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South Pacific Regional Environment Programme



REPORT OF THE
REGIONAL CONFERENCE FOR CONSIDERATION AND REVIEW
OF THE SPREP WORK PROGRAMME FOR 1987-1988

Noumea, New Caledonia, 1-5 September 1986

South Pacific Commission
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SOUTH PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION

REGIONAL CONFERENCE FOR CONSIDERATION AND REVIEW OF THE

SPREP WORK PROGRAMME FOR 1987-1988

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INTRODUCTION

1. As a result of an independent evaluation of the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) undertaken in 1985, it was found that governments and administrations of the South Pacific Region wanted a more direct input into the determination of SPREP's future work programme. The evaluation also proposed that, in order to put the programme on a sounder financial basis, the concept of a Trust Fund should be investigated. These points were considered and developed by a meeting of the Committee of Representatives of Governments and Administrations (CRGA) held in Solomon Islands later that year and consequently endorsed by the Twenty-fifth South Pacific Conference.

2. Accordingly, the CRGA welcomed the offer from the Government of New Zealand to provide financial assistance for an inter-governmental meeting of environmental representatives in the interest of greater involvement by the Governments of the region in implementing the SPREP Work Programme. This Regional Conference for Consideration and Review of the SPREP Work Programme 1987-1988 brings together government representatives, research institutions and administrations engaged in environment conservation and management in the region to develop, consider and review SPREP's Work Programme. The participants list appears as Appendix J. The Work Programme, subject to review by similar meetings of governments and regional institutions at 2 yearly intervals, reflects the environmental needs of the people and countries of the region.

AGENDA ITEM 1 - OPENING OF CONFERENCE

3. The Secretary-General of the South Pacific Commission, Mr Francis Bugotu, welcomed participants and advised delegates that as the Seventeenth South Pacific Forum had now agreed on the more difficult political issues in the SPREP Convention, the way is now open for the officials to move ahead and conclude the remaining details. He spoke of the importance of this meeting in giving governments of the region the opportunity to be directly involved in the future activities of SPREP. He reminded delegates that their governments have the ultimate authority to determine the contents of the SPREP Work Programme; review its progress and, at the next level, approve projects for implementation.

4. The Secretary-General drew delegates' attention to the need to improve current financial arrangements which had at times frustrated SPREP's efforts in implementing the ACTION PLAN. He called for a sound financial base for the Programme and urged delegates to consider the idea of a Trust Fund, initially proposed by the independent review of SPREP early in 1985 and which was considered and developed by a meeting of the Committee of Representatives of Governments and Administrations (CRGA) held in Solomon Islands later that year and consequently endorsed by the Twenty-fifth South Pacific Conference.

5. Delegates' attention was drawn to a significant development for the region by the Government of the Cook Islands having recently decided to take steps to accede to the Convention on the Conservation of Nature in the South Pacific (Apia Convention) thus enabling the first regional legal agreement to come into force, providing national and regional action for the conservation, utilisation, creation and development of natural resources of the South Pacific.

6. He referred to the important role played by the Research and Training Institutions in assisting implementation of SPREP's Work Programme and thanked the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) for its financial support enabling institutional participation at this meeting. He also thanked the Government of New Zealand for its generous financial assistance to this meeting, confirming once again New Zealand's strong support for SPREP, and the high esteem that country places on a healthy environment for the region.

7. The Deputy Director of the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation (SPEC), the organisation which chairs the Co-ordinating Group guiding SPREP's activities, brought greetings from the Director of SPEC. He drew attention to the decisions of the Seventeenth South Pacific Forum on SPREP as they related to negotiations on the outstanding political issues of the Convention for the Protection of the Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific Region.

8. He spoke of the fragility of the environment in the South Pacific islands and of the importance of considering environmental factors when decisions were being made on economic and developmental issues. He reaffirmed SPEC's support for the South Pacific Commission under the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme.

9. The Representative of UNEP stressed the importance his organisation attaches to this meeting as it is the first meeting since the 1982 Rarotonga Conference which is specifically convened to review the achievements of the Action Plan adopted at that Conference and the plans for its future development. UNEP has aided the activities leading to the adoption of the Action Plan in Rarotonga and since that Conference supported SPREP as part of UNEP's Regional Seas Programme. In order to justify UNEP's continued and long-term involvement in and support to national and regional activities related to the environmental problems of the South Pacific Region, an in-depth evaluation of SPREP's past achievements as well as the significance and relevance of UNEP's support to SPREP is presently prepared by UNEP in co-operation with the Secretariat of SPREP. UNEP's future support will depend on the results of this evaluation as well as on the success of the ongoing negotiations of the SPREP Convention and on the institutional and financial arrangements supporting the Action Plan and the Convention, expected to be adopted by the Governments of the region.

10. The representative of ESCAP referred to his organisation's long association with SPREP and its activities and the role played by it, in association with UNEP, SPC and SPEC in the organisation of the Rarotonga Conference in 1982. He mentioned that within the limitations of its role of not being a funding agency ESCAP has tried its best to provide assistance to SPREP activities, and he hoped that this co-operation will enhance in future with the joint programming between SPREP and ESCAP. His organisation considered this meeting particularly important because it will provide a scenario for SPREP's future activities including its financial and institutional arrangements, which will assist it in giving a firm foundation.

AGENDA ITEM 2 - ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN AND VICE-CHAIRMAN

11. The delegates of American Samoa and the Cook Islands were elected as Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively and it was agreed that the chairmanship of future SPREP Work Programme Meetings be rotated alphabetically amongst the countries and territories of the region.

AGENDA ITEM 3 - ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

12. The agenda was adopted and a drafting group elected comprising delegates from Fiji, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Western Samoa. The agenda appears as Appendix I.

AGENDA ITEM 4 - COUNTRY STATEMENTS

13. Country statements appear in summarised form as Appendix A.

14. Combined, these country statements show that the major environmental concerns in the region are water pollution, waste disposal, soil erosion, pesticide and other hazardous substance use and disposal, damage to reefs and lagoons, wildlife loss, deforestation, mangrove destruction, beach erosion, nuclear activities and degradation of archeological sites.

15. The country statements also show that the major activities being undertaken in-country to address these issues include development of environmental legislation, establishment of protective areas, establishment of an environment department and in some cases inter-departmental environment committees, environmental education programmes, resource surveys and management plans, environmental impact assessment, reafforestation programmes, wildlife management programmes and proposals to develop a national conservation strategy.

AGENDA ITEM 5 - REVIEW OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT
PROGRAMME SINCE 1982

16. To assist delegates in determining the future direction to be followed by SPREP, a detailed account of activities undertaken by the programme since its inception, was presented for review by the meeting.

17. The representative of ESCAP believed that the past assistance given by his organisation was not adequately reflected in the document. He referred particularly to (a) support to training of selected South Pacific broadcasters in Kuala Lumpur and Sydney, (b) technical assistance and training in marine environmental protection to a few countries in the region, (c) support to seven countries to the Third South Pacific National Parks and Reserves Conference held at Apia in June/July 1985, and (d) fellowship for training on various issues of environmental management. He requested that reference to these activities be incorporated in future documents outlining SPREP's activities.

18. The representative of SPC, as Chairman of the SPREP Co-ordinating Group, expressed his pleasure at the presence of ESCAP at this meeting but felt obliged to draw delegates' attention to the report of the 13th Co-ordinating Group Meeting at which concern had been expressed over the past lack of ESCAP support for the programme. He hoped that the presence of ESCAP at this meeting was a re-affirmation of that organisation's renewed interest in SPREP.

19. A report of financial support to SPREP by each of the Co-ordinating Group members (SPC, SPC, UNEP and ESCAP) was presented to the meeting to give delegates a clearer picture of the functioning of the programme and relative support of the Co-ordinating Group.

20. In response to a request for clarification of the selection criteria used when determining financial allocation to projects, the representative of UNEP explained that, in the absence of clearly defined policy of SPREP countries, the selection of activities which received UNEP's support was mainly based on UNEP's interpretation of the Action Plan adopted in Rarotonga as well as on priorities defined by the Governing Council of UNEP for the Global Ocean and Regional Seas Programmes.

21. The Secretariat explained that they and the Co-ordinating Group had been guided, in determining which projects to undertake, by the Action Plan developed in 1982 and reminded delegates that their role at this current meeting was to give further guidance to activities of the programme to be undertaken in the next two years.

AGENDA ITEM 6 - REPORT OF THE THIRD CONSULTATIVE MEETING

22. The representative of the Chairman of the Third Consultative Meeting of Research and Training Institutions in the South Pacific held in Guam, 16-20 June 1986 referred delegates to the report of that meeting which contained projects proposed for incorporation in SPREP's 1987-1988 Work Programme. Detailed discussion of these projects was left to a later agenda item.

23. He outlined the role played by the region's Research and Training Institutions in the SPREP network and drew delegates' attention to the formation of the South Pacific Association of Environmental Institutions to be chaired by Dr John Pernetta of the University of Papua New Guinea until the Fourth Consultative Meeting of Research and Training Institutions to be held in 1988.

24. The representative of the Office de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique Outre-Mer (ORSTOM) described the capabilities of his institution to assist SPREP activities and outlined the existing projects namely, an atlas of oceanographic data, continuing hydroclimatic studies, and case study leaflets on environmental problems. He stated that ORSTOM's lagoon (Noumea), atoll (Tahiti) and mangrove (Vanuatu) programmes are regarded as integrated with other Pacific environment programmes and further stated that, at SPREP's request, ORSTOM and IFREMER would train Pacific islanders in satellite imagery processing techniques at a workshop in Noumea associated with their lagoon programme.

25. The representative of the University of the South Pacific referred delegates to the existence of another regional Remote Sensing project, supported by UNDP and ESCAP, which is due to commence at the beginning of 1987. The delegate of Tonga also stressed the need to make Remote Sensing Training more accessible to the region.

AGENDA ITEM 7 - DRAFT SPREP WORK PROGRAMME 1987-1988

26. The draft work programme was outlined by the Secretariat, projects having been developed from five sources, namely (i) proposals from Research and Training Institutions, (ii) country requests currently on file, (iii) country priorities identified in the Action Strategy, (iv) projects initiated by SPREP, (v) country requests in response to Savingram 34.

27. In an attempt to determine perceived priority areas for action, the results of a SPREP Training Needs for Protected Area Management Survey were presented to the meeting. This survey had emanated from the Action Strategy developed at the Third South Pacific National Parks and Reserves Conference held in Apia, Western Samoa, 1985. The results of this survey are attached as Appendix B.

28. Much discussion ensued relating to funding and criteria for prioritisation of those projects to be undertaken in the work programme. The Deputy Director of SPEG suggested that the questions of prioritisation and guidelines were linked by a multiplicity of factors and could not be considered in isolation from the inter-relationships of the various autonomous bodies to SPREP, each of which had its own priorities and guidelines. Thus UNEP's priorities and parameters were not those of SPREP. ESCAP similarly had its own body of regulations. The Network of Research and Training Institutions had theirs, and of course each country had its own national priorities where national sovereignty could not be impinged. While all bodies worked together to support SPREP each had limitations on funding and some decisions were outside the scope of this meeting to affect. Priorities and guidelines were therefore difficult to fix. He suggested that the Co-ordinating Group could examine these issues for later consideration by a policy making body such as the CRGA. He noted that future institutional arrangements could be taken up under the next item.

29. The meeting discussed the various possible categories of classification of project into country, sub-regional, regional with the delegate of New Caledonia suggesting a world-wide category for a project to protect the Cagou (*Rhinoceros jubatus*) which he stated had been ranked by international nature conservation bodies (IUCN, WWF, and ICBP) as world priority 1 on the list of endangered species.

30. In introducing the paper drawn up by the South Pacific Association of Environmental Institutions (SPAEI), the Chairman of the SPAEI indicated that their arrangement of the projects was based on operational categorisation and was not intended to show any priority ranking but rather to indicate those projects which Association member were capable of undertaking on behalf of SPREP. No formal commitment to carry out the projects was made as the work programmes of the Institutions will depend upon the number and types of the projects approved by the meeting. The costings provided were based on the Governmental submissions minus costs which had been included for consultants fees since it is the policy of participating Institutions not to charge SPREP for the time of Network members.

31. The delegate of New Zealand suggested that the meeting should not be attempting to measure country needs against the already approved institutional activities but rather define country needs and then the institutional capability to respond. At this crucial point in SPREP's development the countries needed to ensure their requirements were being met and thus there was a need for clear guidelines to assist the Secretariat in implementing these projects. He suggested amendment to the guidelines for Institutional and Financial arrangements as set down in the Action Plan.

32. It was suggested that more South Pacific voices were needed at UNEP's Governing Council in order to secure existing, and increase future funding.

33. After taking note of the past and ongoing activities carried out in the framework of SPREP, as presented in WP.3, of the financial resources which have supported these activities (Table I) (Appendix C), and keeping in mind the relevant provisions of the Action Plan as well as the priorities indicated by the member countries, the meeting recommended that in financing the new activities, the following broad categories should be recognised and applied in establishing priorities:

- Coastal Water Quality
- Protected Areas and Species
- Environmental Education
- Inland Water Quality
- Management of Natural Resources
- Waste Management and Pollution
- Historic Site Protection

34. The Chairman of SPAEI stressed the importance of SPREP urging the World Health Organization (WHO) to commit funding to the Drinking Water Quality Project discussed with WHO/PEPAS at the Second Consultative Meeting of Research and Training Institutions, Port Moresby, January 1984.

35. A list of SPREP Work Programme projects appears as Appendix D.

AGENDA ITEM 8 - FUTURE OPTIONS FOR INSTITUTIONAL AND FINANCIAL
ARRANGEMENTS FOR SPREP

36. In introducing the paper on Institutional and Financial Arrangements Required for the Operation of SPREP, the Secretariat emphasised the difficulties facing the programme due to the uncertainty of funding under the voluntary country contribution scheme. The Secretariat introduced the concept of a Trust Fund, this concept having been proposed as a result of the independent evaluation of SPREP in 1985 and discussed at the CRGA in Solomon Islands, September 1985.

37. The representative of UNEP supported the Trust Fund concept which, experience in other regions, had shown to be sound. UNEP's Governing Council hopes that countries will take increasing financial responsibility for their programme.

38. The representative of UNEP stressed the importance of a clear and long-term solution for the institutional and financial arrangements supporting SPREP. Experience from other regions indicates that the most successful and effective institutional and financial arrangements are those which link the regional action plans with regional conventions constituting the legal framework for the action plans. The draft of the SPREP Convention recognises the existence of such links and therefore, once the Convention enters into force, the meetings of the Contracting Parties should be considered as the highest authority which will approve all programme, financial and procedural matters relevant to the SPREP Action Plan, Convention and its Protocol.

39. The delegate of New Caledonia recalled that the concept of a Trust Fund had already been supported at previous meetings and announced his territory's decision to increase its voluntary contribution from 400,000 CFP francs in 1985 to 1,000,000 CFP francs in 1986, as evidence of New Caledonia's great interest in all plans for the protection of the environment in the South Pacific region.

40. The meeting adopted the Secretariat's Working Paper 4 as a keynote document providing the basic instrument for institutional and financial arrangements required for the operation of SPREP until such time as the SPREP Convention comes into effect. It also noted that the Apia Convention (1976) would provide further formal guidance for SPREP when the Convention comes into force.

41. The meeting endorsed the institutional arrangements proposed in paragraph 18 as amended (which appears in Appendix E). In this context the meeting emphasised the key role of the intergovernmental technical meetings in guiding the Action Plan, with particular reference to paragraph 18 of WP.4. The meeting considered that it would facilitate governmental evaluation and approval of the programme if, prior to each biennial meeting, the SPREP Secretariat could seek country assessments of the programme and project proposals for inclusion in the next two year period. It would also assist if the capabilities of the institutions comprising the SPAEI to undertake any of these project proposals would be ascertained in advance of the biennial meetings. Those meetings will then be better placed to take decisions on the content and direction of the Programme.

42. The meeting endorsed the designation of a National Focal Point at a high level in each of the participating governments to harmonise, on the national level, all matters concerning the regional environment programme. It recommended that those countries without a National Focal Point should designate such a point forthwith.

43. The meeting requested the SPREP Co-ordinating Group to review the guidelines as set out in paragraph 13 of WP.4, the additional guideline proposed in WP.12 (Appendix E) and the need for any other guidelines, and to make recommendations on such guidelines to the CRGA for consideration. In accordance with the Ministerial decision of 1982 that all participating Governments and Administrations be eligible to observe meetings of the Co-ordinating Group, the Co-ordinating Group was requested to extend invitations to all participating Governments and Administrations and to make appropriate provisions to allow them to inject their views into the deliberations of the meeting to review the guidelines.

44. The delegate from France expressed reserve against any kind of extension of the Co-ordinating Group.

45. In discussing financial arrangements the meeting expressed concern that the existing method of funding SPREP on a voluntary basis is inadequate to meet the ongoing work programme of SPREP and therefore endorsed the establishment of a Trust Fund to be contributed to on a firm and assessed basis.

46. The meeting however felt that it was not in a position at this meeting to make firm recommendations on the level of contributions to such a Trust Fund and requests the Secretariat to prepare a detailed paper on various alternatives to contributing to such a fund for consideration and decision by the forthcoming CRGA and South Pacific Conference.

AGENDA ITEM 9 - UNEP REGIONAL SEAS PROGRAMME AND SUPPORT TO SPREP THROUGH THAT PROGRAMME

47. The representative of UNEP briefed the meeting on UNEP's regional approach to the protection of oceans. In the spirit of this approach, embodied in the Regional Seas Programme of UNEP, nine regional action plans have been adopted, supported by 127 coastal states and seven regional conventions. The adoption of one additional action plan and two additional regional conventions is being negotiated. UNEP acts as the Secretariat of five adopted action plans and of four adopted regional conventions. SPREP is considered as one of the components of UNEP's Regional Seas Programme and is supported with US\$300,000-350,000 annually, which constitutes well over 50 per cent of all cash contributions to SPREP. UNEP would be ready to continue supporting SPREP in the future, with the understanding that UNEP is not a funding agency but a partner of SPREP in the implementation of activities which are of common interest to SPREP and UNEP. Consequently, the activities which may enjoy UNEP's support were to meet UNEP's criteria and fit into UNEP's general global goals and strategy for ocean-related activities. The preparation of regional reports on the state of marine environment and on the implications of climatic changes on the SPREP region, as well as the assessment of a number of regional problems (such as problems caused by use of pesticides) are high priority subjects on which UNEP seeks active co-operation with the SPREP Secretariat. In order to justify UNEP's continued support to SPREP an in-depth evaluation of the relevance and effect of UNEP's support to SPREP is being carried out at present by UNEP in co-operation with the Secretariat of SPREP.

AGENDA ITEM 10 - LINK BETWEEN THE APIA AND THE SPREP CONVENTION

48. Delegates agreed that the working paper to link the Convention on the Conservation of Nature in the South Pacific and the Draft Convention for the Protection of the Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific Region should be put to an appropriately high-level regional meeting for its deliberation.

AGENDA ITEM 11 - OTHER BUSINESS

49. The meeting resolved that: "those governments which participate in the Governing Councils of organisations such as UNEP and ESCAP, are urged to strongly support the work of SPREP when participating in the deliberations of these bodies."

50. The Secretariat outlined the content of a four-month National Parks and Protected Areas Operational Training Course developed by New Zealand as part of its national parks centennial year celebrations. The course was designed particularly for participants from countries in the Pacific, Asia and South America which were developing park systems. Delegates were informed that the course fee would be US\$3,000 but that the course also qualified for Official Development Assistance from the New Zealand Government. It was noted that participation was limited to twenty people.

51. The representative of the Commonwealth Science Council stated that discussions were held in 1984 between SPREP and Commonwealth Science Council (CSC), London concerning the Council's hope to contribute to the implementation of the SPREP Action Plan. It was agreed that CSC could assist by establishing a regional programme in coastal zone management, details of which appear as Appendix F.

52. The Chairman of the South Pacific Association of Environmental Institutions (SPAEI) informed the meeting that the Association was not exclusive and organisations, including government as well as non-government organisations, currently not members were encouraged to become involved in the Association. The present member Institutions had demonstrated their commitment to the objectives of the Action Plan and hence to the Regional Governments' existing priorities, since their involvement in 1983. The attention of the meeting was drawn to the statutes of the Association contained as Appendix B to the report of the Third Consultative Meeting held in Guam in 1986.

53. The Chairman of the SPAEI also directed the meeting's attention to information paper 4, in which it was apparent that the financial commitments of the Institutions in cash and kind exceeded the contribution of UNEP in 1985.

54. He further indicated the need for improved communications between governments and member institutions and stated that one of the functions of the newly formed Association was to improve the flow of information. Particular governments could approach the Association for information and assistance on the technical and cost elements necessary for the preparation of project documents.

55. The representative of SPEC informed the meeting of two programme initiatives by his organisation which had a strong environmental component. The first, the South Pacific Regional Tourism Development Programme stressed the need for the potential environmental impact of tourism development to be taken into account in its terms of reference. The second, the Rural Energy Development Programme had obvious environmental implications and would be the subject of close co-ordination between the Energy Division of SPEC and SPREP. Papers outlining these activities appear as Appendix G and Appendix H.

56. The representative of ORSTOM spoke on behalf of the French research institutions in the South Pacific, declaring that they wish to participate more actively with the other research institutions in the SPREP Network.

APPENDIX A

SUMMARY OF COUNTRY STATEMENTS

The delegate from American Samoa expressed his pleasure at having the opportunity to participate in the Conference and extended the apologies of the Director of the American Samoa Environmental Protection Agency for his inability to attend. He informed the conference that American Samoa was working to strengthen its statutes and laws which govern the wise management of its fragile natural resources. At the same time the Territory was responding to the need for planned economic development.

Among the environmental issues facing American Samoa which were of particular concern were the management of the Territory's solid waste disposal problem, the control and disposal of hazardous wastes and the protection of fresh water and marine resources. American Samoa was well aware of the dangers of not taking action today to develop sound management and legislative responses to these problems. The delegate outlined a number of initiatives which were being developed in this respect. He referred to the work of the American Samoa Environmental Protection Agency which was involved in the improvement of the drinking water systems and several other areas of pollution control and resource protection. In conclusion, the delegate reaffirmed American Samoa support for SPREP and its readiness to co-operate with and assist its regional neighbours on environmental issues.

The delegate of Australia stated that in common with other countries in the South Pacific and on the Pacific rim, Australia places a high priority on environmental questions. It would be appropriate at this time to recall the first point in the South Pacific declaration on natural resources and the environment, namely: the resources of land, sea and air which are the basis of life and cultures for South Pacific peoples must be controlled with responsibility, and safeguarded for the benefit of present and future generations, through sustained resource management.

Australia expects that the development of an appropriate set of conventions and protocols will underpin the necessary scientific and technical work needed for integrated environmental, economic, social and resource planning in the South Pacific region.

APPENDIX A (cont.)

As it was formulated at the Ministerial-level Conference at Rarotonga in March 1982 the Action Plan for the South Pacific region had three components: (i) environmental assessment, (ii) environmental management, and (iii) legal aspects.

For various regions the legal component has properly absorbed a great deal of attention over the past few years, as the formulation of the SPREP Convention is drawing to a close it would now be appropriate for greater emphasis to be given to the environmental assessment and management components.

At this meeting which will, inter alia, review the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme since 1982, the delegate was pleased to be able to confirm Australia's continuing support and his Government's willingness to provide 60,000 US dollars in 1986 to the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme.

The delegate of the Cook Islands stated his government was very concerned about the state of the environment in the Cook Islands. This concern was evident in the policies being developed to protect the environment and to control development projects to ensure that environmental impacts were minimised.

Among the more pressing environmental problems facing the Cook Islands today is coastal and hillside erosion resulting from poor land management practices, sedimentation of lagoons and the associated degradation of coral reefs and marine life, the impacts of improper use of agricultural chemicals and the disposal of sewage and other solid wastes. Responses being developed to overcome these problems include re-forestation projects for badly eroded areas in Rarotonga, Atiu and Mangaia Islands and the development of new conservation and town planning legislation which would enhance the government's ability to control development of the coastal zone.

The Cook Islands have also been actively involved in the establishment of a national parks and reserves system. In addition to the existing Suvarrow Atoll National Park established in 1978, it is planned to establish a nature reserve on Rarotonga to protect the rare and beautiful Rarotonga flycatcher and a wildlife (bird) sanctuary over the island (sand cay) of Takutea.

APPENDIX A (cont.)

The Cook Islands deep commitment to conservation in the region is reflected in the Cook Islands Government decision of 12 August 1986 to take steps to accede to the Apia Convention of 1976. The proposed new Conservation Bill will also be drafted to reflect the principles of the Convention.

The delegate of Federated States of Micronesia stated his country had been intensively involved in establishing environmental protection and resource development programmes in recent years, in anticipation of the compacts of free association and dissolution of the trusteeship. In 1983 the FSM Congress enacted an Environmental Quality Act establishing a national environmental protection board to regulate activities with an impact on the islands' environment. Similar legislation was being developed for the FSM States of Yap, Truk, Pohnpei, and Kosrae.

The delegate indicated that as with environmental protection, resource development was also seen as a state government responsibility. The resources offering the most potential for economic development were fisheries, agriculture, and tourism. Development activities in these areas included resource surveys and mapping, development of resource management plans, establishment of marine and terrestrial protected areas, and the reintroduction of productive marine species. He stressed the FSM was in the fortunate position of being able to plan the development of its resources without having to expend considerable time and effort on correcting the problems caused by improperly planned activities and associated unacceptable environmental impacts.

The delegate of Fiji stated that since the first Conference on the Human Environment in the South Pacific, held in Rarotonga, Cook Islands in 1982, Fiji have made modest but significant progress in the field of environmental planning and resource management. The creation of the Environmental Management Committee and the Mangrove Management Committee, application of Environmental Impact Assessment in development projects, completion of first phase of Mangrove Management Plan and near-completion of second phase of the Mangrove Project are clear examples of Fiji's achievement in the field of environmental conservation and management.

APPENDIX A (cont.)

He stated that the Fiji Government's commitment to environmental conservation and management is clearly epitomised in the current Development Plan 9 (DP9) which provides direction and guides development for the next five years (1985-1989). Improvement of leisure facilities, protection of the natural environment and rational utilisation of its resources are enunciated as one of the national development strategies in the plan.

In the 'Environment' section of DP9 Government has identified major problems and constraints, and, in order to combat them, has formulated appropriate policies and objectives, which are further translated into action strategy by development of necessary programmes, including indicative expenditure for the next five years.

Among the problems identified are deforestation, mangrove destruction, soil erosion, pollution of coastal waters and rivers and degradation of archeological, historic and architectural heritage. Government has formulated appropriate policies and developed programmes (for the environmental sector) which are directed towards: (a) protecting and conserving unique features of Fiji's environment; (b) ensuring the incorporation of EIA in development projects; (c) improving environmental education and promoting such awareness at all levels; (d) setting up of an administrative machinery to initiate, integrate and implement environmental policies and programmes; and (e) coordination of existing legislation and enactment of new environmental protection legislation.

Conscious of the need to use natural resources of the country rationally and on a sustainable-yield basis, Government has also formulated similar objectives and policies for other sectors of the economy, viz. forestry, fishery, agriculture and mining.

The delegate of France stated that it was not his role to make a country statement; each French Pacific Territory will do so for itself.

He simply wanted to underline his country's interest in SPREP, by recalling that its direct financial contribution to this programme is the third largest, after that of Australia and of the United States, amounting to over 40,000 US dollars (not counting its indirect contributions through UNEP or SPC), and by announcing its intention to pursue this effort in the future at a comparable level.

APPENDIX A (cont.)

The delegate of French Polynesia outlined his territories' geographic and demographic characteristics stating that French Polynesia consists of about 120 islands, scattered over 4,000,000 square kilometres of ocean. It has a total land area of 4,000 square kilometres. Eighty-six per cent of the population is concentrated in the Society archipelago, of which sixty per cent live in the urban area of Tahiti. He stated that as a result of French Polynesia's demographic imbalance, pressures on the environment are very unequally distributed. Only the urban area of the island of Tahiti is subjected to the types of aggression found in industrial countries. Two kinds of environmental pollution are found everywhere, namely (i) bacterial pollution through discharge of effluents from households or farms; and (ii) land-based pollution associated with grading works, access roads, hydro-electric sites, extraction of materials from the sea and river beds.

He outlined the institutional arrangements of French Polynesia stating that the first government formed after the Territory was granted Internal Autonomy status on 6 September 1984 included a Minister for Health and the Environment. In May 1985, an Environment Delegation was set up to ensure and supervise management of the environment. It co-ordinates all environment-related actions carried out in the Territory. Various commissions are consulted on all sorts of environmental issues. The existing legislation covers a wide range of sectors, but it is incomplete and in need of updating. The Territory at present has 6 nature reserves.

In describing the achievements and current activities he stated that in 1985-86, much work was done on producing appropriate regulations, particularly in connection with pollution and nuisances from industrial and farming activities and household effluents. Many studies have also been carried out or are under way, among them (i) a study for the exploitation of aggregates; (ii) a study for a comprehensive sewerage system for the island of Tahiti; (iii) studies of waste water discharge into the sea; (iv) environmental study of the island of Huahine, for the designing of a development plan; (v) environmental study for touristic and agricultural development of Atimaono Estate.

He concluded by outlining French Polynesia's plans for the forthcoming two years. The Environment Delegation, set up in May 1985, has now been fully integrated into the Territorial Administration. Plans for the next two years include: drawing up of an Environment code; setting up of an environment monitoring network; creation of several parks and reserves, both on land and in the lagoon; continuation of public awareness-raising activities.

APPENDIX A (cont.)

The delegate of the Marshall Islands outlined proposed environmental protection activities to be undertaken by her government in the 1986-1987 period. These included a Safe Drinking Water Programme involving (i) coliform analysis of drinking water and daily chlorine residual in the major population centre of Majuro, and Ebeye; (ii) monitoring of wells for nitrates and chloride; and (iii) yearly testing of source drinking water for inorganics, trihalomethanes (TTHM), volatile organic compounds (VOC); insecticides and herbicides.

The Water Pollution Control programme involves (i) monthly coastal monitoring of sites of unhealthy coliform at major population centers; (ii) future plans to monitor additional water constituents such as phosphate, nitrate, and dissolved oxygen (DO); (iii) review all dredging and earthmoving permits in an attempt to reduce localised turbidity and sedimentation; (iv) monitor all discharges into the ocean; and (v) regulate and monitor the dumping of oil and refuse in the ocean and coordinate activities with designated agencies.

The Solid Waste programme would involve (i) implementation of proper sanitary landfill procedures at large population centres; and (ii) enforce littering ordinances and coordinate garbage pick-up with local government.

The Pesticides programme would involve (i) certification of all pesticide operators, and (ii) monitoring agricultural and commercial pesticide use.

Environment Planning and Education would involve activities to (i) prepare Coastal Resource Atlas and management plan; (ii) identify site and management of a marine preserve; (iii) update Coastal Water Classification; (iv) participate in international environmental issues; (v) coordinate environmental education with public schools; (vi) increase emphasis on public communication and education of environmental issues; and (vii) encourage scientific investigation and technical assistance for ecological and environmental studies.

The delegate of New Caledonia welcomes the Conference participants to his Territory and hoped that they would have time to discover some of its charm and beauty.

APPENDIX A (cont.)

He drew out the main points from his country statement previously presented to the Third South Pacific National Parks and Reserves Conference, reiterating the concern by the authorities of his Territory and scientists worldwide over protection of New Caledonia's diverse and unique plant and animal wildlife, which had resulted from the Territory's long period of geographic isolation.

He referred to his Territory's environmental protection legislation concerned with fresh water; ocean, lagoon and coastal areas; atmospheric pollution; scenic, historical and archeological sites; mineral extraction; forests; fauna and flora; agriculture and livestock production; and industrial pollution due to toxic products and noise. He stated that three international Conventions had been signed (the Washington Convention, the Apia Convention, and the London Dumping Convention).

The protected areas in New Caledonia include 9,500 ha where mining is prohibited, 13,500 of animal wildlife reserves, 15,000 ha of botanical reserves, 6,000 ha of strict nature reserves, 11,000 ha of territorial parks, and 53,000 ha of marine reserves. Management for these rests chiefly with the Department of Forests and Natural Heritage and the Department of Mines and Energy. New Caledonia also has an Environment Protection Committee which is a co-ordinating and advisory body, whose terms of reference are currently undergoing review with a view to bringing them more into the wide proposed natural resources development and conservation policies.

The delegate of New Zealand stated that the key environmental issue in New Zealand was the reorganisation of public service environmental administration.

In the Government's 1984 election manifesto a strategy to integrate conservation and development was proposed. Implementation of the proposed strategy requires that the government has a system of environmental administration which will ensure early regard to environmental considerations in the planning of resource development. Present planning processes are considered too complex and the present environmental administration is too weak and scattered to achieve this end.

APPENDIX A (cont.)

The new environmental administration which will be fully operational in April 1987 involves major institutional changes. These changes are a consequence of economic as well as environmental policy initiatives. The Government of New Zealand is concerned to see public resources used more effectively. Measures to achieve this objective include the application of commercial principles to state trading enterprises, the separation of commercial and public service activities, and the establishment of clear and unconflicting objectives for Government agencies.

The main elements of the new environmental administrative structure are four Government departments, two state owned enterprises and a Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment.

Three of the new agencies are of particular interest: (i) the Department of Conservation which will assume responsibility for the management of New Zealand's non-production indigenous state forests, national parks, reserves, historic sites, protected waters and the coastal zones; (ii) The Ministry for the Environment which will be the central policy advisory agency to Government on balanced resource use and environmental management; and (iii) the Parliamentary Commissioner whose principal role is to monitor environmental management on behalf of Parliament and conduct environmental audits on projects of particular importance or sensitivity.

With regard to Regional Environment Issues, the delegate informed the meeting that New Zealand was at present assessing the implications which increased global levels of atmosphere carbon dioxide and methane and consequent global warming and sea level rise might have for the New Zealand environment. It is predicted that by 2030 a sea level rise of 20-140 cm due to thermal expansion of the oceans can be expected. New Zealand was conscious that this sea level rise would have significant implications for Pacific Island states and is contributing to an Australian Environment Council study on climate change. New Zealand could also usefully contribute to or liaise with a SPREP study on the same topic.

APPENDIX A (cont.)

The delegate of the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas outlined the administrative structure containing a Division of Environmental Quality, DEQ; Coastal Resources Management, CRM; and a Division of the Department of Natural Resources, DNR, through which activities pertaining to the environment are undertaken in the Commonwealth. He referred to the United States' Environmental Protection Agency funding and the detailed compliance agreement that had been embarked upon outlining regulatory responsibilities of each agency.

He gave details of proposed laboratory training to be undertaken this year and referred to the active on-the-job training programme undertaken by the DEQ to encourage local staff to become professionally skilled in environmental protection. He referred also to the CNMI's Consolidated Environmental Program Plan for 1987 which proposes activities relating to wastewater disposal, marine monitoring, groundwater management, solid waste disposal, earthmoving, hazardous materials, public water supply, clean air and pesticides. The Department of Natural Resources and the Department of Coastal Resources Management had also made comments on the 'Review of the Protected Area System in Oceania' contained in a report available to interested delegates. He concluded by stating that the Government of the Northern Marianas would continue to support SPREP in any way possible to ensure more effective environmental protection for all Pacific island nations.

The delegate of Palau stated that his country was not free from environmental problems and was very conscious of the need to take firm action to control pollution of the air, fresh and marine waters and to manage its natural resources in a careful and planned manner. As an expression of its desire for sound environmental management, the Government of Palau had recently established an Environmental Quality Board to monitor the implementation of environmental legislation dealing with water quality monitoring, disposal of solid wastes and the control of activities involving earth disturbance.

One matter of particular concern to Palau is the environmental impact of a major coastal road being developed for the island of Babelthaob. While the road will greatly assist the development of the coastal region of the island, the Government of Palau wished to monitor its environmental impact and would be seeking assistance from SPREP to initiate a baseline environmental survey of Babelthaob.

APPENDIX A (cont.)

The delegate of Papua New Guinea stated that Environment, conservation and sound management of the natural resources are important issues in the planning of his country's development; conservation and wise use of natural resources being enshrined in the fourth national goal and directive principle of the Constitution of Papua New Guinea.

Initially the Office of Environment and Conservation was established within the Lands Department to implement this fourth national goal of the Constitution. However cognizant of the increasing importance of sound environmental management to national development, the Government created a specific Ministry and Department in January 1985 whose work is implemented through 10 Acts of the National Parliament.

Recent reviews concerning National Parks and reserves, both in Papua New Guinea and on a regional basis, provide a starting point for consideration of such matters regionally. In Papua New Guinea experience has shown that the concept of wildlife management areas is more effective than many models derived from Developed Nations. Thirteen such management areas have been established to date whilst a further 79 others are under consideration for further gazettal. This model for flora and fauna protection has advantages in the Pacific context, since it does not involve alienation of land.

He stated that other departmental activities involve preparation of a National database, of wildlife, conservation, and environment related publications. This forms one arm of the National Databank proposal currently before UNEP.

In the field of public awareness Papua New Guineans are conscious of their natural heritage. Some 70 to 80 percent of the population still retains a traditional subsistence mode of life and hence a close attachment to the land and its resources. The Department of Environment and Conservation is engaged in extending this awareness through the provision of posters, materials for school curricula and preparation of slide sets and films illustrating the wildlife and environments of our diverse country. This aspect of the work of the Department receives low priority and hence support from SPREP in this area would be welcomed.

Papua New Guinea is the only independent, developing, South Pacific country to be represented on the Governing Council of UNEP and where possible will be happy to assist regional countries in placing their proposals and those of SPREP before UNEP.

APPENDIX A (cont.)

Papua New Guinea has also had a long and strong association with the development of the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme and is pleased that its two Universities are involved in the network activities and support the proposed institutional work plan for the next biennium. Papua New Guinea will continue to support SPREP and the implementation of the Action Plan. The similar nature of our environments within the region argues that regional solutions to problems of resource and environmental management need to be developed. We look forward to continued cooperation in the work of SPREP aimed at developing such solutions.

The delegate of the Solomon Islands stated that Environment Conservation and Management in the modern sense, is a relatively new development in Solomon Islands. In the past there was no administrative focus for Environment Conservation, such matters being dealt with as they emerged on an unco-ordinated basis. In 1985, a decision was made to establish the Conservation and Environment Division within the Ministry of Natural Resources responsible for carrying out the government's policy and programmes in the area of environment conservation and management and working "closely with other ministries whose activities bear on environment use and protection". The current staffing of the Division consists of two Officers plus an advisor provided by the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation (CFTC). At present, staff absences due to courses, coupled with the government's restrictions on recruitment of new staff will create difficulties for the Division in the months ahead. Thus the Division will be looking towards staffing assistance through SPREP and other agencies.

The Division's programmes of activities are spelt out in Chapter 18, of the Solomon Islands National Development Plan 1985-1989. They include (i) programme one: Environmental Awareness; (ii) programme two: Environmental Assessment; (iii) programme three: Wildlife Management and Trade; (iv) programme four: Environment and Resource Information; (v) programme five: Protected Areas; (vi) programme six: National Conservation Strategy; (vii) programme seven: International Environment Protection.

APPENDIX A (cont.)

The emphasis of the Division's current activities is on the establishment of legislation for environmental assessment as outlined in NDP 1985-1989 "A form of environmental assessment which fits Solomons circumstances is to be developed. This will not be "environmental impact assessment" (EIA) as used in some countries. The form of environmental assessment to be used in the Solomons will incorporate environmental factors at an early stage of project formulation not, as with EIA at a late stage. Better project design will result from the Solomons approach. Use will be made of traditional environment knowledge".

Wildlife trade is another area of concern. Legislation regulating this is weak and despite a government moratorium banning the export of wildlife, it is not uncommon for wildlife to be smuggled out of the country under false pretences. The Environment Division is working towards establishing the necessary legislation for this area.

Despite its small size, the Environment Division does its best to work with and support other government departments to work together to bring about good environmental management. For instance, the Division is currently working with the Geology Division of MNR to establish environmental assessment procedures for a gold mine which is likely to be developed at Goldridge on Guadalcanal.

It is our view that a co-ordinated approach to dealing with environmental factors will be more effective and useful in our attempts to minimise environmental degradation which often results from uncontrolled natural resources exploitation.

The delegate of Tonga referred to the advances in environmental work that his country had made over the last 12 years commencing with the launching by the South Pacific Commission of a special project on Conservation of Nature in 1974. Environmental legislation had ensued in the form of a Parks and Reserve Act, passed in 1979, and a Land and Environmental Planning Bill which, although initially unsuccessful in its passage through Parliament, has now been refined and will be reintroduced in 1987. In the meantime Cabinet has authorised the Ministry of Lands, Survey and Natural Resources to screen all major development projects.

APPENDIX A (cont.)

He made reference to the long-term training programme, launched in 1981, which had yielded two university graduates in the field of Environmental Science and Town Planning; these graduates currently administering environmental work in Tonga. He stated that most of Tonga's environmental work concentrated on generating environmental consciousness through educational activities mostly during Environmental Awareness Week held in June each year. Other environmental management work, although attempted, was problematic due to lack of proper equipment and expertise. But it was hoped that this could be overcome through involvement of Tonga in SPREP's work programme.

The delegate of Vanuatu stated that since the adoption of the Rarotonga Action Plan, Vanuatu had been actively reviewing, updating and improving its legislation to meet the National Environmental Policy of its National Constitution. Legislation affected included that for physical planning, forestry, fisheries, ports and marine management, mining and mineral resources. An Environmental Quality Act is in the process of being prepared to complement existing legislation and cover those areas of environmental concern not covered under existing legislation.

He reaffirmed Vanuatu's commitment to SPREP and referred to the establishment of an Environment Unit in the Ministry of Lands and Energy a co-ordinating and focal point for the implementation of environmental programme activities. Further, Vanuatu welcomed the proposed introduction of a Trust Fund for SPREP and believed this would greatly aid the implementation of the on-going and future SPREP programme activities.

Vanuatu regards the developments relating to the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty and the draft SPREP Convention and ongoing regional issues of considerable importance and hopes that these issues will be brought to an early conclusion. The delegate reiterated Vanuatu's wish that nuclear activities in the region could not be considered in isolation of the wider issue of the foreign colonial presence in the South Pacific, bearing in mind also the clear aspirations of the people of the region to be free, and to live in peace and prosperity in the longer term.

APPENDIX A (cont.)

The delegate of Western Samoa stated that the activities in environmental conservation and resource management in his country were undertaken in a multipronged effort in the areas of national parks and reserves establishment, public environmental conservation education and awareness campaign, and in agroforestry - industrial forestry development. The emphasis on parks and reserves establishment had produced one (1) national park and five (5) reserves. Preliminary work is in progress with what is hoped to be the Aleipata Island National Park or reserve.

He stated that the body of legislation necessary to effect adequate protection to the environment is in place. However a review of some of this legislation would be necessary to address existing problems that hinder efforts especially in expansion of the parks and reserves system. Watershed protection on customary-owned land also needs back-up legislation to allow it protection.

He stated further that better environmental management would be enhanced by current efforts at disposing of hazardous pesticides and other chemical wastes, but Government commitment to environmental protection policies needed to be backed up by adequate provision of resources if more progress was to be made.

Sustained development even on a modest level is better than piecemeal progress that will make integration and co-ordination of any multi-pronged effort difficult. The future will remain problematic for national parks and reserves system expansion, but it is hoped that with better and extensive educational efforts, cultural barriers will be broken down.

APPENDIX B

ASSESSMENT OF TRAINING NEEDS FOR PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT

1. A training needs survey for protected area management was undertaken of island countries from July to August, 1986. This was a SPREP sponsored project which arose from the "Action Strategy for Protected Areas in the South Pacific Region" which was adopted at the Third South Pacific Parks and Reserves Conference held in Western Samoa in 1985. This survey aimed to assess four broad areas relating to protected area training:

- existing numbers of staff and their level of skill;
- country perceptions of the priority for different types of training courses;
- country attitudes to options for undertaking training;
- the levels of assistance required to enable island delegates to attend training courses.

2. The basic aim of the project was to ensure that the area of training needs was approached in a systematic manner and that the training programmes finally recommended adequately reflected the requirements of the island countries.

3. The key issues that arose from the training needs survey are as follows:

3.1 Very few island countries currently have protected areas. However, most countries indicated that the number of protected areas is likely to increase. This will be associated with an increased need for protected area management skills.

3.2 Most countries have very limited staff resources for protected area management. Existing staff have very few skills in this area.

3.3 Staff are often called upon to undertake a wide range of functions. It is thus essential that the training emphasis is on the development of practical all round skills, to broaden the overall skill base of protected area staff. Subsequent emphasis should be on the development of specialist skills as required.

3.4 Country preferences for training courses indicated the following priorities:

Priority 1: Techniques and approaches to developing community information and public relations programmes. The emphasis here would be on communicating to local people the benefits of protected areas and environmental conservation.

APPENDIX B (cont.)

Priority 2: Protected area planning procedures (preparation of management plans, etc.) and environmental impact assessment.

Priority 3: Basic skills courses in protected area management, with particular emphasis on enforcement techniques; radio operation; water oriented skills (diving, navigation, small boat handling, etc.).

Priority 4: Courses in the collection and application of information on the natural environment.

- 3.5 Of the options for undertaking training, the most popular were for either secondment of staff from island countries to Australia/New Zealand and for the secondment of staff from Australia/New Zealand to island countries. The following priorities were indicated for courses within the region:

Priority 1: regionally based courses;

Priority 2: courses held at the island and local level;

Priority 3: courses held at the sub-regional level.

The major implication for training appears to be that there is no "best" answer to the options for training. The correct approach will most likely involve a "package" of the options noted above.

- 3.6 All island countries indicated that delegates would require financial assistance to attend regional and sub-regional courses. Costs are usually for airfares and per diem and are usually expensive. The following aspects should be considered in relation to training costs:

- investigation of approaches to reduce costs. For example, by greater use of field based camping exercises to reduce per diem payments.
- clear packaging of training proposals and approaches to a wider range of organisations for assistance with funding;
- increasing the priority for funding in the existing SPREP budget.

APPENDIX B (cont.)

4. Recommendations

- 4.1 That existing proposals for training for protected area managers in the South Pacific be endorsed (N.Z. National Parks and Protected Areas Operational Training course for overseas park officers; SPREP training course in coastal management/environmental impact assessment).
- 4.2 That consideration be given to organising a regional workshop on "community information and public relations" in 1987 for 15-20 participants.
- 4.3 That consideration be given to sponsoring an island delegate to undertake practical protected area management training with a protected agency in Australia or New Zealand. (There may be potential for a joint funding proposal with the relevant government).
- 4.4 That alternative cost effective means of training be investigated by SPREP. For example, correspondence courses in protected area management for island countries.
- 4.5 That likely assistance from Academic Institutions in the area of protected area training be assessed.
- 4.6 That as wide a range of funding options as possible be investigated. For example specific requests to Australian State National park agencies. Such an investigation should be preceded by clear definition of training programmes.

TABLE I

FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO SPREP SINCE THE ADOPTION OF THE ACTION PLAN

\$ U.S.

Source of Support	Type of Support (1)	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986 (2)	1987 (2)	TOTAL
- Country contributions through SPC	C	-		226.943	226.943	230.000	235.000	
- Institutional network	C + K/S	-		300.000	340.500	468.800	543.425	
- Regular budget of SPC	C + K/S	34.000		75.000	75.000	80.000	82.000	
- Other extra budgetary contributions through SPC	C + K/S	-		65.843	65.843	67.000	68.000	
TOTAL THROUGH SPC		34.000	268.000	667.786	708.286	845.800	928.425	3.452.297
SPREP	C + K/S	6.600	26.000	36.000	18.000	18.000	20.000	124.600
ESCAP	C + K/S	45.000	15.000	30.000	10.301	15.000	10.000	125.301
UNEP	C	202.140	383.104	255.312	311.457	362.905	234.905	1.749.823
T O T A L		287.740	692.104	989.098	1.048.044	1.241.705	1.193.330	5.452.021

(1) C = Cash K/S = Kind and Services

(2) Estimates

APPENDIX D

SPREP WORK PROGRAMME: LIST OF PROJECTS

Projects proposed for the SPREP work programme are outlined here in a comprehensive list which does not reflect implementation priorities. Projects previously described in the Report of the 3rd Consultative Meeting of Research and Training Institutions are indicated by the numbering in brackets (RM = Research and Monitoring; ETI = Education, Training and Information). An asterisk (*) marks those projects for which a firm commitment of funds has been indicated. The area of each project's primary involvement is shown by country abbreviations, or sub-regional (SUB) or regional (REG) notation.

Natural Resource Management

<u>No.</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Area</u>
NR1	*Watu divide watershed afforestation (RM A.1)	PNG
NR2	*Hydrology / nutrient cycling, Nandi Forest Catchments (RM A.2)	FIJ
NR3	*Pacific resource and environment data system (RM G.2)	REG
NR4	*Remote sensing for resource analysis (RM G.3)	PNG
NR5	*Forest inventory - Solomon Is., Vanuatu (RM G.3)	SUB
NR6	Exotic trees and shrubs in the Pacific (RM G.7)	REG
NR7	Assessment of shallow-water marine resources (RM G.1)	SUB
NR8	*Historical inventory of marine mammals of Micronesia (RM G.5)	SUB
NR9	Pukapuka traditional resource management knowledge	CKI
NR10	Contribution to the flora of Cook Islands	CKI
NR11	Environmental survey, Huahine pilot project, French Polynesia	FRP
NR12	Feral cat eradication, Christmas Island, Kiribati	KIR
NR13	Baseline studies of nearshore areas, Palau	PAL
NR14	Environmental impacts of destructive fishing, Truk	FSM
NR15	Terrestrial ecosystem mapping, Western Samoa	WS
NR16	Giant clam replanting, Tonga	TON
NR17	*Survey of dugong status, Solomon Islands	SOL
NR18	Megapode resource management, Solomon Islands	SOL
NR19	*Traditional porpoise harvest, Solomon Islands	SOL
NR20	Survey of wildlife status, Solomon Islands	SOL

APPENDIX D (cont.)

Protected Areas and Species

<u>No.</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Area</u>
PA1	Management planning, Ngerukewid Reserve, Palau	PAL
PA2	Marine environment survey, Aleipata Islands	WS
PA3	Protected area establishment on customary land	SOL
PA4	Vaomapa Nature Reserve survey and facilities development	TON
PA5	Preserve planning, Oroluk Atoll and Minto Reef	FSM
PA6	Green turtle baseline survey Fouew Island, Truk	FSM
PA7	Study and protection of the Cagou, New Caledonia	CAL
PAB	Management planning, Garrick Memorial National Park	FIJ
PA9	Survey of historic sites and buildings, Fiji	FIJ

Coastal and Marine Activities

<u>No.</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Area</u>
CM1	*Ecological interactions, tropical coastal ecosystems (RM D)	SUB
CM2	*Oceanography (RM E)	REG
CM3	*Regional report on "State of Marine Environment"	REG
CM4	Sedimentary transport study, Tongatapu	TON

Water Quality

<u>No.</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Area</u>
WQ1	Drinking water quality (RM B.1)	REG
WQ2	Limnology of Monasavu Dam (RM B.3)	FIJ
WQ3	*Groundwater quality, Tuamotu Archipelago (RM B.5)	FRP
WQ4	Monitoring Vitogo River and associated bay (RM C.1)	FIJ
WQ5	*Monitoring of Guam coastal waters (RM C.4)	GUA
WQ6	*Monitoring coastal waters of French Polynesia	FRP
WQ7	*Pacific Lagoon study (RM C.8)	SUB
WQ8	Upgrade and expand water quality monitoring, Marshall Islands	MAR
WQ9	Assessment and monitoring of drinking water, Vanuatu	VAN

APPENDIX D (cont.)

Waste Management, Hazardous Substances, Pollution Control

<u>No.</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Area</u>
WM1	Bio-indicator use to monitor coastal contamination (RM C.7)	REG
WM2	*Occupational and environmental hazards of pesticide use (RM F)	REG
WM3	*Development of effluent and waste disposal standards (RM H.1)	REG
WM4	*Heavy metal and organochlorine monitoring in PNG coastal waters (RM H.2)	PNG
WM5	*Monitoring PNG rivers for heavy metals from mining (RM B.2)	PNG
WM6	Oil pollution survey, Vuda Point, Fiji	FIJ
WM7	Atmospheric pollution source survey, French Polynesia	FRP
WM8	Rural solid waste recycling and disposal, FSM	FSM
WM9	Solid wastes as artificial reefs, Marshall Islands	MAR

Environmental Education

<u>No.</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Area</u>
EE1	*UPNG Environmental science program field work (ETI A)	PNG
EE2	*Melanesian Environmental Foundation - community education (ETI B)	PNG
EE3	*Tuvalu - USP environmental science project (ETI D)	TUV
EE4	Post-graduate environmental studies scholarship (ETI F)	REG
EE5	*Undergraduate agroforestry research and training (ETI G)	SUB
EE6	Cook Islands natural history project	CKI
EE7	Conservation education programme, Cook Islands	CKI
EE8	Mobile environmental education unit, Western Samoa	WS
EE9	National environmental symbol promotion, Western Samoa	WS
EE10	Upgrading mobile education unit, Fiji	FIJ
EE11	*Environmental education case studies (ETI J)	REG
EE12	*Environmental awareness photo exhibition (ETI E)	REG
EE13	Coral Reef Handbook	REG

APPENDIX D (cont.)

Environmental Information

<u>No.</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Area</u>
EI1	*Environment Newsletter (SPREP)	REG
EI2	Environmental bibliographies	REG
EI3	*Coral Reef Newsletter (Pacific Sci. Assoc.) (ETI H)	REG
EI4	Audio-visual material production	REG

Environmental Planning and Administration

<u>No.</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Area</u>
EP1	Fiji National Conservation Strategy development	FIJ
EP2	Coastal and lagoon management planning, Tahiti	FRP
EP3	Environmental legislation development, Tuvalu	TUV
EP4	Western Samoa National Environmental Strategy development	WS
EP5	Wildlife harvest and trade legislation, Solomon Islands	SOL
EP6	National Conservation Strategy publication	SOL
EP7	National and state coastal management plans	FSM
EP8	Coastal management plans, Majuro and Kwajalein	MAR
EP9	Northern Cook Islands archipelagic conservation strategy	CKI
EP10	Coastal management planning, SW Viti Levu	FIJ

Workshops and Training Courses

<u>No.</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Area</u>
WT1	Environmental Impact Assessment training course (RM H.4)	REG
WT2	Environmental education curriculum workshop (ETI C)	REG
WT3	Coastal resource management - Protected areas course	REG
WT4	Oil spill contingency planning workshop	REG
WT5	Inter-oceanic seminar on sustainable island development	REG
WT6	Pacific Science Congress - Regional Co-operation Seminar	REG
WT7	Park management training, Western Samoa	WS
WT8	Park ranger training, Tonga	TON
WT9	Marine conservation and resource management workshop	FSM

APPENDIX E

AMENDMENT TO PARAGRAPH 18 (f) OF SPREP/WORK PROGRAMME MEETING 1/WP.4

"(f) Recommends to CRGA the means for financing activities of the programme, including firm pledges for contributions to be made by the Governments."

AMENDMENT TO PARAGRAPH 13 OF SPREP/WORK PROGRAMME MEETING 1/WP.4

"The financing of operations under the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme will be principally concerned with:

1. Meeting the priority needs of member countries for assistance with environmental management and conservation projects, particularly but not exclusively those which have regional implications. In fulfilling this guideline the Programme should utilise the resources of the SPREP Secretariat's professional staff, the institutional capabilities of the Research and Monitoring Education and Training Networks and /or other resources as appropriate."

APPENDIX F

INFORMATION ON THE COMMONWEALTH SCIENCE COUNCIL'S SOPACOAST PROGRAMME

The approach adopted, and the framework constructed, for coastal zone management activities in a regional programme which has become known as SOPACOAST is explained in a Commonwealth Science Council Technical Publication: Coastal Zone Management of the South Pacific Region (Series No. 180 CSC (85) EPP-3), distributed at this meeting.

The "low island" project proposed in that document has recently been established at Pukapuka, in the northern Cook Islands. Elsewhere, at Morovo Lagoon, Western Solomons, a "high island" project is underway. A number of other activities are also being carried out, including the preparation of a manual on the investigation and application of traditional fisheries systems, design and printing of posters on coastal resource management themes, development of simple coastal resource survey and monitoring methods suitable for rural community use, and various education and training activities.

The Secretariat is informed about SOPACOAST on an informal basis, and this newly instituted series of Regional Conferences for Consideration and Review of the SPREP Work Programme is an appropriate forum for formal reporting. SOPACOAST's activities are also reported to collaborative agencies such as CCOP/SOPAC, UNDP Integrated Atoll Development Project, Ocean Resources Management Programme at USP, and UNESCO/ROSTSEA.

SOPACOAST is a programme of activities. It is not a new institution. Commonwealth Science Council is concerned to avoid duplication of activities, and not to create a new institution. The Council sees its role as catalytic, providing a stimulus, and ideas which promote forms of coastal resource management well suited to the region's needs. A close working relationship between SOPACOAST and other coastal zone management activities is an important objective. At some future time it is expected that SOPACOAST will be administered by an appropriate regional institution.

APPENDIX F (cont.)

In keeping with this approach SOPACOAST is, for the present, being administered by a Co-ordinator based in Honiara, Solomon Islands, reporting to a CSC Project Officer in London. CSC provides relatively limited funding; its contribution is seen as "seed money", designed to get some basic activities underway and so provide ideas and opportunities for other agencies to participate. Responsibility for disbursement of these funds is with CSC in London. From Solomon Islands base SOPACOAST's Co-ordinator provides coordination and project supervision, on the basis of one third time, the remaining two thirds being allocated to assistance which he provides for the Solomon Islands Ministry of Natural Resources.

APPENDIX G

THE SOUTH PACIFIC REGIONAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

In October 1984 the EEC provided 3.2 million Ecu for the development of a South Pacific regional tourism programme from the global trade promotion allocation of Lome II.

The general design of the programme is to provide technical advisers to the TCSP (Tourism Council of the South Pacific) to establish its secretariat and develop a regional tourism promotion strategy, together with the compilation of a comprehensive data base offering a full service to the industry and at the same time permitting a proper economic assessment of developments and of the ensuing advantages to the Pacific islands countries. Environmental concerns and cultural and social implications must be fully considered in developing the strategy.

Developments cover the following seven areas:

1. Technical assistance to TCSP
2. Data base system
3. Training of human resources
4. Education/Awareness material
5. Marketing and promotion
6. Tourism/Development linkages
7. Future continuation

The Tourism Council of the South Pacific will manage the programme on behalf of the Pacific region and SPEC will administer the financial transactions. Categories 3,4 and 6 involve environmental considerations and over 1 million Ecus are available for work in these areas, including the production of films, videos, brochures and posters.

A Danish consultancy firm, "DANGROUP" has been appointed to undertake the 2 year programme. It will be located at SPEC Headquarters and its staff started work on 18/8/86.

APPENDIX H

SOUTH PACIFIC BUREAU FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION (SPEC)
ENERGY PROGRAMME

SPEC's primary mandate in energy is the co-ordination of the work of agencies in the South Pacific. This was recently extended to include on-going assistance in petroleum management. The energy section's work includes the management of the EEC funded regional energy programme; information and data gathering and dissemination and funding of small energy projects, technical support and training.

A large portion of the present work programme relates to energy conservation and new and renewable energy projects. A change in emphasis has been agreed by the 1986 regional energy meeting to place greater emphasis on a better balance between new and renewable technologies and the efficient use of existing technologies and fuel sources.

The Lome II Regional Energy Programme, with a total budget of 6.19 million ECU, is made up of the following projects:

GASIFIERS	- Papua New Guinea*
	- Fiji (large and small)
	- Vanuatu (Tanna)
	- Vanuatu (Onesua)*
	- Western Samoa
	- Solomon Islands*
STEAMPOWER	- Tonga*
	- Kiribati
BIOGAS	- Solomon Islands*
PHOTOVOLTAIC LIGHTING	- Tonga*
	- Tuvalu*
PHOTOVOLTAIC REFRIGERATION	- Tuvalu*
	- Solomon Islands*
	- Papua New Guinea*
COCONUT OIL	- Papua New Guinea*
	- Fiji
WOODSTOVES	- Fiji*

APPENDIX H (cont.)

SOLAR WATER HEATING - Solomon Islands*

HYDROLOGY - Solomon Islands*

CHARCOAL - Solomon Islands*
- Papua New Guinea

* Projects now proceeding to implementation.
Unmarked projects are under review.

The 1986 Regional Energy Meeting agreed that the 3.136 million ECU allocated to energy as part of the Lome III regional funds should be utilised for technical assistance, training and hardware.

APPENDIX I

SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION

REGIONAL CONFERENCE FOR CONSIDERATION AND REVIEW OF THE
SPREP WORK PROGRAMME FOR 1987-88
(Noumea, New Caledonia, 1-5 September 1986)

AGENDA

1. Opening of Conference
2. Election of Chairman and Vice Chairman
3. Adoption of the Agenda
4. Country Statements
5. Review of the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme since 1982
6. Report of the Third Consultative Meeting of Research and Training Institutions
7. Draft SPREP Work Programme for 1987-88
8. Future Options for Institutional and Financial Arrangements for SPREP
9. UNEP Regional Seas Programme
10. Link between the Apia Convention and the SPREP Convention
11. Other Business
12. Adoption of the Report

APPENDIX J

SOUTH PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

REGIONAL CONFERENCE FOR CONSIDERATION AND REVIEW
OF THE SPREP WORK PROGRAMME FOR 1987-1988

(Noumea, New Caledonia, 1-5 September 1986)

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APPENDIX K

SOUTH PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

REGIONAL CONFERENCE FOR CONSIDERATION AND REVIEW
OF THE SPREP WORK PROGRAMME FOR 1987-1988
(Noumea, New Caledonia, 1-5 September 1986)

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

WORKING PAPERS

- WP.1 Review of the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme since 1982
- WP.2 Report of the Third Consultative Meeting of Research and Training Institutions in the South Pacific Region, (Guam, 16-20 June 1986)
- WP.3 Proposed Work Programme (1987-1988)
South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)
- WP.4 Institutional and Financial Arrangements required for the operation of the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)
- WP.6 Working paper to link the Convention on the Conservation of Nature in the South Pacific (Apia, 1976) with the Draft Convention for the Protection and the Development of the Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific Region.