determine national training priorities	2011	CA
24. <b>Develop regional training priorities</b> on the basis of national priorities, which should be identified to regional training institutions	2011-2012	SPREP
25. <b>Implement capacity building programmes, to address capacity gaps.</b> Among other things, the programme should promote research and scientific analysis, mainstream capacity building into national plans, and recognize that awareness is a tool for building capacity, and should therefore use cultural practices, and various tools and media for information, education, and communication.	2012	CA
26. <b>Conduct an annual training course in municipal solid waste management.</b> This should be done in conjunction with current partners such as JICA, and WHO, while cultivating new training partnerships.	2010-2015	SPREP
27. <b>Develop and deliver a specific training programme for atolls</b> (countries, territories and high countries with atolls), including a component for country attachments.	2012	SPREP
28. <b>Develop a country attachment scheme</b> between PICTs to boost national capacities. The preferred modality is for regional experts from one country to spend a period in the country requiring the expertise.	2013	SPREP
29. <b>Develop a solid waste training programme in conjunction with regional institutions</b> , for the professional and vocational levels.	2010	SPREP
30. <b>Develop and maintain a regional inventory of skilled people</b> and previous recipients of national and regional training in key areas of solid waste management	2010	SPREP

## 9.0 Environmental Monitoring

Outcome: The environmental impact of solid waste is assessed to provide accurate data on performance and provide information for planning and decision-making

### Where are we now?

Making environmental monitoring a distinct requirement in this strategy, recognizes the fact that many PICTs have dumpsites without monitoring mechanisms in place. In this case, monitoring provides baseline data, which can be used to assess (i) the impact of these sites on the environment, (ii) the extent of remedial actions necessary, and (iii) potential for future impacts. The data gathered can be used as a tool to influence positive changes, and provide information for planning.

There are several challenges to environmental monitoring in PICTs, specifically:

- Limited analysis capability and availability of appropriate testing laboratories.
- Limited availability of field monitoring tools
- Lack of capacity for environmental monitoring

There are three basic types of environmental monitoring activities for landfills and similar disposal facilities: leachate, gas, and water quality monitoring. PICTs engaging in these activities are summarized in Table 19.

Table 19: Environmental Monitoring Activity in PICTs

Monitoring Activity	Examples of Basic Parameters Measured	PICT
Leachate testing	BOD, COD, pH, conductivity, nitrates, nitrites	Fiji, Samoa, Tonga
Gas monitoring	Carbon Dioxide, Methane	Samoa, Tonga
Surface- or ground-water quality	BOD, COD, pH, conductivity, nitrates, nitrites	Palau, RMI, Samoa, Tonga

BOD = Biological Oxygen Demand  
 COD = Chemical Oxygen Demand

### Where do we want to be?

- Better monitoring systems and testing facilities in place
- Recording and tracking of environmental quality data
- Improved monitoring of mitigation measures in EIAs

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### How will we get there?

Environmental Monitoring has been identified as a high priority issue by Cook Islands,

Table 20: Actions for Environmental Monitoring

ACTION	TIME FRAME	LEAD AGENCY
31. <b>Develop national environmental monitoring plans</b> to monitor the impact of waste management activities	2013	CA
32. <b>Develop institutional capacity of national, sub-regional, and regional laboratories for environmental monitoring.</b> One option might be to build on the US Freely Associated States Water Quality Laboratory Certification Program, which certifies laboratories based on the USEPA standards.	2014	SPREP

## 10.0 Policy, Planning, and Performance

Outcome: PICTs implement national waste management policies and strategies, which are based on accurate data, with monitoring systems established to report on performance

### Where are we now?

With the assistance of SPREP and JICA, many countries have conducted consultation workshops to develop national strategies, however, there are capacity challenges hindering the completion and implementation of these strategies. The current situation with respect to waste management policies and strategies is shown in Table 21. In these countries, the monitoring system is ad-hoc and there is sometimes inadequate emphasis on monitoring and evaluation during the planning process. Coordination is sometimes an issue—as in the case of Vanuatu, where a national coordinating agency has not been designated.

At the regional level, implementation and monitoring of the regional strategy is coordinated by SPREP. There are no formal mechanisms for collecting information and data from PICTs regarding activities for which SPREP is not involved—in these cases, data is collected through informal conversation and during in-country visits.

Table 21: National Waste Management Policies and Strategies in PICTs

Waste Management Policy or Strategy	PICTs (year of endorsement)
Policy	Samoa (2001), Vanuatu (2001),
Endorsed strategy or plan	CNMI, Cook Islands, Fiji (2007), Niue (2000), Tonga (2007), Palau, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu
Draft Strategy or plan	FSM, Nauru, RMI, Samoa, Tokelau, Tonga

### Where do we want to be?

- Accurate and updated information regularly available, which can be used as the basis for developing and reviewing policies and strategies
- Better implementation of the regional strategy
- Better coordination of waste management activities by designated agencies at the national level

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### How will we get there?

Policy, Planning, and Performance have been identified as high priority issues by Nauru, and Palau

Table 22: Actions for Policy, Planning, and Performance

ACTION	TIME FRAME	LEAD AGENCY
33. <b>Develop national waste management policy, Strategy and action plan.</b> The policy is a mechanism for mainstreaming waste management issues into national development planning, and is implemented through the strategy and action plan. Development of the strategy should be preceded by and based on baseline studies (e.g. waste audit/characterization, public opinion/awareness, etc).	2013	Government, CA
34. <b>Strengthen regional coordination of solid waste management.</b> SPREP coordinates the implementation of the regional strategy, which is overseen by the Waste Management and Pollution Prevention Division. Strengthening SPREP as the regional coordinating agency will allow SPREP to deliver more support and assistance to PICTs in implementing their national commitments under this regional strategy.	2010-2015	SPREP
35. <b>Establish and review national coordination of solid waste management.</b> There are three arms of solid waste management: (i) systems operations, which include collection and disposal; (ii) monitoring and enforcement; and (iii) strategic planning. It is more effective and transparent to have all three arms residing in different agencies. This will prevent the untenable situation of self-regulation.	2010-2015	Government
36. <b>Develop standardized system for collecting, storing and analysing waste management data.</b> Analysing raw data produces information which can be used to (i) inform policies and strategies, and (ii) monitor performance.	2011-2012	SPREP

## 11.0 Solid Waste Industry

Outcome: Solid waste management in PICTs is supported by a thriving and competitive solid waste industry involved in reuse, recycling, collection, and disposal activities

### Where are we now?

The waste industry in the atoll countries is still in its infancy and ranges from national and local government-run operations to private sector involvement. In Kiribati for example, private sector is fully engaged in running a self-sustaining recycling operation for aluminum cans, whereas in Marshall Islands, a Government owned corporation fulfils this function. In other countries such as Tuvalu and Tokelau, the local councils and government still bear primary responsibility for carrying out services and activities; however, this limits the development of a waste industry. The scope of the current solid waste industry in PICTs is shown in Table 23.

Table 23: Activities involving private sector in PICTs

Activity	PICT
Waste Collection	Cooks, Fiji, Palau, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga
Landfill operation	Fiji, Samoa
Recycling	Cook Islands, Fiji, Palau, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga
Reuse	Cook Islands, Fiji, Samoa, Vanuatu
Composting	Fiji, Samoa, Tonga

A thriving solid waste industry requires supporting policies, legislation, and incentive mechanisms to be in place. PICTs are working towards implementing these mechanisms in increments and there have been several successes, including:

- Kiribati's implementation of container deposit legislation, and contracting out the administration of the container deposit system
- Policies in Vanuatu and Cook Islands, which put responsibility for waste oil management on the suppliers of oil.

### Where do we want to be?

- A strong and sustainable solid waste industry in place to promote good waste management practices
- Increased private sector involvement in waste recycling activities
- Local reuse and recycling activities in place



How will we get there?

Table 24: Actions for Solid Waste Industry

ACTION	TIME FRAME	LEAD AGENCY
<p>37. <b>Implement institutional and economic incentives, and subsidies based on market conditions</b> which encourage private sector involvement. Institutional incentives could include introducing codes of conduct for different sectors which address waste management (e.g. for end-of-life vehicles, waste oil, etc). Economic incentives might include tariff breaks on specialized equipment, income tax breaks, low-interest rate loans, etc).</p>	2010	CA
<p>38. <b>Provide information and data on the solid waste sector to increase awareness of viable opportunities.</b> Information might include suitable waste management technologies, waste composition data, recyclable market information, etc</p>	2010-2015	CA
<p>39. <b>Cultivate and strengthen partnerships with key stakeholders,</b> such as recycling businesses (on- and off-island), and research and development institutes, which can help promote involvement through research such as reusing waste material for sea walls, and assessment of opportunities such as the Clean Development Mechanisms (CDM)</p>	2010-2015	CA SPREP

## 12.0 Medical Wastes

Outcome: Medical wastes are managed in an environmentally-sound manner without adverse impact on human health and the environment

### Where are we now?

Medical waste in PICTs is a common problem facing PICTs and it is usually disposed of by burial, flushed directly to sewer, or incineration. There may also be ineffective segregation of medical wastes at source, and as with all waste streams separation should occur. In many cases where incinerators exist, they are often plagued by technical problems, or there is a lack of properly trained operators. Often times, the incinerators were donated but they do not comply with the best available technique or best environmental practice as specified by the Stockholm Convention. In many situations, the incinerators are located at hospitals in densely populated areas, so there is potential for significant negative impact on public health.



Medical Waste Incinerator in Samoa

Many countries also have inadequate collection systems for medical waste. Moreover, they typically do not have a strategy in place for dealing with medical waste.

### Where do we want to be?

- Cost-effective systems for treatment and final disposal of medical wastes which complies with applicable standards (WHO, or others), and obligations under international conventions such as the Stockholm Convention
- Trained operators in place to operate medical waste systems

### How will we get there?

Table 25: Actions for Medical Waste

ACTION	TIME FRAME	LEAD AGENCY
40. <b>Develop model medical waste management strategy</b> , which can be used by PICTs to develop their national medical waste management strategies	2013	SPREP
41. <b>Develop a national medical waste management strategy</b> , which may be a stand-alone strategy, or which may be incorporated as an element in the national waste management strategy	2013	CA

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### APPENDIX I: Glossary of Terms

**These definitions are for the purposes of this Strategy only**

*4Rs:* A combination of (i) waste avoidance or “refuse”, (ii) waste reduction at source or “reduce”; (iii) reuse; and (iv) recycle.

*Advanced disposal fee:* A fee which is usually applied on imported products to pay for the disposal of the product when it becomes a waste.

*Atoll:* An island of coral which partially or completely surrounds a lagoon. Some countries consist entirely of atoll islands (e.g. Kiribati, RMI, Tokelau, Tuvalu).

*Commercial waste:* Solid waste generated from premises engaged in business, trade, or sporting activities

*Composting:* The controlled biological degradation of organic wastes including kitchen and yard waste

*Difficult waste:* (i) large items of wastes, (ii) wastes for which there are no viable recycling options, and (iii) wastes which require special disposal because of particular hazards. Difficult waste includes asbestos, car bodies, tyres, domestic white goods, low-grade scrap metal, non-recyclable plastics, disposable diapers/nappies, and disaster waste.

*Energy from Waste incineration:* the process of creating energy in the form of electricity or heat from the incineration of a waste source

*Industrial waste:* Waste which is produced by industrial activity, such as that of factories, mills and mines.

*Institutional waste:* General solid waste produced by institutions such as schools, universities, prisons, government offices, and other public buildings,

*Integrated solid Waste Management:* A combination of activities which are collectively implemented to manage solid waste. It includes (i) waste avoidance (refuse) (ii) reduction at source, (iii) reuse, (iv) recycling, (v) waste collection, (vi) waste treatment, such as energy from waste incineration, and (vii) sanitary disposal

*Medical Waste:* Also referred to as healthcare or clinical waste. Any solid waste generated in the medical diagnosis or treatment of humans, and which has the potential to cause infection (e.g. discarded needles, scalpels or broken instruments)

*Recycling:* The extraction of raw materials from waste—for example, extracting aluminum from aluminum cans.

*Reuse:* Using an item more than once, for the purpose it was intended or for an alternative purpose

*Social Marketing:* Using tools that communicate the benefits of doing ‘social good’ to achieve specific behavioural changes with specific audiences.

*Waste Management Industry:* Any business, institution, organization, Government Corporation, or any other entity involved in commercial activities that encourage good solid waste management practices

APPENDIX II: Map of the Pacific Islands Region



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### APPENDIX III: High-level Implementation Plan

ACTION	TIME FRAME	LEAD AGENCY <sup>2</sup>
<b>FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC ISSUES</b>		
1. Update and disseminate regional information on the application of economic instruments	2012	SPREP
2. Formulate a plan to implement appropriate economic instruments in each PIC	2011	CA
3. Use a regional approach to develop sustainable financing initiatives	2010	SPREP
<b>INTEGRATED SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT</b>		
4. Develop a model 4R regional strategy	2011	SPREP
5. Develop national 4R strategies	2011	CA
6. Assess and demonstrate new recycling methods	2013	SPREP
7. Develop regional guidelines for waste disposal and environmental monitoring of disposal facilities	2010	SPREP
8. Improve existing disposal sites	2010-2015	CA
9. Develop new landfills	2010-2015	CA
10. Engage in research and development to identify suitable disposal techniques for different situations	2010	SPREP
11. Develop regional options for managing difficult wastes	2011	SPREP
12. Develop an action plan for improving the waste collection service	2011	CA
<b>LEGISLATION</b>		
13. Undertake a sub-regional project to review and develop draft solid waste legislation in priority countries	2010-2011	SPREP
14. Enhance the capacity of PICTs to enforce legislation through regional resources and initiatives	2012	SPREP
15. Develop and implement enforcement plans in each country	2012	CA or MA
16. Engage the office of the Attorney General in each PICT	2010	CA or MA
<b>AWARENESS, COMMUNICATION &amp; EDUCATION</b>		
17. Develop and disseminate a model national communication strategy	2011	SPREP
18. Develop a national integrated communication strategy which encompasses social marketing	2011	CA
19. Develop a Pacific Year of Action Against Waste Campaign	2012	SPREP
20. Conduct regular regional waste forum or conference	2012-2013	SPREP
21. Activate and implement existing education/awareness plans	2010	CA
<b>CAPACITY BUILDING</b>		
22. Develop regional benchmarks in solid waste management	2010	SPREP
23. Assess capacity gaps for solid waste management in PICTs	2011	CA
24. Develop regional training priorities	2011-2012	SPREP
25. Implement capacity building programmes, to address capacity gaps	2012	CA
26. Conduct an annual training course in municipal solid waste management.	2010-2015	SPREP
27. Develop and deliver a specific training programme for atolls	2012	SPREP
28. Develop a country attachment scheme	2013	SPREP
29. Develop a solid waste training programme in conjunction with regional institutions	2010	SPREP
30. Develop and maintain a regional inventory of skilled people	2010	SPREP
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING</b>		
31. Develop national environmental monitoring plans	2013	CA
32. Develop institutional capacity of national, sub-regional, and regional laboratories for environmental monitoring	2014	SPREP
<b>POLICY, PLANNING, and PERFORMANCE</b>		
33. Develop national waste management policy, Strategy and action plan	2013	Government, CA
34. Strengthen regional coordination of solid waste management	2010-2015	SPREP
35. Establish and review national coordination of solid waste management.	2010-2015	Government
36. Develop standardized system for collecting, storing and analysing waste management data	2011-2012	SPREP
<b>SOLID WASTE INDUSTRY</b>		
37. Implement institutional and economic incentives, and subsidies based on market conditions	2010	CA
38. Provide information and data on the solid waste sector to increase awareness of viable opportunities	2010-2015	CA
39. Cultivate and strengthen partnerships with key stakeholders	2010-2015	CA, SPREP
<b>BIOMEDICAL WASTE</b>		
40. Develop model medical waste management strategy	2013	SPREP
41. Develop a national medical waste management strategy	2013	CA

<sup>2</sup> See Appendix IV

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### APPENDIX IV: Lead Agencies for SWM in PICTs

Note: This information is correct as of August 31, 2009

<b>PICT</b>	<b>Coordinating Agency (CA)</b>	<b>Monitoring Agency (MA)</b>	<b>Agency for Waste Management Services</b>
American Samoa	AS Environmental Protection Agency	AS Environmental Protection Agency	American Samoa Power Authority (ASPA)
Cook Islands	National Environment Service	National Environment Service	National Environment Service
Fed. States of Micronesia	Office of Environment and Emergency Management	Office of Environment and Emergency Management	
Fiji	Department of Environment	Department of Environment	Department of Environment
French Polynesia			
Guam	Guam Environmental Protection Agency	Guam Environmental Protection Agency	Department of Public Works
Kiribati	Ministry of Environment, Lands & Agricultural Development	Ministry of Environment, Lands & Agricultural Development	Ministry of Environment, Lands & Agricultural Development
Marshall Islands	Office of Environmental Planning and Policy Coordination (OEPPC)	RMI Environmental Protection Agency	Majuro Atoll Waste Company
Nauru	Department of Commerce Industry & Environment	Department of Commerce Industry & Environment	Nauru Rehabilitation Corporation
New Caledonia			
Niue	Department of Environment	Department of Environment	Department of Environment
Northern Mariana Islands	Division of Environmental Quality	Division of Environmental Quality	Department of Public Works
Palau	Environmental Quality Protection Board	Environmental Quality Protection Board	Bureau of Public Works (Ministry of Public Infrastructure, Industries & Commerce)
Papua New Guinea	Department of Environment & Conservation	Department of Environment & Conservation	National Capital District Commission
Samoa	Ministry of Natural Resources & the Environment (MNRE)	Ministry of Natural Resources & the Environment (MNRE)	Ministry of Natural Resources & the Environment (MNRE)
Solomon Islands	Environment and Conservation Division (Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Meteorology)	Environment and Conservation Division (Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Meteorology)	Environmental Health Department (Ministry of Health and Medical Services)
Tokelau	Department of Economic Development, Natural Resources & Environment	Department of Economic Development, Natural Resources & Environment	Department of Economic Development, Natural Resources & Environment
Tonga	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change	Tonga Waste Management Authority
Tuvalu	Department of Environment, Ministry of Natural Resources & Environment	Department of Environment, Ministry of Natural Resources & Environment	Department of Environment, Ministry of Natural Resources & Environment
Vanuatu	Environment Unit	Environment Unit	Port Vila Municipality
Wallis and Futuna			



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**APPENDIX V: Regional Strategy Monitoring Form**

COUNTRY or TERRITORY: \_\_\_\_\_

<b>ACTIONS (as identified in the Strategy)</b>	<b>DESCRIBE PROGRESS</b>	<b>DATE OF PROGRESS</b>
5. Develop national 4R strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Consultative workshop held to identify national priorities for 4R activities</li> <li>- Draft action plan produced</li> </ul>	Sept 2009
9. Develop new landfills	- draft proposal prepared to seek funding from donor for construction of new landfill. Proposal currently being finalized	Oct 2009



SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

## Twentieth SPREP Meeting

Apia, Samoa

17 – 20 November 2009



## Agenda Item 9.2.2 : Review of the Regional Solid Waste Management Strategy

### Purpose of Paper

1. To present to the Meeting, the draft Strategy for Solid Waste Management in Pacific Island Countries and Territories covering the period 2010-2015, and to seek the Meeting's approval of the draft Strategy.

### Background

2. Poor waste management is a major threat to sustainable development in PICTs, since the lack of proper management has negative and serious consequences for a number of developmental areas such as health care, environmental quality, water resources, tourism, trade, and food security to name a few. The threat arising from poor solid waste management is made worse due to:

- increases in waste generation caused by economic and population growth
- limited availability of suitable land on small islands and atolls for landfills—exacerbated by customary land tenures, and reluctance or outright refusal of people to allow landfills in their communities.
- remoteness of many PICTs resulting in high costs for consumables for waste management (e.g. spare parts, fuel, monitoring supplies) that must be imported
- small and sometimes sparse populations which limit any potential economies of scale
- limited institutional, and human resources capacity, and the fact that solid waste financing has not kept pace with growth in waste quantities

3. Waste Management is likely to continue to be a priority for the region for some time to come, particularly in light of new and emerging challenges, specifically:

- *Climate change impacts on waste management:* Impacts such as sea level rise, will affect coastal, and low-lying landfills and dumpsites, with increased pollution of coastal waters. Also, more intense and frequent storms, cyclones, and floods will disturb sunken World War II wrecks leading to marine pollution, and also generate disaster waste which will increase pressure on already stressed waste management systems.

- *Trade Liberalization*: the emergence of a Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations (PACER Plus) could have waste management implications, specifically: (1) the removal of import tariffs could lead to price reductions, surge in imported disposable products, and an accompanying increase in waste generation; (2) restrictions on applying environmental tariffs could limit the opportunities for recovering waste management costs (e.g., through advanced disposal fees), as well as opportunities for influencing consumer behaviour by applying tax disincentives on products which become waste items that are especially difficult to deal with.

4. There are also emerging opportunities for solid waste management, which the region is poised to exploit for mutual benefit, specifically:

- *Climate change financing*: Due to the global attention and financing of climate change mitigation and adaptation initiatives, there should be several opportunities for funding solid waste management improvements, provided that clear and direct linkages between climate change and solid waste management can be established for the region.
- *Regional mechanisms*: The Pacific Islands Regional Recycling Initiative Committee (PIRRIC) and the Micronesian Center for Sustainable Future (MCSF) are sub-regional mechanisms which can assist in promoting improvements to solid waste management throughout the region, in addition to improving regional networking.
- *Regional Projects*: The European Commission funded project for capacity enhancement for the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) in African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) States, will result in the strengthening of SPREP to assist PICs in implementing their obligations under regional and international MEAs. Since there are several MEAs addressing waste issues, this project represents an opportunity to further improve solid waste management in the region.

5. To address the many solid waste management challenges facing PICTs, the development of the first Pacific Regional Solid Waste Management Strategy, 2005-2015 (RS2005) was coordinated by SPREP in collaboration with the Pacific Island Forum Secretariat (PIFS) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) in Japan, and endorsed by SPREP members on 15 September 2005. Since that time, RS2005 has been the regional guiding document for waste management in the Pacific Islands Region.

6. In spite of the challenges facing the region, various initiatives have been successfully implemented since RS2005 to improve the management of solid waste. These success stories demonstrate the progress that can be achieved with persistence, hard work, and partnerships, and they include:

- The transformation of a dumpsite in Kosrae Island, FSM into a semi-aerobic (Fukuoka-type) landfill
- The development and stepwise implementation of national solid waste management strategies in Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, and Solomon Islands.
- The establishment of partnerships in Guam, FSM and Marshall Islands for the recycling of aluminum cans under the “I-recycle” campaign.
- The removal of legacy scrap metal in Cook Islands under a tripartite arrangement involving the New Zealand and Cook Islands Governments and a private sector company.

7. RS2005 calls for a mid-term review of the strategy to be conducted in 2010. However, in view of Japan's renewed commitment to solid waste management in the region for 2010-2015, which was announced at PALM5 in 2009, it was determined to be more strategic to conduct the mid-term review in 2009.

8. The process for the review of RS2005 involved a series of four sub-regional consultation workshops held for stakeholders in Micronesia, Atoll Countries, Polynesia, and Melanesia. The outcomes of this consultation were captured in a revised draft Strategy, which was circulated to PICTs and stakeholders for comments. The comments were then considered by a final consultation workshop held in August 2009 comprising of the Chairs of each sub-regional workshop, in order to produce the second draft. This second draft was again circulated to PICTs and stakeholders for comments before being finalized.

9. The key priority areas for solid waste management identified for the region in the revised Strategy for Solid Waste Management in Pacific Island Countries and Territories, 2010-2015 are:

- Economic and financial issues
- Integrated waste management
- Legislation
- Awareness, communication, and education
- Capacity building
- Waste collection
- Environmental monitoring
- Policy, planning and performance
- Solid waste industry
- Medical waste

### **Recommendation**

10. The meeting is invited to:

- **review** and **endorse** the draft Strategy for Solid Waste Management in Pacific Islands Countries and Territories, 2010-2015; and
- **commit** itself and all members to fully support and participate in implementing the strategy.



SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

**Twentieth SPREP Meeting**

Apia, Samoa  
17 – 20 November 2009



**Agenda Item 9.2.3: Review of the Pacific Ocean Pollution Prevention Program Strategy (PACPOL)**

**Purpose of Paper**

1. To inform Members of the preparation of a draft *Strategy for the Pacific Ocean Pollution Prevention Program (PACPOL)* for Pacific Islands and Territories covering the period 2010-2014, and the steps to be taken to finalise the strategy by the end of 2009.

**Background**

2. The Secretariat in partnership with the International Maritime Organization (IMO) has been implementing the Pacific Ocean Pollution Prevention Program (PACPOL) since 2000. The PACPOL strategy was approved at the 10<sup>th</sup> SPREP meeting in Apia 1998. The initial 5-year work plan (2000-2004) funded by Canada was extended for a further 5 years under additional funding from the IMO.

3. SPREP contracted Asia-Pacific Applied Science Associates (ASA) to review the existing PACPOL strategy, specifically: the effectiveness and sustainability of the activities carried out; and the arrangements for management of marine pollution from ships.

4. Recent events, including the oil spill from the *Pacific Adventurer* on the East coast of Australia, the grounding of the *Forum Samoa II* in Apia Harbour, Samoa, Kiribatis's greatest maritime disaster involving a double-hulled canoe and the tragic loss of the ferry *Princess Ashika* off Tonga, highlight that shipping accidents pose ever-present economic and safety risks for the Pacific Islands. There is also a universal desire amongst the Pacific Island Countries & Territories (PICTs) to better protect their marine and coastal environments and their natural and cultural resources, while ensuring public safety.

5. The consultant undertook a range of consultations to gauge the effectiveness of the PACPOL Strategy for marine pollution awareness, prevention, preparedness and response amongst PICTs.
6. The review found that PICT governments, authorities, regional institutions, companies and stakeholder groups widely agreed on the need to continue the PACPOL and that it is being managed professionally by SPREP but is under resourced. Several improvements areas have been suggested.
7. A major constraint identified was that few maritime administrations and port organizations in the region have the capacity to maintain an up-to-date understanding of the evolving international shipping marine pollution conventions. Lack of enacting legislation and enforcement were also seen as major barriers to progress.
8. Stakeholder consultation identified four overlying areas of concern:
  - a. High staff turnover in the PICTs resulting in knowledge gaps, both technical and legal (the shipping marine pollution regulatory framework);
  - b. And because of this there is a general lack of awareness amongst stakeholders of PACPOL projects;
  - c. PACPOL projects focus on oil spill response, combat equipment and operational training, diverting limited resources away from the prevention and preparedness for other ship-sourced marine pollutants.
  - d. The inability to locate and obtain the appropriate technical documents, reports and guidelines in a timely and efficient manner.
9. At the time of writing, the consultant was redrafting the PACPOL strategy, to present to SPREP and stakeholders for comment in November 2009. Once feedback on the draft is addressed, the final version will be circulated to Members for endorsement by way of a circular. Members will be given four weeks to provide comments. This should occur by January 2010.
10. The proposed mission statement of the revised PACPOL strategy is *to provide overall leadership and technical assistance to improve the prevention and response to ship sourced marine pollution in the Pacific Islands region*. Numerous recommendations to build on the successes of the current strategy and respond to stakeholders' feedback will be addressed in the revised strategy:

<b>General, Communications &amp; Awareness, Training</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The focus will be on the new work plans and projects and overall ease of use.</li> <li>b. Developing a stand-alone PACPOL website for all reports, documents, data, guidelines and supporting information.</li> <li>c. Closer cooperate</li> <li>d. on with regional organisations and educational institutions to provide a larger pool of regional expertise.</li> <li>e. Improved education and training on IMO international conventions.</li> </ul>
<b>Invasive Marine Species</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>f. Revised work plans will include a survey of Introduced Marine Species.</li> <li>g. An increased focus on small vessel bio-fouling issues to prevent marine pest introductions.</li> </ul>
<b>Marine Spills &amp; Contingency Plans</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>h. Better communication of PACPOL's cooperative marine pollution response arrangements and contingency plan (PACPLAN) and its links to human and equipment support from the United States, Australia, France and New Zealand.</li> <li>i. Revisiting the 2001 Pacific Shipping Marine Pollution Risk Assessment.</li> <li>j. Reinitiate investigation of a regional modelling system to predict the path and speed of movement of marine spills or for search and rescue.</li> <li>k. Focus on the prevention and preparedness for ship-sourced marine pollutants other than oil spills (e.g. litter, bio-fouling, ship noise and hazardous and noxious substances).</li> <li>l. Strengthen the regional pool of expertise, e.g. by investigating the establishment of a Pacific Islands regional spill response team.</li> <li>m. Additional technical and procedural guidance for local marine pollution prevention and response policies.</li> <li>n. Addressing derelict and abandoned vessels and the potential relevance of the Nairobi International Convention on the Removal of Wrecks.</li> <li>o. Consider undertaking a risk assessment for the likely impact zones and shorelines under threat from oil spills from known WWII wrecks.</li> </ul>
<b>Port Environmental Management</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>p. Better communication of PACPOL's environmental management guidelines for the operation of Pacific Island ports.</li> <li>q. Guidelines for the disposal of dredging wastes, to be planned, managed and regulated in line with the Noumea Convention and Protocol (consistent with the London Convention).</li> </ul>
<b>Others</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>r. Closer work with the Regional Maritime Programme on the risks, contingency plans and response systems for increased tourism and recreational shipping.</li> <li>s. An expanded focus to include other forms of marine pollution involving hazardous and noxious substances and dangerous goods.</li> </ul>

## Recommendation

11. The Meeting is invited to:

- **note** that the final draft of the Strategy for the Pacific Ocean Pollution Prevention Programme (PACPOL) 2010-2014 will be completed and circulated for comments by way of a circular by the end of 2009. Members will be given four weeks to provide comments;
- **endorse** the process for approval of the strategy as it will be too long to wait for the next SPREP Meeting;
- **encourage** feedback and comments on the draft from key stakeholders in SPREP Member countries, such as maritime and port administrations;
- **note** that the success of the PACPOL Strategy will depend on adequate resources to support its activities and implementation; and
- **confirm and commit** itself and all Members to fully support and participate in regional activities to prevent and address marine pollution.

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29 October 2009



## **Background to Paper**

The adverse impacts of tropical cyclones, severe droughts, and flash floods have been counted well into the millions of dollars in the region over the last decade. With socio-economic and infrastructural losses across health, water, and core primary sectors, national development goals and achievements often face severe setbacks with further impacts reducing, if not negating gains made. In recent years the impacts of extreme weather and climate related events have served to underscore the concern for present and future climate change and variability, as well as the need for improved early warning systems and disaster management.

The role today of a national meteorological service (NMS) is increasingly identified and aligned with key areas contributing to improved planning and policy making in climate change and or disaster risk management contexts. Thus Pacific NMSs are tasked with more responsibility than in the past. The high economic costs of extreme weather and climate events have resulted in demands from public and private sectors for enhanced NMS services and products in order to safeguard against such future impacts.

SPREP has organized and facilitated the meetings of the Regional Meteorological Services Directors (RMSD) since 1994. The meetings of the RMSD have provided an avenue to highlight common issues and needs of national meteorological services, both at the national and regional levels. Together with technical agency partners from around the Pacific region (in Australia, New Zealand, France, Japan, and other international partners), the RMSD forum has been an important and successful medium for initiating important regional meteorological activities centered around training and enhancing technical capability. These in turn have strengthened specialist skills of human resources, as well as technical capability at the national level. A strategic action plan<sup>1</sup> produced by SPREP in collaboration with partner technical agencies identifies important regional issues and strategic priority areas for addressing key needs. In terms of process, the RMSD's agreed set of recommendations are referred for approval to the SPREP Council meeting for endorsement, with any item of particular significance put forward by the SPREP Meeting to Forum Leaders meetings.

The three sets of recommendations above correspond to the following 3 issues that follow in detail below.

### **Issue 1 - 13<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Regional Meteorological Services Directors (13RMSD) 2009**

The 13RMSD was hosted by the Fiji Meteorological Service, at the Novotel Hotel, Nadi May 5<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> 2009. Mr. Rajendra Prasad, Fiji representative and Director of the Fiji Meteorological Service, was elected Chair, while Mr. Reggie White of the Republic of Marshall Islands was later elected as Vice Chair to serve with Mr. Prasad between 13RMSD and the future 14RMSD slated for hosting by Marshall Islands in 2011. Initially slated for FSM, the 13RMSD was decided to be held in Nadi in accordance to previous calls and instruction to run back to back with the SOPAC Regional Disaster

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<sup>1</sup> Strategic Action Plan for the Development of Meteorology in the Pacific Region 2000 – 2009 (SPDM)

Managers (RDM) meeting with the intent to hold a joint meeting of the RMSD and RDM. As such Nadi was selected over FSM's offer of hosting, with the amendment to have the 14RMSD hosted in FSM in 2011.

The Joint SPREP – SOPAC Meeting of the Meteorological Services Directors and the National Disaster Managers took place on the 11<sup>th</sup> June following the 13RMSD. (This was followed by the SOPAC Partnership Platform meeting of which the RMSD membership was invited to attend and observe).

The recommendations of the 13RMSD and the Joint Meeting are provided in the Executive Summary provided in Annex I and Annex II of this paper respectively. A number of recommendations are directed to SPREP and will be actioned where resources are available (additional resources may be sought later). The SM20 is invited to endorse the outcomes and recommendations of the two meetings and note those in particular made to the Secretariat and those for national action. The next meeting of the RMSD will be the 14RMSD slated for Marshall Islands in 2011.

## **Issue 2 - The SPREP-Finnish Meteorological Institute (FMI) Project for Increased Capacity of SPREP and PIC NMS Staff to Meet the Growing Demand for Meteorological and Climatological Information in the Society**

In late 2008, the Finnish Meteorological Institute (FMI) and SPREP, through previously established contact, agreed to collaborate to produce a regional project proposal targeting identified needs of national meteorological services in the region. The overall objective of the project is to develop the capacity at national and regional level to address and respond to concerns and needs with respect to climate change and climate variability, public weather forecasting and warning services, and other related meteorological and hydrological matters. The project's initial beneficiaries are the Pacific NMS (along with SPREP's capacity to provide support for meteorological services) with final beneficiaries being end users of weather and climate information such as aviation services, farmers, tourism industry, fisheries, governments and decision support mechanisms, and various communities across the PICTs. The scope of the project encompasses the SPREP membership with finer details included in the project document on specific funding detail.

There are 3 core project activities as follows:

- (i) Improved PIC NMSs capacity to provide aviation weather services according to international requirements for Quality Management Systems (QMS) and strengthened SPREP capacity to support NMSs to implement QMS.
- (ii) Strengthened needs based customer service capacity of PIC NMSs for weather and climate services and enhanced strategic planning abilities of SPREP to support PIC NMSs.
- (iii) Review of the Regional Strategic Action Plan for the Development of Meteorology in the Pacific Region (SDMP) 2000-2009.

The SM20 will note that Activity (iii) above refers to a piece of work slated for reporting in 2009 according to SM19 pending securing of resources. The Finnish Government having now accepted this activity as part of the core project content (the Review of the SDMP), the Secretariat has thus shifted the majority of the activities related to this work to take place over 2009 and early 2010 to deliver upon the SM21 in 2010, specifically with a launch of a new and updated SDMP there. In preparation for this work the Secretariat has begun working with the RMSD to form a Subcommittee composed of several NMS Directors to provide overview and guidance for the implementation of the Review. The SDMP Review process will involve in-country assessments of the status of national meteorological services, appraisal of current and future issues relating to the long term sustainability of the delivery of meteorological services, and the assessment of and incorporation of future areas of collaboration with partners on development issues such as climate change, disaster risk reduction and management, and sector specific services such as food security and renewable energy. The Review will be governed by a subcommittee of the RMSD per the request of Meteorology Directors. The SM20 is invited to note this development and its activities for supporting actions of NMS at the national level.

The project proponents are SPREP and the FMI who are each responsible for the various involved deliveries of the three activities targeted in this project. The project duration is just under 3 years and runs from 2009 – 2011, with a total budget of approximately €500,000. The resulting project proposal requesting funding from the Finland Government was officially approved in early June, 2009. The relevant project officers from SPREP and FMI have thus commenced to produce a detailed Work Plan for the implementation of the SPREP-FMI project activities.

### **Issue 3 – A way forward for the consideration of the Pacific Meteorological Council or the Pacific Meteorological Organization.**

12A 1991 report of a feasibility study on climate in the Pacific region titled the “Changing Climate in Paradise (December 1991) initiated discussions on regional cooperation and coordination of meteorology and climatology among National Meteorological Services (NMSs) in the Pacific Sub-region of WMO Regional Association V (South-West Pacific). It identified a number of development projects aimed at improving climate data management, analysis and applications in the region.

One of the projects referred to in the “Changing Climate in Paradise” was the “Regional Meeting of Directors.” In October 1993, the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) secured funding and organized the first Regional Meteorological Services Directors (1RMSD) meeting. It marked a new era of opportunity for discussing and exchanging experiences and knowledge among NMSs in the Pacific Subregion of WMO Regional Association V (South-West Pacific). These meetings (now known as the RMSD meetings) are now wider in scope and attract attention of a wider network of related partners in areas such as climate change and disaster management, agriculture and water resource management and others. The meetings have now reached their 13<sup>th</sup> summit and are held biennially.

The 1RMSD meeting included in its agenda a discussion on “Programme Coordination Activities,” whereby a representative of the Caribbean Meteorological Organization (CMO) provided information on the establishment, governance and operation of the CMO as an example of regional cooperation among Caribbean NMSs. The recent Joint Meeting of the RMSD and DRM of May 2009 availed an opportunity for a subcommittee of the RMSD formed on this issue to meet informally with a CMO representative that took part in the meetings to gain some insight and advice on the similarities of the needs and situation between the regions. A few interesting points were noted from these discussions:

- (i) The CMO was established in 1973, however cooperation at various levels had existed informally since 1945. CMO arose from by creation of a “champion” of needs of others, and it has since evolved to deal with both meteorological and climatological issues effectively for their region;
- (ii) The Pacific cooperative links in meteorology were in an early stage in the early 90s and it was necessary then to prioritize establishment of NMSs as a first step;
- (iii) The development of the CMO was a 3 pronged approach, generally encompassing the development of capacity of a regional forecasting center, a regional training center for the needs of meteorology, climatology and hydrology, and the development of a Foundation tasked to be responsible for attracting and generating funding for the CMO’s operations and work.
- (iv) There are many forms of cooperation, and consideration of the need for better services and reduced costs, and the needs of national versus regional aspiration is fundamental. PICTs are thus to be encouraged to participate in whatever way they can; and
- (v) There could be potential for SPREP Secretariat to have the potential to fulfill the role of a regional cooperation facilitator in the areas of meteorology and climatology.

The background and concept of Pacific Meteorological Organization (PMO) was discussed in various contexts such as resources mobilization via other regional meetings of the WMO where the majority of the feedback was for the RMSD and the WMO and SPREP secretariats undertake further work on preparation of the establishment of a PMO.

In summary, the Secretariat has a reference of good sources of background information and useful contacts but the straightforward development of a PMO is compounded by many concurrent pieces of work that will need to take into consideration the possible role a PMO might play and contribute within the region. As such, the Secretariat has created a subcommittee of the RMSD focused on developing the PMO background and need, and hence proposes a process for the delivery of a proposal for consideration by the SM21 in 2010 below. The subcommittee includes Directors of the NMSs of Samoa, Cook Islands, Marshall Islands, Fiji, Palau, New Caledonia, and representatives of NZ Met Service, Australian Bureau of Meteorology, and the USA NOAA National Weather Service. The Secretariat and subcommittee acknowledge that many related works are currently in place or underway and which the Secretariat and members of its subcommittee are participants to. These works such as the Urgent Review of Regional Meteorological Services, the Review of the SDMP, including also the outcomes of the RIF, contain elements of information and decisions that potentially affect the core issues relating to the establishment of a PMO. The process proposed by the Secretariat thus is for:

- a. SPREP to continue to convene and facilitate the RMSD subcommittee mentioned above
- b. SPREP to find opportunities for the subcommittee to be linked in to the developments of the two Review works (to be headed by the Secretariat) and for outputs of these to consider the PMO case where possible
- c. Where needed and possible, the Secretariat to seek any additional resources to facilitate the work of the subcommittee or a consultancy on its behalf
- d. To find opportunities to link and invite input from the CMO for guidance and advice as the PMO proposal is being developed by the subcommittee
- e. To provide via the current Chair of the RMSD, regular progress and status updates to the RMSD (and via the Secretariat to SPREP Focal Points)
- f. Provide a full proposal or recommendations for advice of the SM21 in 2010 on the establishment of a PMO
- g. Key support from the Secretariat to the development of this work is the reestablishment of the Meteorology/Climatology Officer (MCO) position currently vacant and unfunded. The Secretariat is to undertake as priority the funding and filling of this position to facilitate this body of work.

## **Discussion**

The issues discussed above highlight the importance of this body of work for SPREP, the Secretariat and the Pacific Islands region including the supporting national and regional partners and agencies involved in various aspects. It encompasses a fairly significant amount of work for which the Secretariat has reflected in its proposed Work Plan and Budget 2010.

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE 13RMSD**

The 13<sup>th</sup> Regional Meteorological Services Directors (RMSD) meeting was held 5<sup>th</sup> to the 8<sup>th</sup> May at the Novotel Hotel, Nadi, Fiji, and hosted by the Fiji Meteorological Service. Mr. Rajendra Prasad was unanimously elected Chair of the meeting, with a Drafting Committee formed of the Secretariat and volunteers from participants. The Vice Chair was elected towards the end of the meeting and was chosen to be Mr. Reginald White, Director of the Marshall Islands National Weather Service. As such the kind offer of the Republic of Marshall Islands to host the 14RMSD was accepted by the meeting and set for 2011 with final dates to be arranged by the Chair, Vice Chair, and the Secretariat.

The meeting was opened by the Commissioner Western, Mr. Joeli Rokovada, who commented on the need to strengthen the capacity of national meteorological services, and encouraging their continued role in disaster risk reduction and management. The meeting followed largely the course set by the agenda with minor adjustments made to suit the time needed for certain issues of longer discussion requirements during the meeting. The meeting successfully concluded with discussions on the role of the RMSD in the Joint Meeting of the Meteorological Services Directors and National Disaster Managers held on Monday 11<sup>th</sup> May, the first joint meeting of the two groups since 1998. The recommendations and outcomes of the 13RMSD are presented below and are split into the 5 categories defined by the SDMP<sup>1</sup>.

### **STRATEGIC PLANNING**

#### **Update on the Urgent Review of the Meteorological Services**

- **Endorsed** provision of support to the SPREP Secretariat to facilitate the work of the Review, including availing Directors of RMSD to interviews and surveys via in-country visits, email, or by teleconferencing.
- **Urged** the Chair of the RMSD to work with the SPREP Secretariat to provide updated reports to the RMSD as developments and milestones of the Review are achieved.

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<sup>1</sup> SDMP – the Strategic Action Plan for the Development of Meteorology in the Pacific Region 2000 – 2009. This is a regional action plan developed by SPREP and partners to guide development along key issues and needs facing the Pacific Region National Meteorological Services. The SDMP was launched in 2000. A Review of the SDMP is planned for 2009-2010 by SPREP and partners.

### **The Review and Renewal of the Strategic Action Plan for the Development of Meteorology in the Pacific region 2000 - 2009**

- **noted** those 12RMSD recommendations that have been take up for action by the SPREP Secretariat and others as will be reported during the course of the 13RMSD country reports. The Drafting Committee will be tasked to note completed and outstanding action items and compile these for inclusion and reference in the 13RMSD report (that outstanding action items will be continued for completion between 13 RMSD and 14RMSD).
- **endorsed** the findings of the WMO-led mission to Fiji, in particular the noted concern of the urgent situation recruitment of meteorologists for the upcoming 2008/9 tropical cyclone season, and proposed solutions involving the seconding of SPREP/WMO Member meteorologists from their NMHS to assist the FMS.
- **noted** the decision(s) of the SIS and Forum Leaders on regional Met services, and that SPREP has been asked to continue to take the lead on this issue.
- **endorsed** the proposed review of the Strategic Action Plan for the development of meteorology in the Pacific Region (SDMP) 2000-2009 and the relevant activities as entered into the Secretariat's Work Programme and Budget 2009.

### **WMO Strategic Plan and Region V Strategic Planning Process**

- The meeting **recommended** further development of the plan following amendments as decided at the upcoming WMO RAV meeting.

### **Review of the Strategic Action Plan for the Development of Meteorology in the Pacific Region 2000-2009**

- The meeting **recommended** that steps be taken by SPREP to advance the review and preparation of a draft SDPM 2010-2019 with the view to its consideration and adoption at 14RMSD.

## **TELECOMMUNICATION SYSTEMS AND SERVICES**

### **MTSAT and Direct Reception**

- The meeting **urged** RMSD members to note the changes that are taking place and to install equipment and systems through donor assistance where this is necessary and possible as necessary to ensure continuity of data flow and/or the receipt of improved data.

### **Outcomes of RANET and Telecommunication Committee Meeting**

- **Endorsed** the Recommendations of the RANET/Telecommunications Working Group side meeting held on 4 May found at Annex 1.

## **APPLICATION OF METEOROLOGY AND CLIMATOLOGY**

### **QMS**

- The meeting **recommended** that those NMHSs which had done work on the QMS be requested to assist others.
- The meeting **recommended** that training for aviation forecasters to be regionalized and that a common framework be adopted that trainings commence as soon as possible.
- The meeting **recommended** that countries use a gradual approach to QMS by starting with aviation services during the first stage before extending the QMS to other activities.
- The meeting **recommended** that NMHSs, SPREP, WMO, SOPAC, approach potential donors (e.g France and Finland) to fund transport and accommodation of auditors to those PI-NMHSs that wish to be audited or included in a “kick-start” workshop.

### **ICAO Identified Deficiencies**

- The meeting **recommended** that NMHSs to collaborate with each other, ICAO, WMO and national aviation authorities to address deficiencies identified in the recent ICAO project consultancy report (REF. REPORT NUMBER inserted here)

### **Pacific Islands Climate Prediction Project (PICPP)**

- The meeting **recommended** that NMHSs involved in the project actively participate in the joint review of PICPP and SPSLCMP.

### **Status of Climate Data Archival:**

- The meeting **urged** PICs to further pursue securing paper and other records digitization efforts through national or donor funding. In some instances efforts to recover paper records colonial archives have been successful and should be pursued further.

### **Status of Climate Data Bases:**

- The meeting **recommended** that urgent effort be made by the region to replace for CLICOM, if necessary through donor and WMO support.

### **Climate data access, monitoring and prediction services:**

- The meeting **encouraged** that monthly PICPP, ICU, and PEAC monthly teleconferences, bulletins, be continued and all PICs participate in these.
- The meeting **recommended** that annual or biennial workshops be held aimed at assisting PIC Met Staff with ENSO and climate monitoring products.



**Climate Change Trends and Projections:**

- The meeting **recommended** that data rescue, database development be a strong part of PCCSP, and effort should be made to improve research capabilities or partnerships through PCCSP.

**Training for Climate Services**

- More training is required e.g. in agro-meteorology, quality control attachments e.g to PEAC, BOM, NCC, NIWA, NCC
- Requested WMO and relevant partners to explore the development of tertiary level course(s) in operational climatology for the NMHSs. Urged WMO to replace CLICOM with a newer and more advanced climate database system.
- Improve Climate Data Base Management systems with the funds being made available for Climate Change.

**Island Climate Update (ICU)**

- The meeting, noting the crucial contribution by the ICU in developing and building climate forecasting capacity in the region, **requested** NZAid, SOPAC/SPREP and NIWA to continue to work with Pacific Island communities, NMHSs in particular and associated partners to further develop the use, application and effectiveness of the information provided via the ICU by in-country end-users.
- **Urged** Pacific Islands NMHSs to work with SOPAC/SPREP and NIWA to fully identify the demands for, and benefits of, the ICU through in-country end-user consultation workshops, and encourage NMHSs to articulate this demand and need to SOPAC/SPREP through their respective in-country Governing Council Members to enable prioritisation of the ICU within the SPREP or SOPAC programmes and budgets.
- **Urged** SOPAC/SPREP, NIWA and the NMHSs to work together during 2009 to identify and develop a long-term strategic and sustainable direction for the ICU that directly contributes to the building of seasonal and climate prediction capacity for the NMHSs within the context of the aims and objectives of the Strategic Plan for the Development of Meteorology in the Pacific.

**Pacific GCOS**

- The meeting **urged** that PI-GCOS partners **continue** to support the PI-GCOS programme and its activities undertaken and planned
- to **endorse** the plans towards the PI-GCOS Action Plan review and update and planning and organization of a PI-GCOS Steering Committee meeting

### **University of Oklahoma PACRAIN and other activities in the Pacific**

- All NMHS's are **encouraged** to include their rainfall data in the PACRAIN database. Memoranda of understanding can be established with PACRAIN to define the limitations of use, for example whether or not these data are to be made publicly available.
- Pacific NMHS's are **encouraged** to take advantage of the SPaRCE program as a potentially valuable data resource. PACRAIN and the NMHS's should cooperate to expand local participation in the SPaRCE program. NMHS's should assist their local SPaRCE participants wherever practical, for example by facilitating online data transmission to PACRAIN.
- All NMHS's participating in the automated rain gauge initiative are **encouraged** to urgently communicate the status of their tipping buckets gauges to PACRAIN. Data from operational gauges shall be collected and sent to PACRAIN on a regular basis as practical. Gauges which become inoperative shall be restored to service as soon as practical, with assistance from PACRAIN as necessary.
- PACRAIN and the Fiji Meteorological Service **recommended** to cooperate to investigate the implementation of real-time data collection from automatic rain gauges. Real-time data collection could ultimately be useful for other Pacific Island NMHS's as well.

### **Pacific GCOS Technical Support Centre**

- **Requested** US NOAA GCOS, Met Office UK and MetService to ensure RSC/TSP programme continues. It **urged** other development partners to provide additional financial and other support such as spare parts or consumables to the RSC/TSP to ensure its continuity and long term sustainability.

### **Climate Change Information for Risk and Adaptation Planning Project (ClimRAP)**

- In light of the potential benefits associated with ClimRAP, the Meeting **urged** Pacific Islands NMHSs to work closely with NIWA/MetService to implement ClimRAP.

### **The South Pacific Rainfall Atlas (SPRAT)**

- **Urged** Pacific Islands NMHSs to provide permission for the SPRAT project: a) to utilise monthly rainfall total data housed in the Island Climate Update database for the purpose of generating the maps in the SPRAT b) to supply supplementary rainfall data on request where holes exist in the ICU rainfall database, and c) to remain open to receiving directed financial assistance and training for data rescue activities linked to this project.

- **Requested** Pacific Islands NMHSs to:
  - (a) advise NIWA how SPRAT can be developed to better suit their own purposes, with the goal of accommodating special focus chapters in SPRAT on rainfall related issues or case studies for individual Pacific Island Countries (b) advise NIWA of special, high resolution daily mean sea level pressure data measurements contained in their historical archives dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century that could usefully contribute to ACRE.
- **Requested** NIWA to provide all up-to-date regional map materials emanating from SPRAT to all PI-NMHSs, including updated rainfall data for stations used in the project, updated calculations of climatic normals (1961-1990) and statistics about temporal coverages for individual stations and island groups.
- **Requested** NIWA to forward ICU database monthly rainfall total updates provided to SPRAT by Pacific Islands NMHSs to the PACRAIN database (University of Oklahoma) for purposes of redundant South Pacific rainfall data stewardship.
- **Requested** NIWA to make available all newly developed mapping routines for PI-NMHSs and other emerging opportunities in order to foster collaborative research on rainfall variability in the South Pacific region. It further requested NIWA to raise awareness of how the SPRAT rainfall mapping tools can be used by PI-NMHS.
- **Requested** NIWA to facilitate peer-reviewed research describing recent SPCZ impacts on Vanuatu (early 2008 events) and Fiji (January 2009 event) in collaboration with Vanuatu Meteorological Service and Fiji Meteorological Service, Bureau of Meteorology (PCCSP). This work will also form a distinct chapter or chapters in SPRAT. SPRAT will provide the opportunity for PI-NMHSs to be lead authors on this research, with guidance and support provided by NIWA and BoM climate researchers.

### **Pacific Islands Data Rescue**

- **Urged** NIWA to provide an up-to-date regional status report to all PI-NMHSs about records currently in New Zealand archives that can be rescued, and discuss with PI-NMHSs prioritising data rescue activities
- **Requested** NIWA to examine the potential to rapidly in-fill data poor temporal periods (pre-1960, including WWII, WWI, early 20th century, and beyond) with any available Pacific Island daily meteorological data (pressure, temperature, rainfall), which is crucial for improving re-analysis data sets that are under development
- **Urged** NIWA to provide assistance and training to upskill PI-NMHSs for independently undertaking rescue (cataloguing, digitisation, and entry) for high-risk important data sets currently housed in Pacific Island archives
- **Urged** NIWA to assist PI-NMHSs in developing a grant-in-aid template that can be used by them for requesting external funding from international aid organisations to financially support their data rescue efforts and promote self-sufficiency in this area in the future.

### **Severe Weather Forecasting and Disaster Risk Reduction Demonstration Project (SWFDDP) for RA V.**

- **Urged** Pacific NMHSs, particularly countries involved in the SWFDDP to provide support to the SWFDDP for its success.

### **Pacific Climate Change Science Programme**

- **Recommended** that The PCCSP Annual progress reports be provided by the Program Manager of PCCSP for distribution by PCCSP Project the Chair of RMSD.
- **Recommended** that each Pacific NMHS participating in PCCSP nominate a project contact officer for routine matters related to the project.
- **Recommended** that NMHSs send a participant to the regional PCCSP research and training workshop later this year.
- **Recommended** that NMHSs participate in the development of a data distribution and handling protocol for the PCCSP

### **Meteorology Development Support from JICA including the JICA/Fiji Funded Meteorology Training Course.**

- The meeting **urged** NMHSs to support continued cooperation and development of new partnerships with JICA in the area of meteorology capacity building.

### **Introduction to the Finnish-Pacific Project for Increased Capacity of SPREP and Pacific Island Countries National Meteorological Services Staff to Meet Growing Demand of Meteorological and Climatological Information in Society**

- The meeting **endorsed** the project and for project reports to be presented in future RMSD meetings; and for,
- The meeting **urged** all NMHS make available national socio-economic data to allow SPREP to conduct the socio-economic study with the help of FMI

### **EDUCATION, TRAINING AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES**

- **Urged** that additional technician training opportunities be explored for Pacific NMHSs.
- **Requested** the NZ MetService to explore the possibility of hosting a “dependant forecaster” course exclusively for Pacific Island Countries
- **Requested** the NZ MetService to explore the possibility of hosting a “dependant forecaster course exclusively for Pacific Island Countries
- **Urged** Meteo-France to ensure that the training course on tropical meteorology should occur before start of the 2010-11 cyclone season but not interfere with other meetings expected to be held in October (like the SWFDRDP)

### **Education and Training within the WMO**

- **Recommended** that a SPREP, SOPAC, WMO collaborative approach be developed for a Project Implementation Framework (PIF) which is tailored to the priorities of NMHS under the Pacific Islands Framework on Climate Change as endorsed by the Pacific Forum Leaders as well as the Disaster Risk Management Framework which also has high level commitment;
- **Urged** SPREP, SOPAC, WMO that priority be given to developing a PIF for an upgraded extensive early warning system for the GEF RAF 5
- **Urged** SPREP, SOPAC, WMO to consult previous PMSNAP to assist in the development of the PIF.
- **Urged** SPREP, SOPAC, WMO to assist and equip NMHS with skills to develop proposals, and other necessary relevant NMHS development documents (action plans, etc.)

### **Pacific Meteorological Organization (PMO)/Pacific Meteorological Committee (PMC). (SPREP/WMO Secretariat)**

- The meeting **requested** that the Regional Meteorological Services Review Team to examine in detail the concept of establishing a Pacific Meteorological Organization (PMO). The analysis should clearly identify the strengths and weaknesses of such a body. The analysis should also include a detailed cost-benefit analysis of the PMO option in comparison to other alternative options.

## **RMSD SUPPORT AND ARRANGEMENTS**

### **14RMSD ARRANGEMENTS**

- The 13RMSD **accepted** the kind offer of Mr. Reginald White of Marshall Islands as host of the 14RMSD in 2011. The meeting also accepted Mr. Salesa Kaniaha's offer of Vanuatu to act as reserve host for Marshall Islands, and Mr. Kaniaha's offer of Vanuatu as host of the 15RMSD, with Mr. Chanel Iroi kindly offering Solomon Islands as reserve for the 15RMSD. Mr. Reginald White unanimously voted to be Vice Chair to assist the Chair, Mr. Rajendra Prasad, in the interim period to the 14RMSD in 2011.

**SOPAC**

**JOINT PACIFIC REGIONAL MEETING  
of  
Meteorological Service Directors and Disaster Managers**

**Summary Record**

*Adopted by Meteorological Service Directors and Disaster Managers at the Joint  
Pacific Regional Meeting  
Novotel Hotel, Nadi, Fiji Islands  
10<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup> May 2009*

1. The Joint Pacific Regional Meeting of Meteorological Service Directors and Disaster Managers was convened in Nadi from the 10<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> May 2009 and was chaired by Fiji. The theme of the meeting was *Strengthening End-to-End Early Warning Systems – Challenges and Opportunities*. with the objectives to:
  - increase the understanding of key issues common to the Meteorological Services Directors and NDMOs;
  - explore opportunities for improved delivery of multi-hazard early warn<sup>in</sup>gs to Pacific communities;
  - increase capacity for improved collaboration *between Meteorological Services Directors and NDMOs*.
  
2. The meeting was attended by representatives of the following countries: American Samoa, Australia, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Republic of Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States of America and Vanuatu. The meeting was also attended by regional and international organisations which include the Secretariat for the Pacific Environmental Programme (SPREP), the Pacific Islands Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC), and the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO). A full list of attendees is in the Annex.

## Official Opening

3. The meeting was officially opened by Mr. Timoci Natuva, Minister for Works, Transport & Public Utilities, Fiji. In opening, the Minister noted that this meeting presented an important opportunity for National Disaster Management Officers (NDMOs) and Regional Meteorological Services Directors (RMSD) to exchange information and insight into providing improved services to Pacific island communities, particularly in light of climate change and the increased incidence of disasters. The Minister noted that the last joint meeting held between these two groups was in 1998, when a resolution had been made to meet annually. The Minister hence expressed the hope to fully use this opportunity to potentially inaugurate regular and productive collaboration between NDMOs and RMSD.
4. Recognising the theme of partnerships in the Meeting, the Minister emphasised the need to get all stakeholders to participate in disaster risk management in the Pacific, including national governments, NGOs, communities, the private sector and local, national, regional and international partners.
5. Remarks by Mr. Taito Nakalevu (SPREP), Mr. Bhaskar Rao (SOPAC), and Ms. Mary Power (WMO) further emphasized the key issues of interdisciplinary collaboration, improved community and end-user awareness, the overlap between climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk management (DRM), the uniqueness of the current global financial crisis and climate change, and the important role that NDMOs and RMSD play as critical focal points for building safe and resilient Pacific island communities.

## Key Outcomes

6. The Meeting:
  - Noted the importance of **improved interdisciplinary collaboration between focal point agencies such as NDMOs and National Meteorological Services (NMS)**, as well as stakeholders at the local, national, regional and international level, for the implementation of effective DRM projects, particularly end-to-end early warning systems (EWS);
  - Acknowledged the **unique opportunity for linkages between NMS and NDMOs as focal points for CCA and DRM** implementation;
  - Emphasised the importance of collaborative and integrated mainstreaming of DRM, CC including relevant scenarios into decision making, development planning processing to support and promote sustainable development
  - Recognised the **limitations and challenges in relation to expertise and community visibility** of NDMOs and NMS, and noted the ways in which the two groups can support each other's current work, such as the 24/7 operation of Met. Services to support EWS

- Noted the need for implementation of quality management systems of all services such as WMO and ICAO requirements
- Noted the **broad areas of interface** between NDMOs and Meteorological Services Directors: **extreme weather events**, including cyclones, floods, and **extreme climate**, such as drought; and as well as tsunamis
- Recapped the background, related themes and activities of the Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management Regional Framework for Action 2005 – 2015: An Investment for Sustainable Development in the Pacific Island Countries (**Pacific DRM Framework**) and the Pacific Island Framework for Action to Climate Change (**PIFACC**) as well as the Pacific Disaster Risk Management **Partnership Network** and **Climate Change Roundtable**, and the attempts of each to avoid replication and project implementation fatigue;
- Acknowledged the **respective contributions of SOPAC and SREP** in implementing the Pacific DRM Framework linking international DM and DRR initiatives to the regional level and PIFACC in CCA.
- Recognised the importance of **local buy-in** of international initiatives on DRM and CCA in order to ensure long-term sustainability, and the importance of regular **reporting and monitoring** against regional DRM and CCA initiatives such as the DRR and DM Regional Framework and the Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change;
- Emphasised the importance of **data quality** which underpins DRM and CCA, and noted with concern the deterioration of climate observations in some areas in the last fifty years, as well as the need for accurate coastal topography and bathymetry for all Pacific island countries, and the need for storm surge modelling;
- Noted the **capacity gaps** experienced by NDMOs and NMS, both in terms of human capacity and technology, and recognised the need to **invest in training and capacity building and appropriate technology**;
- Noted with concern that observed climate change in the Pacific is greater than or in the upper end of current **Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) projections**;
- Acknowledged the important challenge of improving community resilience for extreme events with different time scales which require different scientific and operational tools noting the different confidence levels of each forecast
- Affirmed the importance of **building community awareness** of products and services which include disseminating hydro-meteorological and geological hazard warnings, teaching effective **community preparedness** (via drills/exercises, regular awareness campaigns and community-level response plans);



- Noted the **effectiveness of incorporating new technologies** (e.g. mobile phones, sirens) **with traditional** (e.g. word of mouth, church bells) in delivering warning messages to the community;
- Recognised the role of various technical agencies in early warning, in particular the 24/7 operational infrastructure and staffing of NMS to support it
- Recognised the particular challenges posed by the **remoteness** of Pacific Island communities;
- Noted that IPCC AR4 projections indicate that, with climate change, more intense weather and climate events are likely to occur which will lead to worse disasters.

### Key Recommendations

7. Several recommendations were noted during the course of the meeting. These were identified as ways in which the collaboration between NDMOs and NMS could continue, and how such a collaboration could enhance DRM and CCA efforts in the Pacific:
  - **Information-sharing and capacity building**, for example, via joint databases for hazard mapping and risk assessments and Pacific Disaster Net, to be used and updated by NDMO and NMS.
  - Warning system for hydrological and geological hazards to be strengthened
  - **Increased and synchronized community outreach activities** between NDMOs and Meteorological Services, in particular with regards to media interaction and involvement, community preparedness and civil society (e.g. church, non-governmental organizations) participation.
  - The continuation of **joint regional meetings between NDMO and MSD**.
  - **Continue to support National-level capacity building for meteorological services**
  - **Strengthen the capacity and capability of the RSMC Nadi to continue its support for the Pacific region**
  - **Developing and investing in robust, multi-hazard end-to-end early warning systems** for tsunami/cyclones, flooding, heavy swells, droughts and other hydro-meteorological hazards, as such hazards account for more than 80% of natural disasters in the Pacific region
  - Establishing **sub-regional tsunami warning centres** to address local tsunamis, which are not currently catered for by PTWC ;
  - Noted the importance of **institutional strengthening** and coordination between agencies, in light of technological advances

- **Increased dialogue between national, regional and international stakeholders** (such as WMO, UNISDR, NOAA, etc.) to exchange data and methodologies to implement DRM and CCA initiatives;
  - **Integration of DRM and CCA issues into future development planning and budgeting processes** as part of the general move towards mainstreaming;
  - **High-Level Advocacy Team (HLAT)** to promote DRM and CCA as well as raise the profile of National Meteorological and Hydrological Services with NDMO.
8. SOPAC, SPREP and the WMO, in collaboration, consultation and cooperation with the NDMOs and NMS, members of the Climate Change Roundtable, Pacific DRM Partnership Network and other relevant national, regional and international agencies/organisations, is called upon to provide direct support for the realisation of the above recommendations.

### **Concluding Remarks**

9. The meeting wishes to extend its gratitude to the interim Government of the Republic of Fiji and the people of the Fiji islands for hosting the Joint Pacific Regional Meeting of Meteorological Service Directors and Disaster Managers. The meeting commended the Chair of the meeting.
10. The meeting extended its appreciation to development partners and other regional and international organisations for their attendance and valuable contributions.
11. The meeting also extended its appreciation to SOPAC, SPREP and WMO for their continuing leadership and support for this regional meeting and disaster risk management and climate change in the Pacific.

11<sup>th</sup> May 2009

Nadi

Fiji



SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

## Twentieth SPREP Meeting

Apia, Samoa  
17 – 20 November 2009



### **Agenda Item 9.2.4: Meteorological Services Support Update**

#### **Purpose of Paper:**

1. The purpose of this paper is to provide SPREP members with information and update as to Secretariat activities in the area of meteorology and climatology support and to seek the endorsement of the SM20 in relation to:
  - a. Highlighted recommendations and implementation of the 13<sup>th</sup> Regional Meteorological Services Directors (13RMSD) and the Joint Meteorological Directors and Disaster Managers meeting in Fiji, 2009;
  - b. The SPREP-Finnish Meteorological Institute (FMI) Project for Increased Capacity of SPREP and PIC NMS Staff to Meet the Growing Demand for Meteorological and Climatological Information in the Society.
  - c. A way forward for the consideration of the Pacific Meteorological Council or the Pacific Meteorological Organization.

#### **Summary of Issues**

2. The recommendations of the 13RMSD and the Joint Meeting are provided in the Executive Summary provided in Attachment 2 and 3 to this paper respectively. A number of recommendations are directed to SPREP and are spread amongst issues relating to the Urgent Review of Met Services (refer to a separate working paper on this issue), the Strategic Action Plan review, requests for joint SOPAC and SPREP action on climate information updates, as well as urging SPREP, SOPAC and WMO collaboration to further efforts in education, training and capacity building needs of Pacific NMS. These will be actioned where resources are available (additional resources may be sought later) and reflected as best possible in the appropriate section of the Secretariat's Work Plan for 2010. The SM20 is invited to note the recommendations of the 13RMSD, in particular those made to the Secretariat and those for national action. The next meeting of the RMSD will be the 14RMSD slated for Marshall Islands in 2011.

3. SPREP and the Finnish Meteorological Institute (FMI) have formed a project targeting capacity building for Pacific National Meteorological Services (NMS). The three areas of activities are Quality Management Systems for aviation weather procedures and standards, enhancing communications capacities of NMS, and a review of the 2000 – 2009 Strategic Action Plan for the Development of Meteorology in the Region for delivery in 2010. The latter activity was presented to the 2008 SM19 as an issue for action in 2009 and for which the Secretariat having now managed to secure the support via the SPREP-FMI project, plans to implement over the period 2009-2010, for delivery at SM21. The SDMP Review process will involve in-country assessments of the status of national meteorological services, appraisal of current and future issues relating to the long term sustainability of the delivery of meteorological services, and the assessment of and incorporation of future areas of collaboration with partners on development issues such as climate change, disaster risk reduction and management, and sector specific services such as food security and renewable energy. The Review will be governed by a subcommittee of the RMSD per the request of Meteorology Directors. The SM20 is invited to note this development and its activities for supporting actions of NMS at the national level.

4. In response to the 2008 SM19 instruction to request SPREP to investigate the options relating to the establishment of a Pacific Meteorological Council, the SPREP and WMO Secretariats and the RMSD have formed a subcommittee to look into the development of a Pacific Meteorological Council and a Pacific Meteorological Organization (PMO), modeled off the experience of the Caribbean Meteorological Organization (CMO). The Secretariat has begun preliminary background work with its partners and subcommittee and proposes a process to the SM for consideration summarized below:

- a. SPREP to continue to convene and facilitate the RMSD subcommittee mentioned above;
- b. SPREP to find opportunities for the subcommittee to be linked in to the developments of the two Review works (to be headed by the Secretariat) and for outputs of these to consider the PMC/PMO case where possible;
- c. Where needed and possible, the Secretariat to seek any additional resources to facilitate the work of the subcommittee or a consultancy on its behalf;
- d. To find opportunities to link and invite input from the CMO for guidance and advice as the PMC/PMO proposal is being developed by the subcommittee;
- e. To provide via the current Chair of the RMSD, regular progress and status updates to the RMSD (and via the Secretariat to SPREP Focal Points);
- f. Provide a full proposal or recommendations to the SM21 in 2010 on the establishment of a PMO; and
- g. Key support from the Secretariat to the development of this work is the reestablishment of the Meteorology/Climatology Officer (MCO) position currently vacant and unfunded. The Secretariat is to undertake as priority the funding and filling of this position to facilitate this body of work.

## Recommendation

5. The Meeting is invited to:

- **note** the 13RMSD and the Joint Meeting of the Meteorological Services Directors and National Disaster Managers recommendations, and **consider** and **endorse** those directed to SPREP members and those involving the Secretariat;
  - **note** the new partnership between the Finnish Meteorological Institute (FMI) and SPREP in their joint 3 year regional project, and to provide assistance and facilitation at the national level where requested for the successful implementation of and participation of national representatives to project activities with particular reference to the Review of the Strategic Action Plan; and
  - **endorse** the proposed process for the Secretariat to lead on the development of a fully fledged proposal for the consideration of the SM21 in 2010, on the development and establishment of a Pacific Meteorological Organization (PMO).
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6 May 2009



SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

## Twentieth SPREP Meeting

Apia, Samoa  
17 – 20 November 2009**Agenda Item 9.2.5: Urgent Review of Regional Meteorological Services****Purpose of Paper:**

1. The purpose of this paper is to provide background information and update to SPREP members on the Urgent Review of Regional Meteorological Services as called for by the Pacific Forum Leaders in their 2008 Forum Communiqué and re-affirmed by the 19<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting. A more updated report shall be delivered at the SPREP Meeting in September as work is progressing on this issue at the time of writing.

**Background:**

2. Access to regular, timely, and quality weather and climate information is of extreme relevance and importance to people of all walks of life in the Pacific. Safety in maritime transport and the aviation industries depends highly on actions taken in response to weather conditions. It is also of importance to agriculture and fisheries productivity, and industries such as tourism upon which Pacific peoples are dependent on for their livelihood, including its use in predicting the availability of water for human consumption. These and several other key national sectors will also be highly vulnerable to increased incidence of extreme weather events brought about by the effects of climate change.

3. Over recent years there has been increasing interest in the provision of meteorological services in the region. This interest has grown for two primary reasons: i) the increasing realisation of the importance of weather and climate services in terms of their contribution to the economic and social wellbeing of Pacific Island Countries, particularly in view of the impacts of increasing weather and climate related extreme events, including tropical cyclones, on the safety of lives and property; and ii) concern over the sustainability of regional services provided by Fiji Meteorological Service which plays a central role in the provision of weather services including severe weather warnings in the region. Member countries, in addition to having their own meteorological services, also rely on regional and international services, which are in need of strengthening.

4. The importance of addressing these issues has recently been emphasised on several occasions, including:

- 15<sup>th</sup> World Meteorological Congress in May 2007
- 12<sup>th</sup> Meeting of Regional Meteorological Services Directors (RMSD) in July 2007
- 16<sup>th</sup> Smaller Island States (SIS) Leaders Nuku'alofa Meeting in October 2007
- 17<sup>th</sup> Smaller Island States (SIS) Leaders Niue Meeting in August 2008
- 39<sup>th</sup> Pacific Islands Leaders Forum Niue Meeting in August 2008.

5. Pacific Island Forum Leaders 2008 Communiqué: *"called on SPREP to urgently carry out a comprehensive review of regional meteorological services, reporting intersessionally to Leaders as soon as practicable on all options, including building on existing arrangements and consideration of other service providers"*.

6. The 19<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting added that it: *"agree that SPREP immediately commence planning for this urgent review, and as a first step bring together representatives of interested members to provide policy oversight including the development of terms of reference for the review."*

## **Update**

7. SPREP in late 2008 began preparations on development of a Terms of Reference tasked at delivering upon the directive of the Leaders and the SPREP Meeting. With assistance from key partners NZAID and AusAID, SPREP developed a Terms of Reference and modality of work that is summarized as below:

- Formation of a Policy Oversight Group (POG) tasked with the oversight of the Review and with tasks such as the endorsement of the TOR and selection of a Review Team.
  - *Update* The POG was created at a late 2008 meeting of the Forum Officials Committee with the FOC members agreeing to be available to participate in the review as the POG.
- To undertake the review, an independent consultancy Review Team will be formed by recruitment of consultants. This Review Team will consist of at least 3 people, and require a joint set of skills covering a variety of core skills relevant to the TOR.
  - *Update* A consultancy was advertised by SPREP and from which SPREP recruited and formed a Review Team from the interests expressed in response. The makeup of the Review Team was proposed to the POG which accepted and endorsed the Review Team, made up nationals from Tuvalu, Fiji, New Zealand and Australia.

- The Secretariat will play a coordinating role in the Review providing assistance to the POG and Review Team in facilitation of their work and preparation of final reports and documentation for presentation to the Forum Leaders.
  - *Update* The Secretariat has been working with its key donor partners NZAID and AusAID to prepare a proposal for the funding of the Review.

## **Discussion**

8. The Review originally slated to begin in the time period March – May 2009, is at time of writing now slated to occur in August due to extended discussions with stakeholders leading to the delay in finalizing work plan and budget details. This paper is to provide a background and update for the SPREP members on the Review.

## **Recommendation**

9. The Meeting is invited to:
- **note** the 2008 decisions of the Forum Leaders on regional Met services, and that the Secretariat is currently actively pursuing the implementation of this activity with its partners; and
  - **note** the updated report from the Secretariat and urge the Secretariat to continue the implementation of this activity with and to report intersessionally with a view to submitting a final report to Members at the 21SM in 2010.
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## GEF-PAS Projects Status as at 10 June 2009

### Projects with PIF Approval or Council/CEO Approval and Endorsement

**Notes:**

(1) The amounts given are the indicative allocations to the different focal areas in the GEF-PAS approved umbrella programme framework. Some PIF approvals have been less than the initial indicative amounts. We shall be contending that any allocations unaccounted for should be reallocated to the Pacific SIDS' overall GEF 4 allocation.

(2) The GEF-PAS umbrella programme was approved a total of US\$98,837,920. With \$71,902,700 more or less accounted for by submitted PIFs to date, we have \$26,935,220 or 27% of the original GEF-PAS allocation yet to have PIF approvals (assuming the forestry PIF for PNG included in the June work programme is approved).

(3) The following table lists project PIFs that have been approved and those to be approved.

(4) The remaining PIFs must be submitted for the Council work programmes for the August intersession and finally by September 2009 for the November work programme.

Projects	Countries	GEF Agency	Indicative GEF Grant US \$
<b><u>PIFs Approved</u></b>			
<b><u>Biodiversity</u></b>			
1. Micronesia Challenge	RMI, Palau, FSM.	UNEP	6,000,000
2. Invasive Species Management	RMI, FSM, PNG, Cook Islands, Kiribati, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu, Niue, Palau.	UNEP	3,500,000
3. Coral Triangle Initiative	Solomon Islands, PNG, Timor Leste, Vanuatu, FSM, Fiji, Palau.	ADB	9,500,000
4. Forestry Protected Area Management	Fiji, Samoa, Niue, Vanuatu	FAO	6,286,000
5. Forestry protected Area Management	PNG	UNDP	8,714,000
5. Phoenix Islands Protected Areas	Kiribati	UNEP	1,000,000
<b><u>Climate Change-Adaptation</u></b>			
6. PACC	Cook Islands, Fiji, FSM, Nauru, Niue, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Palau, RMI.	UNDP	14,822,500
7. NAPA Implementation	Tuvalu	UNDP	3,349,500
8. NAPA Implementation	Vanuatu	WB	3,000,000
9. NAPA Implementation	Samoa	UNDP	2,000,000

<b>Projects</b>	<b>Countries</b>	<b>GEF Agency</b>	<b>Indicative GEF Grant US \$</b>
<b><u>Climate Change-Mitigation</u></b>			
10. ADMIRE	RMI	UNDP	1,100,000
11. SEDRE Applications	Palau	UNDP	1,100,000
<b><u>International Waters</u></b>			
12. IWRM	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, FSM, Nauru, Niue, Palau, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, RMI, Tonga.	UNDP	10,722,950
<b><u>POPs</u></b>			
13. POPs Monitoring	Fiji, Kiribati, Niue, Samoa, Palau, Solomon Islands.	UNEP	517,000
14. National Implementation Plan	Cook Islands	UNDP	290,750
<b>TOTAL PIFs Approved</b>			<b>71,902,700</b>
<b><u>PIFs to be Approved</u></b>			
<b><u>Biodiversity</u></b>			
1. Integrated Island and Community-based Biodiversity Conservation	Nauru, Tuvalu, Cook Islands, Tonga.	UNEP	2,000,000
2. Enabling Activities	Timor Leste, Tuvalu, Tonga.	UNDP	715,220
<b><u>Climate Change-Adaptation</u></b>			
3. NAPA Implementation	Timor Leste	UNDP	220,000
4. NAPA Implementation	Solomon Islands	WB	3,500,000
5. NAPA Implementation	Kiribati	WB	3,500,000
<b><u>Climate Change-Mitigation</u></b>			
7. Promoting Energy Efficiency in the Pacific	Tonga, Samoa, Vanuatu, Cook Islands.	ADB	6,000,000
8. Regional Renewable Energy	PNG, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Fiji, Kiribati.	WB	5,000,000
9. Accelerating the Use of Renewable Energy Technologies	Nauru, Niue, Tuvalu.	UNEP	1,500,000
<b><u>POPs</u></b>			
10. DT Alternatives	PNG, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu.	UNEP	1,000,000
11. Integrated Management of Solid and Hazardous Wastes and POPs	Cook Islands, FSM, RMI, PNG, Samoa, Tuvalu, Palau, Tonga, Kiribati.	UNEP	3,500,000
<b>Total PIFs to be Approved</b>			<b>26,935,220</b>



Twentieth SPREP Meeting

Apia, Samoa  
17 – 20 November 2009



**Agenda Item 9.2.6: GEF Matters and GEF-PAS Developments**

**Purpose of paper**

1. To apprise the Meeting of issues concerning GEF support opportunities, provide a review of and update on developments and matters relating to the GEF Pacific Alliance for Sustainability umbrella programme (GEF-PAS), and seek guidance as necessary. An updated developments of GEF matters is contained as Attachment 1.

**Background**

2. A number of evaluation reports produced since 2004 found and highlighted that Pacific SIDS lacked well behind other SIDS (for example those of the Caribbean) in their efforts to access and apply GEF funding to national and regional programmes. A report in 2004 on the performance of the GEF in the Pacific sponsored by NZAID confirmed that Pacific Island Countries (PICs) were experiencing this difficulty. The report recommended that the GEF strengthen its coordination and support presence in the region.

3. Pacific SIDS in collaboration with the governments of Australia and New Zealand, GEF Secretariat, PIF Working Group of Ambassadors in New York and the SPREP Secretariat responded by establishing the position of GEF Support Adviser for Pacific Island Countries stationed at SPREP. The GEF Support Adviser position was filled in March 2007, funded by AusAID and NZAID, with its work programme guided by a group representing the five collaborating parties.

4. In May 2007, the GEF CEO announced the US\$100 million GEF-Pacific Alliance for Sustainability umbrella programme which proposed a substantive change in the GEF approach to providing support to the Pacific. The overall objective of the GEF-PAS is:

*“to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of GEF support to PICs, thereby enhancing achievement of both global environmental and national sustainable development goals. The goal is to enhance and stimulate economic growth, sustainable development, good governance and security for Pacific countries through regionalism. One strategic objective is to contribute to sustainable development through improvements in natural resource and environmental management. In this respect, the programme will facilitate international financing for sustainable development, biodiversity and environmental protection and climate change in the Pacific.”*

5. The GEF-PAS programme is funded from the fourth replenishment of the GEF (GEF-4), which ends in the latter half of 2010, and programming for projects to be funded by the next replenishment cycle, GEF-5, commence. The GEF also has “corporate” programmes that benefit PICs such as the Country Support and Country Dialogue programmes, as well as “global programmes” such as the Small Grants Programme, among others, in addition to the GEF-PAS from which PICs receive support.

6. The approved GEF-PAS Programme Framework contained indicative project allocations in the following focal areas:

<b>Focal Area</b>	<b>GEF Financing (US\$)</b>
Biodiversity	37,715,220
Climate Change – Adaptation	30,392,000
Climate Change – Mitigation	14,700,000
International Waters	10,722,950
POPs	5,307,750
<b>Total</b>	<b>98,837,920</b>

### **Current Status**

7. The GEF-PAS Programme Framework, together with some of the programme projects developed at that stage, was approved by the GEF Council at its meeting in April, 2008. As at April, 2009 the total sum for project concepts approved under the umbrella amount to US\$63,188,700 based on the indicative figures contained in the approved GEF-PAS Framework, leaving a balance of US\$35,649,220 yet to be accounted through approved GEF Project Identification Forms (PIFs). PIFs under the umbrella have to be submitted and included at the latest in the November Council work programme or the indicative amounts may be subject to reallocation. Attached is a table summarizing the status of GEF-PAS PIFs.

8. Given the substantive shift in the approach by the GEF to delivering support to Pacific SIDS, developing the GEF-PAS was an experience that provided numerous learning opportunities for recipient countries, the GEF Secretariat, Implementing Agencies and SPREP. And although the GEF had experimented with such a “programmatic” approach in Africa, the Pacific situation was vastly different and required appropriate customizing and retuning. There was also always the sense of urgency because of the timelines programme developments worked to. Many that were involved in that process will agree that some valuable lessons were learnt.

9. Obtaining PIF approval is only one step in the GEF Project Cycle – immediately following is the detailed development of project documents, and afterwards, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Close collaboration with an effective and efficient Implementing Agency is necessary at all levels. And it goes without saying that a good project design that takes account of needed capacities, appropriate ownership and local driven-ness, are essential ingredients for implementation success.

10. Throughout the process, Pacific SIDS GEF Focal Points have met at appropriate intervals to consider related issues, review progress and continuously agree and set needed timelines. Such meetings included: (1) Constituency meeting held in Manila in May 2007; (2) Regional Focal Points workshop in Apia at SPREP Headquarters during September 2007; (3) Meeting of Implementing Agencies and SPREP with the GEF CEO at the margins of the SPREP Meeting in September, 2007; (4) Constituency meeting in Manila November, 2007; (5) Focal Points workshop in Palau, March 2008; (6) Focal Points Workshop in Auckland, September 2008; and (6) Constituency meeting in Jakarta, April 2009.

### **Some Issues**

11. Development of the GEF-PAS raised a number of issues. For example, the application of the RAF during the GEF-4 replenishment had limited application to Pacific SIDS and therefore made it difficult for them to contribute meaningfully to its Midterm Review. Nevertheless, there were some initial and continuing concerns about some aspects of the resource allocation system such as: the 50% rule; terrestrial and marine weighting for biodiversity; transparency in establishing the RAF country indices; and possible extension of the RAF under a re-branding to also include other GEF focal areas. STAR (System for Transparent Allocation of Resources) is being proposed by the GEF Secretariat to replace the RAF for GEF-5, although still very much retaining key characteristics of the RAF formulas.

12. Given the programmatic and regional approach for the GEF-PAS umbrella programme, there is the question whether PICs will again seek a similar, or alternative, approach for GEF-5. Also, because the GEF-PAS emerged out of a common concern that PICs up to then had not in previous replenishments accessed their reasonable share of GEF support, and that GEF-PAS was partly a response to remedy that situation, a framework for GEF support to the Pacific under GEF-5 therefore needs articulation. And there is the need for clarity on the proposed workings of the Adaptation Fund, as well as GEF proposals for Programmatic Trust Funds.

13. An outstanding issue with institutionalizing the GEF-PAS concerns the proposal in the GEF-PAS Programme Framework to establish a Coordination Unit for Monitoring and Evaluation. The Pacific Focal Points Workshop in Palau in March 2008 considered the draft GEF-PAS framework to be submitted to the GEF Council in April and agreed that the Coordination Unit should be housed within SPREP. However, a final decision on the matter is still pending. In the meantime the collaborating parties that guide the work of the GEF Support Adviser with SPREP have agreed to a revision of the position Terms of Reference so that some of the related coordination functions are carried out by the Adviser in the interim.

14. The position of GEF Support Adviser stationed at SPREP is for a specified term of three years from April 2007, with the option of an additional year. Given the range and amount of matters relating to the development and implementation of the GEF-PAS, plus considerations with regard coordinating the development of programme and project priorities that may be addressed by the GEF-5 replenishment, the Meeting may wish to consider whether the position will be needed after its first three years, whether it should be extended for a fourth year, and whether there is a need for it at all thereafter.

### **Recommendation**

15. The meeting is invited to:

- **note** the progress made concerning strengthening GEF coordination within the region through the establishment of the position of GEF Support Adviser within SPREP and establishment of the GEF-PAS umbrella programme;
- **note** the discussion above with regard the current terms of tenure for the position of GEF Support Adviser and advise accordingly; and
- **confirm** support for the agreement by the GEF Focal Points in Palau that the Coordination Unit for the purposes of monitoring, evaluating and coordinating the GEF-PAS, in whatever form its final institutional affiliation adopts, be housed within SPREP offices in Apia.



Twentieth SPREP Meeting

Apia, Samoa  
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**Agenda Item 9.2.7: Regional Cooperation in GHG Mitigation  
in the Energy Sector**

**Purpose of Paper**

1. To inform SM 20 of the various energy sector-related greenhouse gas mitigation collaborations that that the Secretariat is currently involved in.

**Background**

2. The Secretariat's Climate Change programme is now into the third year of implementing the Pacific Islands Greenhouse Gas Abatement through Renewable Energy Project (PIGGAREP). The 19<sup>th</sup> SPREP meeting approved the inclusion of energy efficiency in the Secretariat's greenhouse gas (GHG) mitigation effort. The PIGGAREP, funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and implemented through UNDP, is currently the largest GHG gas mitigation project by a CROP agency. The Secretariat has therefore been playing the lead role on renewable energy and GHG mitigation among the core members of the CROP Energy Working Group (CROP EWG).

3. Most of the renewable energy and energy efficiency projects at both the national and regional levels are funded through climate change and GHG mitigation considerations but implemented to fully address environment, socio-economic and sustainable development considerations.

**Key Players on GHG mitigation in the PICTs and collaborations with SPREP**

4. The Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the European Union continue to be the major grant aid donors to GHG mitigation in the PICs. For instance, Table 1 below presents the climate change projects funded by the GEF in the PICs.

## The GEF

Table 1: Climate Change Mitigation Projects funded by the GEF in the PICs

Name of Project	Participating PICs	GEF Contribution (USD in 10 <sup>6</sup> )	Implementation Status
Renewable Energy Hybrid Power Systems	Fiji	.754	Completed
Pacific Islands Renewable Energy Programme (PIREP),	Cooks Is, Fiji, FSM, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Palau, PNG, RMI, Samoa, Solomon Is, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu (and Tokelau by UNDP)	.7	Completed
Teacher's Solar Lighting Project	PNG	.992	Under implementation
Pacific Islands Greenhouse Gas Abatement through Renewable Energy Project (PIGGAREP)	Cooks Is, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Is, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu	5.225	Under implementation
Sustainable Energy Financing	Fiji, PNG, RMI, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu	9.48	Under implementation
Sustainable Economic Development through Renewable Energy Applications (SEDREA)	Palau	1.1	Under the GEF PAS; Under implementation
Action for the Development of Marshall Islands Renewable Energies (ADMIRE)	RMI	1.1	Under the GEF PAS; Under implementation
Promoting Energy Efficiency in the Pacific	Tonga, Samoa, Vanuatu, Cook	6	Under the GEF PAS and currently being developed.
Regional Renewable Energy	PNG, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Fiji, Kiribati	5	Under the GEF PAS and currently being developed.
Accelerating the Use of Renewable Energy Technologies	Nauru, Niue and Tuvalu	1.5	Under the GEF PAS and currently being developed.
Total under GEF Pacific Alliance for Sustainability (GEFPAS)		14.7	
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>31.851</b>	

5. The Secretariat, through its GEF Support Adviser, continues to assist PICs to effectively and efficiently assess resources from the current GEFPAS and provides advice on maximizing PICs benefits from future GEF funds replenishments (see Agenda Item 8.2.4).



## **The European Union**

6. The Inaugural EU – Pacific Islands Forum Troika of September 2008 resulted in a communiqué which welcomed the fact that the development assistance made available by the EU in the framework of the 10<sup>th</sup> European Development Fund (EDF) is aligned with Pacific national and regional priorities, the Pacific Plan, as well as with the EU Strategy for the Pacific, where the ‘blue-green’ approach put emphasis on renewable energy and energy efficiency. Furthermore, a 2008 Declaration by the Pacific Islands Forum States and the EU on Climate Change, as part of the EU’s Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA), agreed to provide technical and financial support to Pacific ACP countries to introduce, maintain, and disseminate appropriate renewable energy and energy efficiency projects that mitigate GHG. The EU has indicated that an overall allocation of 8 million Euros could be made available to the Pacific for projects under the GCCA by September 2009, which could include funding for energy efficiency and renewable energy for GHG.

7. A 9 million Euro regional project with components on regional energy sector coordination and management and GHG mitigation, has been jointly submitted by SOPAC and SPREP for funding under the EDF 10 Regional Indicative Programme. The Secretariat will collaborate with members of the CROP EWG in drafting relevant proposals to be submitted for consideration under the GCCA.

8. The EU has funded the Renewable Energy Programme for 5 Pacific ACPs (REP-5) for FSM, Nauru, Niue, Palau and RMI under EDF 9. Furthermore, about 23.89 million Euros has been set aside for national energy projects in 7 PICs - FSM, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Palau, RMI and Tonga, under EDF 10.

9. The Secretariat continues to complement the effort of the REP-5 in Nauru and Niue. A wind power feasibility study started in June 2009 for Nauru and a joint workshop on grid-connected solar systems was conducted at Niue in July 2009. The Secretariat has secured non-GEF funds for the participation of FSM, Palau and RMI in related GHG mitigation activities.

10. The EU is also funding a Capacity Building project related to Multilateral Environment Agreements in ACP Countries for which the activities on the UNFCCC is focussing on the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). A joint UNDP/RISO and SPREP regional capacity building workshop was conducted in May 2009 and a three year work plan was designed with PICs. This capacity building effort complements the CDM effort of the ADB in Samoa as part of its power sector expansion project.

## Others

11. The government of Italy and the governments of the 14 Forum Island Countries have signed a Memorandum of Understanding to address adaptation to Climate Change, protection from vulnerability to extreme climate variability and the mitigation of harmful emissions generated by energy utilisation. Under this cooperation is a Sustainable Energy Programme for which the Italian government is supporting with US\$10 million. Part of this programme is implemented by IUCN with complimentary support from the Austrian government.

12. The Secretariat is complementing IUCN's projects in Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. A regional multipartite review / inception meeting was conducted in November 2008 and another is planned for November 2009. IUCN's project manager is a member of the PIGGAREP's Project Steering Committee.

13. The Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP) is a voluntary multi-stakeholder partnership contributing to the implementation of Agenda 21 and Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI). REEEP was established at the Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002 with an objective to expand the global market for renewable energy and energy efficiency. REEEP's current 7<sup>th</sup> Programme Cycle will support up to seven<sup>1</sup> projects<sup>2</sup> under its programme for the Pacific and to be funded by a A\$1.5 million contribution from the Government of Australia.

14. The Secretariat is a member of the advisory and steering committees for the REEEP's South East Asia and Pacific office. Through the REEEP, the Secretariat has had joint activities with members of the Australian Clean Energy Council in April 2008 and the Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts of Australia in January 2009. The Secretariat has assisted the Solomon Is, Tonga and Tuvalu in drafting their project proposals with budgets of 100,000 Euros each and with co-financing from the PIGGAREP, under the REEEP's 7<sup>th</sup> Programme Cycle. Tonga's got approved while the Solomon's and Tuvalu's are on the waiting lists to be further reconsidered for funding.

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<sup>1</sup> REEEP may decide to support a lower number of projects if enough proposals do not meet the quality criteria.

<sup>2</sup> This figure includes government and development financial institution projects and replication and scale-up projects in the Pacific that may be supported by Government of Australia.

15. ADB's Energy for All Initiative Is the outcome of extensive consultation with ADB's stakeholders on how to rapidly scale up access to energy at the regional level. It recognizes that in Asia and the Pacific region alone, there are still nearly 1 billion people without access to electricity, and 1.8 billion people rely on biomass and traditional stoves for cooking and heating<sup>5</sup>. The initiative's approach is two-pronged and consists of: (i) strengthening ADB's internal capacity to support scalable and replicable access to energy projects through support to operational departments and improved knowledge management; and (ii) establishing a regional partnership—the Energy for All Partnership (E4ALL)—to scale up access to energy for the poor on a regional basis. The Secretariat is currently participating in the E4ALL and has rendered its support for the REEEP to lead a working group under this initiative for the PICs.

16. The World Bank's Energizing the Pacific initiative is a concept that is under development and is aimed to provide an overall structure for specific projects, donor input, support and routine coordination. It is foreseen to be used as a good vehicle for strengthening the World Bank's Pacific Regional Infrastructure Facility (PRIF) and to be used to develop and refine modalities of working and financing together initiatives in the PICs. Under this initiative a meeting between the government of Tonga and representative of ADB, World Bank, European Union and IUCN agreed to produce a Ten Year Roadmap: 2010 -2020 to reduce Tonga's vulnerability to oil price shocks and achieve an increase in quality access to modern energy services in an environmentally sustainable manner. The Secretariat has been approached to participate in this initiative and has confirmed its support and will participate in a stakeholder meeting in Tonga in September 2009.

17. Japan's Cool Earth Initiative have been announced and promoted by Japan during the last couple of Post Forum Dialogue meetings and could benefit GHG mitigation activities in the PICs. The Secretariat continues to liaise with the government of Japan on this initiative and will consult CROP and relevant agencies on opportunities for joint proposals to be considered for funding under this initiative.

### **The CROP Processes**

18. The Secretariat continues to collaborate with CROP agencies through the CROP EWG and the Climate Change Roundtable process. The CROP EWG put together the Regional Energy Meeting / Pacific Energy Minister's Meeting in Tonga in April 2009. The meetings emphasized the importance for PICs to set voluntary and achievable renewable energy and energy efficiency targets which could feed into the on-going negotiations on climate change. They also acknowledged that 2009 is SPREP's Year of Climate Change and therefore encouraged national and regional energy agencies to engage more actively in the climate change roundtable process and its GHG mitigation working group.

## Recommendations

19. The Meeting is invited to:

- **note** the various collaborations on GHG mitigation that the Secretariat is involved in; and
  - **note** the close coordination of the Secretariat's GHG mitigation effort with those of the CROP EWG's and the Climate Change Roundtable processes.
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25 May 2009



## SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

Twentieth SPREP Meeting  
Faleata Gymnasium, Apia, Samoa  
17 – 20 November 2009



# WORK PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 2010

## Summary of the Approved Work Programme and Budget for 2010

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### Introduction

The Work Programme and Budget (WP&B) for 2010 is prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Financial Regulations and is expressed in USD. Since the adoption in 2008 of the new log-frame of the Strategic Programmes 2004-2013, the Secretariat has received useful suggestions on how its budget presentation could be further fine tuned to provide a more direct and clear linkage of the sources of funding to the budget components (ie core budget and work programme budget). The 2009 budget summaries are presented in an improved format, which follows the format of the budget summary used by SPC and organisational summaries used by PIFS.

This also presents, for the first time, a revised budget for the previous financial year (2009), which accounts for recent actual revenue and expenditure (for the eight months to 31<sup>st</sup> August 2009) and predicts revenue and expenditure for the remainder of the year, i.e. to December 2009.

The 2010 Annual Budget and Work Programme has been aligned with the 2004-2013 Strategic Programmes, and the current (2005-2009) Action Plan which the Secretariat plans to review in 2010.

### Guide to the Layout of the Work Programme and Budget Details

The structure of the budget reflects the two strategic programmes and the executive management and corporate support of the Secretariat. The budget is categorized into two major components:

- a) the core budget which is primarily funded by members' contributions, program/project management fees and other miscellaneous funding sources; and
- b) the work programme which is funded by donor contributions

Table 1 shows the overall summary of total expected income and expenditure by programme. The 2010 expenditure for Island Ecosystems, Pacific Futures and Executive Management & Corporate Support is expected to be higher than 2009 by 12.4%, 67.2% and 12.9% respectively. Analysis of these variances is provided in the overview for each programme.

Table 2 summarises the core budget. Income in the core budget is predicted to be \$2.4m in 2010, slightly lower (by 1.3%) than 2009. Most of the core budget is spent in Executive Management & Corporate Support (\$1.69m) Programme support (\$581k), Island Ecosystems (\$91k) and Pacific Futures (\$35k).

Table 3 shows the core budget expenditure by expenditure type. Personnel costs are predicted to be higher by 8.9% than 2009. It includes provision for remuneration increases in-line with the recommendations of the CROP executives following the 2008 CROP harmonisation of remuneration process. Other expenditure categories are budgeted at similar levels as 2009.

Table 4 summarises the work programme budget with expenditure of \$8.07 m being \$2.6m higher than 2009. This includes carry over funds from 2009 and new funding.

Table 5 summarises the work programme budget expenditure by expenditure type. Personnel costs are expected to be higher by 25.4% than 2009.

The Secretariat has maintained the format of the presentation of the work programmes and budget details used since the year 2003 budget as it has been well received by SPREP members. The presentation starts with a brief introduction to the relevant programme describing its content and focus and stating its goal. It then continues with strategic objectives, expected outputs, which are further categorised into sub-outputs and performance indicators, and activities planned for 2010. These are linked to budgeted figures with identified sources of funding.

## Summary of the Approved Work Programme and Budget for 2009

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The budgeted figures are classified into Personnel, Operating and Capital Costs, according to outputs. Where any programme funding is labelled 'unsecured', its inclusion is based on the firm understanding at the time of the budget formulation that a formal contractual relationship exists for future funding giving at least a 50% chance of having the funds available for use in 2010. Of the total funds required for 2010, less than 1% expected from donors is labelled as unsecured.

A list of staff and positions (filled, under recruitment, vacant and unfunded) falling under each programme is included to inform members of the human resources that are available to that particular programme and needed for programme delivery, subject to availability of financial assistance.

### Expenditures

The proposed 2010 expenditure of \$10,482,658 has increased by \$2,835,584 or 37% compared to the approved \$7,647,074 in 2009.

The increase comes mainly from two projects – 2 GEF funded projects on greenhouse gas reduction (PIGGAREP) and Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change (PACC). There is also an increase in AusAID funding for Australia's new International Climate Change Adaptation Initiative (ICCAI). A welcome new project from 2009 within SPREP in general is the EC-UNEP funded project for SPREP to serve as the Pacific Hub for implementing Multilateral Environment Agreements.

The increase in expenditure in general will see a growth in direct funding to members, either as direct grants or funding support for agreed in-country activities and training.

The proposed expenditures also provides fully for the cost of the 2008 salary adjustment approved by the CROP Heads for the Annual Reference Data Review for Professional Staff.

### Income

The 2010 budget is again highly subsidised by donor funding. Total available funding for year 2010 is USD\$10,482,658 made up of (a) core income and transfer from prior years (USD\$2,403,705) and (b) work programme income (USD\$8,078,953) from development partners and donors through programme and project funding. The major part (77%) of the budgeted income for the year is to be sourced from donors while 10% of total income is sought from membership contributions including arrears with the remaining 13% sourced from internal means.

The voluntary annual member contributions of \$935,572 make up only 9%<sup>[s1]</sup> of total income for 2010. The Secretariat believes it is time for the SPREP membership to review this situation and consider making a commitment over the next several years for member contributions to cover all costs of the core functions of the organisation. This is also a recommendation of the 2008 Independent Corporate Review.

The Secretariat forecasts it will earn \$818,133 in program management fees in 2010 compared to \$630,000 in the revised 2009 budget. The increase is a result of the higher level of donor funding for continuing and new projects from January 2010 onwards. It is important to note that program management fees are not applied for direct funding to Members, such as the bulk of funding received from the GEF-UNDP projects.

### Documents forming the 2010 WP&B

- A. Overall Budget Summary (Table 1) – Page 3
  - B. Core Budget Funding Less Expenditure by Programme (Table 2) – Page 4  
Core Budget Funding Less Expenditure by Expenditure Type (Table 3) – Page 4
  - C. Work Programme Funding Less Expenditure by Programme (Table 4) – Page 5
  - D. Work programme Funding Less Expenditure by Expenditure Type (Table 5) – Page 6
  - E. Funding Composition – Page 7
  - F. Work Programme and Budget Details – Page 8-53
  - G. Contribution Scale and Allocation for 2010 – Page 54
  - H. Detailed Budget Analysis by Output – Page 55-57
- Attachments: Graph 1 – 2010 Budget Allocation per division – Page 58  
Graph 2 – 2009 Budget Allocation per division – Page 59  
Graph 3 – Budget Progression from 2009 – 2010 – Page 60

SPREP BUDGET SUMMARY - YEAR 2010 (amounts shown in USD currency)									
	Approved Budget 2009			Revised Budget 2009			Budget 2010		
	Core	Programme	Total	Core	Programme	Total	Core	Programme	Total
<b>INCOME</b>	2,354,152	5,292,922	7,647,074	2,435,572	5,657,771	8,093,343	2,403,705	8,078,953	10,482,658
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>									
<b>EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT AND CORPORATE SUPPORT</b>									
Executive Management	666,870		666,870	621,870		621,870	735,480	30,000	765,480
Corporate Services	971,167		971,167	860,617		860,617	959,903	10,000	969,903
Publications Section	184,546		184,546	164,546		164,546	122,077		122,077
Information Communications Technology	330,801		330,801	330,801		330,801	396,334		396,334
Library	73,088		73,088	73,088		73,088	63,063	0	63,063
<b>Executive Management and Corporate Support</b>	<b>2,226,472</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,226,472</b>	<b>2,050,922</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,050,922</b>	<b>2,276,857</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>2,316,857</b>
<b>PROGRAMME 1 - ISLAND ECOSYSTEM</b>									
Ecosystem Management	13,857	1,021,481	1,035,338	13,857	1,068,052	1,081,909	15,763	1,236,474	1,252,237
Species Conservation & Management	11,312	468,974	480,286	11,312	817,590	828,902	17,826	990,437	1,008,263
People, Institutions, Education & knowledge management	71,211	620,954	692,165	151,211	530,954	682,165	57,806	598,638	656,444
<b>Island Ecosystem</b>	<b>96,380</b>	<b>2,111,409</b>	<b>2,207,789</b>	<b>176,380</b>	<b>2,416,596</b>	<b>2,592,976</b>	<b>91,395</b>	<b>2,825,549</b>	<b>2,916,944</b>
<b>PROGRAMME 2 - PACIFIC FUTURES</b>									
Climate Change	15,336	2,072,824	2,088,160	31,420	1,827,193	1,858,613	19,548	3,845,859	3,865,407
Pollution prevention & waste management	8,294	596,118	604,412	64,627	580,447	645,074	8,265	568,751	577,016
Environmental governance	7,670	512,571	520,241	15,253	619,738	634,991	7,640	798,794	806,434
<b>Pacific Futures</b>	<b>31,300</b>	<b>3,181,513</b>	<b>3,212,813</b>	<b>111,300</b>	<b>3,027,378</b>	<b>3,138,678</b>	<b>35,453</b>	<b>5,213,404</b>	<b>5,248,857</b>
<b>COMBINED TOTAL</b>	<b>2,354,152</b>	<b>5,292,922</b>	<b>7,647,074</b>	<b>2,338,602</b>	<b>5,443,974</b>	<b>7,782,576</b>	<b>2,403,705</b>	<b>8,078,953</b>	<b>10,482,658</b>
<b>Net Surplus/(Deficit)</b>	<b>-</b>			<b>96,970</b>	<b>213,797</b>	<b>310,767</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Table 1 : 2010 Budget Summary



SPREP BUDGET SUMMARY - YEAR 2010 (amounts shown in USD currency)									
	Approved Budget 2009			Revised Budget 2009			Budget 2010		
	Core	Programme	Total	Core	Programme	Total	Core	Programme	Total
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Executive Management	666,870		666,870	621,870		621,870	735,480	30,000	765,480
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Publications Section	184,546		184,546	164,546		164,546	122,077		122,077
Information Communications Technology	330,801		330,801	330,801		330,801	396,334		396,334
Library	73,088		73,088	73,088		73,088	63,063	0	63,063
<b>Executive Management and Corporate Support</b>	<b>2,226,472</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,226,472</b>	<b>2,050,922</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,050,922</b>	<b>2,276,857</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>2,316,857</b>
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Species Conservation & Management	11,312	468,974	480,286	11,312	817,590	828,902	17,826	990,437	1,008,263
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Climate Change	15,336	2,072,824	2,088,160	31,420	1,827,193	1,858,613	19,548	3,845,859	3,865,407
Pollution prevention & waste management	8,294	596,118	604,412	64,627	580,447	645,074	8,265	568,751	577,016
Environmental governance	7,670	512,571	520,241	15,253	619,738	634,991	7,640	798,794	806,434
<b>Pacific Futures</b>	<b>31,300</b>	<b>3,181,513</b>	<b>3,212,813</b>	<b>111,300</b>	<b>3,027,378</b>	<b>3,138,678</b>	<b>35,453</b>	<b>5,213,404</b>	<b>5,248,857</b>
<b>COMBINED TOTAL</b>	<b>2,354,152</b>	<b>5,292,922</b>	<b>7,647,074</b>	<b>2,338,602</b>	<b>5,443,974</b>	<b>7,782,576</b>	<b>2,403,705</b>	<b>8,078,953</b>	<b>10,482,658</b>
<b>Net Surplus/(Deficit)</b>	<b>-</b>			<b>96,970</b>	<b>213,797</b>	<b>310,767</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Table 1 : 2010 Budget Summary

<b>CORE BUDGET</b> (amounts shown in USD currency)				
	<b>Approved Budget 2009</b>	<b>Revised Budget 2009</b>	<b>Budget 2010</b>	<b>% Change</b>
<b>INCOME</b>				
<b>Assessed Contribution from Members</b>	935,572	935,572	935,572	-
Contribution in Arrears	150,000	100,000	100,000	-
Voluntary Contributions	212,000	150,000	-	100.00
Bank Interest	350,000	300,000	350,000	16.67
Miscellaneous	100,000	220,000	100,000	-54.54
Program Management Services	506,580	630,000	818,133	29.86
<i>Add Transfers In</i>				
Surplus from prior years	100,000	100,000	100,000	-
<b>INCOME AND TRANSFERS</b>	<b>2,354,152</b>	<b>2,435,572</b>	<b>2,403,705</b>	<b>-1.31</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>				
Executive Management & Corporate Support	2,226,472	2,050,922	2,276,857	11.02
Island Ecosystem	96,380	176,380	91,395	-48.18
Pacific Futures	31,300	111,300	35,453	-68.15
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>2,354,152</b>	<b>2,338,602</b>	<b>2,403,705</b>	<b>2.78</b>
<b>Net Surplus/(Deficit)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>96,970</b>	<b>-</b>	

Table 2 : Core Budget Funding less Expenditure by Programme

	<b>Approved Budget 2009</b>	<b>Revised Budget 2009</b>	<b>Budget 2010</b>	<b>% Change</b>
<b>INCOME AND TRANSFERS</b>				
<b>INCOME</b>				
<b>Assessed Contribution from Members</b>	935,572	935,572	935,572	
Contribution in Arrears	150,000	100,000	100,000	
Voluntary Contributions	212,000	150,000	-	-100.00
Bank Interest	350,000	300,000	350,000	16.67
Miscellaneous	100,000	220,000	100,000	-54.55
Program Management Services	506,580	630,000	818,133	29.86
<i>Add Transfers In</i>				
Surplus from prior years	100,000	100,000	100,000	
<b>INCOME AND TRANSFERS</b>	<b>2,354,152</b>	<b>2,435,572</b>	<b>2,403,705</b>	<b>-1.31</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>				
Personnel	1,571,769	1,407,102	1,532,962	8.94
Action Plan Review	-	-	40,000	100.00
Capital Expenses	28,000	178,000	49,000	-72.47
Consultancy	-	15,000	20,000	33.33
Duty Travel	118,500	98,500	103,000	4.57
General & Operating	465,883	460,000	498,743	8.42
Grants	-	-	-	
Special Events (SPREP Meeting)	160,000	170,000	160,000	-5.88
Training (including workshop & meetings)	10,000	10,000	-	-100.00
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>2,354,152</b>	<b>2,338,602</b>	<b>2,403,705</b>	<b>2.78</b>
<b>Net Surplus/(Deficit)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>96,970</b>	<b>-</b>	

Table 3 : Core Budget Funding less Expenditure by Expenditure Type

**WORK PROGRAMME BUDGET**  
(amounts shown in USD currency)

	<b>Budget 2009</b>	<b>Revised Budget 2009</b>	<b>Budget 2010</b>
<b>INCOME</b>			
<b>Programme Funding</b>			
AusAID	1,190,921	1,190,921	957,336
France	144,820	144,820	188,696
NZAID	897,710	897,710	1,063,768
<b>Project Funding</b>			
AusAID ICCAI			601,873
Aus/NZ Tripartite	169,110	169,110	125,035
Conservation International	132,060	132,060	368,184
EU	130,000	130,000	-
French-AFD	30,000	30,000	30,000
IMO	62,000	62,000	160,000
Japan	108,750	108,750	234,750
MacArthur	87,000	87,000	45,000
NZXXB	-	-	136,000
NOAA	122,370	122,370	179,120
People's Republic of China		-	60,000
Ramsar		42,500	102,496
Swiss DAC		13,402	400,000
Taiwan ROC	8,000	8,000	48,000
TNC	73,590	73,590	130,050
GEF/UNDP	1,529,560	1,529,560	2,278,515
UNEP	413,620	413,620	710,472
WPFMC	-	48,437	90,360
Other Donors		260,510	72,000
Unsecured	193,411	193,411	97,298
		-	
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>5,292,922</b>	<b>5,657,771</b>	<b>8,078,953</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>			
Executive Management & Corporate Support	-	-	40,000
Island Ecosystems	2,111,409	2,416,596	2,825,550
Pacific Futures	3,181,513	3,027,378	5,213,403
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>5,292,922</b>	<b>5,443,974</b>	<b>8,078,953</b>
<b>Net Surplus/(Deficit)</b>		<b>213,797</b>	<b>-</b>

Table 4 : Work Programme Budget Funding less Expenditure by Programme

**WORK PROGRAMME BUDGET**  
(amounts shown in USD currency)

	Budget 2009	Revised Budget 2009	Budget 2010
<b>INCOME</b>			
<b>Programme Funding</b>			
AusAID	1,190,921	1,190,921	957,336
France	144,820	144,820	188,696
NZAID	897,710	897,710	1,063,768
<b>Project Funding</b>			
AusAID ICCAI			601,873
Aus/NZ Tripartite	169,110	169,110	125,035
Conservation International	132,060	132,060	368,184
EU	130,000	130,000	-
French-AFD	30,000	30,000	30,000
IMO	62,000	62,000	160,000
Japan	108,750	108,750	234,750
MacArthur	87,000	87,000	45,000
NZXXB	-	-	136,000
NOAA	122,370	122,370	179,120
People's Republic of China		-	60,000
Ramsar		42,500	102,496
Swiss DAC		13,402	400,000
Taiwan ROC	8,000	8,000	48,000
TNC	73,590	73,590	130,050
GEF/UNDP	1,529,560	1,529,560	2,278,515
UNEP	413,620	413,620	710,472
WPFMC	-	48,437	90,360
Other Donors		260,510	72,000
Unsecured	193,411	193,411	97,298
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>5,292,922</b>	<b>5,657,771</b>	<b>8,078,953</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE BY TYPE</b>			
Personnel	2,167,051	2,093,335	2,626,165
Consultancy	340,400	493,150	942,293
General and Operating	392,764	392,765	713,403
Capital (including equipment)	44,700	44,700	39,266
Duty Travel	390,896	395,896	707,188
Training (incl workshops & meetings)	844,111	1,090,178	1,943,062
Grants	1,113,000	933,950	1,107,576
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>5,292,922</b>	<b>5,443,974</b>	<b>8,078,953</b>
<b>Net Surplus/(Deficit)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>213,797</b>	<b>-</b>

Table 5 : Work Programme Budget Funding less Expenditure by Expenditure Type

## FUNDING COMPOSITION FOR 2010 BUDGET ESTIMATES

### SOURCES OF FUNDING FOR THE BUDGET

<b>I) Core Budget</b>				<b>1,035,572</b>
- Current Members' Contributions	8.92%	935,572		
- Contribution in arrears	0.95%	100,000		
- Additional/Voluntary Members' Contributions	0.00%	-		
<b>II) Other Income</b>				<b>550,000</b>
- Interest Income	3.34%	350,000		
- Surplus from prior years operations	0.95%	100,000		
- Other Income	0.95%	100,000		
<b>III) Programme Management Services</b>				<b>818,133</b>
- Programme Management Services	7.80%	818,133		
<b>IV) External Funding</b>				
<b>A). Bilateral Funding</b>				<b>3,606,938</b>
<b>Australia</b>				
- AusAID - Extra Budgetary	9.13%	957,336		
- AusAID - Extra Extra Budgetary	6.34%	664,391		
<b>France</b>				
- Government of France	2.09%	218,696		
<b>Japan</b>	2.24%	234,750		
<b>New Zealand</b>				
- NZAID - Extra Budgetary	10.15%	1,063,768		
- NZAID - Extra Extra Budgetary	1.89%	198,518		
<b>U.S.A</b>				
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	1.71%	179,120		
- Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council	0.86%	90,360		
<b>B). Multilateral Funding</b>				<b>4,302,717</b>
- Conservation International	3.51%	368,184		
- European Union	0.00%	-		
- Global Environment Facility - UNDP	21.74%	2,278,515		
- International Maritime Organization	1.53%	160,000		
- MacArthur Foundation	0.43%	45,000		
- Ramsar Secretariat	0.98%	102,496		
- Republic of China	0.57%	60,000		
- Swiss Government	3.82%	400,000		
- Taiwan ROC	0.46%	48,000		
- The Nature Conservancy	1.24%	130,050		
- EC/United Nations Environment Programme	6.78%	710,472		
- United Nations Environment Programme	0.00%	-		
<b>C). Other</b>				<b>72,000</b>
- Miscellaneous Donors	0.69%	72,000		
<b>TOTAL SECURED FUNDING</b>				<b>\$10,385,361</b>
<b>TOTAL UNSECURED FUNDING</b>	0.93%			<b>\$97,298</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET ESTIMATES</b>	100.00%			<b>\$10,482,658</b>

## 1. ISLAND ECOSYSTEMS

**Programme Goal:** Pacific island countries and territories are able to manage island resources and ocean ecosystems in a sustainable manner that supports life and livelihoods

### Strategic Context

SPREP's direction in the Islands Ecosystems Programme (IEP) reflects a fundamental commitment to sustaining the livelihoods of island peoples through effective terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystem conservation and management. The Programme focuses on developing the capacities of the peoples of the Pacific islands to enable them to sustainably manage and conserve the ecosystems and resources of their islands. The programme also focuses efforts to protect priority threatened species, and to protect Pacific island countries and territories (PICTs) from invasive alien species. In summary, SPREP's focus in this programme is to address the issues of terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystem conservation, the sustainable management of natural resources and the protection of priority threatened species from the threats of human-induced impacts, and invasive species. The IEP has also started to address the critical issues related to the links between climate change and biodiversity with funding from the MacArthur Foundation and Australian Government ICCAI. These issues require action at the community, national, regional and international levels.

### Focus for 2010

In 2010, the IEP will continue to provide technical advice and assistance, information and support to assist PICTs to help resolve their environmental and sustainable development issues. Work with partners will continue to be strengthened in support of Members' priorities, including UNEP, Ramsar, CMS, BirdLife International, IUCN, Conservation International, and others. Highlights of planned activities in 2010 that are elaborated under each relevant component include:

- Ongoing support for implementation of MEAs, in particular support for implementation of NBSAPs under the CBD, ongoing support to PICTs under the Ramsar Convention, and through the EC-funded MEA capacity building project
- Technical backstopping for the Roundtable for Nature Conservation.
- Implementation of the CRISP project, in its final year in 2010.

- Continued implementation of ecosystem and climate change assessment projects.
- Continuing analysis of key marine biodiversity areas and identification of priority conservation areas.
- Continue to negotiate a regional MoU for turtle conservation under the CMS.
- Continue support for implementation of the regional MoU on cetaceans.
- Provide support to update the IUCN Red List of Pacific threatened species.
- Implement the Pacific Bird Conservation Plan for 2010-2015.
- Manage and coordinate CEPF-funded invasive species eradication and control projects in Samoa and Kiribati.
- Promote the development of national project management capacity.
- Support the implementation of priority actions of Education for Sustainable Development national strategies.
- Strengthening access to MEA related information and the development of a clearinghouse mechanism

Support for the delivery of the Outputs under this Programme will be provided by the following staff:

Stuart CHAPE	Island Ecosystem Programme Manager
Makerita ATIGA	Secretary - Programme Manager
Under recruitment	Biodiversity Adviser
Alan TYE	Invasive Species Officer
Vacant	Island Biodiversity Officer
Vacant	Pacific Invasives Learning Network Coordinator
Jeff KINCH	Coastal Management Adviser
Caroline VIEUX	Coral Reef Management Officer
Lui BELL	Marine Species Officer
Anne TREVOR	Associate Turtle Database Officer
Vainu'upo JUNGBLUT	Associate Ramsar Officer
Paul ANDERSON	Marine Conservation Analyst
Seema DEO	Education & Social Communications Adviser
Frank WICKHAM	Capacity Development Adviser/EC MEA Capacity Building Project Coordinator
Theresa FRUEAN	Programme Assistant

**Component:** 1.1 - Ecosystems management

**Objective:** Promote and support the effective management of island ecosystems

In 2010, SPREP will continue to focus on providing technical support to NBSAPs, particularly for continuing implementation, prioritization and mainstreaming NBSAPs into national and regional activities. SPREP will also support IUCN Oceania on the coordination of the Roundtable for Nature Conservation and assist with the dissemination of relevant information. Support will also be provided to island members on activities that are being implemented within the framework of the Action Strategy for Nature Conservation. SPREP will also continue to provide island members with any necessary technical and policy support, so as to meet any requirements of MEAs and Conventions, particularly the CBD.

Regional networks, such as the LMMA Network and GCRMN will continue to be supported by SPREP throughout 2010; as well as the France-Samoa Secretariat of the International Coral Reef Initiative, including organizational support for the next International Tropical Marine Ecosystem Management Symposium.

SPREP will continue to strengthen the capacity of island members to effectively protect and manage their coastal wetlands through its partnership with the Ramsar Convention and other regional and international partners. Continuing support will be provided for World Wetlands Day national celebrations, along with technical support for regional representatives to the committees and technical panels of the Ramsar Convention, as well as those SPREP members wishing to join the Ramsar Convention. Regional trainings will continue to strengthen on the ground implementation of the Ramsar Convention and the continuation of country updates of the regional wetlands directory.

The CRISP program has been officially extended until mid-2010 and this additional time will be used to finalize projects started in 2009 that have been delayed due to the late disbursements of funds by UNEP. The main activities to be completed are a pilot governance project in the Solomon Islands in collaboration with WorldFish Center; the calculation of the Internal Rate of Return for one pilot MPA, also in the Solomon Islands; an economic valuation of destructive fishing practices in Kiribati; and the regional Supplementary Livelihood Option for Pacific Island Communities (SLOPIC2) project implemented by the Foundation of the People of the South Pacific International (FSPI). Broader implementation of SEM-Pasifika will be targeted for member countries also throughout 2010. All outcomes from CRISP activities will be disseminated to member countries in various formats, including communications at regional and international fora, workshops and other venues.

Planning for the *Mainstreaming Ecosystem Based Management for Maintained Livelihoods (MEMML) in the Pacific* supported by the European Union will be well underway in 2010. SPREP will continue to provide technical support to the development and implementation of the GEF PAS Integrated Island Biodiversity as the Executing Agency. The Programme will also continue implementation of the *Pacific Biodiversity and Ecosystem-based Climate Change Adaptation Analysis and Needs Assessment* project supported by the Australian Government's ICCAI that commenced in 2009.

Finally, a marine conservation analysis of key biodiversity areas will in 2010 expand further a field from its initial emphasis on prioritized marine conservation areas in Samoa, to include support to Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati and New Caledonia.

PROGRAMME 1		:	ISLAND ECOSYSTEMS			F
Sub-Output	Indicators	2010 Activities	Budget Estimates US\$			
<b>Output 1.1.1 – Management and implementation of ecosystems-focused international and regional agreements and strategies supported</b>						
1.1.1.1 PICT's participation in ecosystems-related meetings and events supported.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional positions and strategies for achieving regional priorities established prior to significant meetings and communicated during meeting events</li> <li>Development of briefing materials supported prior to significant meetings</li> <li>Logistical and technical support provided during significant meetings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify regional issues and, through consultation, establish regional positions prior to the 41<sup>st</sup> Ramsar Standing Committee (SC41) meeting.</li> <li>Identify regional issues and, through consultation, establish regional positions prior to the CBD CoP 10 meeting.</li> <li>Develop briefing material and interventions to assist the Oceania Standing Committee representative prior to Ramsar SC41.</li> <li>Develop briefing material for regional representatives prior to CBD SBSTTA and CoP 10.</li> <li>Provide technical backstopping and logistical support to the Oceania representative at the Ramsar SC41.</li> <li>Provide technical backstopping and logistical support to regional representatives at SBSTTA meetings.</li> </ul>	Sub Total <b>\$ 307,266</b>			
			Personnel Costs	Operating Costs	Capital Costs	
			<b>\$ 196,537</b>	<b>\$ 110,329</b>	<b>\$ 400</b>	
			Source of Funding			
			AusAID XB	111,789		
			Core	4,261		
			France	20,000		
			Prog Support	2,300		
			NZAID XB	53,756		
			Ramsar	60,560		
			UNEP	5,100		
			Unsecured	49,500		
1.1.1.2 Capacity development initiatives conducted, and technical back-stopping and advocacy provided to support PICT compliance with international and regional ecosystems-related agreements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity development initiatives to enable PICs to fulfill their obligations designed and conducted</li> <li>Technical advice to enable PICs to fulfill their obligations provided</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assist implementation of the European Commission MEA implementation project, through identification of capacity development needs for implementing biodiversity-related MEAs.</li> <li>Provide technical advice to PICs to assist implementation of biodiversity-related MEA obligations.</li> </ul>				
1.1.1.3 Legal assistance to support development and implementation of ecosystems-related legislation provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal assistance provided to support PICs ratify international and regional agreements</li> <li>Legal assistance provided to support PICs develop legislation that enables compliance with international and regional obligations</li> <li>Clearinghouse mechanism containing information on international agreements and national legislations developed and maintained</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assist interested PICs undertake preparatory activities towards joining the Ramsar Convention.</li> <li>Provide Interpretive assistance for Kiribati's Environment Act and Regulations.</li> <li>Conduct review of legislation in RMI in the context of Ramsar.</li> <li>PEIN resources and legal documents webpage updated regularly.</li> </ul>				



PROGRAMME 1		:	ISLAND ECOSYSTEMS		F
Sub-Output	Indicators	2010 Activities		Budget Estimates US\$	
1.1.1.4 Financial and technical resources to support development and implementation of ecosystems management initiatives identified and mobilized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Funding and technical resources identified that enable the development and implementation of regional or national initiatives that sustains conservation over time</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support PICTs through the implementation of GEF-PAS, EDF-10, Fonds Pacifique, Taiwan ROC assistance, CEPF and other funding commitments and opportunities.</li> </ul>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proposals that enable funding and technical resources to be accessed at the regional or multi-country level developed and submitted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assist PICs access funding for wetlands conservation through the Ramsar Small Grants Fund.</li> </ul>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assistance provided to develop national proposals that enable funding and technical resources to be accessed at the national level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assist PICTs to develop national proposals, as required, to implement ecosystem management initiatives.</li> </ul>			
1.1.1.5 Implementation of regional ecosystems management-related plans and strategies supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ecosystem management initiatives identified in the Pacific Plan developed, promoted and reported</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plan and develop the EDF-10 funded Mainstreaming Ecosystem Based Management for Maintained Livelihoods (MEMML) in the Pacific project.</li> </ul>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical support provided to PICTs to implement the principles of the Action Strategy for Nature Conservation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide technical backstopping assistance to PICTs to implement the principles of the Action Strategy.</li> </ul>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participation in, and support for, the Roundtable for Nature Conservation and associated working groups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide secretariat and technical backstopping assistance to Roundtable for Nature Conservation Working Groups to assist coordination of meetings and exchange of information.</li> </ul>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation of the Pacific Islands Regional Ocean Policy and framework for Integrated Strategic Action (PIROP-ISA) supported</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plan and develop the EDF-10 funded Mainstreaming Ecosystem Based Management for Maintained Livelihoods (MEMML) in the Pacific project.</li> </ul>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation of the CROP working group initiatives and collaborative activities supported</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collaborative initiatives and activities supported as required.</li> </ul>			
<b>Output 1.1.2 – Integrated ecosystem management at the regional level developed and coordinated</b>					
1.1.2.1 Critical terrestrial and marine ecosystems for regional and national level sustainable development planning identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional level ecosystem analysis and mapping conducted in collaboration with other CROP agencies and partners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop and disseminate Marine Biodiversity Hotspots products for existing IUCN Red Listed marine species occurring in the New Caledonia, Polynesia and Micronesia</li> </ul>		Sub Total <b>\$ 458,842</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support provided for identification of biodiversity priorities and ecologically sensitive areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation of Pacific Ecosystem-based Biodiversity and Adaptation Analysis and Needs Assessment project</li> <li>See also activities under 1.1.5.1</li> </ul>		Personnel Costs <b>\$ 113,872</b>	Operating Costs <b>\$ 344,970</b>
1.1.2.2 Regional thematic ecosystem initiatives supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Completion of the SPREP component of the Coral Reef Initiative for the South Pacific programme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disseminate major CRISP outputs</li> <li>Finalise and disseminate the governance pilot study in the Solomon Islands</li> </ul>		Source of Funding AUSAID XB 9,350 AUSAID ICCAI 125,970 France 112,956 NOAA 30,000 NZAID XB 58,266 Prog Support 2,300 UNEP – GPA 120,000	

PROGRAMME 1		:	ISLAND ECOSYSTEMS		F
Sub-Output	Indicators	2010 Activities		Budget Estimates US\$	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support provided to promote and encourage PICT engagement in ecosystem initiatives such as the Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network (GCRMN) and Locally Managed Marine Area Network (LMMA).</li> <li>Support to the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI) activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue technical support to PICTs to conduct both biological and socio-economic monitoring SEM-Pasifika guidelines</li> <li>Organisation of the International Tropical Marine Ecosystem Symposium (ITMEMS) and support to France and Samoa as co-chairs of ICRI for 2009-2011</li> </ul>			
1.1.2.3 The Pacific Islands Conference on Nature Conservation and Protected Areas organised and coordinated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support provided to promote and encourage PICT engagement in ecosystem initiatives such as the Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network (GCRMN) and Locally Managed Marine Area Network (LMMA)</li> <li>Support to the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI) activities</li> <li>Conference for Nature Conservation and Protected Areas conducted every five-years</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue technical support to PICTs to conduct both biological and socio-economic monitoring SEM-Pasifika guidelines</li> <li>Organisation of the International Tropical Marine Ecosystem Symposium (ITMEMS) and support to France and Samoa as co-chairs of ICRI for 2009-2011</li> <li>Provide support to the Round Table Management Group and IUCN Oceania in preparing for the Conference for Nature Conservation to be held in 2012, Marshall Islands.</li> </ul>			
1.1.2.4 Value of ecosystem services assessed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of ecosystems valuation supported</li> <li>Valuations coordinated among regional stakeholders (CROPs, NGOs, IGOs)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trial economic valuations of reefs in PICTs (trial to include a cross-section of PICTs that rely on their reefs in different ways) under the CRISP programme.</li> <li>Distribute to regional stakeholders methodology and lessons learned from economic valuations.</li> </ul>			
<b>Output 1.1.3 – Development and implementation of policies, programmes and actions to manage ecosystems at the national level supported</b>					
1.1.3.1 Development and implementation of National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plans (NBSAPs) supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support provided for development and review of NBSAPs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide support to Tuvalu, Nauru and Solomon Islands to finalise and implement their NBSAPs.</li> <li>Provide technical assistance to PICs undertaking a review of their NBSAPs as requested.</li> </ul>	Sub Total <b>\$ 227,124</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical advice provided to support implementation of NBSAPs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assist PICs develop partnerships that encourage development and implementation of activities to address issues contained in their NBSAPs.</li> </ul>	Personnel Costs <b>\$ 146,491</b>	Operating Costs <b>\$ 80,633</b>	Capital Costs <b>\$ 0</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional NBSAP working group meetings held annually and attended by all Members</li> <li>At least one governance case study conducted in each PICT</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organise and conduct a regional NBSAP Working Group meeting or conferencing activities involving all members.</li> <li>Continue to implement the MacArthur Foundation-funded project 'Enhancing coastal and marine ecosystems resilience to climate change impacts through strengthened coastal governance and conservation measures'.</li> </ul>	Source of Funding		
				AusAID XB AusAID ICCAI NZAID XB Prog Support Ramsar Taiwan ROC	89,198 35,000 60,466 2,300 30,160 10,000

PROGRAMME 1		:	ISLAND ECOSYSTEMS		F
Sub-Output	Indicators	2010 Activities		Budget Estimates US\$	
1.1.3.2 National capacity development for ecosystems management supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National capacity development needs for management of ecosystems identified</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assistance provided to at least 3 PICTs to undertake capacity development needs assessment for management of ecosystems.</li> </ul>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initiatives that address national capacity development needs designed and implemented</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Design, develop and conduct a regional workshop to review the Regional Wetlands Action Plan and discuss strengthening Ramsar implementation in the region,</li> <li>Carry out a mangrove monitoring training for PICTs</li> <li>Support pilot mangrove replanting/restoration activities 5 in PICTs</li> </ul>			
1.1.3.3 Leveraging financial and technical resources to support national ecosystems management initiatives supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Funding and technical resources to assist management of ecosystems in PICTs, and sustains conservation over time, identified.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>See 1.1.1.4</li> </ul>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support provided for the development of funding and technical resource proposals at the national level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assist PICTs identify priority gaps in NBSAP implementation in preparation for future funding opportunities (e.g. GEF 5).</li> </ul>			
<b>Output 1.1.4 – Education and communications capacity strengthened to support ecosystems management</b>					
1.1.4.1 Communications capacity to support ecosystems management strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National and regional communications capacity development needs for management of ecosystems identified</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assist PICTs to incorporate internship attachment arrangements into regional and national projects.</li> </ul>		Sub Total <b>\$ 39,718</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initiatives that address national capacity development needs designed and implemented</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MEA implementation project, through identification of capacity development needs for implementing biodiversity-related MEAs.</li> <li>Develop and disseminate awareness/education materials on focused on mangrove adaptation to climate change</li> </ul>		Personnel Costs <b>\$ 19,794</b>	Operating Costs <b>\$ 19,924</b>
1.1.4.2 Development and implementation of communication strategies to enhance ecosystems management supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support provided for development and implementation of communications strategies to promote ecosystems-related international and regional processes and events</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assist PICTs to develop NBSAP communication strategies, on request.</li> </ul>		Source of Funding AusAID ICCAI 15,000 NZAID XB 12,644 Prog Support 2,300 Ramsar 9,774	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support provided for development and implementation of communication strategies to enable PICTs to fulfill their obligations under ecosystems-related international and regional agreements</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide support for the development, coordination and implementation of World Wetlands Day activities and initiatives in PICTs.</li> <li>Provide support for the development, coordination and implementation of Pacific Year of Biodiversity activities and initiatives in PICTs.</li> </ul>			

PROGRAMME 1		:	ISLAND ECOSYSTEMS		F
Sub-Output	Indicators	2010 Activities		Budget Estimates US\$	
<b>Output 1.1.5 – Development of, and access to ecosystems information supported</b>					
1.1.4.3 Access to Geographic Information Systems (GIS) data and analysis to support coastal and marine ecosystems management, developed or acquired and improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Build database of coastal and marine GIS data holdings in the Pacific - continue development and maintenance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assemble GIS marine data catalogue and distribute to at least 3 PICTs.</li> </ul>	Sub Total <b>\$ 219,287</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Processes for maintenance of GIS data developed and actioned</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complete development of access database cataloging all marine biodiversity datasets for at least 3 PICTs.</li> </ul>	Personnel Costs <b>\$ 106,887</b>	Operating Costs <b>\$ 107,400</b>	Capital Costs <b>\$ 5,000</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GIS analysis to support enhanced management of coastal and marine ecosystems developed and implementation supported</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Design and conduct a GIS analysis that identifies the location of priority marine areas based on key biological data for two PICTs, support synergies between analysis results in neighbouring PICTs.</li> </ul>	Source of Funding		
1.1.4.4 Maintenance of existing data and integration of other environmental, social, economic and traditional knowledge data to support ecosystems management and decision-making achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ReefBase database and Pacific Protected Areas database maintained and data updated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assist PICTs, Pacific Biodiversity Information Forum (PBIF) and Reefbase update the Pacific Protected Areas Database.</li> </ul>	AusAID XB Cons Int'l'n France Mac Arthur NZ AID XB Prog Support	10,764 132,840 15,739 45,000 12,644 2,300	
1.1.4.5 Ecosystem case studies conducted and findings disseminated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integrated ecosystem case study conducted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Completion of the marine ecosystem monitoring programme of the Fagaloa Bay, Samoa, and report submitted to ADB by SPREP, Samoa MNRE and Fisheries.</li> </ul>			
1.1.4.6 Ecosystems management-related information identified and disseminated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information on ecosystems management in the Pacific gathered or developed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information on ecosystems management in the Pacific compiled in digital format and disseminated to PICTs.</li> </ul>			
1.1.4.7 Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of ecosystem projects supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support provided for development and implementation of M&amp;E processes into ecosystem management plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assist PICs update the Online Inventory of Conservation Activities in the Pacific, at the national level.</li> </ul>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide mapping support for publications, presentations and research</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support SPREP officers/projects as required</li> </ul>			

**Component:** 1.2 - Species conservation and management

**Objective:** Promote and foster species conservation and management

The year 2010 is the mid-term of the Regional Marine Species Programme Action Plans 2008-2012 and a review meeting on its implementation is scheduled during the year, if funds will be available.

In terms of international and regional issues, SPREP will continue to collaborate with CMS and partners on the implementation of the cetacean MoU in the Pacific Islands region. SPREP will also continue to negotiate for a marine turtle MoU under the auspices of CMS and encourage dugong range states to sign the dugong MoU under the auspices of CMS. Good progress has been made towards the development of the regional action plan for sharks and it is envisaged that the action plan will be finalized during the year and submitted to the SPREP Meeting for endorsement. A new undertaking initiated in 2009 is the development of a regional recovery plan for the Oceania humpback whale population, in collaboration with the South Pacific Whale Research Consortium. It is also envisaged that this recovery plan will be finalized in 2010 and submitted to the SPREP Meeting for endorsement.

The bulk of the activities for the marine species work envisaged for 2010 will involve supporting national efforts by Members in implementing the regional marine species programme action plans 2008-2012. This will include assistance in seeking funds for implementation of activities nationally, capacity building and technical assistance with regards to the management of marine species including the conduct of surveys. The regional dugong, marine turtle, cetacean and shark networks will continue to be operated particularly in the dissemination of relevant information to members. SPREP will continue to support members with the implementation of the Turtle Research and Monitoring Database System (TREDS) through the coordination of data acquisition and dissemination, reporting to members on information in TREDS, provision of training and user support on the system as well as provision of system updates to members as new developments are made on the system. SPREP will also continue to seek funding to maintain the stocks of tags and applicators available to member countries and territories for their national turtle tagging programmes.

In 2010 invasive species work will consolidate regional coordination mechanisms and planning tools established during 2009, including the Invasive Species Working Group of the Nature Conservation Roundtable and its guiding document the *Guidelines for Invasive Species Management in the Pacific*. The Pacific Invasives Learning Network will continue to grow and provide access to information, training and capacity building to a wider group of people, countries and territories.

SPREP will continue to provide support to update the IUCN Red List of Pacific threatened species through the regional project, *Strengthening Information for Regional Assessments of the conservation status and distribution of biodiversity in the Pacific Islands*. This project will address species-information gaps and conservation needs by completing biodiversity assessments for terrestrial reptiles and freshwater fishes.

Implementation of the Pacific Bird Conservation Plan for 2010-2015 will be a focus of the Nature Conservation Roundtable Bird Working Group in 2010.

PROGRAMME 1		:	ISLAND ECOSYSTEMS			F
Sub-Output	Indicators	2010 Activities		Budget Estimates US\$		
<b>Output 1.2.1 - Management and implementation of species-focused international and regional agreements and strategies supported</b>						
1.2.1.1 PICT's participation in species-related meetings and events supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preparatory consultations conducted prior to significant meetings to discuss impacts of agenda items</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Liaise with relevant experts and agencies to identify opportunities that provide relevant information to assist Members.</li> </ul>	Sub Total <b>\$ 106,834</b>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional positions established prior to significant meetings and communicated during meeting events</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide advice and arrange avenues for members on regional positions for any regional arrangement e.g. marine turtle and other species under CMS.</li> </ul>	Personnel Costs <b>\$ 74,139</b>	Operating Costs <b>\$ 32,695</b>	Capital Costs <b>\$</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of briefing materials supported prior to significant meetings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide advice and support to PICTs for meetings such as the Cetacean and Dugong MoUs, under the auspices of CMS and any other meeting where necessary and requested</li> </ul>	Source of Funding			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Logistical and technical support provided during significant meetings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide technical backstopping and logistical support to members for meetings to negotiate regional arrangement for marine turtles and any other marine species under CMS and other conventions as well as other meetings of direct relevance to marine species.</li> <li>Provide technical backstopping and logistical support to members for meetings to negotiate the regime on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS)</li> <li>Provide technical backstopping and logistical support to members for meetings to negotiate the regime on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS)</li> </ul>	AusAID XB NZAID XB Prog Support UNEP WPFMC	6,325 74,884 2,300 5,100 18,225		
1.2.1.2 Capacity development initiatives conducted, and technical back-stopping and advocacy provided to support PICT compliance with international and regional species-related agreements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity development initiatives to enable PICs to fulfill their obligations designed and conducted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support development and implementation of CMS initiatives under the MoU for the Conservation of Cetaceans and their Habitats in the Pacific Islands region.</li> <li>Negotiations training workshops conducted in at least 2 countries.</li> <li>Negotiations training workshops conducted in at least 2 countries</li> <li>National MEA negotiations skills training</li> </ul>				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical advice to enable PICs to fulfill their obligations provided</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide support to the CMS Coordinator position for CMS MoUs in the Pacific Islands region.</li> </ul>				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advocacy that represents the interests of PICs provided to international and regional bodies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Represent the region in relevant bodies including CMS and others.</li> </ul>				

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Sub-Output	Indicators	2010 Activities	Budget Estimates US\$
1.2.1.3 Legal assistance to support development and implementation of species-related legislation provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal assistance provided to support PICs ratify international and regional agreements</li> <li>Legal assistance provided to support PICs develop legislation that enables compliance with international and regional obligations</li> <li>Clearinghouse mechanism containing information on international agreements and national legislations developed and maintained</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct review of legislation on the conservation and protection of other marine species (turtles).</li> <li>Legal drafting assistance provided to at least 1 country.</li> <li>Conduct review of legislation on the conservation and protection of marine species.</li> <li>PEIN resources and legal documents webpage updated regularly.</li> <li>Legal drafting assistance provided to at least 1 country</li> </ul>	
1.2.1.4 Financial and technical resources to support development and implementation of species initiatives identified and mobilised	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Funding and technical resources identified that enable the development and implementation of regional or national initiatives</li> <li>Assistance provided to develop national proposals that enable funding and technical resources to be accessed at the national level.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collaborate with the CMS Secretariat and other partners to develop a proposal that supports the implementation of the regional marine species programme action plan and the Pacific Islands region cetacean MoU under CMS.</li> <li>Provide support to develop and implement species/sanctuaries management and recovery plans</li> <li>Assist Members, upon request, to develop proposals and identify donors, where needed, for resources to implement national priority activities.</li> </ul>	
1.2.1.5 Implementation of regional species-related plans and strategies supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical support provided to PICTs to implement the Marine Species Programme Framework</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide technical support to PICs for implementation of the regional Marine Species Programme Action Plans 2008-2012.</li> <li>Provide technical assistance as requested for the development and implementation of species management and recovery plans including sanctuaries.</li> <li>Distribute tags and awareness materials to PICTs undertaking turtle tagging activities.</li> </ul>	
1.2.1.6 Development and implementation of regional agreements related to, or arising from, international frameworks or conventions supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Partnerships with bodies that manage international species-related conventions and frameworks developed and strengthened</li> <li>Support provided for development and implementation of regional agreements that are related to broader international agreements</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhance implementation of MoC with CMS as well as partnerships with other relevant organizations.</li> <li>Finalise and seek members' endorsement of the Oceania humpback whale recovery plan.</li> <li>Support for implementation of the regional humpback recovery plan.</li> <li>Collaborate with CMS on the implementation of the MoU on the conservation of cetaceans and their habitats in the Pacific Islands region.</li> </ul>	

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Sub-Output	Indicators	2010 Activities		Budget Estimates US\$		
<b>Output 1.2.2 – Species conservation and management at the regional level developed and coordinated</b>						
1.2.2.1 Pacific Islands Marine Species Programme Framework and Action Plans (MSPF) developed and implementation supported	• Biennial MSPF meetings organised and conducted	• Seek assistance and collaboration for the conduct of the Biennial MSPF review meeting.	Sub Total <b>\$ 63,141</b>			
	• Resources to conduct meeting and assist PICT participation identified and acquired	• Seek funding assistance to enable participation of PICTs at the MSPF review meeting.	Personnel Costs	Operating Costs	Capital Costs	
	• Addition of species to the MSPF developed, agreed and submitted to the SPREP Council meeting for endorsement	• Finalise a regional action plan for sharks for endorsement of the SPREP Meeting in 2010 by continuing collaboration with CROP agencies and members.	<b>\$ 18,295</b>	<b>\$ 44,846</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>	
			Source of Funding			
1.2.2.2 Protection and recovery of threatened species and species of ecological, cultural and economic significance supported	• Technical support provided to PICTs to implement the species aspects of the Action Strategy for Nature Conservation	• Continue to support the Round Table Species Working Group. • Provide support to the RT Bird Working Group to implement the Pacific Bird Conservation Plan.	Prog Support	2,300		
	• Technical support for evaluating species for the IUCN Red List provided	• Assist partners to update the IUCN Red List for the Pacific Region.	NZAID XB	19,816		
			AUSAID XB	1,025		
			France	40,000		
<b>Output 1.2.3 – Development and implementation of policies, programmes and actions to conserve species at the national level supported</b>						
1.2.3.1 National capacity development for species conservation and management supported	• National capacity development needs for management of species identified	• Assess national capacity development needs for marine species conservation.	Sub Total <b>\$ 132,795</b>			
	• Initiatives that address national capacity development needs designed and implemented	• Conduct turtle nesting monitoring training as requested including at the community level. • Facilitate and support capacity development in dugong, marine turtle, and whales and dolphins surveys and management, including income-generating opportunities. • Establish turtle monitors network in 2 communities in Fiji, in collaboration with WWF-SPPO.	Personnel Costs	Operating Costs	Capital Costs	
			<b>\$ 76,649</b>	<b>\$ 56,146</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>	
			Source of Funding			
1.2.3.2 Leveraging financial and technical resources to support national species conservation and management initiatives supported	• Funding and technical resources to assist species conservation and management in PICTs identified	• Provide assistance to PICTs to support national implementation of Marine Species Action Plans as requested. • Support PICTs to conduct turtle nesting monitoring surveys as requested, including monitoring nesting beach temperatures in 3 PICTs. • Provide assistance to members to improve the management of marine species, including legislation, management plans, action plans and recovery plans. • Seek funding to maintain turtle tagging activities, and development and distribution of awareness materials.	Prog Support	2,300		
	• Support provided for the development of funding and technical resources proposals at the national level	• Assist members to develop funding proposals that support national implementation of the marine species action plans.	NZAID XB	73,246		
			WPFMC	18,006		
			AusAID ICCAI	4,000		
			Cons Intl	35,244		



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Sub-Output	Indicators	2010 Activities		Budget Estimates US\$		
<b>Output 1.2.4 – Prevention and management of invasive species supported</b>						
1.2.4.1 Development of awareness, capacity and legislation to manage invasive species supported	• Invasive species awareness raising initiatives designed, and implementation supported	• Provide technical support to the development of one regional and one national invasive species awareness programmes.		Sub Total <b>\$ 614,587</b>		
	• Capacity development needs of PICTs for invasive species management identified and addressed	• Support invasive species training programmes in two PICTs.		Personnel Costs	Operating Costs	Capital Costs
	• Support for development and implementation of legislation to manage invasive species provided	• Provide technical support to the development and implementation of improved legislation or protocols in two PICTs.		<b>\$ 224,637</b>	<b>\$ 386,950</b>	<b>\$ 3,000</b>
				Source of Funding		
1.2.4.2 Development of data, analysis and research to improve PICTs management of invasive species supported	• Acquisition of regional invasive species data supported and made available to PICTs and other partners	• Support invasive species surveys in Kiribati and Samoa.		AusAID XB	51,778	
	• Development of analytical models for risk assessment and prioritisation of management actions supported	• Support Weed Risk Assessment system development in two PICTs.		China	9,350	
	• Research that improves the management of priority species supported	• Provide technical support to invasive species research projects in Kiribati and Samoa.		IMO	80,000	
1.2.4.3 Development and implementation of management actions to prevent and remove invasives, and restore native biodiversity supported	• Development of processes to prevent the spread of invasive species across international or internal borders supported	• Provide technical support to the improvement of quarantine controls in at least two PICTs.		Prog Support	2,220	
	• Technical advice provided that strengthens management of established invasive species	• Provide technical support to invasive species management projects in at least two PICTs.		NZAID XB	119,089	
	• Technical advice provided that strengthens native ecosystems restoration following removal of an invasive incursion	• Provide technical support to restoration projects in at least two PICTs.		TNC	130,050	
1.2.4.4 Regional approaches to the management of invasive species developed and implementation supported	• Regional invasive species projects identified and developed and implementation supported	• Identify and prepare two applications for strategic funding for invasives management in the region.		COSI	200,100	
	• Regional invasive species services to PICTs supported, particularly the Pacific Invasives Learning Network, Pacific Invasives Initiative and SPC's invasive species programme	• Provide support to PILN, PII and SPC and coordinate SPREP's invasive species programme with their activities.		Ramsar	2,000	
				UNEP	20,000	

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Sub-Output	Indicators	2010 Activities		Budget Estimates US\$		
<b>Output 1.2.5 – Education and communications capacity strengthened to support species conservation and management</b>						
1.2.5.1 Communications capacity to support species conservation and management strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National and regional communications capacity development needs for conservation and management of species identified</li> <li>Initiatives that address national capacity development needs designed and implemented</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Liaise with relevant national personnel to identify capacity needs for at least one PICT.</li> </ul>		Sub Total		
				\$ 14,514		
				Personnel Costs	Operating Costs	Capital Costs
				\$ 12,014	\$ 2,500	\$0
1.2.5.2 Development and implementation of communication strategies to enhance species conservation and management supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support provided for development and implementation of communications strategies to promote species-related international and regional processes and events</li> <li>Support provided for development and implementation of communication strategies to enable PICs to fulfill their obligations under species-related international and regional agreements</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prepare a draft communication strategy to promote species-related events</li> <li>Assist with development of species communication strategy for at least one PICT</li> </ul>		Source of Funding		
				Prog Support NZAID XB	2,220	12,294
<b>Output 1.2.6 – Development of, and access to species information supported</b>						
1.2.6.1 Species conservation and management-related information identified and disseminated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information on species conservation and management in the Pacific gathered or developed</li> <li>Information on species conservation and management disseminated to stakeholders in appropriate format</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordinate the implementation of the Turtle Research and Monitoring Database System (TREDS) in PICTS.</li> <li>Coordinate the acquisition of reporting data from turtle tagging activities from PICTS.</li> <li>Support development of information relevant for communities on marine species, in collaboration with national partners through specific projects.</li> <li>Coordinate the dissemination of data in TREDS to PICTS.</li> <li>Maintain the dugong, marine turtle and cetacean and shark networks and disseminate relevant information as received.</li> <li>Support translation of relevant material into local languages.</li> <li>Regularly update PEIN virtual environment libraries.</li> </ul>		Sub Total		
				\$ 76,391		
				Personnel Costs	Operating Costs	Capital Costs
				\$ 60,923	\$ 14,968	\$ 500
1.2.6.2 Capacity for developing species conservation information strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity development needs for developing species conservation data and information identified and addressed</li> <li>Support provided for storage and maintenance of species conservation data</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide training support on the application and development of TREDS.</li> <li>Distribute software upgrades and provide application support for PICTS in the use of TREDS.</li> </ul>		Source of Funding		
						Prog Support NZAID XB
				WPFMC	54,128	
				Core	4,263	
1.2.6.3 Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of species-related projects supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support provided for development and implementation of M&amp;E processes into species conservation and management plans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop an M&amp;E template for implementation of the marine species action plans.</li> </ul>				

**Component:** 1.3- People, institutions, education and knowledge management

**Objective:** Equip people and institutions of PICTs with the capacity, education and knowledge to plan and manage their environmentally sustainable development

Enhancing the capacity of individuals and institutions continues to be a major thrust of the Secretariat's Annual Work Plan. During 2010 the Secretariat will be implementing the EC-funded MEA capacity building project which will enable it to address a range of priority capacity development needs, particularly those that are cross-cutting in nature, of Members that are Parties to MEAs. Complementing this would be a range of GEF and AusAID-funded projects that will address capacity needs for specific sectors and cross-cutting issues. The Capacity Development Advisor (CDA) will be coordinating the EC MEA capacity building project while also assisting Programme Officers with planning, implementing and monitoring specific projects and interventions. With the scaling up of funding for environmental management and capacity development, institutional arrangements and strategies will also need to be enhanced. Where there are calls for assistance the Secretariat will support Members with reviewing and developing institutional strategic plans including monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. Where absorption capacity may be an issue, the Secretariat will assist with placement of volunteers to provide on the job training and also technical back-stopping. Support for capacity development in project cycle management will continue in collaboration with the GEF Implementing Agencies and other CROP agencies. On-going technical advice will be provided to Members with the implementation of the GEF-funded Capacity Building for Sustainable Land Management project.

There is rapidly growing recognition amongst Members of the need for strategic communication and education to progress good practice in environmental management, conservation and sustainable development. The Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (2005-2014) has set the scene for developing systemic approaches to addressing environment and sustainable development.

SPREP's education and communication work will focus on encouraging strategic and holistic approaches to using education and communication tools to enable change at individual, communal and structural /policy levels. Social marketing will continue to play an integral role in these activities, as will strengthening the capacity of media and other public educators. Schools-based education will be supported through provision of guidelines and resource materials in line with existing curricula. Support will also be provided for design, development and implementation of the proposed International Year of Biodiversity and preparations for the next Meeting of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Strengthening access to relevant, current environment information remains a critical priority. Building upon the relationships developed during the Pacific Environment Information Network [PEIN] project there will continue to be a strong focus on identifying and acquiring critical national and regional data and making it accessible via the SPREP website and the web based clearinghouse mechanisms developed under PEIN. A feature of 2010 will be the focus on strengthening access to MEA related information and the development of a clearinghouse mechanism for improving information flow to support MEA obligations and implementation at country level. Capacity building in information management will continue to be supported through in-country workshops, training assistance and the development of resource materials. During 2010 the SPREP IRC will continue to engage with other CROP agencies to strengthen a regional cross-CROP framework for capacity building and enhanced models of information sharing across the region.

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Sub-Output	Indicators	2010 Activities	Output Budget Estimates US\$			
<b>Output 1.3.1 – Human Resource capacity development, institutional strengthening and environmental training supported</b>						
1.3.1.1 National capacity needs at the individual and institutional levels identified and capacity development actions supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MEA capacity needs identification and implementation of priority capacity development actions supported.</li> <li>• Development and implementation of Strategic Plans and HRD strategies for Environment Departments/agencies supported</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate EC Capacity building for MEA Implementation Project.</li> <li>• Assist at least 6 POs plan, implement and monitor capacity building activities targeting MEA implementation.</li> <li>• Assist at least 4 Members mobilise resources and identify partners to implement priority MEA capacity development actions.</li> <li>• Assist 2 environment departments to establish/review and implement institutional strategic plans and HRD strategies.</li> </ul>	Sub Total <b>\$249,387</b>			
			Personnel Costs <b>\$ 161,329</b>	Operating Costs <b>\$ 81,920</b>	Capital Costs <b>\$6,138</b>	
			Source of Funding			
			AusAID XB Prog Support NZ AID XB EC/UNEP	61,011 2,220 28,452 157,704		
1.3.1.2 Project management capacity of institutions and individuals supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity development activities for project management identified, implemented and supported</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Liaise with at least 2 donor agencies to promote the development of project management capacity of nationals during the design and implementation of projects.</li> </ul>				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project management networks at national level supported</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Liaise with 2 national governments and stakeholders to promote and support establishment and implementation of project management capacity development networks.</li> </ul>				
1.3.1.3 Volunteer attachment, cross-country attachment and internship programmes developed and implementation supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Volunteer attachment, cross-country attachment and internship programmes developed and funding resources identified and secured</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitate volunteer placement arrangements in countries where the need exists.</li> <li>• Identify, promote and implement at least 4 cross-country attachments and internships through national and regional projects.</li> </ul>				
<b>Output 1.3.2 – Education and communications to enable behaviour change supported</b>						
1.3.2.1 Integration of environment and sustainable development issues into formal education supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advice provided for the inclusion of environment and sustainable development issues into school curricula</li> <li>• Advice provided on development of material for inclusion into the school curricula</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participate in and provide input on ESD/environment issues to national curriculum reviews as they occur.</li> <li>• Develop a guide on inclusion of ESD into school curricula and disseminate to education departments/ministries in PICTs.</li> <li>• Share information on good practice in schools-based ESD with PICTs.</li> <li>• Develop catalogue of available ESD resources and disseminate to PICT ministries/departments of education.</li> <li>• Provide technical support for material development at national level on request.</li> </ul>	Sub Total <b>\$ 305,892</b>			
			Personnel Costs <b>\$ 111,019</b>	Operating Costs <b>\$ 179,345</b>	Capital Costs <b>\$15,528</b>	
			Source of Funding			
			Prog Support NZ AID XB AusAID ICCAI UNEP Unsecured	2,220 133,299 100,000 46,166 24,207		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support provided for the inclusion of Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) teaching principles into national curricula</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop and disseminate good practice examples of ESD principles</li> </ul>				

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Sub-Output	Indicators	2010 Activities		Output Budget Estimates US\$																
1.3.2.2 Informal environmental education activities and programmes promoted and supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advice provided for the inclusion of environment and sustainable development issues in informal education settings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop a guide on application of ESD in education and communication for all SPREP programme areas of work and disseminate to national focal points and other relevant contacts.</li> <li>Assist with strategic planning for environment and SD communication and education at national level on request.</li> </ul>																		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support provided for development and dissemination of materials to support teaching ESD principles</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide support, and assist with the development of, appropriate materials to assist application of ESD in all of SPREP's education and communication work.</li> </ul>																		
1.3.2.3 Communication initiatives developed and implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initiatives to raise awareness of environment and sustainable development issues in non-formal settings developed and implemented</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Showcase good practice in ESD through the media and at regional/ international meetings as opportunity arises.</li> </ul>																		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support provided to build education and communications capacity within PICTs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disseminate the UNESCO ESD Media Guide electronically and promote its use through ongoing media workshops</li> <li>Facilitate training opportunities/internship arrangements that strengthen environmental advocacy and outreach for at least 2 countries.</li> <li>Assist at least one PICT with development of an integrated communication strategy for environment issues.</li> </ul>																		
1.3.2.4 Regional awareness raising campaigns supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional campaigns developed and endorsed by SPREP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evaluate outcomes of 2009 Pacific Year of climate Change</li> <li>Initiate 2010 International Year of Biodiversity</li> </ul>																		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support provided for implementation of campaign activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide support for the implementation of the 2010 International Year of Biodiversity activities, including development of awareness raising film/documentary..</li> </ul>																		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support provided for monitoring, assessing and reporting on campaign implementation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assist the development and application of an M&amp;E mechanism to assess the effectiveness of the 2010 YBD campaign.</li> </ul>																		
<b>Output 1.3.3 – Knowledge gathered and disseminated, and access to environmental information supported</b>																				
1.3.3.1 Significant environment-related information identified and disseminated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Significant environment-related information identified and disseminated to stakeholders in appropriate formats</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify and disseminate significant environment-related information in appropriate formats.</li> </ul>		<table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="3">Sub Total <b>\$ 101,164</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Personnel Costs</td> <td>Operating Costs</td> <td>Capital Costs</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>\$ 63,164</b></td> <td><b>\$ 38,000</b></td> <td><b>\$ 0</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Source of Funding</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Core UNEP Prog Support NZ AID XB</td> <td>51,150 35,500 2,220 12,294</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Sub Total <b>\$ 101,164</b>			Personnel Costs	Operating Costs	Capital Costs	<b>\$ 63,164</b>	<b>\$ 38,000</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>	Source of Funding				Core UNEP Prog Support NZ AID XB	51,150 35,500 2,220 12,294	
	Sub Total <b>\$ 101,164</b>																			
Personnel Costs	Operating Costs	Capital Costs																		
<b>\$ 63,164</b>	<b>\$ 38,000</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>																		
Source of Funding																				
	Core UNEP Prog Support NZ AID XB	51,150 35,500 2,220 12,294																		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information products and resources to meet stakeholder information needs in appropriate formats developed, disseminated and maintained</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PEIN Country Profiles Directory, PEIN Virtual Environment Libraries, PEIN Lessons Learned Directory, PEIN Regional Strategies and Frameworks Directory, and PEIN Digest of regional environment news maintained and disseminated.</li> <li>Web-based Clearinghouse mechanism for MEA information developed.</li> <li>MEA Database developed and piloted in three PICTs.</li> <li>Traditional Knowledge protection and preservation work conducted in at least 2 countries.</li> <li>Develop a web-based database tool to identify and provide access to country profiles.</li> </ul>																			

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Sub-Output	Indicators	2010 Activities	Output Budget Estimates US\$
1.3.3.2 Development and maintenance of PICT Information Resource Centres (IRC) supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity development needs for information management in PICTs identified</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct information workshops in three PICTs to identify information needs, incentives and processes for sharing information.</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity development initiatives organised and conducted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct in-country training to build capacity in information management in three PICTs.</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assistance in identifying sources of funding for infrastructure development to support knowledge management provided</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disseminate to PEIN partners via PEIN listserv information regarding sources of funding and technical support for infrastructure development to support knowledge management.</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical advice and support to develop institutional infrastructure to support improved knowledge management provided</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advise PEIN partners on best practices to develop institutional infrastructure to support improved knowledge management provided.</li> </ul>	
1.3.3.3 SPREP Information Resource Centre (IRC) and library maintained and regularly updated and information services provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environment information resources regularly identified, acquired and catalogued in the SPREP library</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify, acquire and catalogue environment information resources and make available via SPREP Library and IRC.</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Additions to the SPREP library communicated and made available to stakeholders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Publish on internet and distribute via email regular updates of new materials and resources available from SPREP Library and IRC.</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SPREP IRC website maintained and regularly updated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain and update SPREP Library and IRC website and database.</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reference and research services provided</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide reference and research services to SPREP staff and regional stakeholders.</li> </ul>	

BUDGET ESTIMATES US\$	SOURCE OF FUNDING	
Personnel Costs:	AusAID XB	299,239
	Cons Int'l	67,940
	Core Budget	59,675
	France	78,696
	Prog Support	31,720
	NZAID XB	553,968
	Ramsar	73,510
	TNC	74,050
	UNEP	76,726
	WPFMC	70,230
Operating Costs:	AusAID XB	42,000
	AusAID-ICCAI	264,442
	Cons Int'l	295,244
	France	110,000
	IMO	80,000
	MacArthur	45,000
	NOAA	30,000
	NZAID XB	132,760
	Ramsar	26,786
	Taiwan	10,000
	PR of China	8,350
	TNC	56,000
	UNEP	306,706
	WPFMC	19,630
	Unsecured	73,707
	Capital Costs:	AusAID ICCAI
PR of China		1,000
Cons Int'l		5,000
NZ XB		,200
Ramsar		2,200
UNEP		6,138
WPFMC		500
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SECURED FUNDING	2,843,238	
UNSECURED FUNDING	73,707	

## 2. PACIFIC FUTURES

**Programme Goal:** Pacific island countries and territories are able to plan and respond to threats and pressures on island and ocean ecosystems

### Strategic Context

The Pacific Futures Programme (PFP) focuses on securing a healthy Pacific islands environment for present and future generations.

The PFP's major focus is on two key areas identified in the Action Plan for Managing the Environment in the Pacific Region; Climate Change and Pollution/waste management. The programme of work in these areas will continue to be guided by regional strategies. For climate change the key document is the Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change and its Action Plan which provide the basis for the Secretariat's work on adaptation, mitigation, climate change understanding/awareness and ozone depletion.

In the pollution/waste area, the Regional Strategy and Action Plan on solid waste management is supplemented by sector strategies, for example on marine pollution.

For 2010, this is the second year in which the revised Programme Output Framework has consolidated other activities under the banner of Environmental Governance. This brings together work streams relating to sustainable development, mainstreaming and decision-making tools and processes. It also includes resource mobilization activities through the GEF and other mechanisms

The revision has also led to the inclusion of cross-cutting issues such as capacity development, and environmental education / communications, environmental law, and participation in Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) into the thematic output areas. As an example of this change, all the work carried out under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change is now included under the Climate Change Output (2.1.1) rather than in a separate "MEA" output as previously. This change has been made to bring together thematic work activities in one place.

The 67% increase (2,110,178 USD) compared to the revised 2009 budget comes largely from a 51% increase (768,055 USD) in GEF-UNDP funding and new project funding from EC-UNEP (329,103USD) and Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (400,000USD).

Support for the delivery of the Outputs under this Programme will be provided by the following staff:

Netatua PELESIKOTI	Pacific Futures Programme Manager
Rosanna GALUVAO	Secretary - Programme Manager
Vacant	Pollution Prevention Adviser
Anthony TALOULI	Marine Pollution Adviser
Vacant	Landfill Management Officer - JICA
Esther RICHARDS	Solid Waste Officer
Espen RONNEBERG	Climate Change Adviser
Dean SOLOFA	PI - Global Climate Observing System Officer
Unfunded	Climatology/Meteorology Officer
Joe STANLEY	GEF Support Adviser
Solomone FIFITA	Project Manager - PIGGAREP
Under Recruitment	Project Support - PIGGAREP
Fine LAO	Climate Change Adaptation Officer
Taito NAKALEVU	Project Manager - PACC
Seve PAENIU	Sustainable Development Adviser
Tepa SUAESI	Environmental Officer
Unfunded	Natural Resources Economist
Unfunded	Environmental Impact Assessment Officer
Unfunded	Assistant GIS Officer
Clark PETERU	Environmental Legal Adviser
Joyce TULUA	Programme Assistant



**Component:** 2.1 - Climate Change

**Objective:** Improve PICT's understanding of and strengthen capacity to respond to climate change, climate variability and sea level rise

The vulnerability of Pacific Island Countries and Territories to phenomena associated with the adverse effects of climate change is a reality manifested in numerous ways including more severe and more frequent cyclone, changes in weather patterns resulting in disruption to crop production, damage to coastal infrastructure, coastal habitats and coral organisms, and more widespread occurrence of mosquito-borne and other tropical diseases.

As noted in the Programme overview, this programme component has been identified as a priority by members. The last few years has seen steady progress in several areas:

- The Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change (PIFACC) has been revised and adopted by the Pacific Islands Forum
- An Action Plan to support the PIFACC has been developed and published
- Pilot adaptation projects have been designed to demonstrate ways to increase resilience to climate change in the region
- The regional strategy to implement the Montreal Protocol has supported phase out of ozone depleting substances
- Support provided for climate observation in the region
- There has been effective participation in international policy negotiations through Secretariat support

The outlook for 2010 includes the following activities:

- The Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change project (PACC) successfully launched in 2009, will continue implementation in 2010.
- Support will continue to be provided to assist countries to participate effectively in international meetings (UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol), and identify opportunities
- Implementation will continue on a regional project on renewable energy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (PIGGAREP).
- Support will continue to be provided for climate observation in the region
- A review of the Strategic Action Plan for the Development of Meteorology in the Pacific Region will be concluded
- The Action Plan for the implementation of PIFACC will continue following the convening of the Pacific Climate Change Roundtable in 2008 and 2009. A subsequent Roundtable will be convened in 2010.
- 2009 was designated the Year of Climate Change by the 19<sup>th</sup> SPREP meeting in Pohnpei, and several activities will be initiated as a result.

**PROGRAMME 2**

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**PACIFIC FUTURES**

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Sub-Output	Indicators	2010 Activities	Output Budget Estimates US\$		
<b>Output 2.1.1 – Management and implementation of climate change-focused international and regional agreements and strategies supported</b>					
2.1.1.1 PICT's participation in climate change-related meetings and events supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preparatory consultations conducted prior to significant meetings to discuss impacts of agenda items</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Respond to requests for support to 2<sup>nd</sup> NatComs FCCC developed and submitted for funding in 2008 to be implemented</li> <li>Pre-session meetings conducted prior to key FCCC sessions, and one preparatory negotiations session conducted prior to COP-15</li> </ul>	Sub Total <b>\$ 505,063</b>		
			Personnel Costs <b>\$ 102,140</b>	Operating Costs <b>\$ 401,323</b>	Capital Costs <b>\$1,600</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional positions and strategies for achieving regional priorities established prior to significant meetings and communicated during meeting events</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pre-session briefing papers to be prepared and circulated prior to key FCCC sessions; position papers developed during FCCC sessions</li> </ul>	Source of Funding		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of briefing materials supported prior to significant meetings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Position papers on FCCC agenda items of major importance to the PICs developed during the year.</li> <li>Briefing materials prepared for other major meetings such as PEM/REMM, RMSD, PIFS and so on.</li> </ul>	AusAID XB 70,420 AusAID ICCAI 67,184 Core 4,262 NZAID XB 59,914 Prog Support 2,183 SDC 300,000 UNEP 1,100		
2.1.1.2 Capacity development initiatives conducted, and technical back-stopping and advocacy provided to support PICT compliance with international and regional climate change-related agreements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity development initiatives to enable PICs to fulfill their obligations designed and conducted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proposal for support to 2<sup>nd</sup> NatComs FCCC developed and submitted for funding in 2008 to be implemented</li> <li>Conduct negotiations training in 1 country</li> <li>National MEA negotiations skills training</li> </ul>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical advice to enable PICs to fulfill their obligations provided</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support provided upon request.</li> </ul>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advocacy and support provided in the interests of PICs to international and regional bodies</li> <li>Study carried out and report made available to all PIC Climate Change Negotiators</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Attendance at all major FCCC meetings in support of PICs with media information developed as appropriate</li> <li>Assist in the Regional Economic Climate Change Assessment for at least one PIC</li> </ul>			
2.1.1.3 Legal assistance to support development and implementation of climate change-related legislation provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal assistance provided to support PICs ratify international and regional agreements</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal assistance to PICs on any new FCCC instruments if requested</li> </ul>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal assistance provided to support PICs develop legislation that enables compliance with international and regional obligations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support for implementation of CDM related or Adaptation Fund requirements to be provided</li> <li>Help develop 1 MEA implementing law if requested</li> </ul>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clearinghouse mechanism containing information on international agreements and national legislations developed and maintained</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SPREP climate change portal to be upgraded</li> </ul>			

**PROGRAMME 2**

**PACIFIC FUTURES**

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Sub-Output	Indicators	2010 Activities	Output Budget Estimates US\$			
2.1.1.4 Financial resources to support development and implementation of climate change initiatives identified and mobilised	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Funding sources identified that enable the development and implementation of regional or national initiatives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use FCCC sessions to seek out and identify sources of funding for climate change activities - liaise with current donors</li> </ul>				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proposals that enable funding to be accessed at the regional or multi-country level developed and submitted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop proposals for funding in areas identified as gaps by Pacific Climate Change Roundtable (PCCR)</li> </ul>				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assistance provided to develop national proposals that enable funding to be accessed at the national level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assist upon request the development of proposals</li> </ul>				
2.1.1.5 Implementation of regional climate change-related plans and strategies supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Climate change initiatives identified in the Pacific Plan developed, promoted and reported</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regular revision and reporting on climate change activities under the Pacific Plan</li> </ul>				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional initiatives identified in the Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change (PIFACC) developed and implemented</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop proposals identified as gaps by PCCR</li> </ul>				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support provided for development and implementation of national activities identified in the PIFACC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assist upon request the development of proposals</li> </ul>				
<b>Output 2.1.2 – Adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change supported</b>						
2.1.2.1 Development and implementation of adaptation measures at all levels supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional adaptation projects identified, designed, and coordinated, and implementation at the national level supported</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work with FAO to progress the outcomes of the High Level Conference on World Food Security and the Challenges of Climate Change and Food Security</li> </ul>	Sub Total <b>\$ 1,540,829</b>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support provided to access funding that enables implementation of national adaptation measures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment of PACC pilot sites carried out</li> </ul>	<b>\$ 184,269</b>	<b>\$ 1,350,960</b>	<b>\$ 5,600</b>	
Source of Funding						
2.1.2.2 Identification of priority areas and sectors vulnerable to the effects of climate change supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical advice to assist identification of priority areas or sectors vulnerable to the effects of climate change provided</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assist countries develop their PACC pilot demonstration guidelines</li> <li>Assist countries carry out vulnerability and adaptation assessment of PACC pilot sites</li> <li>Assist countries carry out demonstration at PACC pilot sites</li> </ul>	AusAID XB GEF/UNDP NZAID XB Prog Support Swiss DAC	26,118 1,369,032 43,496 2,183 100,000		
2.1.2.3 Development of data and traditional knowledge to underpin design and implementation of adaptation measures supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sources of data and traditional knowledge that enable improved understanding of climate change issues identified</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop traditional knowledge information and data base through the climate change portal to improve understanding of climate change issues.</li> </ul>				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advice provided on how best to integrate data and traditional knowledge into adaptation project design and implementation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Determine how traditional knowledge and data can be mainstreamed into PACC adaptation interventions</li> </ul>				
2.1.2.4 Integration of adaptation measures into sustainable development strategies promoted and supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Best practices and lessons learned from adaptation activities integrated into sustainable development strategies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop monitoring and evaluation procedures for the PACC project.</li> </ul>				

**PROGRAMME 2**

**: PACIFIC FUTURES**

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Sub-Output	Indicators	2010 Activities	Output Budget Estimates US\$		
<b>Output 2.1.3 – Strengthening climate change governance supported</b>					
2.1.3.1 Integration of climate change into national policies, planning processes and decision-making at all levels promoted and supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Best practice decision-making processes to enable improved prioritisation of resource allocation at the national level developed and disseminated</li> <li>Guidelines that enable improved adoption of risk management processes developed and disseminated</li> <li>Capacity development initiatives that improve climate change integration into sustainable development strategies identified and addressed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assist countries develop best practice guidelines and processes for mainstreaming climate change issues into development planning and budgetary processes</li> <li>Studies conducted on selected PICs to determine principles of best practices and disseminate report through PCCR</li> <li>Provide support to the development, maintenance and dissemination of guidelines for mainstreaming disaster risk management into national planning that was developed by the Partnership Network led by SOPAC with PIFS, SPREP and UNDP</li> <li>Cooperate with SOPAC and World Bank initiatives on risk reduction</li> <li>Assist PICs with the design and implementation of initiatives that address their national capacity development needs related to mainstreaming climate change into the development planning process</li> </ul>	Sub Total <b>\$ 81,988</b>		
			Personnel Costs	Operating Costs	Capital Costs
			<b>\$ 28,301</b>	<b>\$ 53,687</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>
			Source of Funding		
			AusAID XB	29,417	
			AusAID ICCAI	50,388	
			Prog Support	2,183	
2.1.3.2 Partnerships between government agencies, the private sector, society, community and other stakeholders strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Links between organisations collecting climate change data and information identified</li> <li>Regional approaches to managing climate change developed and implementation supported through the Pacific Climate Change Roundtable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use PCCR as avenue for collecting information on current work by organizations and post on SPREP climate change portal</li> <li>PCCR meeting in 2009 will have regional approaches to climate change response as an agenda item</li> </ul>			
<b>Output 2.1.4 – Development of, and access to technical climate change information supported</b>					
2.1.4.1 Monitoring of Pacific weather and climate systems supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support provided for implementation of national and regional Weather and Climate Services Implementation Plans</li> <li>Implementation of the Strategic Action Plan for Weather and Climate Services supported</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide assistance in seeking resources or technical assistance to PICTs where requested</li> <li>Continue facilitation of WMO-NOAA Pacific Desk Training for at least 3 PICT weather forecasters</li> <li>Implement under a Work Plan with Finland Meteorological Institute on the implementation of the SPREP-FMI project on providing regional training on Quality Management Systems (QMS) for aviation operating standards.</li> <li>Implement under a Work Plan with Finland Meteorological Institute on the implementation of the SPREP-FMI project on reviewing the SDMP 2000-2009 for delivery in 2010.</li> <li>Coordinate jointly with WMO and SOPAC reviewing and implementation of outcomes of Joint Meeting of RMSD and NDMO held in 2009.</li> </ul>	Sub Total <b>\$ 383,091</b>		
			Personnel Costs	Operating Costs	Capital Costs
			<b>\$ 97,789</b>	<b>\$ 285,302</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>
			Source of Funding		
			AusAID XB	22,685	
			Finland Met Inst	72,000	
			NOAA	145,120	
			NZAID XXB	136,000	
			Prog Support	2,183	
			Unsecured	5,103	

PROGRAMME 2		:	PACIFIC FUTURES			F
Sub-Output	Indicators	2010 Activities		Output Budget Estimates US\$		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation of the PI-GCOS implementation plan supported</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue with implementation of PI-GCOS projects and coordinate overall reporting to PI-GCOS, WMO, GCOS, and SPREP members.</li> <li>Seek resources to convene a PI-GCOS Steering Committee meeting to review PI-GCOS Action Plan and Implementation Plan.</li> </ul>				
2.1.4.2 Integration of climate related technical datasets into other environmental, social, and economic datasets and traditional knowledge supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Key national and regional sea-level, climate change and variability data sets enhancing applied planning information identified, developed and maintained</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contribute to PaCIS partnership with East-West Center and NOAA IDEA Center to acquire relevant information sources and make available online.</li> </ul>				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Key complementary data sets identified, developed and maintained</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue partnership with PI-GOOS and Pacific HYCOS sister projects on joint observing systems activities.</li> </ul>				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional clearinghouse for climate change data and information established and maintained</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue partnership with US GCOS development and utilization and support for PICT NMS sites. Also with NOAA IDEA Center to enhance SPREP Climate Change web portal as regional clearing house for climate change information on the region.</li> </ul>				
2.1.4.3 Development and implementation of improved climate modeling analytical frameworks supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support for implementation of analytical models and frameworks at the national and regional level provided</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordinate the Climate Database project with SPC/SOPAC and NIWA and donors on the production and dissemination and other related project activities.</li> </ul>				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Documentation of climate change, climate variability, sea-level rise and extreme weather events developed or acquired and disseminated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordinate the Island Climate Update (ICU) with SPC/SOPAC and NIWA and donors on the production and dissemination and other related project activities.</li> <li>Establish working partnerships with IPCC and other scientific institutions on development of and access to climate science and climate models</li> </ul>				
<b>Output 2.1.5 – Education and communications capacity to support climate change responses strengthened</b>						
2.1.5.1 Education and communications capacity development needs identified and addressed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National capacity development needs for improving understanding and strengthening responses to climate change identified</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Analysis of NCSA reports and NAPAs undertaken and report developed to form the basis of an FCCC Article 6 project</li> </ul>		Sub Total <b>\$ 103,577</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initiatives that address national capacity development needs designed and implemented</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity development report discussed in PCCR and proposals developed</li> </ul>		Personnel Costs <b>\$ 76,704</b>	Operating Costs <b>\$ 26,873</b>	Capital Costs <b>\$0</b>
2.1.5.2 Climate change communication initiatives that encourage behavioral change supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development and implementation of climate change communication strategies supported</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SPREP climate change communications strategy developed</li> </ul>		Source of Funding		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional climate change communication initiatives identified, developed and implementation supported</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Major regional communications initiative to communicate Climate Change through SPREP Climate Change Year 2009</li> </ul>		AusAID XB AusAID ICCAI Prog Support		20,486 80,908 2,183
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development and implementation of national climate change communication initiatives supported</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proposals identified through PCCR developed and funding sought. Template for national communications strategies developed and disseminated</li> </ul>				

**PROGRAMME 2**

**: PACIFIC FUTURES**

**F**

Sub-Output	Indicators	2010 Activities	Output Budget Estimates US\$		
<b>Output 2.1.6 – Contribution to global greenhouse gas reduction supported</b>					
2.1.6.1 Implementation of renewable energy and energy efficient actions and technologies promoted and supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Energy and climate change-related legislations, plans and policies drafted and reviewed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide support to the Tonga Energy Roadmap initiative and the drafting of the regulations for the Tonga Renewable Energy Act.</li> <li>Jointly review the Pacific Islands Energy Policy with the CROP Energy Working Group.</li> </ul>	Sub Total <b>\$1,152,151</b>		
			Personnel Costs	Operating Costs	Capital Costs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reports and information on the institutional, technical and financial sustainability of new and existing renewable energy and energy efficiency projects acquired and disseminated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide complementary capacity building support to IUCN's EESLI's biofuel development at Samoa, solar electrification at Tonga and hydropower development at Vanuatu to IUCN's and AusAID's capacity building, rehabilitation and resources assessment activities at Vanuatu.</li> <li>Conduct a feasibility study on using copra oil for power generation at Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu.</li> <li>Support the hydropower resource assessment of the Samoa Electric Power Corporation , wind assessments at the Cook Is, Nauru, Tuvalu and Samoa</li> <li>Conduct an evaluation of the technical and economic feasibility of the third phase of the Sarakata Hydropower project at Vanuatu</li> <li>Participate as Lead Author in the IPCC Special Report on Renewable Energy</li> </ul>	<b>\$ 164,981</b>	<b>\$ 987,170</b>	<b>\$</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Financial resources and marketing approaches that enable implementation of renewable energy and energy efficient actions and technologies identified and mobilized</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop and Implement the joint EDF 10 energy project with SOPAC and provide technical advice to 7 PICs (FSM, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Palau, RMI and Tonga) in the implementation of their EDF 10-funded energy projects.</li> <li>Provide technical advice to Palau and RMI in the implementation of the GEF-PAS SEDREA and ADMIRE renewable energy projects.</li> <li>Provide technical advice to the implementation of REEEP-funded project in the Solomon Is, Tonga and Tuvalu and Niue's Increasing National Renewable Energy Power Production Capacity project</li> </ul>	Source of Funding		
			AusAID XB	20,485	
			GEF/UNDP	909,483	
			Japan	100,000	
			Prog Support	2,183	
			Taiwan ROC	20,000	
			UNEP	100.000	
2.1.6.2 Development of Clean Development Mechanisms (CDMs) initiatives supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One additional CDM Designated National Authority established</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct CDM Capacity Building and Awareness workshop with RISOE and UNEP on the execution of the CDM capacity building activities of the EU-funded capacity building on the MEAs project.</li> </ul>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support provided for the identification and drafting of CDM Project Design Documents.</li> </ul>				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support provided for development of Greenhouse Gas Inventories</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide technical assistance on GHG inventory upon request</li> </ul>			

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**PACIFIC FUTURES**

**F**

Sub-Output	Indicators	2010 Activities	Output Budget Estimates US\$		
<b>Output 2.1.7 – Partnerships and cooperation to improve management of climate change issues supported</b>					
2.1.7.1 Strengthening regional and international partnerships to address climate change issues promoted and supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support provided for development of joint climate change projects between international organisations, education and research institutions, and PICTs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identification of gaps through PCCR and development of proposals with CROP agencies. Development of “Writesops” in cooperation with UN, IPCC and Stockholm Environment Institute. Engagement with CCCC, SIDS-UC, Many Strong Voices and other climate related initiatives and organizations</li> </ul>	Sub Total <b>\$ 98,708</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Network of climate change teams and professionals established</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish network through SPREP climate change portal</li> </ul>	Personnel Costs	Operating Costs	Capital Costs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Involvement of international and regional private enterprises in national climate change initiatives promoted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outreach to chambers of commerce in PICs established and linkages sought</li> </ul>	<b>\$ 91,208</b>	<b>\$ 7,500</b>	<b>\$0</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support provided for implementation of Nairobi Work Programme on Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continued engagement with the work under the NWP in support of PICs</li> </ul>	Source of Funding		
2.1.7.2 Regional approaches to managing climate change issues developed and promoted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support provided for regular Pacific Climate Change Roundtable meetings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support for one Roundtable meeting in 2010.</li> </ul>	AusAID XB AusAID ICCAI Prog Support	42,489 54,036 2,183	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support provided for maintenance of regional climate change matrix for tabling at Roundtable meetings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collect and input data and information collected from Members and relevant organizations</li> </ul>			
2.1.7.3 Funding to address climate change issues identified and mobilized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Funding sources that will assist management of climate change issues identified</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engagement with current and other donor partners in context of FCCC sessions and PCCR, as well as with steering committee for GEF-PAS. Analysis and compilation of information on existing and planned funding sources disseminated through climate change portal.</li> </ul>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support provided for development of funding proposals at the national level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop proposals upon request in partnership with PIC and CROP.</li> </ul>			

**Component:** 2.2 - Pollution prevention and waste management

**Objective:** Assist and enhance PICTs capabilities to manage and respond to pollution and waste

The environments of the Pacific Island Countries and Territories are very vulnerable and must be protected through environmentally friendly anthropogenic activities. One of the great causes of environment degradation is pollution that emanates from the degradation of waste material. Consequently, pollution is generally recognised as one of the major threats to sustainable development in the Pacific islands region. While having its origins on land, the transboundary nature of much marine pollution means that a properly integrated, coordinated and comprehensive approach is required to address this issue.

The amounts and types of waste that are generated in the region continue to grow on an annual basis and these are increasing the pressures placed on the ill-resourced and under-developed systems that currently exist in the region. Many of the Governments in the region still do not classify waste management as a key development priority as shown by prominence that it is given in their development strategies. Even when it is listed as a priority, the attention it is given through funding and personnel allocation remains inadequate.

Nearly all the countries and territories now have national waste management strategies and plans in their systems but their implementation are far from satisfactory. Many have been in existence for several years, but no proper monitoring and evaluations have been undertaken to see if the targets and milestones have been met. Furthermore, many of these strategies and plans have not been amended or updated to take into account the changing nature of the waste that we now have to deal with.

The lack of appropriate legislation to govern the management of waste in the region still remains a big obstacle but work is progressing steadily. The lack of proper controls on the importation of chemicals into the region, and the lack of capacity to manage the range of pollutants still remain immediate and priority concerns for Pacific island members.

In addition to land-based anthropogenic activities, the region's coastal and marine resources are threatened by introduced marine species, oil leakages from shipwrecks, coral and reef damage through ship grounding, marine accidents and spills, ships' waste and antifouling paints on vessels. The importance of coastal and marine environments to every aspect of the lives of Pacific Islanders cannot be overstated and marine bio-invasions, including via vessel-related vectors such as

ballast water and hull fouling, have been identified as one of the four greatest threats to global marine bio-diversity and ecosystems and are also a significant threat to coastal economies and even public health.

The primary role of SPREP is to assist countries address the above mainly through technical advice and support. The service that SPREP provides is evolving with time and with the nature of the issue that is being addressed; there is a move towards an even greater focus on national activities carried out under bilateral arrangements. There are some elements, such as hazardous waste disposal and oil spill clean ups, where SPREP is directly involved in implementation, because of the technical and logistical complexities of the work.

In 2010, the work under this programme component will continue to have a pollution management, control and prevention focus across the Pacific. Much of the work will continue to be determined and driven by the regional strategies and priorities adopted by the SPREP membership such as the Regional Solid Waste Strategy, the PACPOL review and the Marine Invasives Strategy – SRIMP-PAC. In addition, efforts to develop national and regional sound management policies and strategies for chemicals and other hazardous materials will continue. All these remain integral components of the waste management and pollution prevention work and provide essential mechanisms for building national capacity to holistically address waste related issues at the national level.

While some members continue to make considerable progress in implementing those strategies, others have been less progressive due to competing priorities or resourcing and capacity issues and these are issues that need to be addressed at the national level. Efforts will continue in negotiating with donors to assist with the implementation of different aspects of the various strategies.

In the hazardous waste work area, many countries are beginning to develop hazardous waste management strategies as part of their obligations under various international and regional Conventions and these will need to be linked to other waste related strategies and development plans. There is now a need for a regional hazardous waste management strategy to be developed to coordinate the work that is being done at the national level.



**PROGRAMME 2**

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Sub-Output	Indicators	2010 Activities	Output Budget Estimates US\$		
<b>Output 2.2.1 – Management and implementation of pollution and waste-focused international and regional agreements and strategies supported</b>					
2.2.1.1 PICT’s participation in pollution and waste-related meetings and events supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preparatory consultations conducted prior to significant meetings to discuss impacts of agenda items</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide technical and logistical support in organizing preparatory consultations prior to significant waste related meetings to discuss impacts of agenda items</li> </ul>	Sub Total <b>\$ 84,821</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional positions and strategies for achieving regional priorities established prior to significant meetings and communicated during meeting events</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide technical advice and support to preparatory consultations to established regionally agreed positions and strategies on agenda items and communicate them to PICs during international and regional waste related meetings</li> <li>Organisation of Waigani COP and Noumea COP</li> </ul>	Personnel Costs <b>\$ 45,067</b>	Operating Costs <b>\$ 39,754</b>	Capital Costs <b>\$ 0</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of briefing materials supported prior to significant meetings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide technical advice and support in the preparation of briefs on the established regional positions and strategies</li> </ul>	Source of Funding		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Logistical and technical support provided during significant meetings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide technical advice and support to PIC representatives on the established regional positions and strategies during significant meeting</li> <li>National MEA negotiations skills training</li> </ul>	AusAID XB AusAID ICCAI NOAA NZAID XB Prog Support UNEP Unsecured	33,217 19,000 4,000 18,547 2,183 6,374 1,500	
2.2.1.2 Capacity development initiatives conducted, and technical back-stopping and advocacy provided to support PICT compliance with international and regional pollution and waste-related agreements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity development initiatives to enable PICs to fulfill their obligations designed and conducted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide technical support in developing national capacity development initiatives to 2 PICs to enable them to meet their obligations under international and regional pollution and waste-related agreements</li> <li>Negotiations training workshops conducted in at least 2 countries</li> <li>Conduct one regional seminar for decision-makers on the ratification and implementation of the OPRC-HNS Protocol</li> </ul>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical advice to enable PICs to fulfill their obligations provided</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide technical advice and support to at least 2 countries to enable them to meet their obligations under international and regional pollution and waste-related agreements</li> </ul>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advocacy and support provided in the interests of PICs to international and regional bodies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Represent the interest of the region through the advocacy of national and regionally-agreed positions to regional and international bodies</li> </ul>			
2.2.1.3 Legal assistance to support development and implementation of pollution and waste-related legislation provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal assistance provided to support PICs ratify international and regional agreements</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide technical advice and support to PICs to assist them in ratifying international and regional agreements</li> </ul>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal assistance provided to support PICs develop legislation that enables compliance with international and regional obligations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide technical advice and support to at least one country in developing legislation that enables compliance to regional and international obligations</li> </ul>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clearinghouse mechanism containing information on international agreements and national legislations developed and maintained</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide technical support in updating and maintaining the SPREP legal website</li> </ul>			

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Sub-Output	Indicators	2010 Activities	Output Budget Estimates US\$		
2.2.1.4 Financial resources to support development and implementation of national pollution and waste initiatives identified and mobilized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Funding sources identified that enable the development and implementation of regional or national initiatives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Generate a list of funding sources enable the development and implementation of regional or national initiatives</li> </ul>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proposals that enable funding to be accessed at the regional or multi-country level developed and submitted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide technical support in the development of proposals for regionally coordinated multi-country projects</li> </ul>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assistance provided to develop national proposals that enable funding to be accessed at the national level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide technical support in the development of funding proposals for national projects</li> </ul>			
<b>Output 2.2.2 – Management of hazardous substances supported</b>					
2.2.2.1 Development of national hazardous substances management legislation, policies, strategies and plans advocated and supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support provided for development and implementation of national hazardous substances strategies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide technical advice and support in the development of National Waste Strategies in 4 countries by helping draft NHS strategies including developing project plans for implementation</li> </ul>	Sub Total <b>\$ 159,717</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical advice and information provided to assist development, implementation and compliance of hazardous substances legislation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide technical advice and information to 4 PICs in the development of hazardous substances legislation and their subsequent implementation</li> </ul>	Personnel Costs <b>\$ 90,643</b>	Operating Costs <b>\$ 68,074</b>	Capital Costs <b>\$ 1,000</b>
Source of Funding					
				AusAID XB	87,932
				NZAID XB	20,684
				Prog Support	2,027
				Taiwan ROC	8,000
				UNEP	32,354
				Unsecured	8,720
2.2.2.2 Collection and disposal of hazardous substances in PICs supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hazardous substances that require removal from PICs identified</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assist 4 PICs in developing national inventories for hazardous substances</li> </ul>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Partners to assist removal of hazardous substances from PICs identified and engaged</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Generate a list of possible donors and partners for the removal of hazardous substances from the region</li> </ul>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support provided for removal of hazardous substances from PICs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide technical advice and support in the removal of hazardous substances from the region including:</li> <li>Providing technical training in identifying, handling, packaging and storage of hazardous substances</li> <li>Assisting PICs in the completion of trans-boundary movement documentation</li> </ul>			
2.2.2.3 Guidelines for the effective management of hazardous substances developed, disseminated and maintained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hazardous substances that present a significant threat to PICTs identified</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assist 4 PICs in developing national inventories for hazardous substances that present significant threats to PICTs upon request.</li> </ul>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guidelines that describe best practices for the effective management of hazardous substances in the Pacific context developed and disseminated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop regional guidelines for the effective management of hazardous substances including guidelines on how to develop a NHS Strategy.</li> </ul>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support provided for implementation of guidelines at the national level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assist 4 countries in integrating the guidelines into their national NHS strategies</li> </ul>			

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Sub-Output	Indicators	2010 Activities	Output Budget Estimates US\$		
2.2.2.4 National capacity development for hazardous substances management supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National capacity development needs for management of hazardous substances identified</li> <li>Initiatives that address national capacity development needs designed and implemented</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide technical support in the identification of national capacity needs for the management of hazardous substances</li> <li>Provide technical support in developing national capacity development initiatives for the management of hazardous substances</li> </ul>			
2.2.2.5 Leveraging financial resources to support hazardous substances management initiatives supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Funding sources to assist management of hazardous substances in PICTs identified</li> <li>Support provided for the development of funding proposals at the national level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Generate a list of possible donors and partners for that support the management of hazardous substances</li> <li>Provide technical support in the development of funding proposals for national projects</li> </ul>			
2.2.2.6 Communications initiatives that produce behavioural change to improve management of hazardous substances supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communications capacity development needs for strengthening management of hazardous substances identified and addressed at the national and regional levels</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide technical support in the identification of communications capacity needs for strengthening the management of hazardous substances</li> </ul>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support provided for development and implementation of communications initiatives that improve awareness of hazardous substances management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide technical support in the development and implementation of communication strategies for the management of hazardous substances</li> </ul>			
2.2.2.7 Development and application of data and information to improve management of hazardous substances supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data and information on best practice of hazardous substances management identified, acquired and disseminated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide technical support in the identification, acquisition and dissemination of hazardous substances management information and data</li> </ul>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guidelines for use of data and information to support decision-making developed and disseminated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop regional guidelines for the effective use of data and information to support decision-making at the national level</li> </ul>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support provided for design and implementation of monitoring, assessment and reporting processes to improve management of hazardous substances</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide technical support in the design of national monitoring, assessing and reporting process to assist in the management of hazardous substances</li> </ul>			
<b>Output 2.2.3 – Management of solid waste supported</b>					
2.2.3.1 Development of national solid waste management legislation, policies, strategies and plans advocated and supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support provided for development, implementation and maintenance of National Solid Waste Strategies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide technical advice and support in the development, finalization and updating of national solid waste management and other supporting strategies in 2 PICTs by helping to draft strategies including developing project plans for implementation</li> </ul>	Sub Total <b>\$ 157,460</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical advice and information provided to assist development, implementation and compliance of solid waste legislation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop comprehensive waste legislation for 1 country</li> <li>Provide technical advice and information to 4 PICTs in the development of solid waste legislation and their subsequent implementation</li> </ul>	Personnel Costs <b>\$ 83,540</b>	Operating Costs <b>\$ 73,420</b>	Capital Costs <b>\$ 500</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information that describes best practice for solid waste management in the Pacific context gathered and disseminated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide technical support to 4 PICTs in the identification, acquisition and dissemination of solid waste information and data</li> </ul>	Source of Funding		
			AusAID XB	19,463	
			France –AFD	30,000	
			Japan	16,750	
			NZAID XB	82,050	
			Prog Support	2,027	
			Unsecured	7,170	

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Sub-Output	Indicators	2010 Activities	Output Budget Estimates US\$
2.2.3.2 Development and implementation of guidelines and programs to minimise solid waste supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information and guidelines on economic instruments and other techniques to minimise solid waste in the Pacific developed and disseminated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Update regional guidelines on financing waste management with economic instruments such as the guidelines on deposit refund systems, user pay systems etc</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support provided for the implementation of techniques to minimize solid waste</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide technical advice and support to 4 PICTs in the implementation of their solid waste minimization plans</li> </ul>	
2.2.3.3 Development and implementation of technologies and processes to optimize solid waste disposal promoted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support provided for design and implementation of improved waste disposal techniques</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide technical assistance to design and develop improved waste disposal facilities on 2 PICTs</li> <li>Provide technical advice for the design and implementation of a cost-effective, technologically-appropriate, and sustainable waste collection and transfer system in 1 PICT</li> </ul>	
2.2.3.4 National capacity development for solid waste management supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National capacity development needs for management of solid waste identified</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide technical support in the identification of national capacity needs for the management of solid waste</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initiatives that address national capacity development needs designed and implemented</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide technical support in developing national capacity development initiatives for the management of solid waste</li> </ul>	
2.2.3.5 Financial resources to support development and implementation of solid waste initiatives identified and mobilized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Funding sources identified that enable the development and implementation of regional or national initiatives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Generate a list of funding sources that enable the development and implementation of regional or national initiatives</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support provided for the development of funding proposals at the national level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide technical support in the development of funding proposals for national solid waste management projects</li> </ul>	
2.2.3.6 Education and information dissemination for behaviour change supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communications capacity development needs for strengthening management of solid waste identified and addressed at the national and regional levels</li> <li>Support provided for initiatives to establish a network of stakeholders involved in waste education and awareness (teachers, community groups, NGOs)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide technical support in the identification of communications capacity needs for strengthening the management of solid waste</li> <li>Develop concept paper to initiate the formation of a regional network for waste education and awareness</li> </ul>	
2.2.3.7 Development and application of data and information to improve management of solid waste supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data and information on best practice of solid waste management identified, acquired and disseminated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide technical support in the identification, acquisition and dissemination of solid waste management information and data</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guidelines for use of data and information to support decision-making developed and disseminated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop regional guidelines for the effective use of data and information to support decision-making at the national level</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support provided for design and implementation of monitoring, assessment and reporting processes to improve solid waste management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide technical support in the design of national monitoring, assessing and reporting process to assist in the management of solid wastes.</li> </ul>	

Sub-Output	Indicators	2010 Activities	Output Budget Estimates US\$		
<b>Output 2.2.4 – Management of marine pollution and waste supported</b>					
2.2.4.1 Development of marine pollution legislation, policies, strategies and plans advocated and supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Model legislation and plans for improving management of marine pollution and waste at the national level developed and disseminated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide technical advice and support in the updating and maintenance of the regional model legislation</li> <li>Provide technical advice and support for the review and updating of NATPLANS</li> </ul>	Sub Total <b>\$ 175,018</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shipping Related Introduced Marine Pests Strategy developed, distributed and maintained</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake SRIMP-PAC work plan activities including:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Risk Assessments using Tools such as CRIMP Port surveys on 2 high risk ports, Bishop Museum surveys on 2 medium risk ports and SERC style methodology on 4 low risk ports.</li> <li>Regional Model Training Courses delivered in 3 countries.</li> <li>One Taxonomy training course.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>\$ 73,268</b>	<b>\$ 101,750</b>	<b>\$</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guidelines that describe best practices for the effective management of ships waste developed and disseminated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop and disseminate guidelines for port state control</li> </ul>	Source of Funding		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support provided for development of national marine pollution legislation, policy and plans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide technical support to least two countries in implementing the Model Marine Pollution Prevention Act</li> </ul>	AusAID XB	71,241	
2.2.4.2 Risk analysis of marine pollution and waste in the Pacific developed, disseminated and maintained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shipping patterns in each PICT mapped and maintained</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Generate a map of shipping routes and update information on high risk routes</li> </ul>	IMO	80,000	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Analysis of marine pollution and waste risks associated with shipping patterns developed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain Risk Assessment study by updating information for high risk routes</li> </ul>	PR of China	10,650	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High risk areas for shipping related marine pollution and waste identified and distributed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain Risk Assessment study by updating information for high risk routes</li> </ul>	Prog Support	2,027	
2.2.4.3 Management of marine pollution and waste in ports supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support provided for development and implementation of processes for monitoring pollution and waste discharges into ports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide formal notification to communicate to shipping industry of Regional Waste Reception Facility centres following the 2008 International Maritime Organisation 58th Marine Environment Protection Committee meeting resolution.</li> <li>Add details of the six regional centres to the IMO GISIS database.</li> <li>Develop and Implement a process for ensuring the details of these regional waste reception facilities are kept up to date</li> </ul>	Taiwan ROC	10,000	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support provided for audits of pollution and waste discharges into ports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide technical support to the SPC-RMP/PacMA on the Port State Control audit scheme to include port environment management guidelines.</li> </ul>	Unsecured	1,100	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support provided for development and implementation of management actions to reduce pollution and waste discharges into ports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct one national workshop or advisory mission to sensitize authorities and promote the establishment of adequate reception facilities in the vicinity of ship recycling yards</li> <li>Conduct one regional workshop on preparedness for and response to HNS incidents in port areas</li> </ul>			

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Sub-Output	Indicators	2010 Activities	Output Budget Estimates US\$
2.2.4.4 National capacity development for marine pollution and waste management supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National capacity development needs for management of marine pollution and waste identified</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide technical support in the identification of national capacity needs for the management of marine pollution and waste</li> <li>National Oil Spill Training Courses for SIS - Kiribati, Nauru, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu to plan, prepare and respond to a marine oil spill incident.</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initiatives that address national capacity development needs designed and implemented</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide technical support in the development and implementation of national capacity development initiatives for the management of marine pollution and waste</li> </ul>	
2.2.4.5 Leveraging financial resources to support marine pollution and waste management initiatives supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Funding sources to assist management of marine pollution and waste in PICTs identified.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Funding sources identified that enable the development and implementation of regional or national initiatives</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support provided for the development of funding proposals at the national level.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proposals that enable funding to be accessed at the regional or multi-country level developed and submitted</li> </ul>	
2.2.4.6 Communications initiatives that produce behavioural change to improve management of marine pollution and waste supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communications capacity development needs for strengthening management of marine pollution and waste identified and addressed at the national and regional levels</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide technical support in the identification of communications capacity needs for strengthening the management of marine pollution</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support provided for development and implementation of communications initiatives that improve awareness of marine pollution and waste management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide technical support in the development and implementation of communication strategies to improve awareness of marine pollution and waste management</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communication strategies developed and distributed to marine industries that strengthen understanding of the impacts of marine pollution and identify processes for reducing marine waste</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop marine industry specific communication strategy on strengthening the understanding of the impacts of marine pollution and identify processes for reducing marine waste and disseminate to PIC's</li> </ul>	
2.2.4.7 Development and application of data and information to improve management of marine pollution and waste supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data and information on best practice of marine pollution and waste management identified, acquired and made available to members</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide technical support in the identification, acquisition, storage and dissemination of best practice of marine pollution and waste management information and data</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guidelines for use of data and information to support decision-making developed and disseminated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop regional guidelines for the effective use of data and information to support decision-making at the national level</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support provided for design and implementation of monitoring, assessment and reporting processes to improve management of marine pollution and waste</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide technical support in the development and implementation of Port Reception reporting profiles in 3 ports</li> </ul>	

**Component:** 2.3 - Environmental governance

**Objective:** Improve means to identify, respond to, and report on environmental pressures, emerging threats and opportunities

Work under this programme component encompasses a range of cross-cutting activities that aim to link activities relating to international sustainable development policy and environmental law, promote tools for good decision-making, and help mobilize resources to build capacity on the ground in the region.

SPREP continues to assist Pacific island countries in developing, strengthening and implementing their National Sustainable Development Strategies (NSDS) and as well as in mainstreaming environmental concerns into their national development planning and decision-making processes. Integrated mainstreaming and NSDS strengthening are necessary conditions for achieving sustainable development as well as operationalizing various regional and international commitments made by our Leaders under the MEAs and regional policy frameworks and action plans, including the principles of sustainable development, environmental and good governance, and stakeholder-based decision-making processes.

For 2010 SPREP will continue to provide technical support and advice to member countries in developing, strengthening and implementing their NSDS. SPREP will also work in conjunction with CROP agencies and other partners on developing common approaches to mainstreaming environmental issues into national planning. Specifically, efforts will go towards developing a process or guidelines for mainstreaming climate change adaptation and mitigation and biodiversity into national development planning and budgetary processes.

Another key element of this component is on implementing outcomes identified in the review of regional priorities carried out in 2007/08 on integrated assessment and planning approaches and state of the environment monitoring and reporting. This will entail the possible development of a regional action plan for an integrated regional monitoring, assessment and reporting system, and as well as a regional network for building capacities on integrated environmental assessment. This work will build on and collaborate with similar initiatives such as Australia's (DEHA) initiative on streamlined reporting for biodiversity-related MEAs and UNEP's GEO-IEA Resource programme.

Finally, this component will enable support to be provided to member countries on identifying and improving access to major environmental funding mechanisms. SPREP will continue to assist countries access GEF funding, particularly through the GEF Pacific Alliance for Sustainability programme and in developing strategies for the GEF-5 replenishment period 2010-2014. This support will also be extended to other funding arrangements such as the EDF10 Regional Indicative Programme and the EC Capacity Building for MEA Implementation.

**PROGRAMME 2**

:

**PACIFIC FUTURES**

**F**

Sub-Output	Indicators	2010 Activities	Output Budget Estimates US\$		
<b>Output 2.3.1 – Management and implementation of sustainable development-focused international and regional agreements and strategies supported</b>					
2.3.1.1 PICT’s participation in sustainable development-related meetings and events supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preparatory consultations conducted prior to significant meetings to discuss impacts of agenda items</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide advisory support for the consultations</li> </ul>	Sub Total <b>\$ 127,248</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional positions and strategies for achieving regional priorities established prior to significant meetings and communicated during meeting events</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify regional issues and, through consultation, establish regional positions prior to the 18<sup>th</sup> Session of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD-18)</li> </ul>	<b>\$ 84,160</b>	<b>\$ 43,088</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of briefing materials supported prior to significant meetings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop briefing material and interventions to assist the PIF Missions in NY and Pacific delegations at the CSD-18</li> </ul>	Source of Funding AusAID XB 86,465 NZAID XB 18,947 Prog Support 2,027 UNEP 19,809		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Logistical and technical support provided during significant meetings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide technical backstopping and logistical support to the PIF Missions in NY and Pacific delegations at the CSD-18</li> </ul>			
2.3.1.2 Capacity development initiatives conducted, and technical back-stopping and advocacy provided to support PICT compliance with international and regional sustainable development-related agreements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity development initiatives to enable PICs to fulfill their obligations designed and conducted</li> </ul>	EC MEA Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assist implementation of the EC MEA project, through identification of capacity development needs for implementing sustainable development initiatives, including mainstreaming</li> <li>Conduct negotiations training in 1 country</li> <li>National MEA negotiations skills training</li> </ul>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical advice to enable PICs to fulfill their obligations provided</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide technical advice to PICs to assist implementation of international and regional sustainable development obligations (including Agenda 21, BPOA, JPOI, Mauritius Strategy, MDGs, etc)</li> </ul>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advocacy and support provided in the interests of PICs to international and regional bodies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop briefing material and technical support to promote the interests of the PICs to international and regional processes in relation to internationally-agreed sustainable development goals (including Agenda 21, BPOA, JPOI, Mauritius Strategy, MDGs, etc)</li> </ul>			
2.3.1.3 Legal assistance to support development and implementation of sustainable development-related legislation provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal assistance provided to support PICs ratify international and regional agreements</li> </ul>				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal assistance provided to support PICs develop legislation that enables compliance with international and regional obligations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal assistance provided, upon request, to support PICs develop legislation that enables compliance with regional or international sustainable development agreements (including Agenda 21, BPOA, JPOI, Mauritius Strategy, MDGs, etc)</li> </ul>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clearinghouse mechanism containing information on international agreements and national legislations developed and maintained</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PEIN resources and legal documents webpage updated regularly.</li> </ul>			



PROGRAMME 2		:	PACIFIC FUTURES		F
Sub-Output	Indicators	2010 Activities		Output Budget Estimates US\$	
2.3.1.4 Financial resources to support development and implementation of national sustainable development initiatives identified and mobilised	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Funding sources identified that enable the development and implementation of regional or national initiatives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify and circulate potential funding mechanisms that will enable the development and implementation of regional or national sustainable development initiatives</li> </ul>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proposals that enable funding to be accessed at the regional or multi-country level developed and submitted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contribute to the design and development of project proposals related to sustainable development initiatives for the EDF10 Regional Indicative Program, GEF-PAS and EC MEA Project</li> </ul>			
2.3.1.5 PIC contribution to international and regional processes and forums supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assistance provided to develop national proposals that enable funding to be accessed at the national level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical support provided to develop national proposals related to sustainable development initiatives for the EDF10 Regional Indicative Program, GEF-PAS and EC MEA Project</li> </ul>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustainable development initiatives identified in the Pacific Plan developed, promoted and reported</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contribute to the development, promotion and reporting of sustainable development initiatives in the Pacific Plan through the PPAC</li> </ul>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support provided for PIC interactions with the Pacific Islands Forum and other relevant regional or international processes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop briefing material and provide technical support to promote the interests and concerns of the PICs to international and regional processes in relation to their national sustainable development goals (including PIF, PFD, PPAC, SIS, FEMM, PIC/Partners, etc)</li> <li>Provide technical support to promote the interests of the PICs to international and regional trade regimes and negotiations with regard to their environmental implications (including EPA, PICTA, PACER, WTO, etc)</li> </ul>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustainable development-focused CROP working groups established and meet at least annually</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contribute to the effective functioning of the CROP SDWG through provision of co-chair, secretariat support, development of working papers, and participation in SDWG meetings related to sustainable development initiatives</li> <li>Technical assistance to CROP Sustainable Development Group (6.6)</li> <li>National MEA negotiations skills training</li> </ul>			
<b>Output 2.3.2 – Integration of environmental issues into decision-making processes supported</b>					
2.3.2.1 Development, strengthening and implementation of National Sustainable Development Strategies (NSDSs) or equivalent supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical advice provided to assist development, strengthening and implementation of NSDSs or equivalent</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical and advisory support provided to at least 2 member countries to develop, strengthen or implement their NSDS</li> </ul>	Sub Total		
			<b>\$ 262,069</b>		
			Personnel Costs	Operating Costs	Capital Costs
			<b>\$ 54,704</b>	<b>\$ 207,365</b>	<b>\$0</b>
Source of Funding					
		AusAID XB	60,833		
		AusAID ICCAI	50,388		
		Japan	118,000		
		Prog Support	1,871		
		UNEP	30,977		

PROGRAMME 2		:	PACIFIC FUTURES		F						
Sub-Output	Indicators	2010 Activities		Output Budget Estimates US\$							
2.3.2.2 Integration of environmental issues into development planning processes supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Best practice guidelines on integration of environmental issues into development planning processes developed, disseminated and maintained</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assist countries develop best practice guidelines and processes for mainstreaming key environmental issues into development planning processes</li> </ul>									
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical advice provided for integration of environmental issues into development planning processes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical and advisory support provided to at least 2 member countries for mainstreaming key environmental issues into development planning processes</li> </ul>									
2.3.2.3 Capacity development for integration of sustainable development into planning processes supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National capacity development needs for integration of sustainable development into planning processes identified</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify national capacity development needs for mainstreaming sustainable development and environmental issues into planning processes</li> </ul>									
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initiatives that address national capacity development needs designed and implemented</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assist PICs with the design and implementation of initiatives that address their national capacity development needs related to mainstreaming</li> <li>National training workshops on MEA mainstreaming (5.7.4)</li> </ul>									
<b>Output 2.3.3 – National and regional integrated environmental monitoring, assessment and reporting supported</b>											
2.3.3.1 Processes and guidelines for improving integrated environmental monitoring and reporting at the national and regional levels developed and promoted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Best practice guidelines for environmental monitoring and reporting at the national and regional levels developed and disseminated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical and advisory assistance is provided for the development of integrated national reporting to international MEAs in at least five member countries.</li> <li>Regional workshop on integrated environmental assessment, etc. (5.7.8)</li> <li>Assist at least three member countries in the development of their guidelines for best practices in integrated impact assessments and state of the environment reporting.</li> </ul>		<p style="text-align: center;">Sub Total <b>\$ 242,612</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Personnel Costs</td> <td>Operating Costs</td> <td>Capital Costs</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>\$ 87,925</b></td> <td><b>\$ 154,687</b></td> <td><b>\$ 0</b></td> </tr> </table>		Personnel Costs	Operating Costs	Capital Costs	<b>\$ 87,925</b>	<b>\$ 154,687</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>
	Personnel Costs	Operating Costs	Capital Costs								
<b>\$ 87,925</b>	<b>\$ 154,687</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Processes for improving environmental monitoring, assessment and reporting developed, disseminated and promoted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The regional action plan for the development of an integrated regional environment monitoring, assessment and reporting system is finalized and promoted</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;">Source of Funding</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>AusAID XB</td> <td>12,423</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NZAID XB</td> <td>98,030</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Prog Support</td> <td>1,871</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNEP</td> <td>130,288</td> </tr> </table>		AusAID XB	12,423	NZAID XB	98,030	Prog Support	1,871	UNEP	130,288
AusAID XB	12,423										
NZAID XB	98,030										
Prog Support	1,871										
UNEP	130,288										
2.3.3.2 Tools and mechanisms to improve strategic use of environmental information developed and promoted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inventory of environmental information holdings in the Pacific developed and maintained</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Survey and disseminate information on status of existing national environmental monitoring information holdings and needs in the region.</li> </ul>									

PROGRAMME 2		:	PACIFIC FUTURES	F
Sub-Output	Indicators	2010 Activities	Output Budget Estimates US\$	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical support provided for implementation of environmental assessments to support sustainable development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical and advisory support is provided to increase the participation and membership of at least ten representatives from at least five member countries in at least one international impact assessment learning and networking forums such as the Annual Conference of the International Association for Impact Assessments.</li> <li>• National training workshops on approaches and procedures for integrated environmental assessment and reporting such as the Training Course of the UNEP GEO Process are held in at least two PICs.</li> <li>• Technical and advisory support is provided to at least three countries for the scoping and review of national environmental impact assessment policies and legislations, and environmental impact statements</li> <li>• In-country impact assessment training courses (either an EIA, a CEA, or a SEA training or two or three of any of these) are held in at least five PICs.</li> </ul>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional actions for improving environmental assessment capacity in the Pacific developed and implemented</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A regional process is developed to review and update the regional SoE or Pacific Islands Environment Outlook report through the use of appropriate integrated environment assessment (IEA) approaches such as the UNEP GEO IEA process.</li> </ul>		
2.3.3.3 National capacity development for integrated environmental monitoring, assessment and reporting and use of strategic environmental information supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National capacity development needs for improving monitoring and reporting and the strategic use of environmental information identified</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least one regional training is held on a key aspect of incorporating environmental monitoring and assessment into national economic planning processes.</li> </ul>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initiatives that address national capacity development needs designed and implemented</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical assistance and advisory support is provided to at least three PICs for the long term development of human resources and institutional capacities to improve the quality and standards of EIA and SoE administration and research activities.</li> </ul>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support provided for production of national and regional State of the Environment Reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical assistance and advisory support is provided to at least four countries in the region to complete the updating of their State of the Environment Reports</li> </ul>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support provided for development of annual Country Profiles against the Action Plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical assistance and advisory support is provided to member countries in the formulation of their Country Profiles for the 20<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting.</li> </ul>		

**PROGRAMME 2**

**: PACIFIC FUTURES**

**F**

Sub-Output	Indicators	2010 Activities	Output Budget Estimates US\$								
2.3.3.4 Partnerships to support improved use of environmental information established and developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Links between organisations with access to data or skills that could enhance the use of environmental information in the Pacific identified</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assist PICs with accessing other international and regional training and capacity development opportunities on environmental monitoring and analysis.</li> <li>Considerations for improving development impact assessments and integrated environmental assessments for state of the environments are incorporated into regional organisations' joint country strategies for assisting PICs.</li> <li>National networks of Impact Assessments (IA) and SoE reporting professionals are initiated in at least three countries</li> <li>A regional network for IA and SoE is initiated and promoted</li> </ul>									
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access to information and skills negotiated and incorporated into environmental reporting and analysis processes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least one collaborative project by SPREP and national, regional and international organizations such as NZAIA, USP, UNEP and IAIA is developed to assist PICs with their impact assessments and state of the environment reporting needs.</li> </ul>									
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional and national integrated networks for environmental assessment, monitoring and reporting developed and promoted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical assistance and advisory support is provided on behalf of SPREP to the activities of key international environmental monitoring, assessment and monitoring organisations (UNEP, ESCAP, GBIF, PIF, IUCN-WCMC and the MEA Secretariats) which are of substantial relevance to PICs needs.</li> </ul>									
<b>Output 2.3.4 – Identification of, and access to environmental funding supported</b>											
2.3.4.1 Access to GEF funding supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PICs assisted to develop and finalise projects for the GEF funding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide technical assistance identify and prioritise country project needs, assist define and design project outlines and project documents in line with GEF and Implementing Agency requirements, and assist identify sources of co-finance</li> </ul>	Sub Total <b>\$ 139,330</b>								
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PICs assisted to implement GEF funded projects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide assistance to countries on request and coordinate assistance from other SPREP and CROP officers as necessary in the implementation of in-country project components and activities including assisting countries access non GEF-PAS resources</li> </ul>	Personnel Costs <b>\$ 67,830</b>	Operating Costs <b>\$ 71,500</b>	Capital Costs <b>\$</b>						
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PICs assisted to comply with GEF funded projects monitoring and evaluation obligations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide assistance to countries understand, undertake and fulfill monitoring and evaluation obligations to GEF and Implementing Agencies, and as required under the GEF-PAS umbrella programme framework</li> </ul>	Source of Funding <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">AusAid XB</td> <td style="text-align: right;">12,424</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">AUS/NZ Tripartite</td> <td style="text-align: right;">125,035</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Prog Support</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,871</td> </tr> </table>			AusAid XB	12,424	AUS/NZ Tripartite	125,035	Prog Support	1,871
	AusAid XB	12,424									
AUS/NZ Tripartite	125,035										
Prog Support	1,871										
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PICs assisted with other GEF-related matters</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide assistance concerning constituency and council meetings, GEF-PAS steering committee meetings, inputs through other SPREP programmes that enhance country access to GEF resources (e.g CBD, FCCC, POPs COP preparations)</li> </ul>										

PROGRAMME 2		:	PACIFIC FUTURES	F
Sub-Output	Indicators	2010 Activities	Output Budget Estimates US\$	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordination of GEF, countries and other partners assisted and facilitated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate coordination with GEF Secretariat, Implementing Agencies, CROP Agencies, Executing Agencies, PIF Working Group of Ambassadors, GEFSA Reference Group and countries on GEF matters</li> <li>Provide coordination of the GEF-PAS until a lead agency has been engaged to manage the programme including periodic reporting on GEF-PAS implementation to the SPREP Management and the GEF Secretariat</li> <li>Provide assistance to countries in planning for and to formulate strategic approaches that will enhance access to GEF-5 funding for the replenishment period 2010-2014 through country missions and other communications</li> </ul>		
2.3.4.2 Access to other environmental funding sources supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Partners with the potential to invest in the environment in the Pacific identified</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify and disseminate potential partners and funding mechanisms earmarked for environmental investment in the region</li> </ul>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access to partner funds facilitated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contribute to the design and development of project proposals related to sustainable development initiatives for the EDF10 Regional Indicative Program, GEF-PAS and EC MEA Project</li> </ul>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical advice provided to support compliance with reporting obligations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical advice provided to PICs to support compliance with reporting obligations to these environmental funding mechanisms</li> </ul>		

BUDGET ESTIMATES US\$	SOURCE OF FUNDING	
Personnel Costs:	Ausaid XB AusAID ICCAI Core Prog Support NZaid/Ausaid MISD NOAA NZaid XB GEF-UNDP	517,098 108,070 4,263 31,190 57,935 75,120 274,067 264,785
Operating Costs:	AusAid XB AusAid ICCAI Finland Met Inst IMO Japan (JICA) NZaid/Ausaid MISD NOAA NZaid XB NZXXB French-AFD. Swiss DAC GEF-UNDP PR of China UNEP Taiwan ROC Unsecured	98,000 213,833 72,000 80,000 234,750 67,100 74,000 63,900 136,000 30,000 400,000 2,009,730 10,650 320,902 38,000 23,591
Capital Costs:	Ausaid XB NZaid XB UNDP	1,000 3,700 4,000
SECURED FUNDING	5,190,093	
UNSECURED FUNDING	23,591	

### 3. EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT AND CORPORATE SUPPORT

**Objective:** To ensure that effective policies and services are in place to support delivery of Secretariat strategic programmes and an efficient and effective organisation

The efficient and effective delivery of the Secretariat's strategic programmes and technical advice to the Pacific island countries and territories is led by the executive management consisted of the director and deputy director and supported by a robust and responsive corporate support service.

The support services include corporate policy and planning, member and donor liaison, financial services, human resources and administration, information technology, communications, publications and information resources.

Under this general Head for 2010, work will focus on the recommendations of the independent corporate review of the organisation carried in 2008 with a focus on the review of the core functions of SPREP, a review of the Action Plan 2004 - 2009 and development of a new Action Plan for the period 2010 - 2013, the ongoing implementation of key corporate, financial and institutional issues such as the EU institutional assessment review for continuing improvement in areas such as project and environmental knowledge database, long-term strategy for financing the Secretariat, staff development, staff performance system, financial manuals, information dissemination, improved information technology systems and security.

There are several elements of the executive management and corporate services budget that require specific mention in this introductory remarks.

A factor in personnel costs as mentioned in the general introduction is the provision for the remuneration increases as a result of the 2008 Crop harmonisation process. We are able to finance the implementation of this increase through increase in program management fees and savings resulting from various vacant positions in the Publications, Maintenance and the Registry. Other expenditures are budgeted at similar levels as 2009.

Support for the delivery of outputs under the Executive Management and the Corporate Services, will be provided by the following staff:

David SHEPPARD	Director
Kosi M. G. LATU	Deputy Director
Ruta TUPUA-COUPER	Personal Assistant to Director

Apiseta ETI	Personal Assistant to Deputy Director
Vacant	Corporate Services Manager
Vacant	Secretary to Corporate Services Manager
Unfunded	Planner Donor Liaison Officer
Unfunded	Organisational Development/Quality Officer
Vacant	Editor and Publications Officer
Kapeni MATATIA	Information Communications Technology (ICT) Manager
Christian SLAVEN	Database and Business System Officer
Nanette WOONTON	Associate Media and Publications Officer
Kemueli QOROYA	IT Officer
Aliitasi, UESELE-PETAIA	IT Network Officer
Peter MURGATROYD	Information Resource Centre Manager
Miraneta WILLIAMS	Assistant Librarian
Alofa TU'UUAU	Finance Manager
Makereta KAURASI-MANUELI	Project Accountant
Maraea SLADE-POGI	Assistant Accountant
Ioane IOSEFO	Finance Officer
Leilani CHAN TUNG	Finance Officer
Linda ALAPAE	Finance Officer
Simeamativa LEOTA-VAAI	Senior Administration Officer
Petaia I'AMAFANA	Property Services Officer
Luana CHAN	Personnel Officer
Pauline FRUEAN	Conference and Travel Officer
Lupe SILULU	Registry Supervisor
Helen TUILAGI-AH KUOI	Records Management Assistant
Vacant	Records Clerk
Monica TUPAI	Receptionist
Faamanatu SITITI	Driver/Clerk
Vacant	Driver/Clerk
Tologauvale LEAULA	Cleaner/Teaperson/Clerical Assistant
Amosa TO'OTO'O	Cleaner/Teaperson
Sione LEVU	Cleaner
Vacant	Maintenance Tradesman
Silupe GAFA	Gardner/Groundsman

**EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT AND CORPORATE SUPPORT**

**F**

**EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT AND CORPORATE SUPPORT**

**Objective:** To ensure that effective policies and services are in place to support delivery of Secretariat strategic programmes and an efficient and effective organization

Sub-Output	Indicators	2010 Activities	Output Budget Estimates US\$		
<b>Component: 3.1 - Executive management</b>					
<b>Objective: To provide improved performance through leadership and visions</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SPREP meeting properly serviced</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual SPREP meeting conducted in a professional manner, and all members are given the opportunity to attend and participate.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide policy advice and disseminate meeting papers and documents to members</li> </ul>	<b>Sub Total</b>		
			Personnel Costs	Operating Costs	Capital Costs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consultation with members</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Members consulted and informed of significant decisions and initiatives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consult with members through visits and meetings on their priority needs and the Secretariat's service delivery.</li> </ul>	\$ 473,754	\$ 326,900	\$ 0
			Source of Funding		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Donor liaison maintained and improved</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relations with donor community given prominence by executive and management.</li> <li>Donor's requirements for reporting and accountability met on a timely basis.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain dialogue with donors to ensure the Secretariat meets donor reporting requirements and advocacy for the work of SPREP</li> </ul>	CORE NZAID XB PR of China	735,480	30,000
				35,174	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional coordination and international coordination enhanced</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional issues and positions are established and contribute to decision-making in regional and international fora</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contribute to regional coordination and international cooperation to advance interests of PICTs and SPREP.</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Secretariat managed in efficient and effective manner</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Internal operations of the Secretariat evaluated regularly and necessary improvements identified and implemented</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue improvement to internal operational efficiency and staff issues</li> <li>Undertake review of the 2005-2009 Action Plan and develop a new Action Plan for 2010-2013</li> <li>Review of legal documents (consultancies, MOUs, regulations, procedures, etc.) referred by staff or executive management and to carry out such other assignments as may be issued from time to time</li> <li>Implementation of corporate, financial and institutional reforms (ICR &amp; the EU institutional assessment)</li> </ul>			



## EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT AND CORPORATE SUPPORT

**F**

Sub-Output	Indicators	2010 Activities	Output Budget Estimates US\$		
<b>Component: 3.2 - Information and communication</b> <b>Objective: To provide secure and useable information and communication systems</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Corporate and programme databases managed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Corporate programme databases are available to users, are regularly maintained on an appropriate and stable technical platform</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continuation of EDA/AWPID database improvement and development of reports based on feedback from staff and continued assistance on maintenance work for TREDS database and Finance systems databases</li> <li>• Develop multimedia based instructions for usage of databases as well as for the staff induction program</li> <li>• Development of the web site based on RIF outcome</li> </ul>	Sub Total <b>\$ 581,474</b>		
			Personnel Costs	Operating Costs	Capital Costs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ICT services support for the Secretariat provided</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ICT services are available to SPREP staff and are maintained on a stable technical platform</li> <li>• Disruptions to ICT services are communicated to SPREP staff and are designed to minimise disruption of Secretariat activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Secretariat software support</li> <li>• Staff training on IT services and common software applications</li> <li>• Expand coverage of the wireless network within the secretariat</li> <li>• Upgrade of the local area network aging equipments</li> </ul>	Source of Funding		
			CORE Prog Support	275,250	306,224
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ICT risk management process developed and maintained</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ICT risk management processes are developed and deployed that enable retrieval of up-to-date information in the shortest possible time in the event of an ICT disaster</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improvement/regular updating of the Disaster Recovery Plan repository</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Archive system developed and maintained</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• System for archiving information that enables easy retrieval developed and deployed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Further develop and deploy user friendly systems for the archiving and retrieval of SPREP corporate and programme documentation and correspondence in both hard copy and electronic formats.</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to library services provided, maintained and facilitated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SPREP library services are made available to SPREP staff and members of the public</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SPREP IRC and Library open to staff and members of the public from Mon - Fri 8:00AM - 4:30PM</li> </ul>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Requests for research services and document delivery actioned successfully within identified time frames</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide research and document delivery service to SPREP staff and regional stakeholders</li> </ul>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Library bibliographic databases maintained and accessible. Relevant materials identified, catalogued and entered into library database and made available in usable form</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop SPREP library database and internet infrastructure to maximise access to environment information resources. Identify relevant materials, catalogue and enter into library database. Develop SPREP library internet website to improve online access to current and historical Pacific environment information.</li> </ul>			

**EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT AND CORPORATE SUPPORT**

**F**

Sub-Output	Indicators	2010 Activities	Output Budget Estimates US\$		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased availability of SPREP publications, promotional materials and corporate information in both hard copy and digital formats</li> <li>Breadth, depth and currency of library collection in core area of Pacific environment information meets SPREP user needs and needs of regional stakeholders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Further develop and refine systems for the identification, retention and indexing of SPREP publications, promotional materials and corporate information in both hardcopy and digital formats to enable timely access to current SPREP programme outputs and SPREP corporate historical information.</li> <li>Acquire materials in hardcopy and electronic formats to meet SPREP user needs and needs of regional stakeholders</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Publications, awareness raising and education materials produced</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Publications to support education and awareness activities are developed/acquired.</li> <li>Publications that support education and awareness raising are disseminated to stakeholders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop/acquire publications to support education and awareness activities</li> <li>Disseminate to stakeholders – including identified repository libraries – SPREP publications within identified timeframes in appropriate formats</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Component: 3.3 - Finance</b></p> <p><b>Objective: To provide transparent, accountable and timely financial information and reporting</b></p>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accurate and timely financial statement presented to SPREP meeting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual financial statements receive unqualified audit opinion and approved.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prepare timely annual financial reports and obtain unqualified audit reports for SPREP meetings</li> </ul>	Sub Total <b>\$ 325,518</b>		
			Personnel Costs	Operating Costs	Capital Costs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accurate and timely financial reports provided to donors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Donor financial reporting requirements met</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide accurate and timely financial reports as required by donors</li> </ul>	<b>\$ 273,518</b>	<b>\$ 52,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>
			Source of Funding		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accurate and timely management financial reports provided to directorate and programmes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SPREP executive and programmes have access to suitable financial information that enables efficient and effective operation of the Secretariat</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide professional financial services</li> <li>Prepare financial and budget reports required by Management and Program Officers</li> </ul>	CORE Prog Support	203,880	121,638
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integrated financial risk management processes provided</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Financial risk factors regularly assessed and risk mitigation measures developed and regularly updated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review accounting systems and internal control procedures and implement improvements.</li> <li>Review and update financial procedures to meet donor requirements</li> <li>Identify, evaluate financial risk and review procedures to minimize financial risk</li> <li>Plan and manage investment of SPREP reserves and unused funds</li> </ul>			

**EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT AND CORPORATE SUPPORT**

**F**

Sub-Output	Indicators	2010 Activities	Output Budget Estimates US\$				
<b>Component: 3.4 - Administration</b>							
<b>Objective: To ensure effective staff resource management and administration systems</b>							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recruitment, induction and welfare of staff managed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HRM policies including recruitment and, induction developed, updated when necessary, and complied to by all SPREP employees</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review and continuously update the Staff Regulations and relevant HRM policies and procedures</li> <li>Implement Revised Recruitment &amp; Selection policy &amp; procedures, and where necessary, amend and update</li> <li>Participate in the work of the CROP harmonization working group</li> <li>Recommend and make changes in line with work of CROP harmonization group and in light of needs of SPREP</li> </ul>	Sub Total <b>\$ 644,386</b>				
			Personnel Costs	Operating Costs	Capital Costs		
			<b>\$ 249,886</b>	<b>\$ 364,500</b>	<b>\$ 30,000</b>	Source of Funding	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Staff performance management systems in place</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Staff performance framework developed, deployed and updated when necessary</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revise Performance Management System (PMS) and where necessary, amend and update</li> <li>Review and update the PMS continuously and ensure it is implemented in a timely manner</li> <li>Strengthen the linkage between the PMS and staff professional development</li> </ul>	CORE Prog Support PR of China	586,446			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Secretariat's infrastructure and assets managed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustainable infrastructure and assets plan developed, deployed and regularly updated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure all administration systems and procedures are maintained and continuously updated and that all the Secretariat properties are insured and safely guarded.</li> <li>Provide administrative support services to the Secretariat in an efficient and effective manner</li> </ul>		47,940	10,000		

BUDGET ESTIMATES US\$	SOURCE OF FUNDING	
Personnel Costs:	Core Budget	930,313
	Prog Support	475,802
	NZAID XB	34,734
Operating Costs:	Core Budget	821,743
	PR of China	40,000
	NZAID XB	440
Capital Costs:	Core Budget	49,000
SECURED FUNDING	2,352,032	
UNSECURED FUNDING		

**SCALE AND ALLOCATION OF MEMBERS'  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2010**

	<i>SPREP Approved</i> <b>Scale</b> %	<b>Current</b> Cont'n Shares \$
American Samoa	1.089%	10,184
Australia	19.785%	185,106
Cook Islands	1.089%	10,184
Federated States of Micronesia	1.089%	10,184
Fiji	2.176%	20,360
France	14.344%	134,202
French Polynesia	2.176%	20,360
Guam	2.176%	20,360
Kiribati	1.089%	10,184
Marshall Islands	1.089%	10,184
Nauru	1.089%	10,184
New Caledonia	2.176%	20,360
New Zealand	14.344%	134,202
Niue	1.089%	10,184
Northern Marianas	1.089%	10,184
Palau	1.089%	10,184
Papua New Guinea	2.176%	20,360
Samoa	2.176%	20,360
Solomon Islands	2.176%	20,360
Tokelau	1.089%	10,184
Tonga	1.089%	10,184
Tuvalu	1.089%	10,184
United States of America	19.965%	186,787
Vanuatu	2.176%	20,360
Wallis & Futuna Islands	1.089%	10,184
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.000%</b>	<b>935,572</b>

**DETAILED BUDGET ANALYSIS FOR YEAR 2010 - By Outputs**  
**ISLAND ECOSYSTEMS**

	1.1.1	1.1.2	1.1.3	1.1.4	1.1.5	1.2.1	1.2.2	1.2.3	1.2.4	1.2.5	1.2.6	1.3.1	1.3.2	1.3.3	2010
	Budget Estimates	Budget Estimates	Budget Estimates	Budget Estimates	Budget Estimates	Budget Estimates	Budget Estimates	Budget Estimates	Budget Estimates	Budget Estimates	Budget Estimates	Budget Estimates	Budget Estimates	Budget Estimates	BUDGET ESTIMATES
<b>IMPLEMENTATION COSTS</b>															
<b>I. PERSONNEL COSTS</b>															
Island Ecosystem Programme Manager	10,144	10,144	10,144	10,144	10,144	10,144	10,144	10,144	9,794	9,794	9,794	9,794	9,794	9,794	139,914
Action Strategy Adviser	43,056	-	53,820	-	10,764	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107,640
Invasive Species Officer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86,795	-	-	-	-	-	86,795
Coastal Management Adviser	21,984	38,472	38,472	-	-	10,992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109,920
Coral Reef Management Officer	-	62,957	-	-	15,739	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78,696
Database & Business System Officer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Editor and Publication Officer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education & Social Communications Officer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99,005	-	99,005
Environment Legal Adviser	11,578	-	-	-	-	11,578	-	-	-	-	-	11,578	-	-	34,734
Capacity Development Officer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	137,737	-	-	137,737
Information Resource Centre Manager	4,263	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,263	-	-	51,150	59,675
Island Biodiversity Officer	59,108	-	19,703	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78,810
Marine Pollution Adviser	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51,778	-	-	-	-	-	51,778
Marine Species Officer	-	-	-	-	-	25,080	5,852	50,160	-	-	2,508	-	-	-	83,600
Marine Conservation Analyst	-	-	-	-	67,940	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67,940
PILN Officer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74,050	-	-	-	-	-	74,050
Sustainable Development Adviser	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistant Ramsar Officer	44,106	-	22,053	7,351	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73,510
Assistant Turtle Database Officer	-	-	-	-	-	14,046	-	14,046	-	-	42,138	-	-	-	70,230
Assistant Librarian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretary - Island Ecosystem Manager	1,265	1,265	1,265	1,265	1,265	1,265	1,265	1,265	1,222	1,222	1,222	1,222	1,222	1,222	17,450
Program Assistant #1	1,035	1,035	1,035	1,035	1,035	1,035	1,035	1,035	999	999	999	999	999	999	14,270
<b>TOTAL PERSONNEL COSTS</b>	<b>196,537</b>	<b>113,872</b>	<b>146,491</b>	<b>19,794</b>	<b>106,887</b>	<b>74,139</b>	<b>18,295</b>	<b>76,649</b>	<b>224,637</b>	<b>12,014</b>	<b>60,923</b>	<b>161,329</b>	<b>111,019</b>	<b>63,164</b>	<b>1,385,754</b>
<b>II. OPERATING COSTS</b>															
Administration Expenses	10,066	31,361	7,330	1,811	10,218	2,972	4,077	3,006	35,450	227	1,406	8,005	17,307	3,455	136,692
General Expenses	2,971	6,656	1,281	16,041	7,110	3,851	1,651	4,142	43,428	201	2,490	24,819	78,151	201	192,997
Consultancy Expenses	48,500	64,000	1,500	-	49,000	5,000	31,546	5,050	75,000	-	-	5,000	20,500	-	305,096
Meetings/Conferences Expenses	37,831	47,162	21,521	2,071	29,071	10,271	4,071	5,671	139,071	2,071	2,071	25,701	16,971	7,071	350,631
PICT Training Expenses	3,000	18,773	5,500	-	12,000	3,000	1,500	-	36,000	-	-	-	25,166	13,636	118,575
PICT Attachment Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
In-Country Assistance Expenses	7,960	137,018	43,500	-	-	7,600	2,000	5,600	58,000	-	9,000	-	10,750	13,637	295,065
Special Event Expenses	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	9,600	-	-	-	18,394	6,000	-	73,994
Direct Project Funding to Countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,076	-	-	-	-	4,500	-	27,576
<b>TOTAL OPERATING COSTS</b>	<b>110,329</b>	<b>344,970</b>	<b>80,633</b>	<b>19,924</b>	<b>107,400</b>	<b>32,695</b>	<b>44,845</b>	<b>56,146</b>	<b>386,950</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>14,968</b>	<b>81,920</b>	<b>179,345</b>	<b>38,000</b>	<b>1,500,625</b>
<b>III. CAPITAL COSTS</b>															
Capital Expenditure	400	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	500	6,138	15,528	-	30,566
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL COSTS</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>6,138</b>	<b>15,528</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>30,566</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>307,266</b>	<b>458,842</b>	<b>227,124</b>	<b>39,718</b>	<b>219,287</b>	<b>106,834</b>	<b>63,141</b>	<b>132,796</b>	<b>614,587</b>	<b>14,514</b>	<b>76,391</b>	<b>249,387</b>	<b>305,893</b>	<b>101,164</b>	<b>2,916,944</b>

**Outputs :**

- 1.1.1 Management and implementation of ecosystems-focused international and regional agreements and strategies supported
- 1.1.2 Integrated ecosystem management at the regional level developed and coordinated.
- 1.1.3 Development and implementation of policies, programmes and actions to manage ecosystems at the national level
- 1.1.4 Education and communications capacity strengthened to support ecosystems management
- 1.1.5 Development of, and access to ecosystems information supported
- 1.2.1 Management and implementation of species-focused international and regional agreements and strategies supported
- 1.2.2 Species conservation and management at the regional level developed and coordinated
- 1.2.3 Development and implementation of policies, programmes and actions to conserve species at the national level supported
- 1.2.4 Prevention and management of invasive species supported
- 1.2.5 Education and communications capacity strengthened to support species conservation and management
- 1.2.6 Development of, and access to species information supported
- 1.3.1 Human resource capacity development, institutional strengthening and environmental training supported
- 1.3.2 Education and communications to enable behaviour change supported
- 1.3.3 Knowledge gathered and disseminated, and access to environmental information supported

**DETAILED BUDGET ANALYSIS FOR YEARS 2010 - By Outputs**  
**PACIFIC FUTURES**

	2.1.1	2.1.2	2.1.3	2.1.4	2.1.5	2.1.6	2.1.7	2.2.1	2.2.2	2.2.3	2.2.4	2.3.1	2.3.2	2.3.3	2.3.4	2010
	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget	BUDGET
	Estimates	Estimates	Estimates	Estimates	Estimates	Estimates	Estimates	Estimates	Estimates	Estimates	Estimates	Estimates	Estimates	Estimates	Estimates	ESTIMATES
<b>IMPLEMENTATION COSTS</b>																
<b>I. PERSONNEL COSTS</b>																
Pacific Futures Programme Manager	9,360	9,360	9,360	9,360	9,360	9,360	9,360	9,360	8,692	8,692	8,692	8,692	8,023	8,023	8,023	133,720
Action Strategy Adviser	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Invasive Species Officer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Project Manager - PIGGAREP	-	-	-	-	-	124,863	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	124,863
Climate Change Adaptation Officer	33,496	33,496	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66,992
Climate Change Adviser	33,375	11,125	11,125	11,125	11,125	11,125	22,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	111,250
Capacity Development Officer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Environmental Officer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78,030	-	78,030
Environmental Legal Adviser	11,578	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,367	-	-	-	17,367	-	-	-	46,312
GEF Support Adviser	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57,935	57,935
Information Resource Centre Manager	4,263	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,263
Knowledge Management Adviser	-	-	-	-	54,035	-	54,035	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108,070
Marine Pollution Adviser	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51,778	-	-	-	-	51,778
Project Manager - PACC	-	122,472	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	122,472
PI - Global Climate Observing System Office	-	-	-	75,120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,120
Pollution Prevention Adviser	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,157	59,241	10,771	10,771	5,386	5,386	-	-	107,710
Admin/Finance Officer - PIGGAREP	-	-	-	-	-	17,450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,450
Solid Waste Officer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,683	62,050	-	-	-	-	-	82,733
Sustainable Development Adviser	7,885	5,632	5,632	-	-	-	3,379	-	-	-	-	50,688	39,424	-	-	112,640
Assistant Ramsar Officer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretary - Pacific Futures Programme	1,222	1,222	1,222	1,222	1,222	1,222	1,222	1,222	1,134	1,134	1,134	1,134	1,047	1,047	1,047	17,450
Program Assistant #2	962	962	962	962	962	962	962	962	893	893	893	893	824	824	824	13,740
<b>TOTAL PERSONNEL COSTS</b>	<b>102,140</b>	<b>184,269</b>	<b>28,301</b>	<b>97,789</b>	<b>76,704</b>	<b>164,982</b>	<b>91,208</b>	<b>45,067</b>	<b>90,643</b>	<b>83,540</b>	<b>73,268</b>	<b>84,160</b>	<b>54,704</b>	<b>87,925</b>	<b>67,830</b>	<b>1,332,527</b>
<b>II. OPERATING COSTS</b>																
Administration Expenses	36,629	85,560	4,881	25,937	2,443	93,743	682	3,614	4,461	6,720	9,250	3,917	18,330	14,063	6,500	316,729
General Expenses	6,209	9,491	-	8,730	-	17,403	-	5,740	4,200	6,700	2,500	1,526	1,000	3,046	-	66,545
Consultancy Expenses	56,076	5,000	-	123,636	24,430	341,100	-	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	22,955	14,000	597,197
Meetings/Conferences Expenses	22,682	104,500	3,000	9,000	-	-	6,818	3,400	11,500	5,500	80,000	19,885	51,272	23,000	16,000	356,557
PICT Training Expenses	-	-	-	72,000	-	224,000	-	-	24,413	-	10,000	2,273	23,682	80,000	-	436,368
PICT Attachment Expenses	-	-	-	35,000	-	21,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56,000
In-Country Assistance Expenses	-	50,000	45,807	9,000	-	184,424	-	15,000	20,000	51,000	-	3,488	113,081	11,625	35,000	538,425
Special Event Expenses	279,727	96,409	-	2,000	-	25,500	-	7,000	3,500	3,500	-	7,000	-	-	-	424,636
Direct Project Funding to Countries	-	1,000,000	-	-	-	80,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,080,000
<b>TOTAL OPERATING COSTS</b>	<b>401,323</b>	<b>1,350,960</b>	<b>53,688</b>	<b>285,303</b>	<b>26,873</b>	<b>987,170</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>39,754</b>	<b>68,074</b>	<b>73,420</b>	<b>101,750</b>	<b>43,089</b>	<b>207,365</b>	<b>154,688</b>	<b>71,500</b>	<b>3,872,455</b>
<b>III. CAPITAL COSTS</b>																
Capital Expenditure	1,600	5,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	500	-	-	-	-	-	8,700
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL COSTS</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>5,600</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,700</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>505,063</b>	<b>1,540,829</b>	<b>81,988</b>	<b>383,091</b>	<b>103,577</b>	<b>1,152,151</b>	<b>98,708</b>	<b>84,821</b>	<b>159,717</b>	<b>157,460</b>	<b>175,018</b>	<b>127,248</b>	<b>262,069</b>	<b>242,612</b>	<b>139,330</b>	<b>5,213,682</b>

**Outputs :**

- 2.1.1 Management and implementation of climate change-focused international and regional agreements and strategies supported.
- 2.1.2 Adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change supported
- 2.1.3 Strengthening climate change governance supported
- 2.1.4 Development of, and access to technical climate change information supported.
- 2.1.5 Education and communications capacity to support climate change responses strengthened.
- 2.1.6 Contribution to global greenhouse gas reduction supported.
- 2.1.7 Partnerships and cooperation to improve management of climate change issues supported.
- 2.2.1 Management and implementation of pollution and waste-focused international and regional agreements and strategies supported.
- 2.2.2 Management of hazardous substances supported
- 2.2.3 Management of solid waste supported
- 2.2.4 Management of marine pollution and waste supported
- 2.3.1 Management and implementation of sustainable development-focused international and regional agreements and strategies supported.
- 2.3.2 Integration of environmental issues into decision-making processes supported.
- 2.3.3 National and regional integrated environmental monitoring, assessment and reporting supported.
- 2.3.4 Identification of, and access to environmental funding supported.

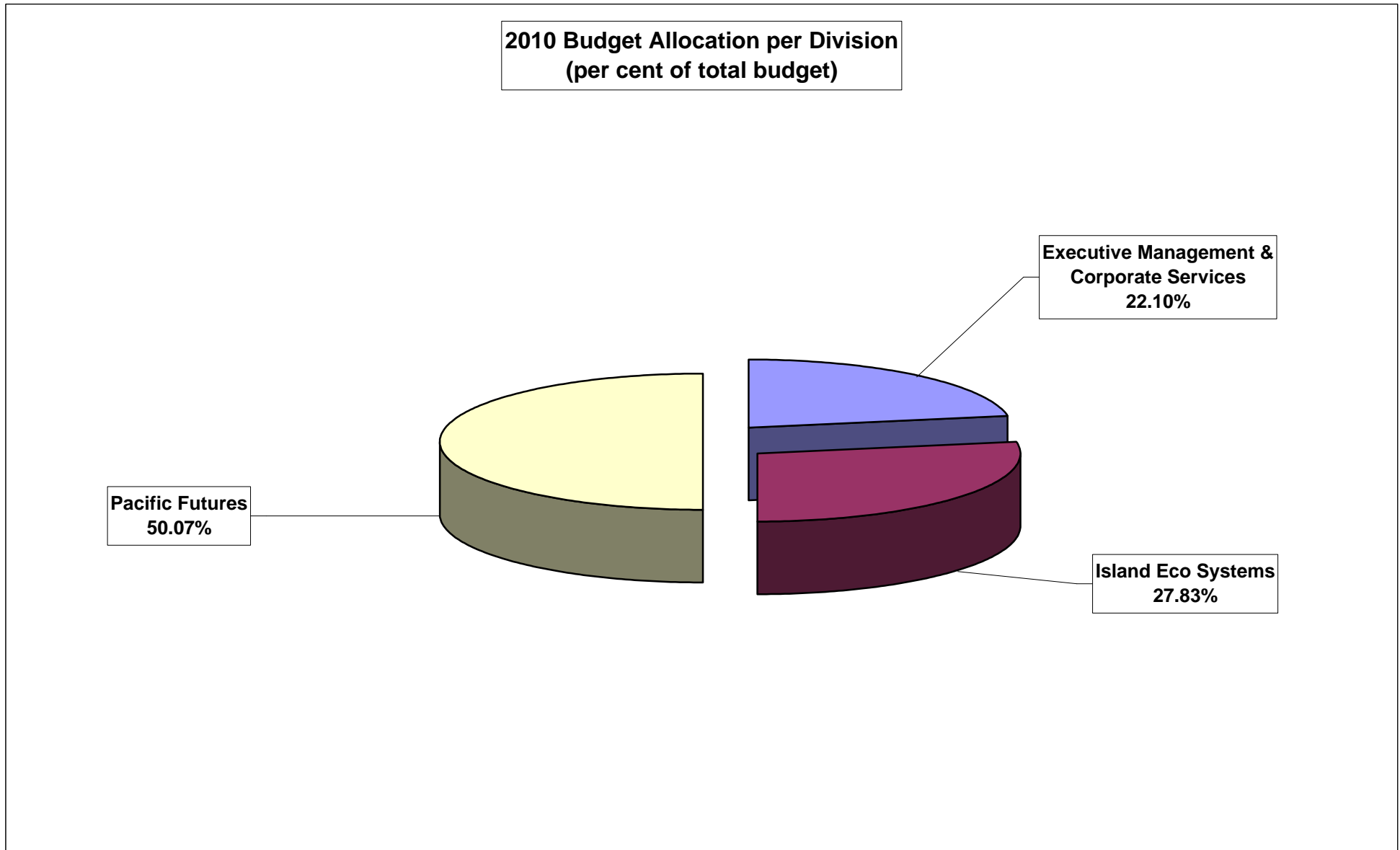
**DETAILED BUDGET ANALYSIS FOR YEAR 2010 - By Outputs**  
**EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT & CORPORATE SUPPORT**

IMPLEMENTATION COSTS	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	2010
	Budget Estimates	Budget Estimates	Budget Estimates	Budget Estimates	BUDGET ESTIMATES
<b>I. PERSONNEL COSTS</b>					
Director	227,080	-	-	-	227,080
Deputy Director	167,380	-	-	-	167,380
Corporate Services Manager	-	-	-	-	-
Personal Assistant - Director	22,280	-	-	-	22,280
Personal Assistant - Deputy Director	22,280	-	-	-	22,280
Secretary - Corporate Services Manager	-	-	-	-	-
Database & Business System Officer	-	62,943	11,108	-	74,050
Editor and Publication Officer	-	-	-	-	-
Finance Manager	-	-	114,650	-	114,650
Information Resource Centre Manager	-	21,313	-	-	21,313
Information Technology Manager	-	112,500	-	-	112,500
Information Technology Officer	-	76,795	-	-	76,795
IT Network Support Officer	-	80,560	-	-	80,560
Project Accountant	-	-	83,630	-	83,630
Assistant Publication and Media Officer	-	68,477	-	-	68,477
Senior Administration Officer	-	-	-	80,170	80,170
Environment Legal Adviser	34,734	-	-	-	34,734
Personnel Officer	-	-	-	20,440	20,440
Administrative Assistant	-	-	-	-	-
Assistant Accountant	-	-	20,440	-	20,440
Assistant Librarian	-	17,450	-	-	17,450
Cleaner	-	-	-	7,230	7,230
Cleaner/Messenger	-	-	-	7,520	7,520
Clerk/Driver # 1	-	-	-	9,150	9,150
Clerk/Tea Attendant/Cleaner	-	-	-	7,520	7,520
Conference & Travel Officer	-	-	-	18,270	18,270
Driver/Clerk # 2	-	-	-	-	-
Finance Officer # 1	-	-	16,790	-	16,790
Finance Officer # 2	-	-	13,450	-	13,450
Finance Officer # 3	-	-	13,450	-	13,450
Property Services Officer	-	-	-	21,280	21,280
Gardener/Groundsman	-	-	-	7,520	7,520
Maintenance Tradesman	-	-	-	-	-
Receptionist	-	-	-	9,150	9,150
Registry Assistant	-	-	-	14,920	14,920
Registry Assistant/Clerk	-	-	-	-	-
Registry Supervisor	-	3,654	-	14,616	18,270
Overtime/HDA/Increments	-	-	-	32,100	32,100
<b>TOTAL PERSONNEL COSTS</b>	<b>473,754</b>	<b>443,691</b>	<b>273,518</b>	<b>249,886</b>	<b>1,440,849</b>
<b>II. OPERATING COSTS</b>					
Administration Expenses	10,000	-	25,500	25,000	60,500
General Expenses	133,900	82,783	20,500	323,500	560,683
Consultancy Expenses	65,000	25,000	-	10,000	100,000
Meetings/Conferences Expenses	80,000	11,000	6,000	6,000	103,000
PICT Training Expenses	-	-	-	-	-
PICT Attachment Expenses	-	-	-	-	-
In-Country Assistance Expenses	-	-	-	-	-
Special Event Expenses	38,000	-	-	-	38,000
Direct Project Funding to Countries	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL OPERATING COSTS</b>	<b>326,900</b>	<b>118,783</b>	<b>52,000</b>	<b>364,500</b>	<b>862,183</b>
<b>III. CAPITAL COSTS</b>					
Capital Expenditure	-	19,000	-	30,000	49,000
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL COSTS</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>49,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>800,654</b>	<b>581,474</b>	<b>325,518</b>	<b>644,386</b>	<b>2,352,032</b>

**Outputs :**

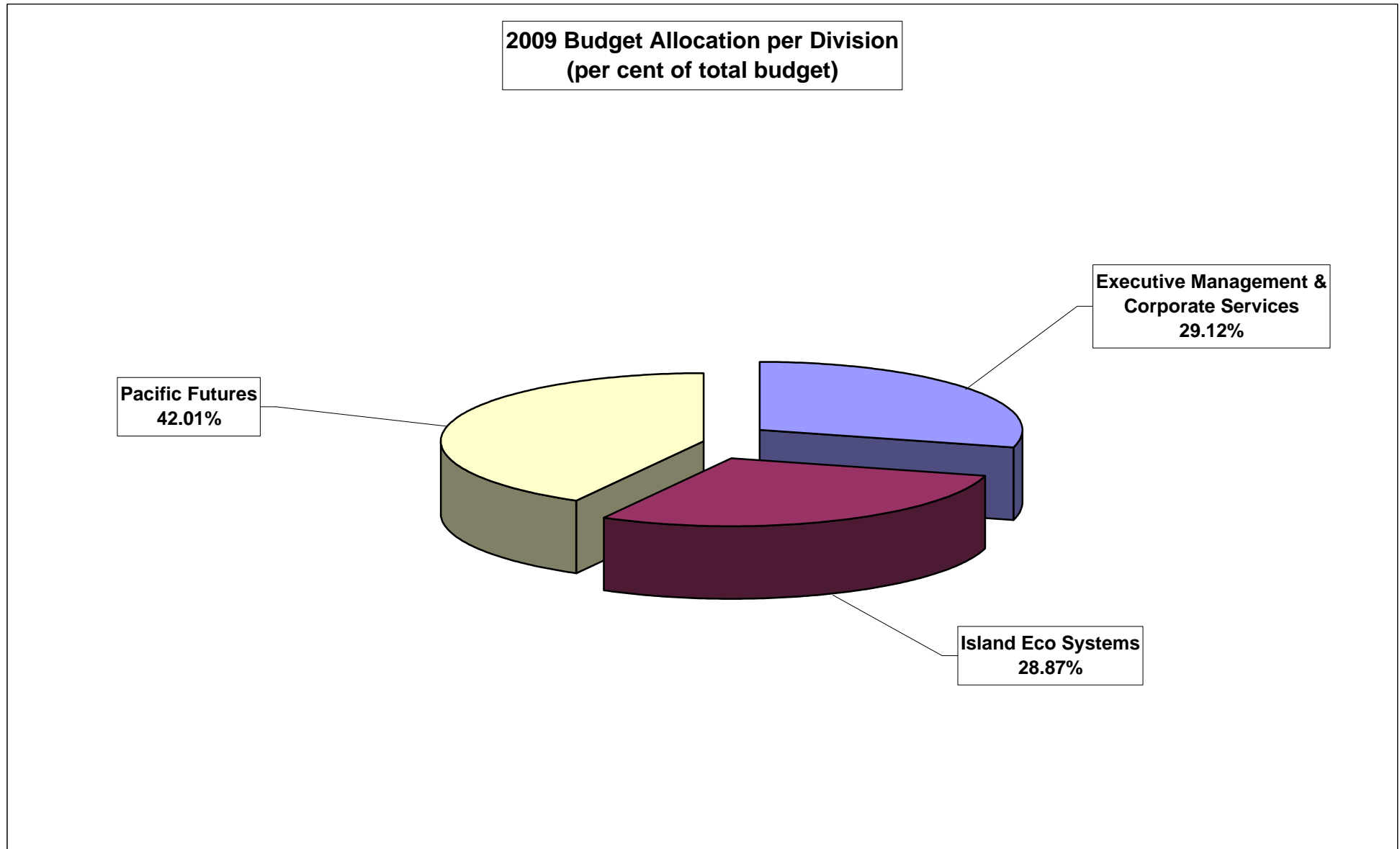
- 3.1 Executive Management.
- 3.2 Information and Communication
- 3.3 Finance
- 3.4 Administration.

Graph 1

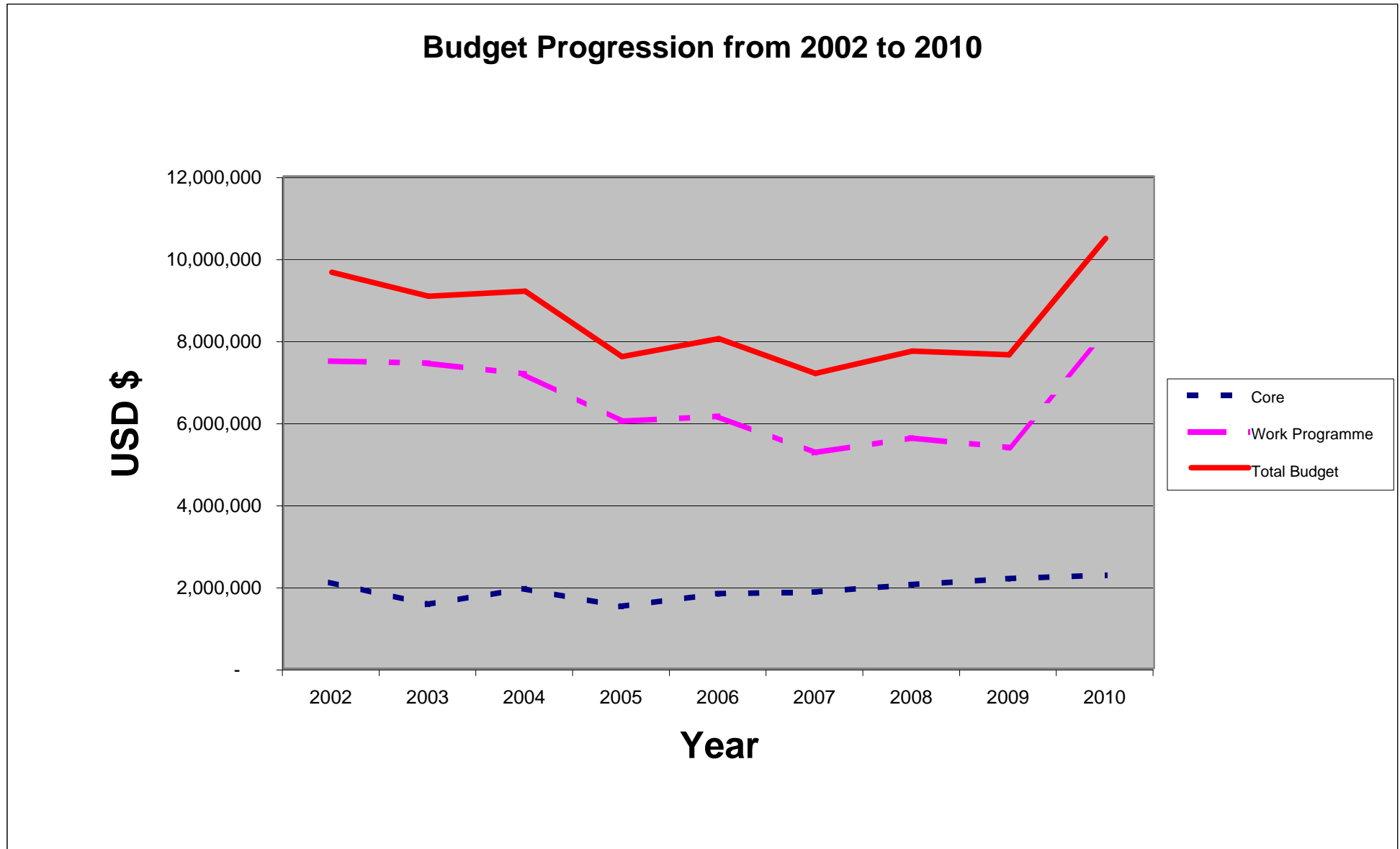




Graph 2



Graph 3





SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

Twentieth SPREP Meeting

Apia, Samoa  
17 – 20 November 2009



**Agenda Item 9.3: Consideration and Approval of Proposed  
Work Programme and Budget for 2010**

**Purpose of paper**

1. To seek the Meeting's consideration and approval of the Secretariat's proposed Work Programme and Budget for 2010.

**Recommendations**

2. The Meeting is invited to:
  - **consider** and **approve** the proposed Work Programme and Budget for 2010.

---

2 October 2009



## Twentieth SPREP Meeting

Apia, Samoa  
17 – 20 November 2009



### **Agenda Item 10.1: The Role of the Environment Ministers' Forum in the context of the SPREP Meeting**

#### **Purpose**

1. To clarify the role and status of the Environment Ministers' Forum in the context of the SPREP Meeting and the nature of its decision making powers.

#### **Background**

2. The Environment Ministers' Forum (MF) in Pohnpei 2008 raised the issue of the status of that meeting and the nature of its decision-making powers.

3. The advice given to the meeting based on the Agreement Establishing SPREP (AES) 1993, under subarticle 2 of article 1 (hereafter notated as art. 1.2) was that "The organs of SPREP are the SPREP Meeting and the Secretariat". It was further noted that art. 3.3 declares the SPREP Meeting (SM) to be "the plenary body".

4. As the plenary body the SM has in its sessions assumed and exercised plenary (complete) powers. It is not envisaged in the AES that the Secretariat, as the only other organ, possesses these powers and no mention at all is made of a Ministers' meeting. On the other hand the SM under art. 3.4 "may establish such committees and subcommittees and other subsidiary bodies as it considers necessary". It appears that it is pursuant to this power that the MF has come into existence. A less generous view is that the MF is on the same footing as a side meeting. This is the interpretation given to the Ministerial segment of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity.

#### **History**

5. Table 1 sets out the number of times Environment Ministers have met.

6. The "Conference on the Human Environment in the South Pacific", 8-11 March **1982**, was a Ministerial level meeting. It was here that SPREP was established as a separate entity hosted by the SPC and jointly coordinated by the SPC, SPEC, ESCAP and UNEP. It was not until **1986** however that the first intergovernmental meeting was held, allowing governments to be directly involved in the running of SPREP.

7. A Ministerial-level Meeting was again held on 8-9 July **1991**. This seems however to have been an isolated occurrence, possibly convened because a Ministerial Statement was needed for the 1992 Rio Earth Summit. Around this time it was decided that SPREP should become an autonomous organisation, established by treaty. In 1992 SPREP relocated to Samoa and in 1993 the Agreement Establishing SPREP was concluded which made SPREP autonomous and no longer part of SPC. The AES entered into force in 1995. The SM of 1995 agreed on a timetable of meetings from 1996-2002 that included a “SM at Ministerial level” to be held in 1996 and again in 2001.

8. Accordingly, in 1996 a Ministerial meeting was held, the first Ministerial-level meeting under an autonomous SPREP. The SM proposed to the MF that MFs be held every 4 years. This was agreed to, and the next Ministerial meeting took place in 2000.

9. In 2000, the SM requested the MF to consider whether to continue to meet every 4 years or whether to meet every 2 years. The Ministers agreed to meet every 2 years, (in the process cancelling out the 1995 decision for a MF to be held in 2001).

10. In 2002 the SM proposed that the MF be held annually and this was agreed to by the MF. A MF was duly held in 2003.

11. In 2004 however the MF agreed to “meet every 2 years or as necessary”. This is the latest pronouncement regarding the frequency of the MF. There are several ways this may be interpreted, but a charitable view would be that the MF meet at least every 2 years, but could also meet the year following if it was considered necessary.

**TABLE 1: Years in which Ministers have met, alongside Intergovernmental Meetings (IGMs) and SPREP Meetings (SMs)**

IGMs & SMs	Year	Ministers' Meetings	Venue
1. IGM	1986		Noumea
-	1987	-	-
2. IGM	1988		Noumea
-	1989	-	-
3. IGM	1990		Noumea
4. IGM	1991	y	Noumea
5. IGM	1992		Apia
6. SM	1993		Suva
7. SM	1994		Tarawa
8. SM	1995		Apia
9. SM	1996	1 <sup>st</sup>	Nukualofa
-	1997	-	-
10. SM	1998		Apia
-	1999	-	-
11. SM	2000	2 <sup>nd</sup>	Agana
12. SM	2001		Apia
13. SM	2002	3 <sup>rd</sup>	Majuro
14. SM	2003	4 <sup>th</sup>	Apia
15. SM	2004	5 <sup>th</sup>	Papeete
16. SM	2005		Apia
17. SM	2006	6 <sup>th</sup>	Noumea
18. SM	2007		Apia
19. SM	2008	7 <sup>th</sup>	Pohnpei
20. SM	2009		Apia

## Status of Ministers' Forum

12. If the MF comes into being under art. 3.4 of the AES as a subsidiary body, why is it requested by the SM to “endorse” its major outcomes? Endorsement tends to suggest the MF has the final say, not the SM. There are several factors that indicate this is not the case.

- (a) Frequency. It is obvious from the foregoing passages that there is no consistency in the frequency of the MF, particularly in the years when SPREP first became autonomous. This indicates there is no clear mandate regarding the MF. In addition, it has been almost always the SM, rather than the MF itself, which has dictated the frequency of the MF.

A question arises as to what happens in those years that the MF is not convened. Does this mean the SM outcomes do not require endorsement? What happens to those outcomes? The AES supports the view that the SM has that power at all times. There is no solid support for the view is that the power alternates between the SM and the MF.

- (b) Delegation. Article 3.3 lists a number of functions of the SPREP Meeting, including for example art. 3.3.g: “to appoint the Director”. Does the SM have the ability to delegate its functions and has it impliedly done so by seeking the MF’s “endorsement”? If the SM can delegate its functions, and this arguable, it should do so in express and unambiguous language. It is submitted that a request to endorse is not a clear enough expression of delegation of a final decision-making power. It is therefore submitted the endorsement is merely the ability to confirm however a non-confirmation carries no substantive consequences.
- (c) Existing avenue. If Ministers wish, they can represent their countries by attending as delegates to the SM. The SM in some years has been called the SM of officials, but the AES does not mention that term at all.
- (d) Existing avenue. If Ministers wish, they can represent their countries by attending as delegates to the SM. The SM in some years has been called the SM of officials, but the AES does not mention that term at all.

Officials are extensions of their Ministers and should present positions that are consistent with their Ministry’s policy and by implication, the Minister’s will. These positions are then discussed at the SM and a decision reached by consensus. It would be needlessly repetitive for Ministers to be able to reopen and redebate those positions. Moreover, to arrive at a contrary decision would be a source of embarrassment. On present advice, a contrary decision by the MF would be seen as “unconstitutional” or even inconsequential.

On the other hand, it may be feasible for a matter on which a consensus decision had not been reached at a SM to be referred to the MF for resolution.

13. For the above reasons, and because the MF appears to have been created pursuant to art. 3.4 of the AES, it is submitted that the MF has an advisory rather than a final decision-making power. The forum for making final decisions is the SM.

### **Conclusion**

14. The current situation therefore seems to be that (i) MFs will be convened as necessary; and (ii) MFs do not have final decision-making powers.

15. If it is the desire of the SM that the Ministers should have final decision-making powers then this should be made clear, or clearer than it is at present. For the MF to be empowered to have the final say, above that of the SM, the AES would probably need to be amended in unambiguous language.

16. In contrast, a similar result could be achieved if Ministers simply attended the SM as heads of delegation: the so-called “SM at Ministerial level”. There wouldn’t be a need for a separate meeting for Ministers and no need to amend the AES or pass any enabling resolutions.

### **Recommendation**

17. The Meeting is invited to:

- **consider** the current situation regarding the Ministers’ Forum and **decide** whether any changes need to be made or action taken particularly in relation to the decision-making powers of Ministers.



## **SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME**

### **Rules of Procedure for Appointment of Director**

**Adopted at Tarawa, Republic of Kiribati,  
13 October 1994  
*(and amended by the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meetings in 2000 and 2001 respectively)***



# Rules of Procedure for Appointment of Director

## Contents

Rule No.	Subject
1.	Scope
2.	Definitions
3.	Selection Advisory Committee
4.	Chairperson
5.	Notices
6.	Selection Advisory Committee Functions
7.	Selection Criteria
8.	Term of Appointment
9.	Expenses
10.	Amendments

## Scope

### Rule 1

These Rules shall apply to any appointment of a Director of SPREP under Article 3.3 (g) of the Agreement Establishing the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme.

## Definitions

### Rule 2

For the purposes of these Rules:

- “Director” means the position established by virtue of Article 6 of the Agreement Establishing the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme;
- “SPREP” means the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme established by virtue of Article 1 of the Agreement Establishing the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme;
- “SPREP Meeting” means the organ of SPREP established by virtue of Article 1 of the Agreement Establishing the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme.

## **Selection Advisory Committee**

### **Rule 3**

The SPREP Meeting shall as required from time to time appoint a Selection Advisory Committee comprising:

- the current chairperson, who shall also chair the Selection Advisory Committee; and
- at least two other members of the SPREP Meeting.

## **Chairperson**

### **Rule 4**

The functions of the chairperson are to:

- inform Governments and Administrations of a pending vacancy;
- advertise the position;
- invite nominations;
- receive applications;
- convene the Selection Advisory Committee; and
- chair the Selection Advisory Committee.

## **Notices**

### **Rule 5**

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.
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.
3. Applications should close no sooner than two months following such notification or advertising.

4. Where a vacancy arises and there is no Deputy Director and the position is likely to be vacant for more than 12 months, the procedures in these Rules will apply and the Chairperson shall convene a special SPREP Meeting to appoint a new Director.
5. Where a vacancy occurs and there is no Deputy Director, the Chairperson in consultation with members, may appoint an interim Director on such terms and conditions as may be agreed by Members. The interim Director shall be selected from Heads of Division of the Secretariat or if there is no suitable candidate in the Secretariat, from nominees of Members. Interim appointments stand until a permanent appointment is made. Interim appointments confer on the holder no assumption of permanency. Holders of an interim appointment shall not however, be precluded from applying for permanent appointment in accordance with the provisions of these rules.

## **Selection Advisory Committee Functions**

### **Rule 6**

In considering applications received by the Chairperson, the Selection Advisory Committee shall:

- consider each application against the selection criteria;
- make such enquiries as it sees fit;
- draw up a shortlist of no more than five people;
- notify Governments and Administrations of the shortlist seeking their comment which shall then be transmitted to the Chair of the Selection Advisory Committee within fourteen days of date of notification;
- interview shortlisted candidates; and
- make recommendations concerning the appointment to the next SPREP Meeting preceding the expiry of the term of office of the incumbent Director. Such recommendations should contain the shortlisted candidates in order of suitability/preference.

## **Selection Criteria**

### **Rule 7**

The following criteria shall be taken into account by the Selection Advisory Committee when considering applications:

- applicants must be nominated by a Government or Administration. More than one applicant per country is eligible for selection;
- applicants must be nationals of the nominating Government or Administration;
- applicants must possess sound personal qualities;
- shortlisted applicants shall be selected on the basis of merit, with regard to:
  1. relevant qualifications and experience;
  2. proven management abilities; and,
  3. superior representational skills.
- individuals of the Selection Advisory Committee are not eligible for consideration.

## **Term of Appointment**

### **Rule 8**

The successful applicant shall be appointed for a period of three years in the first instance. The incumbent may seek reappointment, through application, for a further period of three years. The maximum length of service of any individual is six years.

## **Expenses**

### **Rule 9**

All costs associated with convening meetings of the Selection Advisory Committee and with advertising and interviewing shortlisted candidates shall be met by the Secretariat.

## **Amendments**

### **Rule 10**

These Rules may be amended by consensus decision of the SPREP Meeting.

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

As revised at the 10<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting in Apia, Samoa, September, 1998.

As revised at the 11<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting in Guam, October , 2000.

As revised at the 12<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting in Apia, September, 2001.

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SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

## Twentieth SPREP Meeting

Apia, Samoa  
17 – 20 November 2009**Agenda Item 10.2: Consideration of the procedure for the appointment of the SPREP Director****Purpose**

1. To consider the procedure for the appointment of the SPREP Director.

**Background**

2. At the 19<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting (SM) there was vigorous debate over the selection of the next SPREP Director. The Meeting eventually agreed to the recommendation proposed by the Selection Advisory Committee (SAC). Spirited discussions also followed at the Ministers' Forum the following day but did not result in an overturn of the SM's recommendation. The position was then offered to the approved candidate. Ensuing negotiations however failed to result in the post being filled and the position was readvertised. This frustrating sequence of events raised concerns amongst Members regarding the adequacy of the selection process.
3. Several concerns were raised.
  - (i) While membership is open and the composition of the SAC is constant for Apia-based missions, because of the costs involved, it is difficult for other Members to engage.
  - (ii) As the SAC meets on average every 6 years, and the Chairperson changes in line with the annual appointment of the Chairperson of the SPREP Meeting, it is difficult for the SAC to establish a long term memory especially as it meets in closed session and does not disclose its procedures nor its minutes. In addition the Chairperson may or may not decide to utilise the services of the Secretariat.
  - (iii) Conflict of interest situations may arise in terms of short-listed candidates and whether or not their nominating country is part of the interview panel.
  - (iv) If the approved candidate does not accept the offer of the post of Director, options should be clearly spelt out.

4 Two other concerns appear to have been resolved. Firstly, it has been submitted in Working Paper 10.1 that the SPREP Meeting appoints the Director and not the Ministers' Forum. Secondly, where the SPREP Meeting is divided over the recommendation of the SAC, as occurred at the Special SPREP Meeting of 10 July this year, it is not open to the Meeting to make decisions by vote. The Meeting was referred to, and followed, Rule 11.1 of the Rules of Procedure of the SPREP Meeting which requires that decisions be taken by consensus.

### **Analysis**

5. The procedure for the appointment of the SPREP Director is contained in the Rules of Procedure for Appointment of Director, 1994 (hereafter RoP) – see Attachment. The RoP can be amended at the discretion of the SPREP Meeting (SM) and amendments have been made on 3 occasions: 1998 (rules 5, 6, 7, 8), 2000 (rule 8) and 2001 (rule 8).

6. The RoP are fairly minimal. Rule 5 provides basic guidance, going into detail on only a couple of matters. Not surprisingly then, no specific mention is made of the concerns in paragraph 3 above. This does not mean those concerns can't be dealt with, as the nature of framework rules allows for flexibility. Although the SAC meets in closed session there are indications such concerns were dealt with by the then existing SAC. Without disclosure however it is not possible to determine whether any given shortcoming is due to the RoP or the way in which it has been implemented.

7. Confidentiality is the cornerstone of meetings of the SAC. Yet the SAC also needs to be able to justify its decisions and more importantly pass on its experiences to succeeding SACs and in doing so improve efficiency and consistency. For this to happen greater disclosure is required.

### **Conclusion**

8. A balance needs to be reached between maintaining confidentiality and passing on procedural information to successive SACs. This could be achieved by the Chairperson of the SAC keeping a written record of process-related decisions and best practice. Candidate-specific information should not be disclosed. The information could be passed on to the Secretariat to maintain and pass on to successive chairpersons of the SAC. If warranted this information could be incorporated into the RoP by way of amendment.

### **Recommendation**

9. The Meeting is invited to:

- **consider** the Rules of Procedure for Appointment of Director and **determine** whether changes are needed to the Rules or to the way they are implemented.



**Australian Government**

**Streamlined reporting by Pacific Island  
countries to the biodiversity-related  
multilateral environmental agreements –  
progress report**

**October 2009**



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## Executive Summary

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1. This report has been prepared by the Australian Government's Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (DEWHA) for consideration under Agenda Item 10.1 'Streamlined reporting by Pacific Island countries (PICs) to the biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) – progress update' at the 20<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) in November 2009.
2. At the 19<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting in September 2008, Members endorsed recommendations under Agenda Item 8.1 'Options to streamline reporting by Pacific Island countries to the biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements – the development of a consolidated reporting template'<sup>\*</sup> for the Australian Government, in collaboration with SPREP, to:
  - a) formally consult with MEA Secretariats on the consolidated reporting template; and
  - b) broaden the trial of the consolidated reporting template to other self-governing PICs in 2009.
3. The Australian Government, in consultation with SPREP, has since sought feedback from the Secretariats of the five main biodiversity-related MEAs on the consolidated reporting template. At the time of writing this report, feedback had been received from four of the five Secretariats. Feedback has not been received from the Secretariat of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands.
4. The Secretariats of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) provided positive feedback on the template as a model for use by PICs. An overview of feedback received from the Secretariats is presented in this report.

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<sup>\*</sup> Further details regarding the streamlined reporting project including the development and trial of the consolidated reporting template can be found in the working papers submitted to the 19<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting in 2008 under Agenda Item 8.1.

5. The trial of the consolidated reporting template was broadened in 2009 to other self-governing PICs - Vanuatu, Tonga, Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands. As such, the trial of the consolidated reporting template has now taken place in eight PICs.
  
6. At present, the template is not endorsed for official use as a reporting tool for the biodiversity-related MEAs. For this to happen, the template needs to be endorsed for use by the governing bodies (i.e. contracting parties) of each of the MEAs via an official process, generally the Conference of the Parties (COP) of the respective MEAs.
  
7. Two recommendations to carry forward the project are outlined below. These recommendations have been discussed with and are supported by the SPREP Secretariat as well as the CITES Secretariat. These recommendations should be carried forward simultaneously to ensure the success of the project:
  - **Recommendation 1:** That the project be brought to the attention of the Biodiversity Liaison Group (BLG), in particular its Working Group on National Reporting, for discussion and consideration; and
  
  - **Recommendation 2:** That the project be raised by the Australian Government with support of Pacific Island countries at the 15<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in 2010 for consideration under Agenda Item 21 of the meeting.

## Project History

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8. In 2007, the Australian Government, in consultation with SPREP, commenced a project to streamline reporting by Pacific Island countries (PICs) to the biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs). This project is funded under the Australian Agency for International Development's (AusAID) Pacific Governance Support Program.
9. At the 18<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting in September 2007, Members endorsed an option under Agenda Item 6.2 'Options to streamline reporting by Pacific Island countries (PICs) to multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs)' for the Australian Government, in collaboration with SPREP, to develop and trial a consolidated (single) reporting template for PICs to the five main biodiversity-related MEAs:
  - Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD);
  - Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES);
  - Convention on Migratory Species (CMS);
  - Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar); and
  - World Heritage Convention (WHC).
10. The consolidated reporting template was drafted in early 2008 and trialled in four PICs (Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati and Samoa) in July 2008. Workshops were conducted in each of the trial countries with government officials and other stakeholders who work on the implementation of the biodiversity-related MEAs. The objective of the trial was to determine the suitability of the consolidated reporting template for use in the Pacific. The results of the trial were successful.
11. The reporting template consolidates the separate reporting requirements for the five biodiversity-related MEAs into one template. This means that each PIC would use the consolidated reporting template to develop one national report per reporting period and this report would serve as the national report for any of the five biodiversity-related MEAs to which the PIC is party. The benefits of this to PICs are:
  - a reduction in the amount of time and resources (staff, funds) spent undertaking national reporting for the biodiversity-related MEAs;

- a simplified structure that reduces duplication yet still allows for tracking of progress and achievements in implementing the biodiversity-related MEAs; and
- a reporting template that is tailored to meet the reporting capacity of PICs.

12. At the 19<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting in September 2008 under Agenda Item 8.1. 'Streamlined reporting by Pacific Island countries to the biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements - the development of a consolidated reporting template', Members agreed, pending formal consultation with the MEA Secretariats and with their support, to broaden the trial of the consolidated reporting template to other self-governing PICs in 2009.

13. This report provides a progress report on activities undertaken in 2009 in relation to the project. Full details on the development and trial of the consolidated reporting template, as well as the template itself, were provided to Members under Agenda Item 8.1 at the 19<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting in 2008.

## **Progress since 19<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting**

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### **Consultation with the Secretariats on the consolidated reporting template**

14. Early this year, the Australian Government, in collaboration with SPREP, undertook formal consultation with the biodiversity-related MEA Secretariats to seek their views and support for the use of the template as a reporting tool for the Pacific.
15. The draft template and report on the trial of the template was sent for comment to the five biodiversity-related Secretariats in February 2009. Overall, feedback received from the Secretariats regarding the template was positive. The CBD and CITES Secretariats are provided positive feedback on the template as a potential reporting tool for the Pacific. The CMS Secretariat and the World Heritage Centre stated that while they recognised the value of the template as a reporting tool for the Pacific, they are unable to offer their full support for the template as they have been focussing resources on updating their own reporting processes and are unable to support a new reporting process at this time.
16. The feedback received from the Secretariats (CBD, CITES, CMS, and WHC) is summarised below. Feedback was not received from the Secretariat of the Ramsar Convention. The suggested inclusions and alterations to the template that were provided by the Secretariats during the consultation process were incorporated into the most recent draft of the template, where possible.

#### *Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)*

17. The CBD Secretariat provided positive feedback on the template and concept. The Secretariat stated that the template could be a useful tool to present the state of implementation of the CBD and other biodiversity-related conventions in the Pacific region. They feel the questions are relevant and useful for PICs, and meet the reporting requirements of the CBD. The Secretariat suggested some additions to the template. These suggestions included questions on the CBD thematic programmes of work such as Island Biodiversity, and Marine and Coastal Biodiversity. They also proposed the inclusion of some questions on cross-cutting issues such as Invasive Alien Species, and Climate Change and Biodiversity.

They affirmed their support for the template as a solid reporting approach for the Pacific that could be extended to other regions that also have limited reporting capacity.

*Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)*

18. The CITES Secretariat provided positive feedback on the template and the inclusion of all the biodiversity-related MEAs that participate in the Biodiversity Liaison Group. They proposed the inclusion of some of their annual reporting requirements, as at present the template focus primarily on their biennial reporting requirements. Other proposed additions were questions about the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. The CITES Secretariat stated difficulties in altering their current reporting cycles to suit the three year reporting cycle proposed in the template. The CITES Secretariat included reference to the template in a discussion document on national reports for the 58<sup>th</sup> meeting of the CITES Standing Committee (Geneva, 6-10 July 2009) and brought the template to Parties' attention in this forum.

*World Heritage Centre*

19. The World Heritage Centre acknowledged the value of consolidating the reporting processes to the biodiversity-related MEAs; however, they believe the inclusion of the World Heritage Convention into the template is problematic. They noted that the mandate of the World Heritage Convention does not completely align with that of the other biodiversity-related MEAs, since it covers both cultural and natural heritage. They feel there could be some misalignment with their mandate due to the biodiversity focus of the template. Other issues outlined by the World Heritage Centre are that they have just revised their reporting process and do not think it would be useful to pursue a two-track reporting process, one for natural and one for cultural World Heritage sites. They also flagged concerns with the proposed three year reporting cycle for the consolidated reporting template as the cycle for periodic reporting under the World Heritage Convention is once every six years. Their reporting cycle is established under the procedures of the World Heritage Convention and does not align with the reporting cycle of the other MEAs.

*Secretariat of the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)*

20. The CMS Secretariat is supportive of the concept of harmonisation of national reporting and believes the template has been well designed and highlights the unique habitat requirements of the region. The Secretariat also supports the structure of the template. However, they advised that they have recently launched a new online reporting format in 2008 and are therefore unable to support a competing reporting process at this time.

*Secretariat of the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar)*

21. No feedback has been received.

### **Broadening the trial of the consolidated reporting template**

22. As per the recommendation agreed under Agenda Item 8.1 at the 19<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting in September 2008, following the formal consultation with the MEA Secretariats, the Australian Government, in collaboration with SPREP, expanded the trial of the consolidated reporting template to other self-governing PICs in 2009.

23. The trial was extended to Vanuatu, Tonga, Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands. The Australian Government project officers travelled to the trial countries to conduct workshops on the template with government officials and other stakeholders who work on the implementation of the biodiversity-related MEAs in these countries. A brief outline of how the trial was conducted in these countries is at Attachment A.

24. A total of eight countries participated in the trial in 2008-09.

25. Expanding the trial to other self-governing PICs was an important component of the work in 2009. The expansion of the trial was useful to ensure a greater number of PICs are familiar with the project and that PICs are well positioned to support the project in international fora. It also provided a useful opportunity to deliver capacity support and advice to the trial countries on national reporting.

26. Countries that participated in the trial in 2009 noted the benefits of using a consolidated reporting model, particularly in terms of the reduction in the amount of resources, staffing and funding that would be required to undertake national



reporting using this model. It was also seen as a valuable mechanism to bring focal points and government officials together to discuss work that they are undertaking or have undertaken in relation to the biodiversity-related MEAs, to share experiences and to identify synergies in work programs relating to the biodiversity-related MEAs.

### **Preparation of draft national reports using the template**

27. National reports are currently under preparation for countries involved in the trial of the consolidated reporting template in 2008-09. The reports will be finalised using the new Adobe Smartforms software, in consultation with the trial countries, and will be made available upon completion as examples of the benefits of using a consolidated reporting model.

### **Conversion of the template into Adobe LiveCycle software (SmartForms)**

28. The template has now been converted from a Microsoft Word document into a SmartForm using Adobe LiveCycle software. Conversion of the template into a SmartForm means the template is now available as a simple, interactive Portable Document Format (PDF) form that is purpose designed to facilitate reporting. The SmartForm version of the template is more interactive than the Microsoft Word version. Both versions, however, will remain available as examples of formatting and layout for the consolidated reporting template. The Microsoft Word version will also be retained in case there is a preference for this format.

29. The Adobe LiveCycle software is built on the Adobe Intelligent Document platform. No new IT infrastructure will be required by PICs to use this software or to send and receive data produced in the SmartForm version of the report. The only requirement for PICs to view and compile the report as a SmartForm is to have the free Adobe Reader application (Acrobat/Adobe Reader 6.0.2 or above).

30. This software has been purpose-designed to improve the collation and management of data entered into the SmartForm. This could also be of benefit to end-users of the template; for example, the Secretariats who will be analysing and interpreting the reports submitted by PICs. The software is designed to link with

existing software platforms used to manage data. Some adjustments may, however, be required to the systems currently used by the Secretariats to collate and analyse data to ensure SmartForm reports are compatible with their existing systems. The SmartForm version is an XML-based template that can be rendered as a PDF or HTML file.

31. Use of the Adobe LiveCycle software is a transitional step towards online reporting. At present, national reports completed using the SmartForm version will be developed as a stand-alone electronic document (offline). However, in the future, these national reports could be completed online and hosted on a website. The transition to online reporting, whilst some time away, could be very beneficial in facilitating national reporting for both contracting parties as well as end-users of the reports, such as Secretariats, donors and other stakeholders.
32. There are benefits to be gained from standardising information and the way it is collated, analysed and presented across the biodiversity-related MEAs. The harmonisation of information formats and reporting standards could facilitate information exchange and provide easier access to information for Parties, MEA Secretariats and other stakeholders, and result in a more efficient use of MEA resources. Ultimately, ensuring the interoperability of information prepared in national reports is important, as information reported on for one MEA could also be useful for another. Using software such as Adobe LiveCycle and a consolidated reporting model for national reporting could facilitate the interoperability and exchange of information between MEAs.

### **Maintaining linkages with other harmonisation efforts**

33. The Australian Government recognises the importance of working with other national, regional and international agencies on approaches to harmonise and streamline reporting. We have continued to work closely with SPREP, the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) and the United Nations Environment Programme Division of Environmental Law and Conventions (UNEP-DELCO) and other regional bodies to ensure work on streamlining and harmonisation of national reporting builds on existing knowledge and expertise.

34. Both UNEP and UNEP-WCMC acknowledge that the project provides a useful case study of a regional approach to streamlined reporting. They have also expressed their interest in receiving information on lessons-learned from the implementation of the project.

35. The project continued to generate interest from other regions that also face difficulties meeting their reporting requirements, such as South-East Asia. For example, the project officer was invited to contribute their experience to an Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Centre for Biodiversity (ACB) workshop on the harmonisation of national reporting (see page 15).

36. A brief outline of linkages between the streamlined reporting project and other work on this topic by other agencies is provided below.

*10<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties to the Ramsar Convention (Ramsar COP 10)*

37. A joint side-event between the Australian Government and UNEP-WCMC took place at Ramsar COP 10 on the 'Harmonisation of national reporting to the biodiversity-related MEAs' in October 2008. The side-event was well attended and the streamlined reporting project generated significant interest.

*Pacific MEA Hub (SPREP)*

38. UNEP has partnered with the European Commission (EC) to develop three regional hubs to support MEA implementation in the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) regions.

39. SPREP will host the Pacific Hub. The Pacific Hub will assist countries to implement their obligations under MEAs. In general, the activities of the Pacific Hub will focus on providing technical assistance and training, as well as policy and advisory support services to enable countries to fulfil their MEA obligations. Some of the proposed activities for the Pacific Hub include investigating and promoting activities to harmonise and streamline national reporting to MEAs.

40. The Australian Government has undertaken preliminary consultation with SPREP to determine how the streamlined reporting work might fit within the work priorities of the Pacific Hub. At the time of writing this report, the Pacific Hub was still in the process of identifying and confirming its work priorities. We will therefore explore

synergies and linkages between the streamlined reporting project and the activities of the Pacific Hub in the coming months once its work plan and capacity have been determined.

*United Nations Environment Programme - World Conservation Monitoring Centre  
(UNEP-WCMC)*

41. UNEP-WCMC has continued to work on the harmonisation of national reporting to the biodiversity-related MEAs. In June 2009, UNEP-WCMC, in collaboration with UNEP and the Secretariats of the biodiversity-related MEAs, prepared a paper on the 'Preconditions for harmonisation of reporting to biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements'. The paper is at [Attachment B](#). It provides an overview of progress and work undertaken on the harmonisation of national reporting to date. It is an important framework document as it consolidates and reviews work on this issue. It also outlines challenges as well as options to progress this work.
42. The paper has been developed to inform discussions on the harmonisation of national reporting at the international, regional and national levels. In particular, it will be used to inform meetings of the governing bodies of the MEAs to guide decision-making on this issue. The paper has already been presented at a number of meetings of the governing bodies of the biodiversity-related MEAs for their consideration and endorsement, and will be presented at relevant meetings in 2010.
43. The paper identifies two possible ways forward to harmonise national reporting that were developed as part of the 2006-2008 UNEP Knowledge Management Project. The project was conducted jointly between UNEP-WCMC and UNEP-DELC, and aimed to improve implementation of the biodiversity-related MEAs by developing solutions for the strategic and shared use of biodiversity information. Two ways forward that were explored as part of this project to harmonise national reporting are:
  - a) to further consider and assess the viability of using a core reporting model, as has been adopted by the Human Rights Treaty System; and
  - b) to identify joint thematic reporting frameworks.

44. Importantly, the paper refers positively to the streamlined reporting project for Pacific Island countries and states that 'it is hoped that the project provides a regional perspective of the harmonisation as well as further insights into the feasibility of harmonising reporting formats across the range of biodiversity-related MEAs' (UNEP-WCMC, 2009, pg. 6). It acknowledges that the consolidated reporting template prepared for PICs aligns with the recommendation from UNEP's Knowledge Management Project to trial a core reporting model similar to the Human Rights Treaty System. This is a very strong endorsement of the consolidated reporting template and could lead to further consideration of it as a global reporting tool.

*United Nations Environment Programme - Division of Environmental Law and Conventions (UNEP-DELIC)*

45. In September 2009, UNEP-DELIC hosted a 'Workshop on Knowledge Management and MEAs' to identify ways forward for UNEP's Knowledge Management Project. Participants included representatives from the Secretariats of a range of MEAs, as well as representatives from environmental agencies and associated bodies that currently provide information services to these conventions, such as Ecolex, the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) and TEMATEA (Project on Issue-Based Modules).

46. The aim of the workshop was to develop initiatives and solutions to enhance biodiversity knowledge and information management. Discussions focussed on assessing the types of information that can be exchanged within and across cluster groups of MEAs. Other issues included discussion of the harmonisation efforts being employed by Secretariats across MEAs, identification of impediments and possible solutions to achieve data harmonisation/interoperability and shared data standards between MEAs, and the development of effective tools to help collate and process biodiversity data.

47. The outcomes and future directions of UNEP's Knowledge Management Project will be useful for the streamlined reporting project given the focus of this work on identifying synergies and linkages between MEAs.

### *Biodiversity Liaison Group (BLG)*

48. The Biodiversity Liaison Group (BLG) has continued to work towards identifying synergies and linkages among the main biodiversity-related conventions. The group holds regular meetings and is working towards establishing a more coordinated approach for information exchange. Membership of the BLG comprises the Secretariats of the CBD, CITES, CMS, Ramsar, WHC and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. At the 7<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the BLG in April 2009, a decision was made to establish a Working Group on National Reporting comprised of a representative from each of the MEA Secretariats. At the time of writing this report the Working Group was not fully established and did not have a programme of work developed. The Working Group could potentially further explore the viability of the consolidated reporting model.

### *The ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB)*

49. In 2009, the ACB embarked on a process to streamline national reporting to the biodiversity-related MEAs for the ASEAN Member States. The ACB held a workshop in April 2009 for ASEAN Members on the 'Harmonisation of reporting to biodiversity-related conventions'. The workshop aimed to identify approaches to streamline reporting that could be suitable for implementation in the South-East Asian region. The Australian Government was invited to present on the streamlined reporting project for PICs, in particular the trial of the consolidated reporting template, as a possible option to streamline reporting for ASEAN Members. The workshop provided an excellent opportunity to showcase the consolidated reporting template and provide broader exposure on the project. The ACB will continue to investigate options to progress work on the harmonisation of national reporting in the coming months.

50. We have also been advised by the CITES Secretariat that the streamlined reporting project may be of interest to Western Asia. We will consider opportunities to promote the streamlined reporting project to this group in the future.

### *Upcoming forums*

51. National reporting will likely be discussed in forums such as the 2<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the Consultative Group on International Environmental Governance in Rome in October 2009 and the 2<sup>nd</sup> Ad Hoc Intergovernmental and Multi-stakeholder meeting on an Intergovernmental Science-Policy Interface on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) in Nairobi in October 2009. Any decisions made in these forums relating to the harmonisation of national reporting will be given due consideration.

## Options to carry the project forward

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### Obstacles with progressing the trial of the consolidated reporting template

52. The streamlined reporting project has a broad range of benefits for PICs. Conducting the trial in eight PICs has meant that it has been possible to inform a wide audience about the project, and provide capacity building support and advice on national reporting in these countries<sup>†</sup>.

53. However, at present, the template is not endorsed for official use as a reporting tool for the biodiversity-related MEAs. For this to happen, the template needs to be endorsed for use by the governing bodies (i.e. contracting parties) of each of the MEAs via an official process, generally the Conference of the Parties (COP) of the respective MEAs as national reporting requirements are determined by them. Thus, decision-making power for further action on the harmonisation of national reporting, including the implementation of the consolidated reporting template, ultimately rests with the contracting parties of the MEAs.

54. There is little value in continuing the trial of the template whilst it is not officially endorsed for use as many PICs have limited resources and time to invest in activities that are not their core business. It is therefore important to determine a proactive and logical way forward for the project that is suitable for all SPREP Members, and provides a mechanism to propel the project forward for international endorsement.

### Options

55. Two options to carry forward the project are outlined below. They are not mutually exclusive. The options have been discussed with and are supported by the SPREP Secretariat, and the CITES Secretariat in their capacity as a member of the BLG. The options are designed to reinforce future action on the project and should be undertaken concurrently to ensure a greater chance of success of the project in achieving international endorsement and recognition.

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<sup>†</sup> For details of the benefits of the consolidated reporting template refer to the report on the development and trial of the consolidated reporting template that was presented at the 19th SPREP Meeting in 2008.

*Option 1: That the project be brought to the attention of the Biodiversity Liaison Group (BLG), in particular its Working Group on National Reporting, for discussion and consideration*

56. Use of the BLG to carry the project forward is a logical option as its mandate is to promote synergies and linkages among the biodiversity-related MEAs. In addition, the BLG has recently established a Working Group on National Reporting that will be comprised of representatives of each of the biodiversity-related Secretariats. The Working Group would be an ideal forum to progress the streamlined reporting project and consolidated reporting model. Ideally, the Working Group could be tasked to further investigate and explore the viability of the use of the consolidated reporting template as a reporting tool.

57. The 8<sup>th</sup> meeting of the BLG takes place in January 2010. Advice has been sought from the BLG membership regarding the procedures for BLG meetings and an invitation could be sought to have the project added to the agenda for discussion and consideration at this meeting. This would be a useful step to present the project to the group and to determine the level of interest in the project by the BLG.

58. Agreement by the BLG to explore and progress the use of the consolidated reporting template would be highly beneficial and a very positive outcome for the project. It would be particularly useful to determine at the meeting whether the BLG's Working Group on National Reporting could be tasked to further investigate and explore the viability of the consolidated reporting template as a reporting tool. The BLG may require a mandate from contracting parties to the biodiversity-related MEAs via a COP to pursue this work.



*Option 2: That the project be raised by the Australian Government with support of Pacific Island countries at the 15<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in 2010 for consideration*

59. The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) will hold its 15<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties (COP 15) in Qatar from 13-25 March 2010. National reporting will be discussed under Agenda Item 21 at this meeting.
60. The CITES Secretariat has provided positive feedback on the project. This, and the fact that national reporting will be discussed as a specific agenda item, suggests that the CITES COP 15 is an appropriate forum to raise the consolidated reporting template for consideration by contracting parties.
61. It is therefore proposed that the Australian Government with support of PICs use the agenda item on national reporting at the CITES COP 15 to request the biodiversity-related Secretariats to further investigate and explore the viability of the consolidated reporting template as a reporting tool. This could be done via a resolution raised under Agenda Item 21. The resolution could also suggest that the BLG invite its Working Group on National Reporting to undertake the analytical work.
62. The support of contracting parties to CITES to request the Secretariats of the other biodiversity-related MEAs to further investigate and explore the consolidated reporting template could be a very positive step forward for this project.
63. To ensure other contracting parties to CITES are informed and aware of the project, Australia is willing to prepare an information document for submission to the CITES COP 15 that provides an outline of the streamlined reporting project and the trial of the consolidated reporting template. Australia is also willing to conduct a side-event on the project at COP 15 to ensure contracting parties receive a detailed briefing about the project.
64. It will be important for SPREP Members that are party to CITES to show their support for the project at the COP. It is proposed that further discussion on a draft resolution with SPREP Members that are party to CITES take place in the lead up to the COP.

## **Next steps**

65. Pending SPREP Members' decision at the 20<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting on a way forward for the project, the trial of the template will not be continued due to the fact that it is not officially endorsed as yet and the value in continuing the trial whilst this is the case is limited. Instead, resources will be invested towards ensuring the project receives international consideration and is explored and progressed by the BLG and the Conferences of the Parties to the biodiversity-related MEAs. Work to progress the project in international fora will be undertaken in consultation with SPREP, UNEP-DELC and UNEP-WCMC.
66. Pending Members' agreement, it is proposed to have the project put on the agenda for discussion and consideration at the upcoming meeting of the BLG in January 2010, with the aim of tasking the BLG's Working Group on National Reporting to further investigate and explore the viability of the consolidated reporting template as a reporting tool. Work will also be undertaken in the lead up to the CITES COP to ensure that the project is considered under Agenda Item 21 of the COP. Support for the project from SPREP Members that are party to CITES will be required in the lead up to and during the COP.
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## Recommendations

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67. Members are invited to note that continuing the trial of the template whilst it is not officially endorsed as a reporting tool has limited value. It is therefore important to determine a way forward for the project that is suitable for all SPREP Members, and provides a mechanism to propel the project forward in international fora.

68. Members are invited to consider the following recommendations to carry the streamlined reporting project forward internationally:

- **Recommendation 1:** That the project be brought to the attention of the Biodiversity Liaison Group (BLG), in particular its Working Group on National Reporting, for discussion and consideration; and
- **Recommendation 2:** That the project be raised by the Australian Government with support of Pacific Island countries at the 15<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in 2010 for consideration under Agenda Item 21 of the meeting.

69. Members are invited to provide support for the streamlined reporting project in all relevant international fora.

## Attachment A – Record of the trial of the template in 2009

<b>VANUATU</b>	
Date of trial:	Tuesday 30 June to Friday 03 July 2009
Consultation:	Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources, Geology, Energy and Environment ➤ Vanuatu Environment Unit
	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Quarantine and Livestock ➤ Department of Forests
	Global Environment Fund Small Grants Coordinator
	GHD Consultant – Vanuatu Environment Unit
	World Heritage and Tourism Committee - member from Mangaliliu Village.
	Landholders Conservation Initiative
	Foundation of the People of the South Pacific (FSP)
MEAs:	CBD, CITES and WHC
<p><b>Process</b></p> <p>The Australian Government officers met with government staff from the Vanuatu Government's Environment Unit, Forest Department and the National Landholders Conservation Initiative to discuss the template. The officers also met with a GHD consultant who worked on the Vanuatu National Capacity Self Assessment (NCSA) as well as staff from non-government organisations (NGOs).</p> <p>Due to the resource and time constraints on government staff working on the biodiversity-related MEAs, discussions on the template were kept at a conceptual level to ascertain how a consolidated reporting process might work in Vanuatu.</p>	

<b>TONGA</b>	
Date of trial:	Tuesday 07 July to Wednesday 08 July 2009
Consultation:	Ministry of Lands, Survey, Natural Resources and Environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Natural Resources and Environment Planning Division</li> </ul>
	Ministry of Agriculture & Food, Forests and Fisheries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Department of Fisheries</li> </ul>
	Secretary - Tonga Traditions Committee
	Consultant - Environment Division
	Tonga Community Development Trust (Tonga Trust)
MEAs:	CBD and WHC ( <i>CITES - not a member country</i> )
<p><b>Process</b></p> <p>The Australian Government officers met with government staff from the Tongan Government's Environment Division, the Department of Fisheries, and the Tonga Traditions Committee to discuss the template. The officers also met with a consultant who worked on Tonga's National Capacity Self Assessment (NCSA) and the first National Report to the CBD as well as staff from the Tonga Trust.</p> <p>Due to the resource and time constraints on government staff working on the biodiversity-related MEAs, discussions on the template were kept at a conceptual level to ascertain how a consolidated reporting process might work in Tonga.</p>	

<b>PAPUA NEW GUINEA</b>	
Date of trial:	Tuesday 8 September to Thursday 10 September 2009
Consultation:	Department of Environment and Conservation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ World Heritage Secretariat;</li> <li>➤ Sustainable Lands Management Division;</li> <li>➤ Legal Services; and</li> <li>➤ Terrestrial Ecosystems Division.</li> </ul>
	Consultant – Conservation International
	The Nature Conservancy
MEAs:	CBD, CITES, Ramsar and WHC
<p><b>Process</b></p> <p>A working group of staff from the Department of the Environment and Conservation in Papua New Guinea was established to assist the DEWHA Project Officer with the trial of the template. This working group was comprised of technical officers and the focal points for the biodiversity-related MEAs.</p> <p>The first workshop session aimed to achieve an understanding of how a consolidated reporting process might be implemented and coordinated in Papua New Guinea, as well as the current processes in place to undertake national reporting.</p> <p>Following this, workshop sessions were held with the objective of using the template to draft a national report for Papua New Guinea. The suitability of every section in the template was reviewed and information was provided on activities and initiatives underway in Papua New Guinea.</p>	

<b>SOLOMON ISLANDS</b>	
Date of trial:	Tuesday 22 September to Thursday 24 September 2009
Consultation:	Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Meteorology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Environment Division; and</li> <li>➤ Conservation Division.</li> </ul>
	World Wide Fund For Nature
	The Nature Conservancy
	Solomon Islands Community Conservation Partnership
MEAs:	CBD, CITES, CMS and WHC
<p><b>Process</b></p> <p>A working group of staff from the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Meteorology in the Solomon Islands was established to assist the DEWHA Project Officer with the trial of the template. This working group consisted of the technical officers for the biodiversity-related MEAs.</p> <p>The first workshop session aimed to provide an overview on the value of reporting. This included information on the purpose of reporting, why countries are required to complete national reports, how national reports should be undertaken, and what the information provided by countries is used for.</p> <p>Following this, workshop sessions were held with the objective of using the template to draft a national report for the Solomon Islands. The suitability of every section in the template was reviewed and information was provided on activities and initiatives underway in the Solomon Islands.</p>	

# **Attachment B – Paper on the ‘Preconditions for harmonisation of reporting to biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements’ (UNEP-WCMC)**

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## **Preconditions for harmonization of reporting to biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements**

### **Introduction and purpose of this paper**

1. Most of the multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) require Parties to report on national implementation on a regular basis. In recent years there has been a growing recognition that the reporting burden for Parties has continued to increase, despite some efforts having been made to simplify and otherwise facilitate MEA reporting. In considering this, it is important to recognize that reporting processes and the reports themselves should be supporting rather than complicating MEA implementation, particularly at the national level. Following on from these observations, there are clear advantages to be obtained from streamlining and/or harmonizing national reporting to these conventions, as well as the underlying national information management. The practical implications of various harmonization options, however, should be well understood.

2. Spanning more than a decade, a series of papers has been written and a number of workshops conducted exploring options for harmonizing and streamlining approaches to reporting to the biodiversity-related MEAs, trying to identify options to reduce the reporting burden for Parties (see *Annex I* for the history of efforts towards harmonization of reporting). In addition, the governing bodies of a number of biodiversity-related MEAs have adopted decisions or resolutions supporting this work (see *Annex II* for the mandates provided by biodiversity-related MEAs for harmonization of reporting). In particular, a series of national pilot projects coordinated by UNEP with the support of MEA secretariats (see *Annex I* for details) have provided insights into options for and challenges to harmonization of reporting at the national level where harmonization would need to be ultimately implemented.



3. The harmonization of information management and reporting can be defined as those activities that lead to a more integrated process, reduction of duplication and greater sharing of information. This would support the more efficient and coherent implementation of the conventions and agreements involved. A number of options for harmonization of reporting have been discussed over the years and the pilot projects have tested some of them. The options range from one consolidated report for all the MEAs involved to joint thematic reports between a limited number of MEAs, but they also include the identification of MEA information needs and subsequent reorganization and better alignment and coordination of different reporting formats. Importantly, the options for harmonization extend to the national level where information management could become a coordinated and simplified process between those in charge of delivering and/or assembling information for national reports. These aspects are discussed in more detail further below.

**In collaboration with:**



4. From 7 to 9 March 2008, UNEP convened a workshop on knowledge management for biodiversity-related conventions and agreements in Cambridge, United Kingdom. The workshop was attended by the secretariats of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, the African – Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement (AEWA) and the Indian Ocean South-East Asian Marine Turtle Memorandum of Understanding (IOSEA). Among other issues, the workshop discussed recent developments on harmonization of reporting and concluded the following: *A paper on pre-conditions for harmonization of national reporting can help countries understand the rationale for and challenges to harmonization of national reporting. This will be drafted by UNEP-WCMC for secretariats to distribute.*

5. Participants at the workshop felt that, after many years of discussing harmonization of reporting, it was time to move ahead but that there was a need to summarise the lessons from those discussions. This should help to correct possible misperceptions and to explain what is actually feasible or achievable regarding harmonization of reporting and its expected impact in terms of reducing the reporting burden. The purpose of this paper is therefore to inform discussions on harmonization at the meetings of governing bodies to biodiversity-related MEAs as well as at the national level.

## **Entry points for harmonization of reporting: the global and the national level**

6. Harmonization of reporting is a process that needs to be addressed at both global and national levels.

- a) Globally, it affects the reporting formats used by individual conventions, although there remain major questions on the extent to which these can be harmonized. The decision about harmonization at the global level rests with the governing bodies of the MEAs, several of which have provided mandates for continuing work on harmonization (see Annex II).
- b) Importantly, harmonization also needs to be addressed at the national level to be fully effective. Harmonization of reporting has implications for the way biodiversity data and information are generated and managed nationally. It also affects the cooperative arrangements between the MEAs and their focal points within each country.

## **Obstacles to harmonization of reporting**

7. A number of obstacles to harmonization of reporting have been identified. These include at the *global level* the following:

- The reporting processes for most MEAs, although evolving constantly, are well established and have been in place for many years – this might make major moves towards cooperation with other conventions more difficult.
- There is a concern that some States that are not Party to all MEAs involved might have little reason to agree to changes in the reporting process.
- The reporting cycles of MEAs differ considerably, varying between annual reporting and reporting on a six-year cycle.
- MEAs have not always identified what information they require. A thorough consideration of the information needs for the various bodies of MEAs and, not least, for Parties, has in some cases proven helpful for better focusing the requests for information that Parties might agree to provide or governing bodies to agreements might agree to request. This challenge has implications for the reporting process, through which a substantial part of the information needs of MEAs would be materialized.
- Different MEAs might use different terminologies or follow different nomenclatures for species or habitat types/ biomes, which might hamper harmonization efforts.

8. At the *national level*, major obstacles to harmonization of reporting may include the following:

- The information needed for reporting to an MEA might be widely scattered throughout different institutions and organizations, without a central mechanism (such as a national biodiversity database) that brings relevant data and information together.
- There is often a lack of coordination among national focal points or the institutions in charge of national reporting. This leads to repeated calls for the same data and information for national reports to different MEAs reaching the holders of information (e.g. in one year the national focal point to one MEA requests information on forest biodiversity from the national forestry agency while in the following year this agency is asked by the national focal point to another MEA for the same or very similar information).
- In some cases, there may be a lack of clarity or an overlap in the responsibilities of government departments or agencies in charge of different conventions, thus preventing coordination mechanisms from being agreed upon and accepted.
- In many developing countries, there is a lack of human, financial and/or technical capacity to address issues of data and information management as well as coordination between various ministries, agencies and/or stakeholders.

#### **Preconditions for harmonization of reporting – general aspects of national reporting**

9. ***Purpose of national reporting:*** It is crucial that national reporting is not just seen as a cumbersome obligation arising from an international treaty, but as a tool to support implementation. Reporting serves a variety of purposes, among them:

- demonstrating compliance, including the enactment of appropriate legislation;
- developing an overview of implementation, projects and financial matters;
- identifying relationships to, and interactions with, other MEA processes, including amongst the subject areas covered by the MEAs;
- reflecting on work done and identifying future/further work;
- sharing experience; and
- providing information on the status of biodiversity, for example in the framework of the 2010 biodiversity target.

Most of these aspects, in principle, should involve summarising information that already exists at national level and packaging it for transmittal to the MEAs. Ideally, there should be limited extra burden on national authorities because they would already be compiling much of the information needed for their own domestic purposes. In this respect, difficulties in reporting to the MEAs may reflect either a mismatch between information required for the MEAs and at national level, and/or inadequate national information management.

10. **The use of reported information:** While the articles of many MEAs define in general terms the contents of national reports, it is essential that governing bodies agree about the way the reported information will be used, e.g. for overviews of the status of implementation of treaties, for guiding decisions or resolutions of governing bodies, and for the preparation of publications. It is also essential that the reported information is actually used, and that Parties can clearly see and understand the use that has been made of the reports that they have submitted.

### **Preconditions for harmonization of reporting at the national level**

11. **Arrangements between MEA focal points:** At the national level, harmonization of reporting requires cooperative arrangements between national focal points and/or the institutions in charge of different MEAs. In some countries, there is a national committee which coordinates the implementation of a single biodiversity-related MEA (e.g. CITES or Ramsar). There are also a few national coordination bodies comprising the focal points of the biodiversity-related MEAs, and a number of developing countries, particularly in Africa, have established national coordination committees for the Rio Conventions (CBD, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification).

12. **Arrangements between data-collecting institutions:** Any harmonization efforts at the national level would benefit from cooperative arrangements between the national institutions that collect and manage biodiversity data and information. This could result in an information strategy, a more coordinated approach to information networking, and/or a more integrated and coordinated biodiversity information system. Whatever the cooperative arrangement, it is essential that information relevant for national reporting to MEAs is available and easily accessible for the focal points or agencies that assemble the national reports. For this to happen, some of the following issues would normally need to be addressed:

- Is the information needed for national purposes and for MEA reporting collected from all relevant data holders, including private and non-governmental organizations?
- Can data standards be harmonized?
- How is the information stored, retrieved, analysed and made available?
- Are there clear roles and responsibilities for collecting data and preparing national information and MEA reports based upon it?
- Is there duplication in information collection and storage?
- How often is the information updated?
- How easily can MEA focal points - and other stakeholders - access the information?
- Do MEA focal points have the authority and means to coordinate all aspects of the obligations for national implementation and to access the information available to support national implementation?

13. **Links between supporting reporting and supporting implementation:** Any improvement in data and information management and reporting at the national level will also support, and further encourage, harmonized national implementation. Indeed any support for national reporting should be considered in terms of support for national implementation and the work of national focal points in overseeing that implementation. Such support would also extend to the involvement in national implementation of indigenous and local communities, the private sector and non-governmental organizations.

#### **Preconditions for harmonization of reporting at the global (MEA) level**

14. **Clarity about information needs:** The governing bodies of MEAs often decide to request a large amount of information from Parties and sometimes other stakeholders. In some cases, two or more MEAs require the same or overlapping information. This fact raises the following questions:

- Is there scope for reducing the requests to Parties by one MEA because the information is collected already by another MEA?
- What is the balance between the need for information on the activities undertaken by Parties for implementation of the convention (processes) and the results of these activities (outcomes)?
- Similarly, what is the balance between qualitative and quantitative information?

These questions may need to be put into a wider context:

- What are the relations between MEAs in terms of decisions and actions taken to ensure their coherent implementation and arrangements for accessing the information required for that purpose?
- What information is available from sources outside a particular MEA and therefore, what information would need to be requested through the national reports of related MEAs?

The options that information technology offers in making available information from other MEAs or additional sources outside a particular MEA could play an important role in this regard. Online reporting, for example, makes it easier to provide information, which has been reported to one MEA, to the bodies and Parties of the other MEAs.

15. **Inter-MEA agreements on information needs and management:** The governing bodies of MEAs might not only wish to identify their own information needs but also where these requirements overlap with those of other MEAs. This could lead to agreements among MEAs on who is collecting what information, avoiding overlaps and duplication. It could also result in MEAs agreeing on which MEA will request which information from Parties, and subsequently how the information acquired will be shared among the MEAs.

**16. *Joint systems of information management:*** MEAs are increasingly considering joint systems of information management. This approach not only allows for a more efficient use of MEA resources, but also for easier access to information by Parties and other stakeholders. The Task Force on Streamlining Forest-related Reporting of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) has established a CPF Portal on Forest Reporting (<http://www.fao.org/forestry/cpf-mar/en/>), a good example for such joint information management systems. In addition, the concept of a core report to all biodiversity-related conventions with smaller treaty-specific add-on-reports (as used by the Human Rights Treaty System) warrants further exploration (see <http://www.unep-wcmc.org/conventions/harmonization/projects.htm> for more information). Some MEAs are also examining ways to harmonize information formats, protocols and standards with a view to facilitating information exchange, development of new information products, and support for knowledge management initiatives. Online reporting could play a particularly important role here, as it makes the delivery of national reports by Parties and the analysis of reported information easier, with a view of improved access to such information across related MEAs.

**17. *Addressing the different reporting cycles:*** The widely differing reporting cycles of the biodiversity-related MEAs have consistently been identified as a major obstacle for harmonization. Harmonizing these cycles might be difficult and would involve mandates from the governing bodies of the MEAs involved and in some cases provisions within the MEAs themselves. Those differing cycles might, however, not be a real problem if the systems of information collection are better streamlined at the national level. If, for example, information at the national level, which is relevant to MEA reports, is made available on a regular basis (e.g. annually), focal points could use such information to fulfil their reporting obligations whatever the reporting cycles. The concept of a core report with treaty-specific add-on reports referred to in the previous paragraph would allow for the treaty-specific reports to be submitted by the different deadlines for the MEAs involved. If agreed, the core report could be updated on a regular basis independent of the reporting cycles. In this context, the MEAs could also consider agreeing on the simultaneous and coordinated production of summary reports, compiled from information from national reports and other reports. Each agreement could produce a summary of the status of, e.g. wetlands, migratory species, species in trade, the natural world heritage, or biodiversity in general. Such reports do exist but they have not been produced by the various MEAs in a coordinated manner. Preparation of these reports may require technical and/or financial support of some kind.

**18. *Mandates from governing bodies:*** Efforts to harmonize national reporting between MEAs need the mandate from the governing bodies of the agreements concerned. A number of biodiversity-related agreements have provided such mandates in recent years (see Annex II). Future major steps in harmonization would require renewed mandates – which themselves would need to be harmonized between the MEAs involved, with an expectation that the governing bodies would then take full account of the outcomes of the mandated work.

19. **Role of key stakeholders:** Moving the harmonization agenda forward at the MEA level requires commitment from key stakeholders, including Parties and secretariats. The CPF Task Force on Streamlining Forest-related Reporting referred to above provides a good example: it was established through the initiative of committed staff members of the MEAs and agencies involved. Committed stakeholders would need to take, or suggest, leadership in driving the harmonization agenda forward.

## **Conclusions and suggestions for the way forward**

20. Many years of discussing and testing potential approaches to harmonization of national reporting to the biodiversity-related MEAs and beyond have produced a wealth of insight into the challenges and options. This paper highlights the most relevant of these. It is obvious that a more practical approach is now needed, addressing the preconditions identified above and moving towards harmonization.

21. The 2006-2008 UNEP Knowledge Management project (see <http://www.unep-wcmc.org/conventions/harmonization/projects.htm>) explored two possible ways forward:

- a) Firstly, the approach to harmonization that the Human Rights Treaty System has taken, where Parties are requested to provide a core report relevant for all treaties involved, supplemented by smaller treaty-specific reports that address the specific information needs of the MEAs involved. The work on harmonization of reporting under the Knowledge Management project suggested a framework for such a core report for CBD, CITES, CMS, Ramsar Convention, AEWA and IOSEA.
- b) Secondly, the project suggested joint thematic reporting as a way to implement harmonization of reporting. Following on from a mandate from the CBD Conference of the Parties on joint thematic reporting with the Ramsar Convention on inland waters (see Annex II), a first step towards a comprehensive framework for joint inland water reporting was developed, as was a similar framework for reporting on drylands for the CBD and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification. In addition, a framework for joint reporting for CMS, AEWA and IOSEA was developed.

22. Testing harmonization for specific themes of relevance to a limited number of MEAs, such as inland waters (see the previous paragraph), might result in important lessons about the feasibility of harmonization of national reporting. Such themes could be easily identified, and the lessons from the discussions between CBD and Ramsar on potential joint reporting on inland waters be analysed in order to inform similar approaches to harmonization for joint themes between MEAs.

23. An approach not dissimilar to the one of the Human Rights Treaty System is currently (as of February 2009) being explored through a project of the Australian Government Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts, in collaboration with the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), in Pacific Island Countries. This project is testing a consolidated template for reporting to the biodiversity-related conventions (CBD, CITES, CMS, Ramsar, World Heritage Convention). The draft template consists of a 'core report' for all the five conventions, with annexes providing supplementary information specific to the individual conventions. It is hoped that the project provides a regional perspective of harmonization as well as further insights into the feasibility of harmonizing reporting formats across the range of biodiversity-related MEAs.

24. In addition consideration should be given to the potential value of additional guidance for Parties on how to manage data and information in a harmonized manner for their own domestic purposes so that it is available for input to national reports for MEAs at the same time as supporting national focal points in tracking implementation and achievement of objectives.



**Annex I**  
**A short history of efforts towards harmonization of reporting**  
**to the biodiversity-related agreements**

This annex is an attempt to provide an overview of the history of key events addressing harmonization of reporting. It is restricted to the biodiversity-related conventions and agreements and closely-related activities. It does not include the meetings of governing bodies of the conventions where harmonization was discussed (see Annex II for the mandates provided by the conventions) nor does it contain the guidance that bodies of the individual MEAs have provided on national reporting, such as guidelines and report formats.

**1997** *Guiding Principles for National Reporting* (prepared for CBD SBSTTA 3, see <http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/sbstta/sbstta-03/information/sbstta-03-inf-16-en.pdf>; redrafted for the 2000 workshop; see below and <http://www.unep-wcmc.org/conventions/harmonization/workshop/BP1.pdf>)

**1998** *Feasibility Study for a Harmonised Information Management Infrastructure for Biodiversity-related Treaties*, by the World Conservation Monitoring Centre, commissioned by CBD, CITES, CMS, Ramsar Convention, World Heritage Convention and UNEP (<http://www.unep-wcmc.org/conventions/harmonization/Feasibility%20Study%201998.pdf>)

**1999** United Nations University International Conference on Inter-linkages: Synergies and Coordination between Multilateral Environmental Agreements, 14-16 July, Tokyo, Japan (see conference report at <http://www.ias.unu.edu/binaries/Interlinkages.PDF>). A paper on *Harmonizing the information management infrastructure for biodiversity-related treaties* was presented to the conference ([http://www.unep-wcmc.org/conventions/harmonization/Harmonizing%20info%20management\\_JH%20&%20MC\\_1999.pdf](http://www.unep-wcmc.org/conventions/harmonization/Harmonizing%20info%20management_JH%20&%20MC_1999.pdf))

**2000** *Towards the harmonization of National Reporting to Biodiversity-related Treaties* – UNEP/MEA secretariats workshop, 30-31 October, Cambridge, UK ([http://www.unep-wcmc.org/conventions/harmonization/workshop\\_00.cfm](http://www.unep-wcmc.org/conventions/harmonization/workshop_00.cfm))

**2001-2003** UNEP pilot projects on harmonization of national reporting in Ghana, Indonesia, Panama and the Seychelles (<http://www.unep-wcmc.org/conventions/harmonization/projects.htm>)

**2001-2004** Issue Management Group *Harmonization of Information Management and Reporting for Biodiversity-related Treaties* of the Environment Management Group. The activities included drafting a Harmonization Action Plan (<http://www.unemg.org/document/harmonization.php>)

**2002** Establishment of the Task Force on Streamlining Forest-related Reporting of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (<http://www.fao.org/forestry/7692/en/>); the Task Force set up the CPF Portal on Forest Reporting (<http://www.fao.org/forestry/cpf-mar/en/>)

**2004** *Towards the harmonization of national reporting to biodiversity-related treaties* – UNEP/UNEP-WCMC/MEA secretariats workshop, 22-23 September, Haasrode, Belgium (<http://www.unep-wcmc.org/conventions/harmonization/workshop.htm>)

**2006** UNEP Knowledge Management meeting - Workshop on harmonization of reporting, 16 June, Cambridge, UK (<http://www.unep-wcmc.org/conventions/harmonization/SUMMAR.pdf>)

**From 2007** Project of the Australian Government Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts, in collaboration with the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), on harmonization of national reporting in Pacific Island Countries. This project is testing a consolidated template for reporting to the biodiversity-related conventions (CBD, CITES, CMS, Ramsar, World Heritage Convention).

**2008** UNEP/MEA secretariats workshop on Knowledge Management among Biodiversity-related MEAs, 7-9 March, Cambridge, UK ([http://www.unep-wcmc.org/conventions/docs/KM%20workshop%20March2008%20report\\_final\\_18\\_Apr.pdf](http://www.unep-wcmc.org/conventions/docs/KM%20workshop%20March2008%20report_final_18_Apr.pdf))

**2009** ASEAN Workshop on Harmonization of Reporting to Biodiversity-Related Conventions, 15-17 April, Hanoi, Vietnam ([http://www.aseanbiodiversity.org/index.php?option=com\\_docman&task=doc\\_download&gid=58&Itemid=127](http://www.aseanbiodiversity.org/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=58&Itemid=127) and <http://www.unep-wcmc.org/conventions/harmonization/papers.htm>)

**Annex II**  
**Mandates for harmonization of reporting by governing bodies**  
**of the biodiversity-related agreements**

**Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)**

COP Decision IX/19 (2008) (Biological diversity of inland water ecosystems): The COP invites the Ramsar Convention, the United Nations Environment Programme and its World Conservation Monitoring Centre to continue their joint work on harmonized reporting between the Ramsar Convention and the Convention on Biological Diversity.

COP decision VIII/14 (2006): The COP takes note of the recommendations from the Workshop Towards the Harmonization of National Reporting to Biodiversity-related Treaties, organized by the World Conservation Monitoring Centre of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP-WCMC) and held in September 2004 (UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/1/INF/6), and encourages the Liaison Group of the Biodiversity-related Conventions, in liaison with UNEP-WCMC and the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, to give further consideration to issues of harmonization of reporting among the biodiversity-related conventions, and to develop proposals thereon.

COP decision VII/25 (2004): The COP encourages the Executive Secretary to continue to participate in the ongoing efforts to harmonize and streamline the national reporting processes of the Convention with those of other biodiversity related conventions and processes with a view to reduce reporting burdens on Parties and increase synergies among biodiversity related conventions, without impeding progress on improvements to the national reporting process to meet the needs of Parties to the Convention.

COP decision VI/20 and decision VI/25 (2002): The COP welcomes the work of the United Nations Environment Programme on the harmonization of environmental reporting and encourages its continuation, whilst recognizing the need to ensure that this does not affect the ability of the Conference of the Parties to adjust national reporting procedures under the Convention in order to better meet the needs of Parties.

**CITES**

COP decision 14.38 (2007): The Secretariat shall a) continue to collaborate with the secretariats of other biodiversity-related conventions, UNEP and other bodies in order to facilitate the harmonization of knowledge management and reporting; b) identify additional ways to reduce the reporting burden on Parties, *inter alia*, in the context of its ongoing review of the Resolutions and Decisions of the Conference of the Parties, its support to the Standing Committee on electronic permitting and its work with IUCN or other organizations to compile and analyse CITES-related reports; and c) report at the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties on the results of this work.

### **Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)**

COP resolution 9.4 (2008): The COP requests the Secretariat to advance harmonization of reporting with other international biodiversity agreements through the development of common reporting modules, via the framework of the Biodiversity Liaison Group and in consultation with UNEP-WCMC.

COP resolution 8.11 (2005): The COP invites the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Biodiversity Liaison Group and UNEP, to advance the harmonization of reporting both within the UNEP-CMS 'family' of Agreements and between relevant conventions.

COP resolution 7.9 (2002): The COP invites the CMS Secretariat and UNEP-WCMC to work closely with the CBD Secretariat in developing a format for CBD Parties to report, through their national reports, on the extent to which they address migratory species at the national level, and on cooperation with other Range States as part of on-going efforts to harmonise national reporting requirements of the biodiversity-related conventions.

### **Ramsar Convention on Wetlands**

COP resolution X.11 (2008): Noting that the 8<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in its decision VIII/20 invited the Ramsar Convention to take the lead in developing a framework for harmonized reporting on inland waters, and that UNEP and UNEP-WCMC have commenced this work, as acknowledged by decision IX/19 of the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting of the CBD COP ... the Conference of the Contracting Parties ... requests the Secretariat to continue its participation in the UNEP-WCMC project for developing tools for the on-line use of the biodiversity-related conventions, including those for possible on-line harmonized reporting by the respective parties; ... also requests the Secretariat and the STRP to continue to cooperate with the CBD Secretariat, UNEP, and UNEP-WCMC in the development of a framework for harmonized reporting on implementation on inland waters for the CBD and the Ramsar Convention.

COP resolution IX.5 (2005): The Conference of the Contracting Parties, ... aware that UNEP-WCMC held a consultative workshop on the issue of Harmonized National Reporting (Haasrode, Belgium, September 2004), that this issue has also been discussed by the Biodiversity Liaison Group established under CBD Decision VII/26, and that this workshop specifically noted seven key issues concerned with the harmonization of national reporting (COP DOC. 32) ... requests the Secretary General to continue working with UNEP's Division of Environmental Conventions and the secretariats of other biodiversity-related conventions and agreements concerning more effective convention implementation. Topics could include, inter alia, ... harmonization of national reporting requirements subject to the mandate of each individual convention bearing in mind their Contracting Parties.

COP resolution VIII.26 (2002): The Conference of the Contracting Parties ... urges parties to consider initiating trials of joint reporting involving Ramsar and other multilateral environmental agreements, seeking the advice, as appropriate, of the United Nations Environment Programme.

**African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement (AEWA)**

Resolution 4.7 (2008): The Meeting of the Parties... requests the Secretariat, working closely with the Secretariat of the CMS, and with the assistance of UNEP, as necessary, to further advance harmonization of the national report formats of AEWA and CMS, where possible.

Resolution 3.5 (2005): The Meeting of the Parties... instructs the Agreement Secretariat, in close cooperation with the Technical Committee and the CMS Secretariat, to develop an online national report format to be submitted for approval to MOP4. The format should seek to advance harmonization of reporting with other international biodiversity agreements through the development of common reporting modules.

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SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

Twentieth SPREP Meeting

Apia, Samoa  
17 – 20 November 2009



**Agenda Item: 11.1: Streamlined reporting by Pacific Island countries to the biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements – progress update**

*(Paper presented by Australia)*



**Australian Government**

**Background Paper**

## **Purpose of paper**

1. To provide an update on the Australian Government's project to streamline reporting by Pacific Island countries (PICs) to the biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs).
2. A full report detailing progress on this project is attached as Attachment 1.

## **Background**

3. At the 19th SPREP Meeting in September 2008 under Agenda Item 8.1. 'Streamlined reporting by Pacific Island countries to the biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements - the development of a consolidated reporting template', Members were provided with an update on the streamlined reporting project and were invited to review the report on outcomes of the trial of the consolidated reporting template in the Pacific. Members were also asked to consider agreeing to broaden the trial of the consolidated reporting template to all self-governing PICs in 2009.
4. Members agreed, pending formal consultation with the MEA Secretariats and with their support, to broaden the trial of the consolidated reporting template to other self-governing PICs in 2009.
5. In February 2009, the draft consolidated reporting template was sent out for comment to the Secretariats of the five biodiversity-related MEAs:
  - Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD);
  - Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES);
  - Convention on Migratory Species (CMS);
  - Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar); and
  - World Heritage Convention (WHC).
6. Feedback has been received from four of the five Secretariats. Further details of the feedback received is provided in the progress report.

## **Recommendation**

8. The Meeting is invited to:
    - **review** the progress report and recommendations on the streamlined reporting project
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**SUMMARY OF DECISIONS**  
**24<sup>th</sup> MEETING OF CROP EXECUTIVES**  
**10 -11 June, 2009**  
**FFA, Honiara**

1. The CROP Executives of FFA, Southpacific.travel, SPREP, PPA, FSchM, SPC, SOPAC, SPBEA and the deputy Vice Chancellor of USP, gathered in Honiara at the Head Quarters of the Forum Fisheries Agency for their 24<sup>th</sup> Meeting on 10 – 11 June, 2009. Kindly hosted by FFA, CROP Executives considered a number of issues including priorities for implementation under the Pacific Plan for 2010 including the development of a comprehensive framework for monitoring and reporting progress under the plan. In addition, they discussed the initial review of the CROP Working Group mechanism, preparations for the Forum Leaders Meeting, developments around other high level conferences with international partners including Japan and France as well as CROP remuneration and harmonization assessments.

***CROP and Pacific Plan Priorities***

2. CROP Executives informed the Council of their various priorities as individual organizations and drew particular emphasis to links with implementing the Pacific Plan.

3. Noting the positive views expressed by members on the approach taken in determining priorities for 2009, Executives focused on existing priority sectors and specific actions within these sectors that require attention during 2010. The Council discussed the need to consolidate the list of priorities for consideration by PPAC bearing in mind past decisions to maintain this list of priorities for the region over a five year period.

4. Recognising the need to provide digestible reports for policy makers, Executives discussed the level of detail required for presentation to PPAC and any substitute information that may need to be provided in different sectors. In this regard, the Council agreed to a single presentation as a collective submission from CROP to PPAC. In line with this agreement, Council developed **Annex A** for onward consideration by PPAC and Leaders.



### ***Performance Framework***

5. CROP Executives discussed a performance framework for monitoring their efforts towards implementing the Pacific Plan priorities and agreed to this approach in principle. They discussed the value of such a framework as a reporting and planning tool. They further expressed the need for a practical approach cognizant of the timeframe in which targets could realistically be achieved. Further, the framework should allow for annual updates on outputs with provision for capturing prospective outlook. Executives also emphasised the importance of identifying practical means for measurement and verification of targets.

6. To this end, the Council requested the Secretariat to work with suggestions provided to further develop the framework for further consideration by Executives.

### ***CROP Publication***

7. CROP Executives agreed that a CROP publication outlining the link between various CROP Agencies to priority initiatives in the Pacific Plan would be beneficial. To this end, the Council requested the Secretariat to develop a draft publication for consideration by CROP Executives out of session towards producing the publication in time for the Forum Leaders Meeting in August, 2009.

8. In addition, Council acknowledged the presentation made by SPC on an in-house publication they were developing for their governing council, which outlined how the core business of SPC aligns with the Pacific Plan. The Council agreed this was a good approach that other CROP agencies should consider replicating. This would help to foster better understanding amongst respective governing councils as to the value and role of the Pacific Plan in relation to the sectors with which they are most familiar.

### ***Review of CROP Working Group Mechanisms***

9. The draft Report of the review of the CROP Working Group mechanism was considered by CROP Executives. Executives provided initial views on the report and its recommendations with a view to submitting written comments to the Secretariat by 30 June, for consolidation and onward forwarding to the consultant.

10. Initial views expressed by Executives indicated that they were generally disappointed with the draft report and recommendations. The report was considerably negative in focus and lacked acknowledgement of the many positive developments brought about by the CROP Working Group mechanism. The draft recommendations were rather impractical demonstrating a lack of strategic direction for the future of the CROP Working Group mechanism. As a result, some suggested modalities support mechanisms that would promote competition with the interests of existing regional organizations and could quite easily evolve into organizations themselves.

11. CROP Executives reiterated the importance of ensuring that these coordination mechanisms remain coordination mechanisms and do not develop a life, and heavy administrative processes, of their own.

12. CROP Executives agreed to provide written comments on the draft review report to the Secretariat by 30 June. Council requested the Secretariat to consolidate these comments and submit them to the consultant for finalisation of the report with a view to consideration of recommendations by CROP Executives at their Council meeting in 2010.

13. The Council agreed that working groups continue to work within their existing TOR's, until such time as the Council takes a decision on the working group review. Council also directed the CROP Sustainable Development Working Group to assist with coordinating the Pacific Preparations for MSI+5, in collaboration with ESCAP and other relevant organizations.

### ***Preparations for the Forum***

14. The Secretary General advised CROP Executives on preparations for the Forum and associated meetings. This included a possible restructuring of the Post Forum Dialogue Plenary to maximise this opportunity for the region. CROP Executives indicated their desire for more engagement in this process to assist with facilitating the dialogue where appropriate.

### ***High Level Summits***

15. The Secretariat provided an update to the Executives on the outcomes of the PALM5. In general there were positive outcomes contained in the Declaration and Annex's of PALM5 with an indication of about 6.8 billion yen in new funding for environmental activities in the region. The Secretariat informed the Council that they would be working with Japan and relevant CROP agencies, in particular SPREP, to develop a modality and/or programme for implementation of the funds committed by Japan in line with Annex 1, the Pacific Environment Community (PEC). CROP Executives expressed the need to align Japanese assistance more closely to priorities under the Pacific Plan.

### ***CROP harmonisation and remuneration issues***

16. The six<sup>i</sup> participating CROP agencies involved in the CROP Remuneration scheme considered a number of reports related to job evaluation and jobsizing, and market data reviews. In addition they considered the findings of the Triennial Review which is required by the governing bodies to provide a mechanism for regular review of the participating CROP remuneration principles and practices, to consider international best practice and emerging trends, and to facilitate on-going harmonisation.

17. The decisions on this discussion, relevant to the six participating CROP agencies, are contained in **Annex B**.

### ***Other business***

18. CROP Executives welcomed SPREP's offer to host the next CROP Executives Meeting in Samoa in 2010.

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<sup>i</sup> The participating CROP agencies are FFA, PIFS, SPC, SPBEA, SPREP and SOPAC

## Annex A

### 2010 Pacific Plan Priorities – Building Resilience to Vulnerability

#### Recommendations for Forum Leaders by CROP Executives

1. As the region's highest standing technical advisory body, the CROP Executives draw to the attention of Forum Leaders, through the PPAC, the vulnerability of Pacific Peoples. This vulnerability has resulted from a range of substantial and unique factors and must be addressed through targeted and proactive policy responses supported by well resourced and innovative initiatives. This action must utilise the capacities of national governments, their regional technical agencies and the international community more generally to ensure the greater effectiveness of development and building the region's resilience.
2. CROP Executives consider the condition of vulnerability continues to be the central obstacle to the achievement of greater prosperity and fundamental security and stability in the Pacific. It is noted that Pacific Island vulnerability has been exacerbated most recently by the continuing global financial and economic crisis which will pose particular challenges for disadvantage groups such as women and youth.
3. CROP Executives continue to advocate effective regional responses to address this vulnerability, and in particular, through the framework of the Pacific Plan which has over recent years provided a valuable vehicle for ensuring concerted whole-of-region action. In responding to this vulnerability, and ensuring the Pacific Plan remains a relevant living document, CROP Executives propose that work continue in a range of priority sectors identified in 2007 and 2008 building on previous efforts to ensure continuity.
4. In order to progress the implementation of the Pacific Plan, CROP Executives respectfully urge Forum Leaders to commit their governments, provide sufficient national resources and work with their regional technical organisations and other development partners to target this vulnerability by pursuing the broad objectives outlined in the succeeding paragraphs.
  - a. *Fostering economic development and promoting opportunities for broad based growth*
5. Economic development is integral to the vision set by Forum Leaders through the Pacific Plan. It provides the basis for trade, investment and the generation of revenue to finance broader socioeconomic programs improving living standards.

6. Forum Members face various challenges both respectively and collectively. The size and geography of each Forum member in many respects dictates its potential to enjoy the benefits of economic drivers such as mineral exploration, agriculture, forestry, fisheries and tourism. This is exacerbated by ongoing capacity constraints, poor infrastructure and questions of energy security and transport - much of which regionalism has the potential to address.

7. Historically, economic growth in Forum Island Countries has been below expectations with growth rates averaging 2 to 3 percent over the last decade.<sup>i</sup> This has been even weaker on a per capita basis. This is despite significant levels of development assistance (amongst the highest per capita rate in the world) and remittance inflows. Weak economic performance viewed against growing populations has inevitably resulted in poverty becoming an issue. Something which will only be exacerbated by the current Global Financial and Economic Crisis.

8. While data is difficult to come by, current estimates suggest, on average, countries in the region are experiencing over 10% unemployment.<sup>ii</sup> This estimate does however significantly vary by age demographic and gender. Levels of unemployment, under-employment and lack of access to opportunity offered in the formal economy are much higher among the region's youth and women. This continued unequal distribution of wealth and opportunities are likely to persist, exacerbated by high population growth and weak broad-based economic growth.

*b. Improving livelihoods and the well being of Pacific Peoples*

9. Defining 'well being' is difficult. While by many measures it will be subjective, there can be little thought of progressing national or regional initiatives without considering them in the context of how they will improve the general well being of populations. More poignantly, it is difficult to see how Pacific Peoples will be able to pursue opportunities nationally, regionally or internationally without efforts to improve access to such opportunities. In considering such access as a way of facilitating improved livelihoods, a number of areas present themselves in the Pacific context.

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<sup>i</sup> For further discussion and details, please refer to Asian Development Bank and Commonwealth Secretariat, *Towards a New Pacific Regionalism* (Asian Development Bank: 2005) Appendix 3

<sup>ii</sup> See UN ESCAP *Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 2008* for further details.

10. Food security in the Pacific is facing new challenges as global markets experience dramatic increases in food prices. The FAO index of food prices rose by 9% in 2006, by 24% in 2007 and by 51% in the first months of 2008.<sup>iii</sup> FICs are particularly vulnerable as they tend to be net staple food importers and are particularly dependent on imported cereals as a source of dietary energy and protein. Another indicator of vulnerability is the increase of the food import bill as a proportion of total export earnings, which provides a measure of capacity to import food. Agricultural production is threatened by climate change and marine resources face over exploitation. Food security has been addressed this year by Ministerial meetings on Agriculture, Trade and Health, which have all endorsed a regional food summit to take place in 2010, an outcome of which will be an action plan with a multi-sectoral approach.

11. The Pacific Education Development Framework, endorsed by Forum Education Ministers in March 2009, highlights ongoing challenges in education. These include access - especially to secondary and technical vocational education and training, equity - especially in regard to remote areas, children with disabilities and girls, and especially of teachers and school principals. Seeking sustainable resources to support quality and expansion of the education sector is an ever-present issue.

12. While countries have shown improvements in the health of their population, the health sector faces multiple challenges. There is an increasing burden of non-communicable diseases (NCD) caused largely by tobacco and alcohol misuse, unhealthy diet and physical inactivity. At the same time, communicable diseases still pose a major threat. Climate change may impact on environmental health issues such as malaria, diarrhoeal disease and respiratory infections. There is a huge unmet need for reproductive health services in the region with particular needs for adolescent health.

13. While acknowledged as one requiring a national response, there is little doubt that the question of land is a regional concern. Ownership and management of land, presents among the most potentially immediate and ongoing causes for conflict in the Pacific. Central to the identity and personal security of people in the Region, land also plays a critical role in economic development. Where economic development of customary land has taken place, it is often accompanied by conflict over the level and distribution of compensation offered in return.

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<sup>iii</sup> See [www.fao.org](http://www.fao.org) for further details

14. Sexual and gender based violence is a major public health, economic and human rights concern throughout the world and the Pacific. A number of stakeholders, including governments, non-governmental and development organizations continue to carry out extensive work in research, advocacy and programming around sexual and gender based violence. Increased regional momentum around the involvement of men and boys in examining this issue and the linkages to HIV and AIDS is seeing UN agencies, governments and non-governmental organizations working in collaboration to explore opportunities to challenge this problem. However without the political attention it requires, it will continue to act as a barrier to sustainable livelihoods and well being of Pacific people. Effectively combating this violence requires a proper understanding of the phenomenon and the complex interactions between risk and protective factors operating at various levels of society.

15. Work remains on how better to provide constructive paths for youth in our societies. This is particularly important when viewed against the population trends of the Pacific and the ‘youth bulge.’ All countries are grappling with an increased array of issues affecting youth including violence, substance abuse, sexual health issues and alienation. Much more work is required to utilize the untapped potential that youths offer their communities. Growing unchecked urbanisation, youth unemployment and the generally large proportion of young people in Pacific societies will require better coordinated national action supported by regional resources.<sup>iv</sup>

16. Finally, attention must be turned to the region’s most disadvantaged group - people with disabilities. There is growing recognition that people with disability are among the poorest and most vulnerable in the world. The United Nations estimates that approximately 10% of the world’s population, or approximately 650 million people, have a disability with approximately 80% of this group living in developing countries.<sup>v</sup> People with disability face many barriers to full participation in society. This is no exception in the Pacific. Social exclusion is a major contributor to poverty. One way to combat this is to address the importance of allowing those with disabilities access to greater and more equitable opportunities to enhance their quality of life and fully enjoy all inalienable human rights.

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<sup>iv</sup> This urgency is illustrated by current population trends in the Pacific and the ‘youth bulge’. According to SPC population estimates for 2007, 37 per cent of the Pacific Islands population is under 15 years of age (3.4 million), and a further 20 per cent is aged 15-24 (1.84 million). This expanding ‘youth bulge’ is exerting significant pressure throughout member countries. Growing unchecked urbanisation and youth unemployment is in need of serious political attention and resourcing at both national and regional levels.

<sup>v</sup> See UN Secretariat Disability Paper E/CN.5/2008/6 available at [www.ods.un.org](http://www.ods.un.org) for further details.

*c. Addressing the impacts of Climate Change*

17. Climate change has been recognised by Forum Leaders repeatedly as one of the most serious threats their nations face. All Forum Members have already experienced and will continue to experience the adverse effects of climate change which are only expected to worsen and at much quicker rate than previously predicted.

18. Climate change adaptation measures that minimize vulnerability and build resilience are needed at all levels and across all sectors. Forum members have already undertaken a range of adaptation measures which have delivered tangible benefits. However, existing adaptation efforts will not be sufficient to cope with increasing vulnerability to future climate change. All Forum members must take strategic and innovative national action to identify and implement effective measures addressing vulnerability and improving resilience to the challenges posed by Climate Change. This is particularly so as the international community moves towards concluding the Copenhagen Agreement.

19. The implications for areas such as agriculture, water resource management, bio-security and broader conservation measures, in particular of forestry resources, demands that efforts to address climate change must reflect a long-term whole-of-government commitment.

*d. Achieving stronger development through better governance*

20. Work to enhance governance must continue to support the strengthening of accountability and integrity institutions. Independent, impartial, competent and properly funded public agencies are vital for governments across the region to foster and maintain good governance. Audits of public expenditure achieve invaluable benefits and are key to addressing official mismanagement and corruption. Regional approaches addressing scarce human resource limitations to improve integrity and financial scrutiny remain critical as has been demonstrated through work in support of the region's Auditors-General.

21. Work must continue to support the strengthening of statistical services. The quality and collection of data and ability to freely access the information that it produces is an essential component to ensuring sound national planning and policy development. The ability of governments to collect, compile and access statistical data and information assists them in providing better basic service delivery for their populations and an ability to assess performance of these services. The use of such information by Parliamentarians and the building of their ability to advocate and ensure greater contestability of policy will only strengthen national development.



22. Finally, there is the continued need to focus on participation in democratic process and public institutions, particularly for women. The low level of women in decision-making institutions in the region necessitates concrete steps to advance women's representation in political decision-making structures. Building an enabling environment through relevant legislative and policy frameworks provides a solid foundation for taking the necessary actions forward at the national level. As it stands, the region is not maximising the social capital at hand represented by women as half of all members' populations.<sup>vi</sup>

*e. Ensuring improved social, political and legal conditions for stability, safety and security*

23. Over the past few years, a number of Pacific Island Countries have been affected by political and social instability and conflict, which has had a direct impact on individuals and communities' safety and security. Reducing the reoccurrence of conflict and instability requires addressing the underlying issues that lead to tensions and ensuring that appropriate response mechanisms are in place.

24. A number of underlying causes of conflict have been identified, including economic and social inequalities, competition over resources such as land, and weak governance mechanisms. The 2009 Forum Regional Security Committee (FRSC) highlighted a number of additional human security challenges, including sexual and gender-based violence, the impact of climate change, and the lack of constructive opportunities for youth. Efforts must continue to ensure that development efforts are approached in a manner which minimises conflict and, where appropriate, actively seek to address the long-term causes of conflict and promote human security.

25. In addition, the Pacific continues to face complex law enforcement challenges. While there is highly developed cooperation with specialist regional law enforcement bodies to address ongoing transnational criminal activity in the Pacific, the region must ensure continued support to law enforcement agencies to address current and future challenges, such as, small arms and light weapons, improving security sector governance to enable better civilian oversight of the sector, combating terrorism in cooperation with other global partners and enhancing the compliance and enforcement mechanisms of our border security agencies.

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<sup>vi</sup> As at November 2008, there was an average of only 4.2% women (not including Australia and New Zealand) in parliament and 95.8% male members. Source: UNDP Pacific Centre & Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (2008), *Utilising Temporary Special Measures to Promote Gender Balance in Pacific Legislatures: a Guide to Options*

## **Annex B**

### **DECISIONS ON CROP HARMONISATION AND REMUNERATION 24<sup>th</sup> MEETING OF CROP EXECUTIVES**

1. Strategic Pay and PriceWaterhouseCoopers (the Consultants) were commissioned by the participating CROP agencies<sup>i</sup> to conduct the 2009 Triennial Remuneration review. Their draft review report dated 3 June 2009 was tabled for consideration by the CROP Executives along with the recommendations of the CROP Working Group on Harmonisation.
2. The CROP Executives agreed in principle to reviewing the banding model as presented by the Consultants with a view to expanding the number of bands, eliminating the overlap between the current professional staff and support staff scale that existed for some agencies, and developing one salary scale for all staff. They asked the CROP Working Group to undertake further analysis with a view to increasing the 14 bands proposed by the Consultants to a minimum of 15 bands, and determining which of the CROP agreed terms and conditions should apply to which bands. The analysis is to include alignment of positions to the bands and building understanding of the issues associated with implementation.
3. The CROP Executives agreed to abandon the current professional staff and support staff distinctions and recognising some terminology was required agreed the Working Group should continue to debate the issue and report back to them.
4. Regarding treating the CEO roles as a 'separate' band there was some discomfort with the Consultants proposal, and the CROP Executives asked the Working Group to consider this further and provide options for their consideration.
5. The CROP Executives agreed with the Consultants' recommendation to abolish the incremental steps and define the salary scales instead by a mid-point +/-20%. They noted that this would provide flexibility for the agencies to take a different approach to linking performance to remuneration in the future, should they choose to do so but at the same time it would not prevent the agencies from continuing to implement their current practice.

6. The CROP Executives endorsed the Consultants' recommendations to retain the harmonised payline, and noted that the current practice with respect to reviewing the local markets for the support staff was appropriate.

7. With respect to the six year rule, the CROP Executives requested that the consultants recommendation be revised as follows:

*Consider maintain a three year term renewable for a further three years, and allowing the incumbent to reapply at the end of the first six years. This rule should not limit employees who have worked in an agency previously from applying for different positions at some future date.*

8. They also pointed out that SOPAC, SPC and FFA take the same approach with respect to the six-year rule and the Consultants' report should be changed to reflect this.

9. The CROP Executives agreed with the Working Group that there were opportunities to better communicate remuneration arrangements to potential staff, new staff and to existing staff, and supported the production of a publication that outlined the reward strategy and key policy components. They also supported the development of a remuneration statement for every employee to communicate the full value of their remuneration package.

10. With respect to performance management, the CROP Executives acknowledged that there were opportunities within the agencies to improve the performance management systems and in doing so, they would consider taking on board the recommendations of the consultants where practical and appropriate to do so. They agreed that while a common performance management platform was a worthwhile goal, it would be difficult to achieve in the short term recognising the level of staff consultation required and the need to align performance management systems to strategic business imperatives.

11. The CROP Executives noted that retention was an issue for some agencies and supported the use of pre-assignment visits on a case-by-case basis. They also noted that induction programmes for all new staff was good HR practice, and supported the suggestion of the Working Group for each agency to share their induction programmes with each other. They agreed not to attempt to develop a harmonised induction programme at this stage.

12. The CROP Executives recognised the value of continuing education and personal development noting that some agencies (FFA, PIFS, SPC) are already doing so and that there were budget implications. They agreed that the Working Group should explore a possible harmonised position on the issue.

13. The recommendation to assist spouses obtain employment was recognised to be problematic because of agreements with the host countries and the CROP Executives agreed that, in general, there was limited opportunity to progress the Consultants' recommendation to do so.

14. The recommendations of the Consultants to train managers in effective performance development was recognised as being important, and CROP Executives agreed that this could be undertaken in conjunction with any review of the agencies performance management systems.

15. The CROP Executives agreed that the Working Group should investigate the benefits included in the reference market data and compare this to those provided by the CROP with a view determining whether a comparison with the reference markets was possible in the future.

16. The CROP Executives endorsed the recommendation to remove reference to retirement age from the CROP terms and conditions and would seek approval from their governing bodies to do so.

17. The CROP Executives supported harmonisation of the COLDA mechanism if possible, and asked the Working Group to investigate further and report back. They also agreed that it was sensible for the CROP agencies to use one supplier and to purchase the COLDA indexes on a triennial basis.

18. The Consultants recommended that the SDR be retained as the currency for denominating the professional staff salary scale, and that the existing stabilisation mechanism should continue to be used. The CROP Executives endorsed these recommendations. In addition, they asked the Working Group to investigate the possibility of using the SDR to denominate support staff salaries.

19. The CROP Executives noted the suggestions for capacity building and undertook to consider these where practical and appropriate.

20. They endorsed the recommendation that the freight expenses on recruitment and repatriation be change to a maximum of a 20 foot container and undertook to recommend this to their governing bodies.

21. Finally, the CROP Executives noted that the harmonised positions of the agencies were articulated in the CROP matrices, and asked that the Working Group review these matrices and redraft them in a harmonised fashion, where appropriate to do so, in order to better demonstrate harmonisation.

### **Suva-Based Support Staff – 2009 Job Sizing Review**

22. At their meeting of 18<sup>th</sup> July 2008, the CROP Executives asked the Working Group to undertake a job evaluation exercise for the support staff of the Suva-based participating CROP agencies to ensure that there is a consistent approach to job sizing.

23. Strategic Pay and PriceWaterhouseCoopers were commissioned to conduct the review. Their report and the Working Groups recommendations were table for consideration by the CROP Executives.

24. The CROP Executives agreed to adopt the SP10 job evaluation methodology for the Suva-based support staff, and noted the market data comparison. They agreed to take steps, as appropriate, to better align the actual agency practice to the policy position of base salary begin paid at 10% above the upper quartile of the Fiji all organizations market.

25. SPC undertook not to grant increases to its staff recruited nationally until the market catches up and will review the mechanism by which its salary scale is adjusted noting that discussions with their host government indicated that their local staff were likely to be taxed in future.

### **Professional Staff – 2009 Job Sizing Review**

26. Strategic Pay and PriceWaterhouseCoopers were commissioned to conduct the Professional Staff 2009 Job Sizing Review. Their report and the Working Groups recommendations were table for consideration by the CROP Executives.

27. The CROP Executives agreed to adopt the SP10 job evaluation methodology and to progress the process of finalizing the job evaluations for professional staff positions.

### **Suva-Based Support Staff – 2009 Market Data Review**

28. The 2009 market data was provided by Strategic Pay in their report “Annual Comparison of Reference Markets 2009 Update” and presented to the CROP Executives for their consideration.

29. The benchmark for the Suva-based support staff is 10% above the upper quartile of the Fiji all organisations market.

30. The CROP Executives noted that the data showed that Grades A, B and C of the support staff salary scale sits above that of the benchmark; that Grades D, E and F are very closely aligned to that of the benchmark; and that Grade H sits behind that of the benchmark by 2.5%. They further noted that SPC’s support staff salary scale sits above that of the benchmark.

31. The CROP Executives agreed that PIFS, SPBEA<sup>i</sup> and SOPAC recommend to their governing bodies an increase of 2.5% to Grade H of the support staff salary scale effective from 1 January 2010. They further agreed that increases were not necessary for the other grades in the PIFS, SPBEA and SOPAC salary scale and were not necessary for all grades in the SPC scale.

### **Professional Staff – 2009 Market Data Review**

32. The 2009 market data was provided by Strategic Pay in their report “Annual Comparison of Reference Markets 2009 Update” and presented to the CROP Executives for their consideration.

33. The benchmark for the professional staff is the average of the median of the Australian public service sector, median of the New Zealand public service sector, and the upper quartile of the Fiji all organisations market.

34. The data indicated that the CROP payline sits below that of the Australian market; above that of the New Zealand market for Grade I, J and K; and above the benchmark of the average of the three markets.

35. The CROP Executives noted that PIFS, SOPAC and FFA had implemented the 2008 increases approved by their respective governing bodies whilst SPC did not implement the approved increases. SPBEA did not present a case for increases to its governing body in 2008 and SPREP governing body did not approve the recommended increase

36. There was discussion regarding the fact that CROP agencies need to consider the wider implications of the impact of the global economic crises (GEC) in making implementation decisions on increases. SPC in particular stressed the point that members are looking at CROP agencies to take responsible actions in the face of economic difficulties faced by members. They also emphasised that the mechanism should not only be a one-way street, such that CROP agencies only act on it when it is bad for them. SPC also emphasised the point that CROP agencies were aware of the potential impact of the GEC and the possibility that the CROP payline relative to the reference markets would increase during 2009 and possibly increase further during 2010 when the full impact of the GEC on the reference market is seen. SPC's reasons for not passing on the increases was based on affordability but also being conscious of the fact that members who support SPC's budget were themselves also facing great difficulties themselves. The Secretary General of PIFS noted the importance of CROP agencies to remain competitive and be able to attract and retain the types and levels of staff that would deliver on the work programmes to support the region and thus while noting the effect of the GEC on members emphasized that CROP agencies need to ensure they can attract high quality staff.

37. The CROP Executives agreed that there would not be any further increases for 2009. They noted that there is already differential salary between CROP agencies in 2009 with three of the six agencies implementing the increases (FFA, PIFS and SOPAC) and three not implementing (SPBEA, SPC, SPREP) which will continue through to 2010 if neither group adjust their current levels. This has serious implications on harmonisation and will need to be addressed by the agencies given that the reference market data is showing a different picture from that on which increases were recommended to and approved by governing bodies in 2008.



SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

## Twentieth SPREP Meeting

Apia, Samoa

17 – 20 November 2009



### Agenda Item 12.1: Report of CROP Heads Meeting

#### Purpose of the Paper

1. To table before the Meeting for information and decisions, the Summary of Decisions of the Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific (CROP) Chief Executives on their meeting of 10-11 June 2009.

#### Report

2. The report is attached as Attachment 1.

#### Recommendation

3. That the Meeting **notes** the report and **decide** as necessary on any of the issues addressed by the CEOs.

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29 October 2009