

**GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY  
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME  
SOUTH PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME**

**STRATEGIC ACTION PROGRAMME (SAP) FOR THE INTERNATIONAL WATERS OF THE  
PACIFIC SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES**

**FIRST MULTIPARTITE REVIEW (MPR-1)**

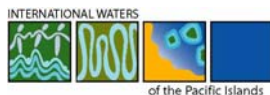
**27 July, 2002**

**Robert Reimers Hotel**

**Majuro, Republic of Marshall Islands**

**Information Paper 3**

**2002 UNDP/GEF Project Implementation Report**



# UNDP ANNUAL PROJECT REPORT (APR) UNDP/GEF PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (PIR) 2002

OFFICIAL TITLE: **Strategic Action Programme (SAP) of the Pacific Small Island Developing States (14 countries)**

UNDP PROJECT NUMBER: RAS/98/G32      GEF PROJECT NUMBER: 990  
DATE OF REPORT: May 24, 2002      DATE OF LAST PIR: 8 August 2001

<b>1. BASIC PROJECT IDENTIFIERS- Please enter all date (DD/MMM/YEAR)</b>	
COUNTRY	<b>Pacific Small Island Developing States. Host country - Samoa</b>
FOCAL AREA	<b>IW</b>
OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME	<b>9</b>
DATE OF ENTRY IN WP	<b>15/07/1998</b>
PRODOC SIGNATURE DATE	<b>17/02/2000</b>
DURATION (MONTHS)	<b>60</b>

**1.1 BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION - Please limit to maximum 100 words.**

The long term objective is to conserve and sustainably manage the coastal and ocean resources in the Pacific Islands Region. Targeted actions will be carried out in complementary linked consultative contexts. Integrated Coastal Watershed Management (ICWM) actions will focus on freshwater supplies including groundwater, marine protected area enhancement and development, sustainable coastal fisheries, and integrated coastal management. Activities to demonstrate waste reduction strategies will be stressed. The Oceanic Fisheries Management (OFM) component will target the Western and Central Pacific Warm Pool ecosystem and associated fisheries. Interventions will address three other pressing concerns related to biodiversity, vulnerability to climate change and land degradation.

**1.2 BASIC FINANCIAL DATA - Please present all financial values in millions (e.g. 3,502,000 = 3.502)**

<i>Funding Source</i>		<i>Institution Name (Acronym, if any)</i>	<i>Proposed Financing</i>	<i>Actual Financing</i>
<b>A. GEF FUNDING</b>			12.0	12.0
	<b>UNDP (TRAC)</b>	<b>UNDP</b>	0.060	0.060
	<b>UN AGENCY</b>	<b>UNDP/ICARE</b>	0.877	0.877
	<b>GOVERNMENT (CASH)</b>			
	<b>GOVERNMENT (IN-KIND)</b>			
	<b>BILATERAL DONORS</b>			
	<b>MULTILATERAL DONORS</b>			
	<b>REGIONAL BANKS</b>			
	<b>NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORG.</b>			
	<b>PRIVATE SECTOR</b>			
<b>B. CO-FINANCING</b>	<b>OTHER</b>	SPC	1.331	1.331
		FFA	6.107	6.107
		SPREP	0.619	0.619
		<b>TOTAL COFINANCING</b>	8.118	8.118
<b>TOTAL FUNDING (A+B)</b>			20.118	20.994

**2. PROJECT PERFORMANCE**

SRF Goal (*):	G3 - Environment.
SRF Sub Goal (*)	G3-SGN2 - Instruments for environmentally sustainable development
Strategic Area of Support (*)	SAS : G3-SGN2-SASN1 - Regional cooperation and coordination and SAS : G3-SGN2-SASN2 - Global conventions and funding mechanisms

(\* ) The UNDP Country Office will fill out these fields. Since this is a regional project covering fourteen countries, each with different SRF Goals, the text refers to the RBAP regional SRF.

**2.1 DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE-** Please rate each objective, note each individual indicator.

<i>Development Objective</i>	<i>Indicators (Include Target Value &amp; Time Frame)</i>	<i>Actual Level Achieved (please provide brief description)</i>	<i>2001 Rating</i>	<i>2002 Rating</i>
To achieve global benefits by developing and implementing measures to conserve, sustainably manage and restore coastal and oceanic resources in the Pacific Region.	A framework and coordination mechanism for regional and national interventions on behalf of PICs.	The Programme has made strong contributions to the continued development of collaborative processes that support regional initiatives in relation to the OFM. A new Convention for the management and conservation of western and central Pacific migratory fish stocks, and continued active participation in the development of institutional arrangements provided for in the Convention has received significant support from the SAP. At the national level the Programme has promoted the development of national tuna management plans that are essential to the ongoing sustainability of the tuna fishery in the western and central Pacific. In relation to the ICWM component, all 14 participating countries have formalized their commitment to the Programme through a Memorandum of Understanding that emphasizes national and regional consultative arrangements for sustainable resource management and conservation.	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>

	Improved national and regional capacities for the long-term sustainable development of ocean fisheries and improved ICWM capabilities in the Pacific Region.	Through the OFM component, the SAP has made a significant contribution to national and regional capacity for the responsible management of western and central Pacific fish stocks. The SAP has improved the capacity of Pacific Island countries to develop and implement national tuna management plans and at the regional level the SAP has played a key role in the conclusion of the Western and Central Pacific Tuna Convention.  The execution of 14 MoUs increases the potential for achieving improved regional and national capacity in relation to ICWM as Programme execution proceeds.	S	S
OVERALL RATING			S	S

<i>2.1.1 DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE ASSUMPTIONS &amp; RISKS</i>		
<i>DO #</i>	<i>Assumption</i>	<i>Risk (measured as the probability that the assumption will not hold)</i>
1.	Continued country commitment to a regional approach.	L
2.	Project capacity to adequately conceptualize and implement a community based approach.	M
3.	Key regional institutions and national governments working co-operatively.	M
4.	Changes in economic political and social conditions may detract from country commitment to, and feasibility of, pilot projects and regional approach.	M

2.2 IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES -Please rate each objective, not each individual indicator.					
#	Immediate Objective	Indicators (Include Target Value & Time Frame)	Actual Level Achieved (please provide brief description)	2001 Rating	2002 Rating
1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Effective coordination support for enhanced transboundary management regimes</li> </ul>	PCU created at SPREP	Complete	S	S
		PCU, SPC and FFA staff employed on the basis of selection criteria agreed among partner agencies	Complete		
		Administrative arrangements for SPREP reporting to UNDP	Complete		
		Administrative arrangements for FFA and SPC components	Complete		
		Work Plan for IW Project	<p>Annual Work Programme developed in January each year for 2001 and 2002. Individual staff work plans periodically reviewed and amended as necessary throughout the year.</p> <p>In consultation with the implementing agency, UNDP, the Project Document Logical Framework has been revised twice since Project inception. The results of the first review were reported in the Inception Report (January 2001), subsequently presented to the First Regional Task Force Meeting in March 2001. The second revision, completed in April 2002, will be presented to the First Multipartite Review scheduled for July 2002. These reviews have been done to refine the descriptive elements of the Programme and improve the potential for achieving the objectives and outcomes of the Programme as described in the Project Document.</p>		
		RTF and NTF re-established	National Task Forces, or their equivalent, active in 10 of the 14 participating countries. Regional Task Force to re-convene once all 14 pilot projects are active.		
Provision of UNDP support services.	Administrative arrangements in place.				

		Monitoring and evaluation processes for pilot project implementation	Generic strategy to monitor and evaluate pilot projects broadly defined. M&E will be incorporated into the work plans of individual demonstration projects as implementation of country components proceeds.		
2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate conservation and sustainable use of coastal and watershed resources through the implementation of community-based pilot projects targeting i) community-centered waste reduction, ii) sustainable coastal fisheries, iii) marine protected areas, and iv) protecting freshwater resources.</li> </ul>	National commitment to and participation in demonstration projects.	The coastal component of the IWP is still in the early stages of development. However, the indications of country commitment are encouraging. For instance, all 14 participating countries have signed MoUs and have recruited – or are in the process of recruiting – a National Coordinator. In addition, 10 countries have established local task forces to oversee pilot projects for the coastal component. Four have made considerable progress towards the development of pilot project concepts/proposals.	S	S
Strategy for community-based pilot project implementation.		Mechanisms have been established for the identification, selection and implementation of pilot projects. Demonstration project sites will be identified in the last two quarters of 2002, after which, results will be disseminated. Mechanisms to communicate ICWM results, once available, have been established.			
National capacity to support community-based resource management and conservation initiatives.		Preliminary indications indicate variable support for community-based approaches within government agencies. Managerial and technical capacity to initiate and lead such approaches requires considerable capacity building.			
Policy and legal considerations incorporated in pilot projects, particularly in relation to coastal fisheries, CMT and MPAs.		Policy and legal issues will be identified during the design, and throughout the implementation, of pilot projects.			
Feasibility study to assess regional waste recycling and disposal options.		Planning commenced.			

3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional level methodologies and best practice for the conservation and sustainable use of ocean fisheries resources.</li> </ul>	Provide support and training, at FFA and SPC and within participating countries, to develop capacity for increased regional effectiveness in global ocean fisheries negotiations.	Attachment training provided, workshops held to increase national/regional awareness of key issues, and administrative support provided.	S	S
		To review and enhance FFA's capacity to efficiently manage high quality information in support of the monitoring and surveillance requirements of participating countries.	Data analysis and design activity commenced.		
		Provide training and advice to strengthen fisheries monitoring capabilities, including monitoring for non-target species, through appropriate mechanisms such as observers and port sampling programmes, within participating countries to secure added regional benefit through improved national and regional oceanic fisheries management arrangements.	Training and technical support provided for fishery monitoring activity (observer and port sampling programmes) at national level; training and resource material (manuals, data forms etc.) prepared and distributed; data collection and data quality control capabilities enhanced.		
		Provide support to enhance national capacity to manage tuna stocks within EEZs.	Support provided for national coordinators and for the development of national tuna management plans.		
		Improved scientific advice relating to regional tuna stocks, non-target species and the oceanic ecosystem available to support management decision-making.	Analytical models developed to test the validity and applicability of the existing models routinely used in regional stock assessment and to generate scientific advice to management; model enhancement to provide reliable reference point analysis from such models; Biological research on components of the warm pool ecosystem, which supports the regional tuna fishery, leading to the development of ecosystem models to possibly, apply to the management of this ecosystem.		

		Provide advice and support to FFA Island States in their efforts to develop and implement arrangements for a new regional tuna management and conservation body.	Briefs on key issues prepared and special meetings of FFC convened to develop agreed FFA member country positions on key issues in relation to the Convention. Participation of FFA island states in Standing Committee on Tuna and Billfish Committee meetings.		
		Options presented to Island States in support of their efforts to consider new approaches to regional tuna management.	Briefs on key issues prepared and special meetings of FFC convened to develop agreed FFA member country positions on key issues in relation to the Convention. Analyses of implications for existing sub-regional arrangements also undertaken and recommendations presented to Parties to these Arrangements for consideration.		
		Review and enhance MTCs (FFA)	MTCs review planned for 2002.		
		Proposal to replicate methodologies and best practices for sustainable ocean fisheries management.	Build on findings of the baseline study as the project proceeds, to develop appropriate methodologies and define best practices.		
		Refine regional consultative processes to strengthen regional capacity (FFA/SPC).	Processes under development. FFA and SPC coordinating in relation to their involvement in the Preparatory Conference phase of the Western and Central Pacific Tuna Convention. Discussions at the Council for Regional Organisations for the Pacific (CROP) also enhance coordination.		
4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community and public participation in sustainable resource use and conservation initiatives.</li> </ul>	Design and implement a communications strategy.	Complete	S	S
		Establish partnerships with other stakeholders to promote the goals of the SAP.	None formally established to date. Prospects for achieving this will be increased once in-country activities in support of the pilot projects commence.		



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional benefit maximized through the dissemination of relevant information to support community-based resource management and conservation initiatives.</li> <li>Catalyzed donor participation to support long-term financial sustainability for OFM and ICWM initiatives.</li> </ul>	Design and implement a community participation strategy.	Generic social assessment and participation strategy has been published. The strategy will be refined to accommodate the specific needs at each pilot project site. Initial stakeholder inventory currently being completed, and key stakeholders engaged, in the seven participating countries with National Coordinators.		
	Awareness of community-based NGOs in the region.	Preliminary review of national, regional and international NGO activity was completed during visits to 14 participating countries during 2001.		
	Consultative framework on community participatory approaches.	Established at the regional level. Yet to be addressed at the national level but will be promoted during the design and implementation of pilot projects.		
	Plan and convene a donor conference.	Activity planned for 2004.		
<b>OVERALL RATING</b>			<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>

<b>2.2.1 IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE ASSUMPTIONS &amp; RISKS</b>		
<i>IO #</i>	<i>Assumption</i>	<i>Risk (measured as the probability that the assumption will not hold)</i>
1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Executing agency willing to commit physical space and support resources.</li> <li>Commitment to a substantial investment in communications capability if project is to succeed.</li> <li>Lack of clear lines of responsibility to the GEF secretariat may hamper implementation.</li> <li>Regional benefits may be jeopardized by lack of higher-level government participation.</li> <li>Competing programmes reduce commitment to IW initiatives.</li> <li>Short-term national needs may outweigh increased level of participation in regional fora.</li> </ul> <p><i>Additional assumptions identified during Programme implementation.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lessons learned from similar community-based initiatives in the region are available</li> <li>Baseline situation accurately described for both coastal and oceanic components at project start up</li> <li>All countries will progress implementation simultaneously</li> <li>Pilot projects commence immediately on signature of Project Document.</li> <li>Pilot projects address focal areas in the proportion identified in the Project Document</li> <li>National political developments will not adversely affect capacity to engage in the IWP</li> </ul>	<p>L</p> <p>M</p> <p>L</p> <p>M</p> <p>M</p> <p>M</p> <p>M</p> <p>M</p> <p>S</p> <p>S</p> <p>S</p> <p>S</p> <p>L</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project implementation phase is accurately budgeted in terms of time.</li> <li>• Time frame to achieve project outcomes is accurate</li> <li>• Implementation strategy may not align with in-country processes.</li> </ul>	<p>S</p> <p>S</p> <p>M</p>
2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Country priorities may not align with Project document focal issues.</li> <li>• Communities recognize the benefits of involvement and understand the long-term goal of the pilot projects.</li> <li>• Countries see the long-term benefit deriving from a demonstration approach.</li> <li>• Countries may not have the capacity, to participate fully in pilot project site work.</li> <li>• Pilot projects may not have potential to maximize replication.</li> <li>• Pilot projects poorly planned and executed.</li> <li>• Effective linkages can be established with SPC's EU-funded community-based coastal fisheries projects.</li> </ul>	<p>L</p> <p>M</p> <p>M</p> <p>M</p> <p>M</p> <p>L</p> <p>L</p>
3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Country benefits to be gained through regional cooperation justify country participation.</li> <li>• Increased benefits from the tuna stocks in country EEZs can be realized.</li> <li>• Regional tuna fisheries management arrangements do not include all major fishing interests and island States.</li> <li>• Changing national perspectives threaten regional solidarity on tuna fisheries administration and management arrangements</li> </ul>	<p>L</p> <p>L</p> <p>M</p> <p>M</p>
4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stakeholders will recognize benefits of involvement.</li> <li>• Competing interests among stakeholders.</li> <li>• Countries will be willing to partner with communities.</li> <li>• Perceived benefits of participation may be insufficient to attract full range of stakeholders.</li> <li>• Project aims inconsistent or competing with local interests.</li> <li>• Lessons attract donor community participation in the conference.</li> </ul>	<p>M</p> <p>M</p> <p>M</p> <p>M</p> <p>M</p> <p>M</p>

### **3. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES**

*Please list three main challenges experienced during implementation. Please describe adaptation approaches or remedial action either already taken or planned to solve them*

1. In relation to the ICWM, slow execution of the MoU formally associating participating countries with the SAP delayed pilot project implementation. Considerable executing agency and Project Coordination Unit (PCU) representation in each country was required to facilitate the MoU accession process.
2. Protracted recruitment of National Coordinators in many countries and limited managerial skills of some National Coordinators selected. As a result, the Programme will be required to invest considerable resources in building capacity during the early stages of pilot project implementation.
3. In relation to the OFM, challenges posed at various times in several countries to developing national capacity by civil unrest, limited commitment and institutional constraints. Also integration of the Programme into the FFA work programme and structure proved initially difficult.

### **4. LESSONS LEARNED/GOOD PRACTICE**

*Please describe briefly the key lessons and examples of good practice that have resulted from project implementation during the year.*

1. In respect of the ICWM, thorough planning, formalized through descriptive strategies that are periodically reviewed, has provided a good basis for supporting pilot project design and implementation. Strategies are drafted so that they can be modified, as required, to cater for each participating country's specific needs.
2. In relation to the ICWM, a formal Communications Strategy is proving to be good practice. In addition, participating countries are demonstrating keen interest in the SAP focus on economic and social issues associated with the community decision-making processes in respect of natural resource use and conservation.
3. In relation to the ICWM, Pacific Island States have limited national capacity to support natural resource and environmental management initiatives. National programmes, and an increasing number of commitments to regional and global initiatives, results in limited local capacity to support the administrative and logistical requirements for implementation of large technical programmes.
4. In relation to the OFM, the maintenance of inter-agency coordination at the national and regional level to effectively address sustainable fisheries management issues has been shown to be of paramount importance. In addition, the need to improve national capacity to ensure Pacific island countries can implement management plans has been clearly demonstrated.

### **5. SYNERGIES, DEMONSTRATION AND CATALYTIC EFFECTS**

*5.1 Have there been any interactions/synergies with similar projects in the country/region during project preparation and/or implementation?*

The ICWM component regularly interacts with other regional activities and programmes supported by the executing agency, SPREP. SPREP institutional arrangements in the region support the implementation of the SAP. Encouraging progress has been made developing collaborative arrangements with other South Pacific regional organisations, such as SPC, SOPAC and USP, or international agencies, such as FAO. Interaction with international (e.g. IUCN, WWF and TNC) and regional NGO's (e.g. FSPI) has also been progressed. The PCU has completed an initial survey of activities that are related to the areas of interest to the SAP that have either recently been completed in

participating countries, are in the process of being implemented, or are planned. A database has been developed to manage this information. In addition, the ICWM component has identified other programmes (e.g. NBSAP) into which it can feed and generate complementary activities.

In relation to the OFM, the project has complemented a Canadian funded project under C-SPODPII assisting in the development of national tuna management plans. The project has also strengthened links between FFA and international tuna fisheries management bodies in the Atlantic, eastern Pacific, and Indian Oceans.

The OFM also interacts extensively with all other activities carried out by the FFA Secretariat, but particularly with those undertaken by the AusAID funded Fisheries Management Adviser with respect to work on the Convention and reviewing sub-regional Arrangements.

*5.2 Describe efforts to draw and disseminate lessons and transferring knowledge that have had or are expected to have demonstration and replication effects.*

In respect of the ICWM, thorough planning of project elements is likely to have useful lessons for other resource management and environment-related initiatives in the region. The formal inclusion of a Communications Strategy, a Community Assessment and Participation Strategy and Resource Economics Strategy also has potential for replication in other regional or national programmes with similar objectives to the SAP.

In relation to the OFM process by which national tuna management plans developed has been refined and the model can be replicated throughout the region. Research results will be applicable throughout the region and will have global relevance to oceanic fisheries management.

*5.3 How has the project contributed to bringing about policy or legislation changes in the country, changes in the Implementing Agency or other donor strategies- or private business practices- to give stronger emphasis to global environment issues?*

The ICWM has conducted an initial review of key legislation affecting the environment in each of the participating countries. These reviews has highlighted areas of confusion, overlap or gaps in national legislation and has resulted in some countries (for example, Samoa) contracting a professional review of environment legislation nationally. As implementation proceeds, the Communications Strategy for the ICWM will describe global environment issues as they relate to the SAP.

In relation to the OFM the conclusion of the Western and Central Pacific Tuna Convention will require FFA member countries to adopt new legislation to take account of it. The Development of national tuna management plans also requires some legislative changes to give effect to the plans in each country. Project outputs will contribute significantly to global awareness of environment issues.

**6. PARTNERSHIP STRATEGIES**

*Please mention any partnerships/strategic collaboration agreements established with other institutions, civil society organizations or the business community in order to achieve project objectives.*

Task forces to oversee the pilot projects of the ICWM have in some cases piggybacked on existing arrangements. For example, the National Task Force for Palau is likely to be the National Environment Protection Council, established by the President and containing representatives from government and non-government agencies. As the ICWM is still in its developmental stages, there is potential for such partnerships to emerge and develop further as the design and implementation of the pilot projects proceeds.

In relation to the OFM, collaborative arrangements for ecosystem research have been established with several institutions eg University of Hawaii, NMFS, and IATTC. Linkages with other international tuna management bodies have been strengthened and work programmes established with the Secretariat of the Pacific Community and the Forum Secretariat established in relation to the development of national tuna management plans.

**7. RESOURCES LEVERAGED**

*Apart from the co-financing contributions reflected in the budget, how has the project mobilized additional financial resources for either addressing global environmental concerns or financing baseline activities during implementation? Please indicate the amounts and sources of leveraged resources.*

In relation to the ICWM, no additional resources have been leveraged to date.

In relation to the OFM, the project activities demonstrated the ongoing need for an additional Fisheries Management Adviser dealing with multilateral management issues that was funded by AusAID commencing in April 2001. In addition, the extension of the Canadian-funded C-SPODII fisheries management plan project was also partly leveraged by activities under the OFM at the national level. Additional funding for collaborative ecosystem research has been leveraged by OFM activities, and fishery-monitoring activities will be supported by a new EU-funded project.

**8. SOFT ASSISTANCE**

*Soft assistance contributes to the outcome and/or outputs. This section aims to identify activities or issues conducted not envisaged in the workplan yet with concrete results ensuring progress towards the outcome. This section of the PIR/APR contribute to the CO reporting section on "advocacy and policy dialogue" and allows the country office and the project to work in the same direction in advocacy and dialogue. If soft assistance is not an issue for the project or too sensitive to address, this section can be left empty*

With respect to the OFM, activities under the programme in relation to the Convention have contributed to the maintenance of regional solidarity.

**9. MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

<i>Type of Report</i>	<i>Date (DD-MMM-YR)</i>	<i>Report Available/comments</i>
<i>Field Visits</i>		
<i>Annual Project Review</i>	<b>01/08/2001</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<i>Tripartite Review</i>	<b>27/07/2002</b>	<b>No</b>
<i>Mid-Term Evaluation</i>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>No</b>
<i>Final Evaluation</i>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>No</b>

**10. FINANCIAL INFORMATION- From project start-up to date of this report.(2000 up to 1<sup>st</sup> qtr 2002)**

<i>Cumulative planned disbursement (\$millions)</i>	<b>6,856,750.00</b>
<i>Cumulative actual disbursement (\$millions)</i>	<b>2,562,230.00</b>
<i>Timing of disbursements (percentage of planned vs. actual expenditures)</i>	<b>37%</b>
<i>Date/Period of First Disbursement</i>	<b>March 2000</b>

## 11. PROCUREMENT DATA

Note : For projects or project components executed by UNOPS this section *must not* be filled in - data will be provided by UNOPS headquarters-.

Please report the **US\$ value** (*in Thousands*) of UNDP/GEF Payments to Supplying Countries for Procurement in GEF Donor Countries. Please enter Project **expenditure** from project start up to the date of this report into the matrix against the donor country **supplying** the personnel, sub-contract, equipment and training to the project. Please report only on contracts over US\$ 2000.

Supplying Country (only donor countries)	Personnel (in US\$)	Sub-contracts (in US\$)	Equipment (in US\$)	Training (in US\$)	Total (in US\$)
Australia	249,460	75,904	5,000		330,364
Britain		12,500			12,500
Canada	123,277				123,277
France	104,490				104,490
Ireland	110,651				110,651
New Zealand	262,687	7,252	58,034		327,973
Totals	850,565	95,656	63,034		1,009,255

## 12. AUDIT REQUIREMENTS FOR GOVERNMENT AND NGO EXECUTED PROJECTS

The UN Board of Auditors has established that an annual audit is necessary for all Nationally Executed and NGO Executed GEF projects, whose expenditures for the calendar year (January - December ) exceed \$20,000. Expenditures below that amount are subject to normal UNDP audit procedures, which is once in the project's lifetime.

According to the above regulations, please indicate:

- For which calendar year's expenditures, an audited financial statements have been issued;

2000 and 2001

- Which will be next calendar year for which an audit will next occur:

2002

- Date of Submission to HQ UNDP Office of Audit and Performance Review, National Execution Audit Section:

Audit report for 2000 sent to HQ on 4 April 2001, and report for 2001 sent in April 2002.

- If the report has not been received from the Government or NGO, please comment on actions taken by the Country Office to ensure compliance.

N/A.

- If the Audit Report contains negative comments, please indicate what actions have been taken by the Government or NGO.

2000 and 2001 Audit Reports contained no negative comments.



### 13. NGO INVOLVEMENT

PLEASE ENTER THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION INTO THE TABLE BELOW FOR EACH NGO INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT:

Full Name: Please list the full name of the NGO.  
 Acronym: The official initials of the NGO's name.  
 Type: Please refer to PIR instructions for "Type" classification.  
 Role: Please refer to PIR instructions for "Role" classifications.  
 Activity: Brief description of services provided by NGO.  
 \$ Value: USD \$ value (*in Thousands*) of contracted project services assigned to NGO (if applicable).

<i>Full Name (Do not give acronym only!)</i>	<i>Acronym</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Project Stage</i>	<i>Role</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>\$ Value of contracted services</i>
Foundation of the People's of the South Pacific (International)	FSPI	IGO	IMPL	Technical review.	Synopsis and review of information relating to lessons learned and best practice for community-based sustainable resource use and conservation initiatives.	9,000

PLEASE INDICATE FACTORS THAT HAVE FACILITATED OR CONTRIBUTED TO NGO INVOLVEMENT:

NGO's generally have good grass roots exposure in the region and so are well placed to participate in community-based activities. In relation to the ICWM, stakeholder analysis performed in each participating country resulted in the identification of key NGOs. Subsequent consultations identified areas of complementarity and will, as pilot project implementation proceeds, result in mutually beneficial working arrangements.

NGOs have shown keen interest in the ecosystems research and modelling work undertaken by the OFM, and generally support the efforts to enhance national monitoring capacity.

**PLEASE INDICATE FACTORS THAT HAVE CONSTRAINED NGO INVOLVEMENT:**

Some international NGOs have demonstrated a reluctance to participate in the development of pilot projects for the ICWM at this stage in case this was construed as favouritism by other interest groups. Once pilot projects are established this is likely no longer to be an issue.

Participation by NGOs under the OFM has been limited by the rules relating to NGO participation in the PrepCon process whereby NGOs cannot participate in their own right.