



Report on the Regional Workshop on London Convention & Protocol

**4 – 6 March 2009
Studio 6 Conference Room
Suva, Fiji**



Participants and lecturers - Group Photo

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Summary Sheet

1. Title: London Convention and Protocol Regional Workshop
2. Dates: 4th - 6th March, 2009
3. Location: Studio 6 Conference Room, Suva Fiji Islands.
4. Objective: To run a regional workshop for the SPREP Region on the London Convention and Protocol.
5. Summary of Outputs:
 - To sensitize relevant authorities on implications of ratifying, implementing and enforcing the London Convention and Protocol.
 - To identify further capacity-building issues in the Region.
6. Number of Participants: 28
7. Recipient countries: Regional: *Cook Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Niue, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu*
8. In Kind Support from Host Country: Government of Fiji who provided logistical arrangements for the workshop.

The training was carried out by a number of facilitators: Mr. Edward Kleverlaan (IMO), Mr. Matt Johnson (DOE, Australia), Mr. Tara Ross-Watt (Maritime NZ), Mr. Clark Peteru (SPREP) and Mr. Anthony Talouli (SPREP).

The training course was run over 3 days from 4 – 6 March, 2009 all classroom sessions. The course participants were a mixed group with wide range of experience and expertise from the national government and the private sector. Some of the participants had over 25years of maritime experience.

Key words: London Protocol, Marine Environment Protection

1 Introduction

The Workshop on the “*Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, 1972 (London Convention- LC) and its 1996 Protocol (London Protocol- LP)*” was organised jointly by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and the Secretariat of the Pacific Environment Programme (SPREP), in collaboration with the Government of Fiji under the Department of Environment (DOE) and the Fiji Islands Maritime Safety Administration (FIMSA) for the Pacific Island Countries. The Workshop was organized within the framework of the Integrated Technical Co-operation and Assistance Programme (ITCP) established under the London Convention and Protocol using funds provided by the Government of Australia.

The training course was facilitated by IMO, the Australia Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts, Maritime New Zealand and SPREP. The benefit of using many and different facilitators was evident in the positive response from the participants.

The Pacific Region has an equivalent LC/LP mirrored in the Noumea Convention and amended 2006 Protocol entitled: “Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the South Pacific Region by Dumping” The Workshop was also organised back-to-back with another regional Workshop on Ballast Water Management & Port Biological Baseline Survey that was from the 9th – 17th March, 2009 utilizing the same participants and the same venue. This provided savings in expenses and efficiencies in logistical arrangements.

2 Objectives of the Workshop

The objectives of the Workshop were to:

- .1 increase awareness and understanding of the London Protocol in relation to other relevant international agreements for protection of the marine environment;
- .2 brief the participants on all aspects of the London Protocol (LP), including the legal, technical and administrative requirements and implications of accession to it;
- .3 set out the benefits and implications of LP membership; and
- .4 identify the Region’s needs for further co-operation on LP and other issues, as appropriate.

The Workshop was organized as part of the efforts by Contracting Parties and the Office for the London Convention and Protocol to raise awareness and increase capability to protect the marine environment and in case any wastes are considered for dumping at sea.

3 Venue, Dates, Roles and Participants

The course was held at the Studio 6 Conference Room in Suva Fiji which was very suited for this activity. The acoustics were of superior quality and the logistic arrangements were

excellent since it was near town and the general hospital. The staff and management were very friendly and helpful.

The Workshop was well attended (28 participant) by key government officials and some interested stakeholders (such as port authorities). The list of participants is shown in Annex 1 to this report. The Workshop was deemed to be a great success by all with a good feedback received from the participants who submitted their evaluation forms to IMO. The resource persons provided the lectures/presentations from the London Protocol perspective at this Workshop as indicated in the programme of the Workshop (see Annex 2 to this report).



Photo: Venue, seen from the front table

4 Pre-workshop assignments

Prior to the Workshop, the publications listed in Annex 4 to this report were sent to the organizers at SPREP for onward distribution to the participants. These and other materials supplied were made available to the participants at the start of the Workshop.

To facilitate the work of the group at the Workshop, all participants were requested to prepare a short presentation (5-10 minutes), in English, to explain the current situation and action taken in their country on one or more of the issues listed in the provisional programme (accession/ratification, implementation to the London Convention and Protocol, or related activities). Excellent presentations were made and these are discussed below.

5 Opening Ceremony

Before proceedings started an opening prayer was given by Mr. William Barile (Solomon Islands).

Mr. Edward Kleverlaan, on behalf of the Secretary-General of IMO, welcomed the distinguished guests, and all participants to the Workshop. Mr. Kleverlaan briefly explained the importance of international agreements for the protection of the marine environment and the different roles they play in achieving this and set out the challenges for the Workshop this week. He also thanked the hosts for providing the excellent arrangements and support for organizing this Workshop and looked forward to sharing ideas and experiences during the Workshop. A copy of this opening speech is at Annex 3... to this report.

Finally the Workshop was officially opened by Mr. Netani Sukanaivalu, Minister of Lands and Mineral Resources. His opening words are set out in Annex 3 to this report. He hoped that the Workshop would increase the awareness of the effects of dumping of materials into the sea of countries within the Region. The Minister stressed the importance of protecting the marine environment and thanked the IMO for organizing such an important Workshop in the region.

Mr. Peteru Clark, also welcomed the special guests and participants to the Workshop on behalf of SPREP. He praised the IMO in instigating this important Workshop and looked forward to strengthened co-operation in the future.



Photo: Opening of the Workshop

6 Description of presentations

Several presentations were given at the Workshop as indicated in the programme and as summarized below in the sequence in which they were given. Time was allocated for questions and clarifications after each presentation, which often contributed to a lively atmosphere. After tea break Mr. Kleverlaan gave an outline of the workshop aims and objectives, and an outline of

the programme. This workshop is part of a series of workshops being held in many regions by the LC/LP team at IMO. This is the first of its kind in the PICTs Region and an enhancement of a Workshop some 10 years ago that was held in Australia to which the PICTs were invited to attend.

Legal Framework for Marine Pollution Management: Introduction to the London Protocol and its context

The London Convention and Protocol (LC/LP) were introduced and several important operative articles in the Protocol were highlighted. The achievements and lessons learned under these agreements were briefly described, as well as the current and future issues for discussion at the annual meetings of Contracting Parties. Although ample attention was still given under LP to “traditional” dumping issues, with an emphasis on dumping of dredged material, and to keeping implementation guidelines up to date, increasing attention was given to issues such as CO₂ capture and storage in sub-seabed geological formations, the regulation of ocean fertilization, spoilt cargo management, and guidance on the placement of artificial reefs. Finally, the benefits and costs of joining the LP were described. Protection of the marine environment from dumping should be seen as an important component of the protection of the oceans from all sources of pollution.

Since the audience included several participants unfamiliar with IMO, information about IMO, its structure and objectives was also provided.

Subsequently, the relationships between LP and several other important international agreements and programmes to protect the (marine) environment were set out. These included: MARPOL (1973/1978); the Ballast Water Management Convention (2004); the Antifouling Systems Convention (2001); the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS 1982); the IMO Guidelines and Standards for the Removal of Offshore Installations (1989); the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (1989); and the UNEP Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (1995). The conclusion was that the London Protocol is compatible and consistent with these agreements, but that, occasionally, the boundaries between these agreements need to be clarified in the interest of their harmonized and effective implementation.

Legal Framework for Marine Pollution Management: Overview of Regional and National Regulations

Mr. Clark Peteru (SPREP) informed the group about multilateral environmental agreements and treaties that most Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) have ratified. He stressed that the more than 500 international conventions placed a heavy burden on small island states with limited resources and meet obligations under so many international conventions. He emphasized that the agreements are global and that there are global, regional and national standards. Some countries prefer to work with regional conventions because they are more applicable and easier to meet its obligations. In the Pacific the equivalent of the LC/LP in the Noumea Convention Protocol is in force and some countries find it easier to comply since there were so many international conventions. Further information can be obtained by visiting <http://www.sprep.org>

Country Profiles

Each country was asked to present their country profiles of dumping activities. Because most of the PICs had no recent dumping activities most reported on legislation relevant to marine pollution dumping activities and waste management activities. Several spoke about the issue of bulky wastes (such as car bodies, shipping containers, shipping wrecks, etc and commented on their actions to date to recycle this material as much as possible). The Cook Islands had recent reports on the dumping of asbestos at sea. PNG stressed it had developed independently its own dumping regulations applicable in its Ports.



Participants from Fiji



Participants from the Marshall Islands and Nauru



Participants from Niue and Palau

Introduction of the Waste Assessment Guidance (WAG) (Day 1)

After the key components of the Waste Assessment Guidance (WAG) were introduced, an explanation followed of the initial elements of the WAG covering the waste audit and management options. The need was emphasized for comprehensive strategies and coordination to prevent marine pollution and the importance of minimizing waste generation. Waste management principles use a ‘tiered’ approach composed of a hierarchy of potential waste management options. The waste disposal principles are: avoid transfer from one part of the environment to another (air, water land), use scientifically based procedures, integrate waste management strategies, and develop waste management procedures (e.g., WAGs). It was important to use good science in application of these principles.

Further elements of the WAG were explained covering the identification of disposal sites and the permitting process. The WAG can form the basis for characterization of wastes under both LC and LP. Action lists are mechanisms for screening wastes on the basis of the potential effects of ocean disposal of a waste on the environment or human health. Factors for characterization include the origin, amount, composition, physical/chemical/biological properties, persistence, toxicity, bioaccumulation, and biotransformation.

Choices of which contaminants to analyze can usually be based on routes and sources of contamination (point and non-point), history (data and uses), and ability to interpolate (i.e., is there a guidance or standard level?). Where decisions cannot be made based on chemistry and existing data, biological testing can be done. National action levels can also be based on biological responses. Issues for biological responses included:

1. Battery approach.
2. Variability, which may be high for some test responses and needs to be considered during interpretation of the tests.
3. Response to contaminants versus non-contaminants.

4. Sampling and methodology procedures (i.e., how many samples are needed).
5. Interpretation of results – reference samples and controls are needed and it should be determined in advance how the results will be interpreted.



Participants from Tonga and Tuvalu



Participants from Cook Islands and Federated States of Micronesia

Introduction to Dredged Material Management

The dredged material WAG was described in some detail, building on the earlier description of the generic WAG. Sampling plans and the underlying concepts were introduced and should represent the vertical/horizontal distribution of the material at the site, and the variability of the material. Testing and evaluation goals should be pre-established with appropriate quality assurance and quality control procedures. An introduction was given in the set up of bioassays/bioaccumulation tests for acute and chronic toxicity for commonly used marine species in water and sediments, as well as examples for interpretation of test results against pre-determined benchmarks.

Specific attention was given to the potential beneficial uses of dredged sediments, recognizing that about 90% of the dredged material which is annually reported to be dumped, worldwide, is uncontaminated. Beneficial use is aimed at utilizing a waste as a resource for productive use. Examples are: (1) engineered uses of sediments, such as beach nourishment and sediment capping; (2) environmental enhancement, such as habitat creation, reef restoration, or the creation of mudflats and dunes; and (3) other uses, such as reclamation after mining activities have been completed. Important considerations for beneficial uses are: the grain size of the sediment, organic content, habitat replacement, the logistics of such use (transport, handling areas, and process rates) and the cost differential compared with the dumping of the material in question.

Finally, an introduction was given in the selection of disposal sites and the principal factors to be considered in such a selection, including:

1. Characteristics of the water-column and the sea-bed at potential disposal sites.
2. Location of amenities, values and other uses of the sea in the area.
3. Economic and operational feasibility of marine transport to the site.
4. Size of the disposal site (large enough to accommodate the anticipated volumes of dredged material for many years without unacceptable degradation of the marine environment or interference with other uses of the sea, but small enough for practical monitoring).
5. Characteristics of the material to be dumped, including the presence and mobility of contaminants.

In discussion, clarifications were given with regard to: the organization of the dredged material testing process and quality control; the “loss of area” calculations as part of an impact assessment; and the effectiveness of bioassays.

Monitoring of waste disposal at sea

The common tools and approaches used to monitor disposal sites were described and it was emphasised that a well-planned survey is more important than the use of sophisticated tools. Monitoring is used in the Waste Assessment Guidance to verify that permit conditions are met - compliance monitoring - and that the assumptions made during the permit review and site selection process were correct and sufficient to protect the environment and human health - field monitoring. Examples of monitoring and impact assessment approaches used by several LP Parties were presented. It was recommended that Monitoring should be (1) based on a conceptual model and testable impact hypotheses and (2) focus on early steps of the conceptual model. Monitoring has been developed to

varying degrees by member countries, with progressive increases from year to year and the results are improving the ability to evaluate and manage wastes in the oceans & seas.

In discussion, clarifications were given with regard to: the speed of re-colonization by benthic species of dredged sediments as a measure of recovery; experiences where monitoring results had led to adjustments in dumping activities; the need to take sufficient time for baseline surveys before assigning new disposal sites; and the available methods of electronic (compliance) monitoring.



Participants from Palau, Papua New Guinea, and Samoa

Introduction of Specific Waste Assessment Guidance

Mr. Tara Ross-Watt gave a presentation on disposal guidelines for Specific Waste Assessment guidelines such as disposal of vessels and platforms relating to examples in New Zealand.

This introduction focussed on the following specific WAGs which have been derived from the generic WAG while applying the same approach: the Vessels and Platforms WAG and an example of the best management practices applied by the United States in this regard, the Fish waste WAG; and the recently adopted WAG for CO₂ sequestration in sub-sea geological structures. The above mentioned wastes are each further described as part of the set of WAG documents. For each specific waste, certain characteristics and Action List considerations must be taken into account:

1. Vessels/Platforms – have all hazardous materials been removed (including fuels, lubes, and dielectric fluids). The Action List should consider cleanup standards and impacts should be of a physical nature;
2. Fish waste – consider species, origin, biological oxygen demand, and time factor;
3. Sewage sludge and organic material of natural origin – consider organic enrichment, pathogens, viruses, parasites, specific gravity, and biological oxygen demand;
4. Inert, inorganic geological material – consider origin, mineralogy, physical persistence. The Action List should consider physical impacts; and

5. Bulky wastes – specific gravity must be > 1.2 , composition of iron, steel or concrete only, potential reactions with seawater. The Action List should consider physical impacts.

Finally, an overview was given of the contents of the recently completed comprehensive “LC-LP/UNEP Guidelines for Placement of Artificial Reefs”, which are due to be published in April/May 2009. This publication will become available at no cost.



Photo: The IMO resource team (l. to r.: Mr. Tara Ross-Watt; Mr. Edward Kleverlaan and Mr. Matthew Jonhston)

CO2 Sequestration

Mr. Matt Johnston presented an overview of CO₂ sequestration in sub-sea geological formations which aims to permanently isolate CO₂ for storage in the oceans sea bed mostly in old or depleted oil and gas reservoirs.

Ocean Fertilization

The issue of ocean fertilisation which is a hot topic at the moment, was introduced by Mr. Johnston. He pointed out that the issue is being treated very cautiously by the international community. This process involves primarily the introduction of iron particles to the sea surface to enhance marine growth in the top layer of the ocean hence attracting and absorbing CO₂ which when the marine growth dies will take the CO₂ to the bottom of the sea. In this way the CO₂ is removed from the atmosphere. The Parties to the Convention and Protocol are currently reviewing how this might best be regulated and to what extent research can continue.

London Protocol requirements and procedures

In this presentation some specific LP requirements and procedures were highlighted. This included the arrangements for exceptions under the Protocol, such as ‘force majeure’, emergencies and placement for a purpose other than disposal; a brief overview of the requirement to monitor disposal sites; the preparation and submission of monitoring reports (field- and compliance- monitoring); as well as the annual reports of dumping activities and the related review process which is normally undertaken by the Scientific Groups.

It was noted that Reporting from countries in the Region could be improved – even if it is a Nil response (that is – no dumping permits issued in that particular year). This is also a requirement under the Noumea Protocol as well.

Technical Co-operation and Assistance – Outreach

The mandate for the Technical Co-operation and Assistance Programme under the LC and LP was described including the benefits for recipients. Several current and planned projects in other parts of the world were used as examples of the types of activities that could be undertaken. An overview was given of where funding comes from, and the need for making direct requests to IMO for TC activities.

Workshop close-out session

This session provided the Workshop with an opportunity to check pending issues, for evaluation and discussion of recommendations. This was followed by the presentation of certificates to all participants. This session was shortened due to the forecast of a tropical storm threatening to bear down on Muscat and nearby inland areas. Recommendations and follow-up actions are set out in Section 12 below.

7 Assessment and Anticipated Outcome

The majority of participants were very pleased with the content the Workshop. As the Workshop aimed to raise awareness of the legal, technical and administrative implications of ratifying the London Protocol, it is expected that several Governments will further investigate whether it they need additional advice while using existing capabilities or will move directly to ratification of the London Protocol, as this was seen as the most up to date instrument.

8 Evaluation Questionnaire

An evaluation questionnaire form was distributed on the final day of the Workshop and 23 out of 28 participants returned their forms with comments and suggestions. The completed questionnaires are shown at Annex 6 .

9 Assessment of the Evaluation Questionnaires

Since the Workshop was conducted in a very relaxed manner there was a lively atmosphere and the Workshop was much appreciated by all.

The participants had a wide variety of educational background, experiences and interests. In general, they were of the opinion that the content of the Workshop was very good and that the delivery of the presentations had been positive and encouraging. Their overall understanding of the London Protocol had changed considerably. More specifically, (with range of ratings as: excellent, good, satisfactory and poor) all returned questionnaires indicated that expectations had been fulfilled and appreciated the PowerPoint presentations. Generally, the host facilities (organization, equipment and venue) as well as the lecturers were rated between good and excellent. Documentary material was rated as excellent.

One or two participants suggested that the Workshop be more interactive, with activities (case studies) and discussions. Future in-country work was noted by 15 of the 23 respondents (specification of this work is set out in the questionnaires and in section 12, below).

10 Closing ceremony

The organizers delivered short notes of thanks. This was followed by the presentation of certificates to all participants, a copy of which is set out in Annex 5 to this report. The good work that had begun at this Workshop needs to be followed-up by concrete steps, possibly in the form of specialist support.

11 Achievements and Conclusions

The Workshop was very well organized by the hosts from a logistical point of view. The staff from SPREP and the host government were very helpful, ensuring good support for the Workshop. The participants showed a keen interest in the subject matter and this provided for worthwhile outcomes. Discussions and questions were informative, to the point, and the participants showed a good knowledge of the subject by the end of the seminar. Of particular interest was information provided on management bulky wastes, fish wastes and on ocean fertilization.

The Workshop was deemed to be exceptionally useful and an immense success by all the participants with particularly positive feedback received from the hosts and participants. They thanked IMO for providing the expert team and the extensive set of documentation. Several indicated that their countries would take steps to further consider ratifying the Protocol as soon as practical.

The IMO publications, and copies of various IMO documents were compiled by the hosts, into a 'participant's handbook' and provided to the participants on the first day of the Workshop. A summary report of the Workshop will be prepared by SPREP and IMO and distributed shortly to all participants, sponsors and lecturers. Copies of all presentations provided throughout the Workshop will be compiled on a CD and will be given to the participants as part of the final report.

12 Recommendations for follow-up action

The following action is recommended in light of the presentations given and the contacts made at the Workshop:

- .1 in light of the discussions held with the Solomon Islands it became clear that while they are a Party to the LC, it was not very active and required more assistance in implementation;
- .2 Vanuatu mentioned that despite being a Party to LP, domestic legislation was not well aligned with the requirements – they may seek advice on this from IMO (or SPREP);
- .3 Marshall Islands may require assistance to complete development of its Marine Pollution Management Plan, which would give effect to the LP;

- .4 Nauru expressed a strong interest in ratification of the LP and further exchanges leading to requests for explicit assistance on developing domestic legislation is expected in the near future;
- .5 Kiribati may also ratify in the near future and need further assistance;
- .6 discussions with the delegates from Samoa, suggested that they were implementing the LC, but had, as yet, not ratified the Convention or Protocol – possibly ratification may occur in the very near future;
- .7 Niue, who was not a member of IMO, implemented aspects of the LC and LP under its Prevention of Marine Pollution Bill. The new draft Maritime Transport Bill (2009), once in force, will implement the LP; and
- .8 SPREP would continue to be active in the Region and could act as the hub for further outreach and specific assistance to countries, if so supported by IMO.

There were additional important suggestions made regarding future activities in the region:

- Assistance can be provided by the IMO Secretariat as it's a requirement under the Protocol for Parties to assist those parties that request support. This can be either made via the SPREP or directly to IMO;
- IMO are mainly involved with assessing of the requests and facilitating which Parties (or Secretariats such as SPREP) are in a position to provide assistance;
- Requests for support from countries when submitted to IMO and received over the next few weeks or months, go to the meeting of the Parties in October. In the interim IMO reviews its budget and considers the appropriate action if possible, otherwise the issue is taken up at the meeting of the parties in October;
- The concern regarding drafting of model legislation and the use of the model Marine Pollution Prevention Legislation is to be emphasised. The Samoan and PNG MPPA are the latest models which are available to all PICTs and also available on the website;
- Participants should note that all PICTs that are not party to the Convention and wish to accede to the Protocol can apply for a transitional period of 2years (March 2011) before having to fully comply with the Protocol obligations e.g. having national legislation;
- Information management: Access to IMO documents on line can be provided by the SPREP upon request;
- IMO stated that there will be a joint Scientific Groups (LC and LP) Meeting in Rome in May 2009, and they were also organizing a Regional Workshop for all the countries from the Mediterranean Sea Region. It may be possible to organize another joint session of the Scientific Groups in the Pacific Region in the future and IMO would aim to fund

Regional attendance. A special Workshop could be held on Ocean Fertilization or Fish Waste disposal as this are seen as important issues for the Region;

- To provide for better protection to Marine Protected Areas from ship operations, countries may wish to designate these MPAs as Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas (PSSAs) or Special Areas under MARPOL. MARPOL provides for the declaration of these special areas which allows more stringent controls to be implemented by coastal states. The concept of PSSAs could well be the subject of a separate Regional Workshop in the future.

The Pacific region (Pacific Islands) has currently 6 countries that are Party to the London Convention (Kiribati, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu) and three countries that are Party to the Protocol (Marshall Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu), and as such the region is in a position to benefit from experiences available in several countries in their efforts to forge ahead towards ratification. Additionally, it benefits from a strong regional body that could assist in further co-ordinating and delivering activities.

It is clear that several countries are in need of further assistance. Additionally, since participation at the annual meetings of the Parties and their subsidiary bodies and providing reports on their dumping activities has been low in recent years, targeted follow-up work will be crucial to bring existing Parties in line with acceptable standards. It is therefore recommended that Contracting Parties to LC/LP and IMO continue to support the countries in the Region in any follow-up requests, if and when they are made.

Since the Workshop was organized back-to-back with the Globallast/Ballast Water Management Workshops, considerable financial and logistical benefits were gained by this co-ordinated MED effort. For the LP Workshop, twice as many participants could attend, while for Globallast, the overall costs were less since LP funded half the airfares. One drawback was that participants were away from their offices over an extended time period.

However, overall, the benefits outweighed the drawbacks and it is recommended that future co-ordinated activities, might be pursued if the appropriate situation arises. Indeed, considerable benefits could be gained if shorter Workshops could be combined to form a single event, provided the participants deal with similar issues in their respective administrations, as was the case in the Pacific Island countries (small administrations with one or two officials dealing with environmental/shipping related matters).

13 Annexes

Annex 1 – List of Participants

COOK ISLANDS

1. Mr. Vavia Tangatataia
 Manager – Compliance & Monitoring
 National Environment Service
 PO Box 371 Ph: (682) 21256 / 24405
 Avarua, Rarotonga Fax: (682) 22256
 Cook Islands Email: vavia@environment.org.ck

FIJI

2. Capt. Philip Hill
 Deputy Port Master
 FIMSA, Walu Bay
 PO Box 326 Ph: (679) 3315266
 Suva Fax: (679) 3303251
 Fiji Email: Philip.hill@govnet.gov.fj

3. Mr. Simione Teilai
 Oil Officer
 Suva Wharf
 FIMSA, Walu Bay
 PO Box Ph: (679)
 Suva Fax: (679)
 Fiji Email:

4. Mr. Deo Narayan
 Health Inspector
 Ministry of Health
 Suva Health Inspectorate Office
 PO Box 15032 Ph: (679) 3372546
 Suva Fax: (679) 3372781
 Fiji Email: deonarayan@ymail.com

5. Ms. Maraia Meo
 Senior Assistant Health Officer
 Ministry of Health
 Suva Health Inspectorate Office
 PO Box 15032 Ph: (679) 3372546
 Suva Fax: (679) 3372781
 Fiji Email: mnm_maraia@yahoo.com

6. Ms. Lusiana Ralogaivau
 Senior Environment Officer
 Department of Environment
 PO Box 2109
 Government Buildings Ph: (679) 3311 699

Suva Fax: (679) 3312 879
 Fiji Email: lusiana.ralogaivau@environment.com.fj

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA (FSM)

7. Mr. Matthias Mangmog

Manager
 Marine Safety and Inspection Branch
 FSM National Department of Transportation, Communications and Infrastructure
 PO Box PS2 Ph: (691) 320-2865/2381/5859
 Pohnpei Fax: (691) 320-5358
 FSM, 96941 Email: marine@mail.fm

8. Mr. Steven Palik

Fisheries Specialist, Marine Conservation & Surveillance Division
 Kosrae Island Management Authority
 PO Box 87 Ph: (691) 370-3640
 Kosrae State Fax: (691) 370-2867
 Federated States of Micronesia 96944 Email: paliksteven@yahoo.com

KIRIBATI

9. Capt. Ruoikabuti Tioon

Port Superintendent
 Kiribati Port Authority
 PO Box 506 Ph: (686) 26972
 Betio, Tarawa Fax: (686) 26164
 Kiribati Email: dws@kpa.com.ki

MARSHALL ISLANDS

10. Ms. Moriana Phillip

Conservation/Ozone Depleting Substance Coordinator
 RMI Environmental Protection Authority
 PO Box 1322 Ph: (692) 625-3035/5203
 Majuro Fax: (692) 625 5202
 Marshall Islands 96960 Email: morianaphilip@hotmail.com

NAURU

11. Mr. Kemp Detenamo

Port Administrator
 Nauru Port Authority,
 Ministry of Transport, Airport Building
 PO Box Ph: (674) 444-3707
 Nauru Fax: (674) 444-3117
 Email: kemp.detenamo@naurugov.nr

12. Mr. Godwil Cecil

Mitigation TWG Team Leader
 Environment
 PO Box Ph: (674) 444-3313
 Nauru Fax: (674)

Email: godwin.cecil@naurugov.nr
Secretary.cie@naurugov.nr

NIUE

13. Ms. Jamal Talagi

Fisheries Officer, Coastal Fisheries

Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

PO Box 74

Ph: (683) 4302

Alofi

Fax: (683) 4079

Niue

Email: jtalagi.fisheries.daff@niue.nu, fisheries3@mail.gov.nu,

fisheries2@mail.gov.nu

14. Mrs. Crispina Konelio

Senior Quarantine Officer

Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

POBox 74

Ph: (683) 4032

Alofi

Fax: (683) 4079

Niue

Email: nppo_niue@mail.gov.nu

quarantine_niue@yahoo.com.nz

PALAU

15. Ms. Metiek Ngirchechol

Water Quality Laboratory Supervisor

Palau Environmental Quality Protection Board

PO Box 8086

Ph: (680) 488-1639

Koror

Fax: (680) 488-2963

Palau 96940

Email: eqpb@palaunet.com

16. Mr. William H. Moses

Chief – Division of Transportation

Ministry of Public Infrastructure, Industries and Commerce

PO Box 1471

Ph: (680) 767-4343

Koror

Fax: (680) 767-3207

Palau 96940

Email: Wm.Moses@palaunet.com

dot@palaunet.com

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

17. Mr. Paul Unas

Deputy Chief Operating Officer

PNG Ports Corporation Limited

PO Box 671

Ph: (675) 321-1400

Port Moresby

Fax: (675) 321-2440

Papua New Guinea

Email: paul.unas@pngports.com.pg

18. Mr. Benjamin Pukai

Acting Chief – Operating Officer

PNG Ports Corporation Limited

PO Box 671

Ph: (675) 321-1400

Port Moresby

Fax: (675) 321-1546

Papua New Guinea

Email: ben.pukai@pngports.com.pg

SAMOA**19. Ms. Mavis Boone**

Legal Consultant
Samoa Ports Authority

PO Box 2279 Ph: (685) 64400/64403/7503810
Matautu-tai, Apia Fax: (685) 25870
Samoa Email: mavisb@spasamoa.ws

20. Mr. Kalolo Bartley

Registra of Vessels

Ministry of Works, Transport and Infrastructure (Maritime Division)

Private Mail Bag Ph: (685) 21611
Apia Fax: (685)
Samoa Email: kj_bartley@yahoo.com

SOLOMON ISLANDS**21. Mrs. Rose Babaua**

Senior Conservation Officer

Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Meteorology

PO Box 21 Ph: (677) 23031
Honiara Fax: (677) 28054
Solomon Islands Email: rose.babaua@gmail.com

22. Capt. Vitale Tangisi

Harbour Pilot

Solomon Islands Ports Authority

PO Box 307 Ph: (677) 22646
Honiara Fax: (677) 23994
Solomon Islands Email: c/ j.glyn@sipa.com.sb

23. Mr. William Barile

General Manager

Solomon Islands Ports Authority

PO Box 307 Ph: (677) 21158
Honiara Fax: (677) 23994
Solomon Islands Email: b.barile@sipa.com.sb

TONGA**24. Ms. Ofa Finau**

Assistant Secretary/Marine Legal Officer

Ministry of Transport

PO Box 845 Ph: (676) 22555
Vuna Rd, Nukualofa Fax: (676) 28032
Tonga Email: 07finau@yahoo.com
ofinau@transport.gov.to

25. Mr. Viliami Tuipulotu
 Principal Marine Officer
 Ministry of Transport (Marine Division)
 PO Box 845 Ph: (676) 22555
 Nukualofa Fax: (676)
 Tonga Email:

TUVALU

26. Capt Iefata Paeniu
 Director
 Marine and Port Services Dept.
 Ministry of Communications, Transport & Tourism Ph: (688)
 20055
 Funafuti Fax: (688)
 Tuvalu Email: ipaeniu@gov.tv

27. Mr. Lale Petaia
 Assistant Fisheries Research Officer
 Fisheries Department
 PO Box Ph: (688) 20836
 Funafuti Fax: (688)
 Tuvalu Email: fisheries@gov.tv
lpetaia@gov.tv

VANUATU

28. Mrs. Annie B. Farrelly
 Senior Administrator
 Department of Ports and Harbor
 PMB 9046 Ph: (678) 22339
 Port Vila Fax: (678) 22475
 Vanuatu Email: abann@vanuatu.com.vu

RESOURCE PERSONS: Organizations and Countries**AUSTRALIA**

1. Mr. Matt Johnson
 Director
 Ports and Marine Section
 Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts
 PO Box Ph: 61 (0)2 6275 2995
 Fax: : +61 (0)2 6275 1600
 Australia Email: matthew.johnston@environment.gov.au

FIJI***Department of Environment (DOE)***

2. Mr. Jope Davetanivalu
 Principal Environmental Officer
 Department of Environment
 PO Box Ph: (679) 331-1699
 Suva Fax: (679) 331-2879
 Fiji Email: JDavetanivalu@environment.gov.fj

Fiji Islands Maritime Safety Administration (FIMSA)

3. Captain Inoke Ratotodro
 Acting Director of Maritime Safety
 FIMSA
 PO Box 326 Ph: (679) 331-5266 / 990-5692
 Motibhai Building Fax:
 Walu Bay, Suva Email: inoke.ratotodro@govnet.com.fj,
 Fiji

4. Mr. Jess Dunn
 Deputy Director
 FIMSA
 PO Box Ph: (679) 331-5266
 Motibhai Building Fax:
 Walu Bay, Suva Email:
 Fiji

NEW ZEALAND

5. Mr. Tara Ross-Watt
 Marine Environmental Analyst
 Maritime New Zealand
 Level 10, Optimisation House
 1 Grey Street Ph: DDI +64 4 4941240
 PO Box 27006 Mobile +64 275 745087
 Wellington Fax: +64 4 4948901
 New Zealand Email: tara.ross-watt@maritimenz.govt.nz

SAMOA**Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environmental Programme (SPREP)****6. Mr. Anthony Talouli**

Marine Pollution Adviser

SPREP

PO Box 240

Apia

Samoa

Ph: (685) 21929

Fax: (685) 22340

Email: anthonyt@sprep.org**7. Mr. Clark Peteru**

Legal Environmental Adviser

SPREP

PO Box

Apia

Samoa

Ph: (685) 21929

Fax: (685) 22340

Email: clarkp@sprep.org**UNITED KINGDOM****International Maritime Organization (IMO)****8. Mr. Edward Kleverlaan**

4 Albert Embankment

London SE1 7SR

United Kingdom

Ph: (020) 7735-7611

Fax: (020) 7587 3210

Email: ekleverlaan@imo.org**LOGISTICAL ASSISTANTS****Department of Environment (DOE), Fiji****9. Ms. Laisani Lewanavanua**

Temporarily Environmental Officer

Department of Environment

PO Box

Suva

Fiji

Ph: (679) 331-1699

Fax: (679) 331-2879

Email: laisani.lewanavanua@gov.com.fj**Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)****10. Ms Joyce Tulua**

Programme Assistant – Pacific Futures

SPREP

PO Box

Apia

Samoa

Ph: (685) 66239

Fax: (685) 22340

Email: joycet@sprep.org**RAPPORTEURS****Department of Environment (DOE), Fiji****11. Ms. Unaisi Waqanirere**

Volunteer

Department of Environment

PO Box

Suva

Fiji

Ph: (679) 331-1699

Fax: (679) 331-2879

Email: unajo_waqa@yahoo.com

12. Ms. Lusiana Nasegai

Volunteer

Department of Environment

PO Box

Suva

Fiji

Ph:

Fax:

Email:

(679) 331-1699

(679) 331-2879

lujahcena@yahoo.com

Annex 2 – Workshop Programme



*Workshop on the London Protocol
for countries in the South Pacific Region
SUVA, FIJI
4 – 6 March, 2009
Final Programme*

Day 1, Wednesday 4 March, 2009		Speaker/Lecturer
08.30-09.30	Arrival and registration of participants	
09.30-10.30	Official opening <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening prayer and welcome address • Opening remarks by IMO • Opening remarks by Host representative • Workshop aims and objectives • Lecturer introductions • Introductions of participants • Timetable and materials 	Host Officials Edward Kleverlaan Clark Peteru
10.30-11.00	<i>Refreshments</i>	
11.00-12.30	Legal Framework for Marine Pollution Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to the London Protocol • Legal, economic and technical implications of membership (Accession) 	Edward Kleverlaan
12.30-14.30	<i>Lunch</i>	
14.30-16.00	Legal Framework for Marine Pollution Management (Continued) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other International Treaties (Basel, MARPOL, Ballast Water, Anti-fouling Systems) • Regional/Local Agreements/Regulations in the South Pacific region • Questions and discussion 	Edward Kleverlaan Guests from the Region (Clark Peteru; Matt Johnston; Tara Ross-Watt; Pacific Island Reps)

16.00-16.30	<i>Refreshments</i>	
16.30-17.30	Case Studies	Pacific Island Reps
17.30	<i>End of day one</i>	

Day 2, Thursday 5 March, 2009

09.00-10.30	Case Studies Continued	Pacific Island Reps
10.30-11.00	<i>Refreshments</i>	
11.00-12.30	Introduction to Generic Waste Assessment Guidance (WAG) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key components of Waste Assessment Guidance • Waste characterization • Waste management options • Identification of disposal sites • Permitting process • Environmental impact assessment and monitoring 	Matt Johnston
12.30-14.00	<i>Lunch</i>	
14.00-14.30	Specific Waste Assessment Guidance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bulk Wastes • Vessels and Platforms WAG • Fish Wastes • Ocean Fertilization 	Matt Johnston Tara Ross-Watt Edward Kleverlaan
14.30-15.30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other WAGS (Organic, Sewage, Inert Geological material, CO2 sequestration) • LC-LP/UNEP Artificial Reef Guidelines 	As above
15.00-15.30	<i>Refreshments</i>	
15.30-16.30	Monitoring of waste disposal at sea <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • London Convention/Protocol Experiences: • WAGs and Monitoring of Disposal Sites, Monitoring Reports 	Tara Ross- Watt
16.30-17.30	London Protocol Requirements/Procedures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procedures for emergency dumping • Monitoring of disposal sites • Monitoring reports (field; compliance) • Dumping reports 	Edward Kleverlaan

17.30	<i>End of day two</i>	
Day 3, Friday 6 March, 2009		
0.845-09.00	Opening prayer	
09.00-10.30	Introduction to Dredged Material Management	Matt Johnson
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dredging and Dredged Material Disposal • Technical Framework for Environmental Evaluations • Dredged Material Testing and Evaluation • Beneficial Uses of Dredged Material • Action Lists 	
10.30-11.00	<i>Refreshments</i>	
11.00-12.00	Work Programmes of London Convention and Protocol	Matt Johnston
12.00-14.00	<i>Lunch Break</i>	
14.00-15.00	Technical Co-operation and Assistance – Outreach in your Region	Edward Kleverlaan
15.00-15.30	<i>Refreshments</i>	
15.30-17.00	Course close-out session	Edward Kleverlaan
	<p>Pending issues – Road Map to ratification/accession</p> <p>Presentation of certificates</p>	
17.00	<i>End of Workshop</i>	

Speakers**Representing**

Mr. Matthew Johnston

Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts
(First Vice-Chairman of the Consultative Meeting / Meeting of Contracting Parties)

Mr. Tara Ross- Watt

Kia Maanu Kia Ora
Maritime New Zealand

Mr. Clark Peteru

Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environmental Programme (SPREP)

Mr. Edward Kleverlaan

Office for the London Convention and Protocol
Marine Environment Division
International Maritime Organization

Annex 3– Opening Speeches

**Opening Address by Minister Natani Sukunaivalu
Ministry of Lands and Mineral Resources
Government of Fiji**



SPREP/IMO Workshop on the London Convention and Protocol

Studio 6, Suva, Fiji
4th – 6th March 2009

DRAFT SPEECH FOR MINISTER

Wednesday, 4th March 2009

9:30am

Bula and welcome everyone to Fiji, to this Workshop on the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, 1972, (widely known as the London Convention) and its 1996 Protocol.

I wish to welcome our organizers who have collaborated on this regional Workshop: the International Maritime Organization (IMO) based in London, the Secretariat of the Pacific Environment Programme (SPREP) and the Department of Environment and the Fiji Islands Maritime Safety Administration (FIMSA).

I wish to extend a particularly warm welcome to the representatives from the various Pacific Island Countries represented here today who are either Parties or prospective Parties to the London Convention or its Protocol.

This Workshop has been organized within the framework of the Technical Co-operation and Assistance Programme established under the London Convention and has been kindly funded by the Government of Australia.

The objective of the Workshop is to sensitize relevant authorities on the implications of being a Party to the London Convention or its Protocol, and to identify further capacity-building issues in the Region. It is aimed at Government administrators from national departments of environment or port and maritime administrations with experience in fields such as integrated coastal management; industrial, municipal and ship-borne wastes; and dredged material.

Dumping means the deliberate disposal at sea of wastes or other matter from vessels, aircraft or man-made structures in the sea.

The London Convention generally allows dumping at sea except for certain listed substances which are subject to regulation. The Protocol on the other hand takes the reverse approach: it prohibits dumping except for certain listed substances. It seeks to incorporate the precautionary and prevention principles as well as promoting sustainable use and conservation of marine resources.

We inhabit the world's largest ocean and many livelihoods depend upon it. Yet, vast as it is, its ability to absorb our pollution is nearing its limit. The demands of a burgeoning human population has led to a huge volume of shipping traffic, plying from one end of the Pacific to the other, discharging waste along the way.

Likewise, Coastal States faced with finite land areas are resorting to the sea as a medium for disposal. In 2007 one of our smaller Pacific island countries carried out a planned dumping of asbestos. The asbestos was loaded onto a derelict vessel which was taken 7 kilometres off-shore where it was sunk along with its cargo. Efforts were made to ensure that all applicable laws were complied with.

Not only are the volumes of waste a concern, but the toxicity of these wastes to the marine environment and to human health. Many wastes such as plastics are long lived and float around, entangling and killing marine creatures. Others bio-accumulate in tissues as they advance up the food chain.

The ocean is under threat from new sources, such as those relating to climate change mitigation. Oceans are being considered as depositories for large volumes of carbon dioxide which are captured and locked away in sub-seabed geological formations. More recently, controversial "ocean fertilization" experiments have been conducted. Iron particles are introduced to the upper ocean causing marine phytoplankton blooms, leading to the absorption of many tons of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. The idea is to reduce global warming and to decrease acidification of the ocean..

As our oceans become more polluted and become targets for extreme measures, we need clear guidance on how to manage our dumping activities. It is hoped that this workshop will provide participants with an up-to-date knowledge of international best practice in that regard.

I wish you all a very instructive Workshop and an enjoyable stay in Fiji.



**Opening Address by Mr. Edward Kleverlaan
International Maritime Organization (IMO)**

YOUR EXCELLENCY Minister Sukanaivalu

Our generous hosts: Acting Director of Environment Mr. Jope Davetanivalu and Captain Inoke from FIMSA

DISTINGUISHED REPRESENTATIVES
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
DEAR FRIENDS

On behalf of the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization, Mr. Ethimios Mitropolous, I welcome you to this Workshop on the London Protocol. It is a privilege for me to represent IMO and it is particularly satisfying to be here, on my first visit to your beautiful country and my first visit to this region, a region which stretches across the South Pacific – this region is vast, unique, contains an immense biological diversity and is important on a global level.

I note in particular, your region is undergoing economic expansion, resulting in development in many sectors, on land and along your coastal fringes. Such expansion, carries with it a greater risk to your marine and coastal environments – both from ship and from land based sources.

Fortunately you all have a very strong determination to protect the sea from pollution and harm, which is rooted in your cultures and history. You have already demonstrated a commitment to the protection of the marine environment through your work individually and collectively under the Noumea Convention. But you will need to apply all relevant international tools available to meet new challenges.

This Workshop brings us together to make progress towards the important goal of protecting the marine environment from, primarily, land based sources of wastes loaded onto ships and dumped at sea. But as we will see during this Workshop, wastes and other matter from many sources are also in need of careful study and management.

With your dedicated involvement, we have all the necessary ingredients for a productive discussion over the next days and an excellent opportunity for exchanging views, and sharing expertise, to all, which will ensure a successful outcome to the Workshop.

It is also my hope that this Workshop will greatly assist you in considering and hopefully ratifying the London Protocol – which will allow you to reap the benefits of this instrument for the protection of the marine environment. This is not an easy process and I hope that we can work together into the future to reach that goal.

Parties to the Protocol are particularly keen to reach out to those States and assist those that are interested towards joining the Protocol to the London Convention 1972.

As you know IMO will continue its strong support of your efforts for addressing pollution of the marine environment, and will lend its support and expertise in the years to come.

I look forward to participating in the Workshop and to having the opportunity for more in-depth discussions with you in the coming days. I thank you for the warm welcome and I

feel confident that much progress will be made to further enhance the protection of the marine environment in the Region as a whole.

At this point I would like to extend my sincere appreciation for the arrangements and the support provided by the Fijian Government. The venue is superb and will be enjoyed by all of us.

I also wish to express my gratitude to the Government of Australia, in particular, for initiating this Regional Workshop, and for providing the large financial and in-kind contributions. This Workshop would not have been possible without their kind assistance and generosity.

I also appreciate the in-kind support by the New Zealand Government to assist in the Workshop. Last, but not least, I wish to thank the Secretariat of the Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) for their tremendous help in the logistical, organizational and financial aspects required for this Workshop.

Thank you all very much for this and for your attention!!!

Annex 4 – Reference materials

Materials/Publications provided by IMO

IMO Publication IA532E – Text of the London Convention and Protocol 2003
Text of the London Convention, with all amendments
Text of the London Protocol, as amended in 2006

IMO Publication I537E – Sampling of Dredged Material – Guidelines for the Sampling and Analysis of Dredged Material intended for Disposal at Sea (2005)

IMO Publication I531E – Guidelines on the London Convention (2006)

Text of Guidance for the development of Action Lists and Action Levels for Dredged Material (2008)

Text of the Risk Assessment and Management Framework for CO₂ Sequestration in Sub-Seabed Geological Structures (CS-SSGS) (2006)

Text of the Revised Guidelines for the Assessment of Wastes or Other Matter that May be Considered for Dumping (2008)

Circular LC-LP.1/Circ.1 – Notification under Article 8.2 regarding a case of emergency:
Example: Application for Emergency Dumping Permit Port-Daniel-Est
LC-LP.1/Circ.15 - Invitation to reporting on activities related to disposal at sea of wastes or other matter

Circular LC-LP.1/Circ.17 - “Tutorial: Guidelines for the Assessment of Wastes Proposed for Disposal at Sea”

LC-LP.1/Circ.18 - Main results of the 29th Consultative Meeting and 2nd Meeting of Contracting Parties

Circular LC-LP.1/Circ.19 – Final Report on Permits issued in 2004

Lists and Map of Parties to the London Convention and Protocol (November 2008)

All Workshop presentations on CD-ROM and Group Photographs

Copies of invitations to the Workshop on the LP for Mediterranean Countries, May 2009.

Copies of invitation to the joint session of the Scientific Groups under the London Convention and Protocol, May 2009, including the provisional agenda and annotated agenda.

Websites for reference information:

www.imo.org

www.londonconvention.org

www.dredging.org/

www.dredging.org/content.asp?page=28

www.pianc-aipcn.org/

www.sprep.org

Annex 5 – Certificate Issued



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that

participated in the

*IMO Regional Workshop on the
London Convention and Protocol
held in Suva, Fiji, 4 to 6 March 2009*

organized by

the International Maritime Organization (IMO)

in collaboration with the

Secretariat of the Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) and the Government of Fiji

Edward Kleverlaan
Office for the London Convention
and Protocol
Marine Environment Division
International Maritime
Organization

Mr. Kosi Latu
Act. Director
Secretariat of the Pacific
Regional Environment
Programme

Mr. Epeli Nasome
Director
Department of Environment
Government of Fiji

Annex 6 – Questionnaire

A total of 23 of the 281 participants returned the evaluation Questionnaire. The answers to the questions are provided below.

No	Country	Name	Pre-workshop						Was the event too 1.long/ 2.just right / 3.short	How do you rate the event. 1. Excellent, 2. Good, 3. Satisfactory, 4.Poor				Rating of Documentary Material: 1. Excellent, 2 Good, 3.Satisfactory, 4.Poor			
			Receive workshop info, obj, scope etc	Pre-event Info - Yes/No	Pre-event Info - Practical Y/N	Special Problems	What do you hope to gain?	Suggestions for improven		Organisation	Facilities	Equipment	Venue	Presentation	Clarity	Tech/ Analytical rigour	Comprehensive ness
1	Cook Islands	Mr. Vavia Tangataia	Yes	No	No	No	Know more of LC/LP	No	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	Fiji	Mr. Simene Teilai															
3	Fiji	Ms. Maraia Meo	No	No	N/A	Yes	Know more of LC/LP	Yes	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	Fiji	Capt. Philip Hill	No	No	yes	Yes	Know more of LC/LP for ratification.	Yes	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	Fiji	Mr. Deo Narayan	No	No	yes	No	Know more of LC/LP	Yes	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
6	FSM	Mr. Steven Palik	Yes	Yes	yes	Yes	Solutions to FSM ppt.	No	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1
7	FSM	Mr. Matthias Mangmog	Yes	Yes	No- FSM not a party.	No	Know more of LC/LP for ratification.	No	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
8	Kiribati	Mr. Ruokabuti Tioon	Yes	Yes	yes	No	Identify issues applicable to Kiribati on marine pollution.	No	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2
9	Marshall Is	Ms. Moriana Phillip	Yes	Yes	yes	No	Know more of LC/LP	Yes	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2
10	Nauru	Mr. Kemp Detenamō	Yes	Yes	yes	Yes	Know more of LC/LP	No	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
11	Nauru	Mr. Godwil Cecil	Yes	No	No-unaware	Yes	Know more of LC/LP	No	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
12	Niue	Mrs. Crispina Konelio	No	No	N/A	No	Know more of LC/LP for ratification.	Yes	2	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	1
13	Niue	Ms. Jamal Talagi															
14	Palau	Mr. William H. Moses	Yes	No	N/A	No	Know more of LC/LP to develop long term strategies and sound policies	Yes	3	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
15	Palau	Ms. Metiek Ngirchehol	Yes	Yes	yes	No	Know more of LC/LP, advisadv of ratification	No	2	1	2	4	3	1	1	1	1
16	Papua New Guin	Mr. Ben Pukai	Yes	Yes	yes	No	Know more of LC/LP & imlementation	Yes	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
17	Papua New Guin	Mr. Paul Unas															
18	Samoa	Mr. Kalolo Barty	Yes	N/A	N/A	No	Know more of LC/LP & imlementation	No	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	2
19	Samoa	Ms. Mavis Boone	No	Yes	yes	No	Know more of LC/LP & imlementation	Yes	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	1	2
20	Solomon Is	Mrs. Rose Babaua	Yes	Yes	yes	No	Know more of LC/LP, advisadv of ratification	No	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
21	Solomon Is	Capt. Vavaa Tangasi															
22	Tonga	Ms. Ofa Finau	Yes	Yes	yes	No	Know more of LC/LP & imlementation	No	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
23	Tonga	Mr. Viliami Tuipulotu	Yes	Yes	yes	Yes	Know more of LC/LP & imlementation	No	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
24	Tuvalu	Capt. Iefata Faeniu	Yes	Yes	yes	No	No comment	No	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
25	Tuvalu	Mr. Lale Petaia	Yes	No	No	No	Know more of LC/LP	No	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
26	Vanuatu	Mrs. Annie Farrelly	Yes	Yes	yes	No	Know more of LC/LP	Yes	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
27	Fiji	Lusiana Rogivatu															
28	Solomon Is	William Barile	Yes	No	No	No	Know more of LC/LP	Yes	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
Average									2.13	1.30	1.52	1.43	1.48	1.39	1.48	1.35	1.39
Min									2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Max									3	4	3	4	3	2	3	2	2
Median									2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Others: 1.make greater use of, 2.just right, 3.make less use of					Individual Lecturer - Edward Kieverlaan: 1.Excellent, 2.Good, 3.Satisfactory, 4.Poor				Individual Lecturer - Matt Johnson: 1.Excellent, 2.Good, 3.Satisfactory, 4.Poor				Individual Lecturer - Tara Ross-watt: 1.Excellent, 2.Good, 3.Satisfactory, 4.Poor				Individual Lecturer - Clark Peteru: 1.Excellent, 2.Good, 3.Satisfactory, 4.Poor				
Audio Visual aids	IMO references	Bibliography	Textbks or compendium	Grp activities	Content of Lecture	presentation	ability to transfer knowledge	effectiveness in ans Qs, suggest sols to problems	Content of Lecture	presentation	ability to transfer knowledge	effectiveness in ans Qs, suggest sols to problems	Content of Lecture	presentation	ability to transfer knowledge	effectiveness in ans Qs, suggest sols to problems	Content of Lecture	presentation	ability to transfer knowledge	effectiveness in ans Qs, suggest sols to problems	
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1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
1.70	1.65	1.65	1.78	1.57	1.13	1.22	1.17	1.17	1.26	1.35	1.30	1.22	1.22	1.35	1.22	1.26	1.13	1.14	1.17	1.17	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Topics			Pre-event assign	Expectations fulfilled	Objectives met	Future Workshops	IMO Further Ass
Most Interest	Least Interest	To add				Suggestions	
WAG,LC/LP procedures, CME, Dredged materials	No comment	No comment	Yes	No comment	Yes	Yes-more time	No
LC/LP, WAG	No comment	Presentation from LC/LP parties on implementation	No Comment	Yes	Yes	Yes-more time interactive type of workshop. More activities & discussions.	Yes -
All areas	No comment	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes-perhaps a generic doc to assist countries be a party to the convention.	Yes - acquisition of monitoring equipment and expertise.
WAG	No	No	Yes	Yes-	Yes	Yes	Yes-handling and transfer of radioactive mats in the Pacific
WAG; case studies, Framework for Marine Pollution mgmt, Artificial reefs, procedure for emergency dumping, monitoring of waste disposal at sea, programmes of LC/LP, ITCP	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	NO	Yes-identification of countries and companies that take each type of waste for re-use and provide a list to each country.
Reg/local agreements, LC/LP, Specific WAG, Marine Pollution Mgmt.	No comment	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	NO	Yes-updates
Marine Pol Prevention, artificial reefs, WAG.	Dredged Material	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes-finance, Foreign Tech. Expertise/Advise
Legal framework for Marine Pollution Mgmt. LP requirements.	No comment	No	Yes-should be distributed well ahead in advance for proper preparation.	yes	Yes	Yes-all docs should be organised and placed in folders in an ordered form.	Yes-Tech/financial assist. To participants from Island Countries.
Fish waste, Dumping, compliance issue CO2.	No comment	No comment	Yes	No comment	Yes	No comment	No comment
Artificial reefs, placements, Fish WAG.	Dredged Material	No	No Comment	Yes	Yes	No	Yes-help with legislation, etc.
Dredged matl, Fish waste, WAG.	No comment	No	No Comment	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Artificial Reefs	Do not fully agree with dumping of dredged materials at sea as Palau depends on its oceans, both near and far.	Yes-long term impact of sea dumping of dredged materials, and how it affects species of marine life that grow in deep water and increasing tide.	No Comment	yes-	Yes	Yes-send e-docs ahead of time.	No.
WAGs in general, dredging, LoLP, Fish waste	CO2 Sequestration	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes-Sub regional workshop so more national stakeholders can be involved	Yes-tech assistance and advice on future potential dumping. National capacity building for marine pollution prevention
All topics		Yes-list of all conventions etc	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes-consistent participation from participants who will implement progress SPREP/IMO work.	Yes-National workshops.
Intro to LC	No comment	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No comment
All	None	Yes-dissection of current legislation, drafting	Yes-more data from participants for discussion in the workshop	Yes	Yes	Yes-info to be given early to countries to enable proper/concise presentations based on survey data.	Yes-in training of country personnel.
All	None	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes-training in country.
None	none	No comment	No Comment	No comment	no comment	No comment	No comment
Def of dumping, what to dump what not to dump	Platforms as none in Tonga	No	Yes	yes	Yes	No	No
Understand importance of LC/LP	Dredged Material	No comment	No Comment	Yes	Yes	Yes-involvement of other relevant govern agencies and stakeholders	No
All	None	No	Yes	yes	Yes	No	No
Legal framework for Marine Pollution	None	No	Yes	yes	Yes	No	Yes-finance, Foreign Tech. Expertise.
Legal Framework	Monitoring of waste disposal at Sea	Yes-Step by step guideline to becoming a party to LC. What ministry within govern need to be mobilised to the process to train.	Yes	yes	Yes	No	Yes-Provide avenues for regional countries for similar workshop to continue.