

SPREP Overview



Short History of SPREP

- South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) established by decision at Conference on the Human Environment in the South Pacific, Rarotonga 1982.
- Separate entity within the South Pacific Commission in Noumea and part of UNEP Regional Seas Programme.
- Responsible for servicing 2 regional conventions, which came into force in 1990:
 1. Convention for the Protection of the Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific Region and its Related Protocols, adopted at Noumea in 1986 (the 'SPREP' Convention'), and
 2. Convention on Conservation of Nature in the South Pacific adopted at Apia, Samoa in 1976 (known as the 'Apia Convention')



Short History of SPREP

- Following decisions by SPREP intergovernmental meetings in 1990 and 1991, and endorsement by 30th South Pacific Conference in 1990, SPREP established as an autonomous body in 1993 through intergovernmental agreement
- HQ location formalized as Apia, Samoa
- Name changed to Pacific Regional Environment Programme in 2004



Purpose of SPREP

- 1993 agreement states that the purpose of SPREP is to:

“promote cooperation in the South Pacific region and to provide assistance in order to protect and improve its environment and to ensure sustainable development for present and future generations.”
- Achieved through implementation of an Action Plan adopted by SPREP Meetings, which defines the strategies and objectives of the programme.



SPREP Action Plan

- Action Plan must address:
 - coordinating regional activities addressing the environment;
 - monitoring and assessing the state of the environment in the region including the impacts of human activities on ecosystems, and encouraging development to maintain or enhance environmental qualities;
 - promoting and developing programmes, including research programmes, to protect the atmosphere, and terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine ecosystems and species, while ensuring ecologically sustainable utilisation of resources;
 - reducing, through prevention and management, atmospheric, land-based, freshwater and marine pollution;
 - strengthening national and regional capabilities and institutional arrangements;
 - increasing and improving training, educational and public awareness activities; and
 - promoting integrated legal, planning and management mechanisms.



SPREP Action Plan 2005-2009

- Action Plan 2005-2009 adopted in 2004: 3 main focus areas with corresponding outcomes:

1. Natural Resources Management

- ❑ Sustainable management and conservation of terrestrial, marine and coastal resources, ecosystems and species improved, through the development of programmes for sustainable development.
- ❑ Significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss by 2010.
- ❑ Effective implementation of the ecosystem approach to natural resource conservation.



SPREP Action Plan 2005-2009

2. Pollution Prevention

- ❑ Effective management of pollution due to waste and other land based human activities through implementation of appropriate systems for waste disposal and treatment.
- ❑ Pacific island countries and territories capabilities to manage and respond to terrestrial, atmospheric, marine pollution, hazardous waste, solid waste, sewage and other landbased sources of pollution enhanced.
- ❑ Maximized reuse, recycling and reduced waste generation.



SPREP Action Plan 2005-2009

3. Climate Change, Climate Variability, Sea Level Rise and Stratospheric Ozone Depletion

- ❑ PICTs responses to the known and potential impacts of climate change enhanced through the implementation of adaptation measures.
- ❑ Alternative energy technologies and systems that are adequate, affordable, efficient and environmentally sound, in particular renewable energy resources developed and used.
- ❑ Meteorological and climatological capacities of PICTs developed and enhanced.
- ❑ Improved accuracy of information, modelling and clearinghouse mechanisms on the effects of climate change.
- ❑ Import of CFCs into PICTs banned by 2005.



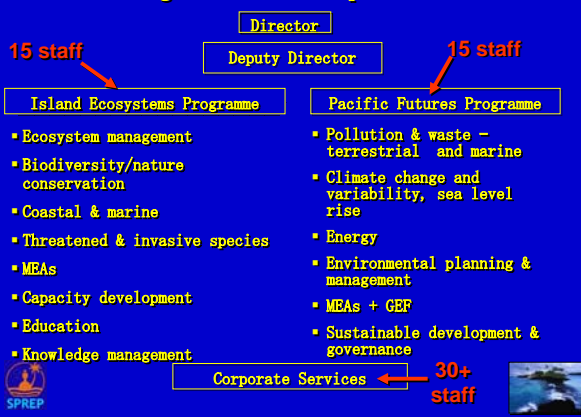
SPREP Action Plan 2005-2009

Action Plan also identifies:

- ❑ implementation mechanisms for priority attention
- ❑ issues of integrated policy, planning and partnerships
- ❑ environmental monitoring and reporting
- ❑ multilateral environment agreements (MEAs) and processes
- ❑ human resources development and training
- ❑ public awareness and education
- ❑ knowledge management



Organization Components



SPREP Strategic Programmes 2004-2013

Programme 1: Island Ecosystems

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

Focus on sustainable management and conservation of the terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems of Pacific islands.

Sub-programmes deal with nature conservation and island biodiversity, coastal and marine issues including marine species, invasive species, capacity development and knowledge management.



Island Ecosystems Programme

1.1 Ecosystems Management

Objective: Promote and support the effective management of island ecosystems

- Support to Members on CBD – at COPs, NBSAP development & implementation, IBPoW & PAPoW
- Support to PICs on Ramsar Wetlands Convention
- Support to development of Action Strategy for Nature Conservation + Roundtable for Nature Conservation
- Support to regional initiatives – Micronesia Challenge



Island Ecosystems Programme

1.1 Ecosystems Management

- Aim to build capacity for integrated ecosystem management
- Supporting coastal and marine ecosystem conservation efforts: MMAs, MPAs.
- Undertaking GIS marine analysis to identify and map priority marine conservation areas
- Working with PF on climate change issues – MacArthur Foundation grant for biodiversity and CC project in Vanuatu
- Supporting implementation of PIROP



Island Ecosystems

1.1 Ecosystems Management

- CRISP Project: provide institutional support in the areas of governance, resource economics and regional network support (LMMA, GCRMN)
- Disseminating CRISP outputs in the region
- Support to other components of the programme, e.g.: RAP surveys in Yande-Koumac, New Caledonia; co-funding and supporting the ICM project of Component 1 led by the IRD in New Caledonia; economic valuation of destructive fishing practices in Kiribati to support a new legislation



Island Ecosystems Programme

1.2 Species Conservation and Management

Objective: Promote and foster conservation of island biodiversity

- Terrestrial and marine focus: various action plans and strategies – birds, cetaceans, turtles, sharks – collaboration with IFAW + others
- Working on development of a Regional IUCN Red List of Threatened Species In The Pacific
- Working with partners to build a more collaborative and systematic biodiversity monitoring and reporting program for the Pacific Region
- Regional Invasive Species Strategy
- Developing regional invasive species project under GEF-PAS – US\$6-10 million
- Pacific Invasives Learning Network



Island Ecosystems Programme

1.3 People, institutions, education and knowledge management

Objective: Equip people and institutions of PICTs with the capacity, education and knowledge to plan and manage their environmentally sound development

- NCSAs – HRD plans for PICT environment agencies
- MEAs – capacity building for UNCCD, etc; support for PICs in negotiations
- Capacity development for project management
- Education for Sustainable Development
- Regional advocacy campaigns – e.g. PYOR '08



Island Ecosystems Programme

1.3 People, institutions, education and knowledge management

- Pacific Environmental Information Network (EU)
- Strengthen availability and access of environmental information to PICTs
- Capacity development needs for information management identified



SPREP Strategic Programmes 2004-2013

Programme 2: Pacific Futures

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

Focuses on supporting member countries and territories with sustainable development policies for improved environmental governance. Issues of concern include improving monitoring and reporting on environmental performance and socioeconomic pressures on the environment; improving the understanding and strengthening the capacity of Pacific islands to respond to climate change and variability, and sea level rise; marine pollution, hazardous and solid waste, sewage and other land-based sources of pollution.



Pacific Futures

2.1 Climate Change

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

UNFCC – Kyoto Protocol

- **Regional Framework (6 principles) and Action Plan**

- **Regional Roundtable**

Climate Change International Processes

- **Support PICs participation in negotiations**

- **Assist obligations on countries (national obligations)**

- **Assist with reporting**



Pacific Futures Programme

2.1 Climate Change

Climate Change Adaptation

- **PACC Project – GEF funded**
- **Focus: coastal protection, food security, water**
- **FAO partnership on CC and food security**
- **Adaptation mainstreaming/capacity building**



Pacific Futures Programme

2.1 Climate Change

Climate Change Mitigation

- **PIGGAREP Project – GEF funded**
 - **links with Clean Development Mechanism Montreal Protocol**
 - **Phase-out of ODS' – regional strategy**
 - **PICs have legal obligations**
- Weather and climate**
- **PI-GCOS**
 - **Regional meteorological services**



Pacific Futures

2.2 Pollution Prevention and Waste Management

Objective: Assist and enhance PICT's capabilities to manage and respond to marine pollution, hazardous waste and solid waste

- **Regional waste management strategy and action plan**
- **Landfills, financing, recycling**
- **Atolls, bulky wastes, economic instruments**

Hazardous substances/waste

- **International conventions: Basel, Stockholm, Rotterdam**
- **Regional – Waigani Convention (Pacific Regional Centre)**
- **POPs in PICs**
- **SAICM**
- **E-waste**



Pacific Futures Programme

2.2 Pollution Prevention and Waste Management

Marine Pollution

- **London and Noumea Conventions/Protocols**
- **Marine spills/preventions**
- **Marine dumping/litter**
- **Marine invasives (ballast water)**



Pacific Futures Programme

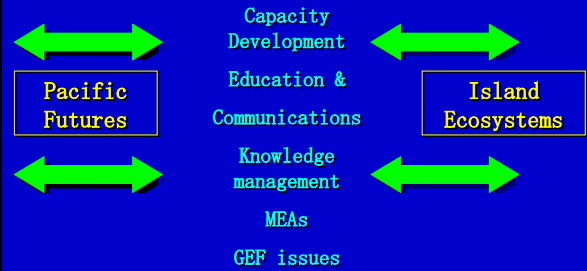
2.3 Environmental Governance

Objective: Identify means to identify, respond to, and report on environmental pressures, emerging threats and opportunities

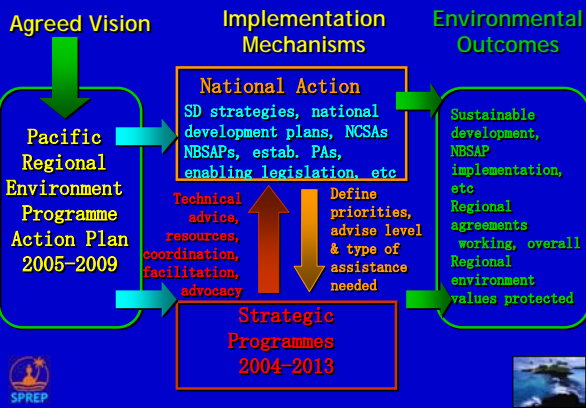
- Sustainable development (CSD/Protocols)
- Mainstreaming – national sustainable development strategies
- Legal reviews, compliance, model laws
- Decision-making: EIA/SEA
- State of environment reporting
- Resource mobilisation for countries (GEF-PAS)
- Cross-cutting issues - gender



Cross-programme Areas



Enhancing Action Plan & Programme Outcomes



Any Questions?

