

# Voluntary Partnership Initiatives from the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development and Small Island Developing States

## 1. Purpose of the Paper

The purpose of this series is to prepare a set of analyses useful to Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in the preparatory process to review the Barbados Programme of Action for Small Island Developing States, leading up to the international meeting in Mauritius in August 2004. This summit, ten years after the 1994 Barbados Conference on the Sustainable Development of SIDS (called for at the 1992 Earth Summit), will review progress (or lack thereof) in the past decade on all matters related to environment and development in SIDS.

This paper considers the potential contributions of the voluntary Partnerships initiatives emanating from the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) to the sustainable development of SIDS, and specifically examines the extent to which and how the Partnership initiatives support the targets and timetables agreed in the WSSD Plan of Implementation, the main action agenda produced at the World Summit. The paper: 1) characterizes the initiatives in terms of their geographical scope, projected time span, substantive coverage, and planned activities; 2) discusses the potential sustainability of the initiatives, and 3) suggests elements of a system to assess progress in the implementation of partnership initiatives and of the WSSD Plan of Implementation.

It should be noted that this analysis is based on data on the Partnership initiatives posted on the WSSD website (United Nations Division for Sustainable Development. [2003a]. <http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/partnerships/> [September 30, 2003]) as of September 30, 2003. Updates reporting progress since the conclusion of the World Summit (August 26 to September 4, 2002) were only available for 7 partnerships. One year after the WSSD, progress generally refers to coordination

meetings and, in some cases, to exploration of funding opportunities.

## 2. Background

### 2.1 The World Summit on Sustainable Development

The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), held in Johannesburg, South Africa from August 26 to September 4 2002, focused the world's attention and direct action on meeting difficult challenges, including improving people's lives and conserving our natural resources in a world that is growing in population, with ever-increasing demands for food, water, shelter, sanitation, energy, health services and economic security.

There were around 22,000 participants at the World Summit on Sustainable Development, including one hundred Heads of State and Government. Around 10,000 delegates were accredited by the United Nations in Johannesburg to attend the Summit. In addition, some 8,000 representatives of major group organizations and 4,000 media were accredited to the Summit.<sup>1</sup>

The key outcomes of the Summit include two negotiated texts — the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development<sup>2</sup> and the Plan of Implementation of the WSSD (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation - JPoI)<sup>3</sup> and a number of non-negotiated partnerships.

<sup>1</sup> United Nations Division for Sustainable Development. (2002a). *Johannesburg Summit 2002*. <http://www.johannesburgsummit.org/> (July 14, 2003).

<sup>2</sup> United Nations Division for Sustainable Development. (2002b). *Johannesburg Declaration*. [http://www.johannesburgsummit.org/html/documents/summit\\_docs/political\\_declaration\\_final.pdf](http://www.johannesburgsummit.org/html/documents/summit_docs/political_declaration_final.pdf) (May 31, 2003).

<sup>3</sup> United Nations Division for Sustainable Development. (2002c). *Plan of Implementation for the World Summit on Sustainable Development*. [http://www.johannesburgsummit.org/html/documents/summit\\_docs/0409\\_plan\\_final.pdf](http://www.johannesburgsummit.org/html/documents/summit_docs/0409_plan_final.pdf) (May 31, 2003).

Partnerships are voluntary multi-stakeholder initiatives undertaken to contribute to the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, and the JPoI. Partnerships are not intended to substitute commitments made by Governments but to supplement the implementation of the above international initiatives.<sup>4</sup>

The high-level political declaration adopted at Johannesburg recognizes the serious environmental and socioeconomic challenges faced in the marine and coastal sectors, such as the depletion of fish stocks, the reduction in quality of life caused by marine pollution, and the vulnerability of developing countries to climate change phenomena (paragraph 13). The declaration reaffirms the commitment to sustainable development and pledges to continue to pay special attention to the developmental needs of SIDS (paragraph 24).<sup>5</sup>

The JPoI provides a blueprint for the implementation of the most urgent issues of Agenda 21. The document, containing 11 sections and 170 paragraphs, has the following structure:

- I. Introduction
- II. Poverty eradication
- III. Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production
- IV. Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development
- V. Sustainable development in a globalizing world
- VI. Health and sustainable development
- VII. Sustainable development of small island developing States
- VIII. Sustainable development for Africa
- IX. Other regional initiatives
- X. Means of implementation
- XI. Institutional framework for sustainable development

The JPoI contains a number of provisions on oceans, coastal areas and fisheries (paragraphs 30-35) and on the sustainable development of small island developing States (paragraphs 58-61). The section on oceans, coastal areas and fisheries — part of section IV on Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development — addresses six major dimensions:

- Cross-sectoral aspects (paragraph 30)
- Fisheries (31)
- Biodiversity and ecosystem functions (32)
- Pollution from land-based activities (33)
- Maritime safety and marine pollution (34 and 35)
- Science (35)
- Radioactive wastes (35)

All of the issues above are of special interest to SIDS, but in the WSSD PoI the section on SIDS (section VII) addresses in a comprehensive way a number of issues of special relevance to small island developing States:

- Implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action (paragraph 58[a] and 61)
- Management of coastal areas and fisheries (58[b-c])
- Conservation of biodiversity (58[d][i])
- Management of freshwater (58[d][ii])
- Waste and pollution and associated health problems (58[e])
- Trade in small economies (58[f])
- Community-based sustainable tourism initiatives (58[g])
- Hazards, vulnerability and climate change (58[h-j])
- Intellectual property rights (58[k])
- Energy (59)
- Health and sanitation (60[a-c])
- Poverty eradication (60[d])

These provisions, noted in full in **Annex A**, are synthesized in Table 1, showing targets and timetables. Besides such specific provisions, many other parts of the JPoI contain provisions related to aspects that are of interest to SIDS, such as finance, trade, or

<sup>4</sup> United Nations Division for Sustainable Development. (2003a). *Partnerships for Sustainable Development*. <http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/partnerships/partnerships.htm> (May 31, 2003).

<sup>5</sup> For an official list of SIDS see: United Nations Division for Sustainable Development. (2003c). *SIDS – Small Island Developing States*. <http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/sids/sids.htm> (May 31, 2003).

governance.<sup>6</sup> The present document mainly focuses on coastal and marine island issues and on such cross-sectoral aspects as poverty reduction, sustainable development initiatives for Africa, capacity building, science and education, trade, transfer of technology, and information for decision making.

## 2.2 Voluntary Partnerships at the WSSD

A major outcome of the Johannesburg Summit are a number of partnership initiatives to strengthen the implementation of Agenda 21 and related international agreements. These partnership initiatives consist of a series of commitments and action-oriented coalitions focused on deliverables and are intended to contribute to translating political commitments into action. While not negotiated as the JPoI for the further implementation of Agenda 21 has been, partnership initiatives are an integral part of the WSSD and represent one way of translating the negotiated commitments into action. Partnerships are voluntary multi-stakeholder initiatives conceived in the context of the WSSD process and its follow up to contribute to the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, and the JPoI. Partnerships are intended as a complement to, and not a substitute for, these commitments, to whose implementation they should provide added value. They should be based on predictable and sustained resources for their implementation, have a sectoral and geographical balance, and be implemented in a transparent and accountable manner. Registration of partnerships with the CSD Secretariat is voluntary, to whom they should submit a written report on a regular basis.<sup>7</sup>

More than 200 partnerships were launched during the Summit process. As of June 3, 2003, the consolidated list of partnerships included 232 initiatives.<sup>8</sup> The distribution of partnerships according to major thematic categories is shown in Figure 1.

The partnership initiatives are intended to contribute to the implementation of the JPoI by involving governments and intergovernmental organizations as well as civil society. This paper examines the extent to which SIDS-related partnership initiatives address the issues contained in the JPoI, their geographical coverage and scale, time span, lead organization and partnership composition, specific activities planned, linkages with other ongoing activities, and investment and sources of funding.

## 2.3 The Barbados Programme of Action

The JPoI calls for undertaking a full and comprehensive review of the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island States in 2004 (BPoA),<sup>9</sup> which was adopted at the Global Conference on Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, convened in Barbados in 1994.<sup>10</sup> The BPoA sets forth specific actions and measures to be taken at the national, regional and international levels in support of the sustainable development of SIDS. Topics addressed in the BPoA are noted in Table 2.

The implementation of the BPoA is reviewed by the CSD as part of its multi-year thematic programme of work.<sup>11</sup> In 1999, a special session of the United Nations General Assembly undertook a five-year assessment of the implementation of the BPoA and called for further efforts to achieve its implementation.<sup>12</sup>

The BPoA details provisions in virtually all sectors of interests to SIDS. As an example, the activities recommended at the national level for coastal and marine resources are shown below:

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<sup>6</sup> See paragraphs: 19[n], role of GEF; 29[b], implementation of Chapter 17 of Agenda 21; 30[g], donor coordination to support infrastructure and integrated management of fisheries; 36, impacts from climate change; 45[c], liberalized trade; regional activities: 70, Asia and the Pacific; 144, institutional arrangements for NEPAD and BPOA

<sup>7</sup> See: [http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/partnerships/csd11\\_partnerships\\_decision.html](http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/partnerships/csd11_partnerships_decision.html).

<sup>8</sup> See: United Nations Division for Sustainable Development. (2003a). *Partnerships for Sustainable Development*. <http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/partnerships/partnerships.htm> (September 29, 2003)

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<sup>9</sup> United Nations Division for Sustainable Development. (2003b). *SIDS Barbados Conference*. <http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/sids/sidstbc.htm> (May 31, 2003).

<sup>10</sup> See: United Nations Division for Sustainable Development. (2003c). *SIDS – Small Island Developing States*. <http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/sids/sids.htm> (May 31, 2003).

<sup>11</sup> See: United Nations Division for Sustainable Development. (2003c). *SIDS – Small Island Developing States*. <http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/sids/sids.htm> (May 31, 2003).

<sup>12</sup> See: <http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/sids/specdocs.htm>.

26.A.(i) Establish and/or strengthen, where appropriate, institutional, administrative and legislative arrangements for developing and implementing integrated coastal zone management plans and strategies for coastal watersheds and exclusive economic zones, including integrating them within national development plans.

26.A.(ii) Design comprehensive monitoring programmes for coastal and marine resources,

including wetlands, in order to determine shoreline and ecosystem stability, and also document and apply, as a basis for integrated coastal zone planning and decision-making, traditional knowledge and management practices that are ecologically sound and include the participation of local communities.

26.A.(iii) Develop and/or strengthen national capabilities for the sustainable harvesting and processing of fishery resources and provide

**Table 1. Summary information on the provisions of the WSSD Plan of Implementation relating to SIDS**

Area	Actions	Timeframe	Paragraph
Cross-sectoral aspects	Oceans, seas, islands and coastal areas: integrated and essential component of earth's ecosystem and their role for global food security and for sustaining economic prosperity and well-being		30
	Ratify or accede to and Implement the Law of the Sea		30(a)
	Promote the implementation of Chapter 17 of Agenda 21		30(b)
	Establish a UN inter-agency coordination mechanism on ocean and coastal issues		30(c)
	Encourage the application of the ecosystem approach	2010	30(d)
	Promote integrated coastal and ocean management at the national level		30(e)
	Strengthen regional cooperation		30(f)
	Assist developing countries in fisheries and integrated coastal area management (ICAM)		30(g)
	Take note of the open-ended informal consultative process (ICP)		30(h)
Fisheries	To achieve sustainable fisheries		31
	Maintain or restore fish stocks to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield (MSY)	on an urgent basis and where possible no later than 2015	31 (a)
	Ratify, accede to, implement UN and regional agreements		31 (b)
	€ 1995 Fish Stocks Agreement		
	€ 1993 Compliance Agreement		
	Implement 1995 Code of Conduct		31 (c)
	Implement FAO International Plans of Action (IPOAs)		31 (d)
	€ Management of fishery capacity	2005	
	€ Illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) Fishing	2004	
	Regional fishery organizations to give consideration to developing countries when allocating shares of fishery resources of straddling stocks and highly migratory stocks		31 (e)
Eliminate subsidies that contribute to IUU fishing and overcapacity		31 (f)	
Strengthen donor coordination and cooperation and partnerships		31 (g)	
Support sustainable aquaculture		31 (h)	

**Table 1. Summary information (Continued)**

Area	Actions	Timeframe	Paragraph
Biodiversity and ecosystem functions	Promote conservation and management of the oceans		32
	Maintain productivity and biodiversity of coastal areas		32(a)
	Implement the Jakarta Mandate		32(b)
	Develop and facilitate diverse approaches and tools		32(c)
	€ Ecosystem approach		
	€ Elimination of destructive fishing practices		
	€ Networks of marine protected areas (MPAs)	2012	
	€ Time/area closures for nursery grounds		
	€ Proper coastal land use		
	€ Watershed planning		
€ Integration of marine and coastal area management into key sectors			
	Develop programs for halting the loss of biodiversity (coral reefs and wetlands)		32(d)
	Implement the Ramsar Convention		32(e)
Marine pollution	Advance the implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA) especially	2002-2006	33
	€ Municipal wastewater		
	€ Physical alteration and destruction of habitats		
	€ Nutrients		
	Facilitate partnerships		33(a)
	Strengthen capacity of developing countries		33(b)
	Elaborate regional programs of action		33(c)
Achieve progress by next GPA conference	2006	33 (d)	
Maritime safety and marine pollution	Enhance maritime safety and protection of the marine environment		34
	Ratify, accede to and implement IMO instruments		34(a)
	Maritime safety		
	€ Protection of the marine environment		
	€ Anti-fouling paints		
	€ Consider stronger mechanisms for implementation by flag States		
	Accelerate the development of measures to address invasive species in ballast waters		34(b)
	Take into account the potential impacts of radioactive wastes on the environment and human health and examine and improve measures and regulations regarding safety, while stressing the importance of liability mechanisms relevant to the transboundary movement of radioactive wastes		35
Science	Improve scientific understanding and assessment of the marine environment		35
	Increase scientific and technical collaboration in marine science		35(a)
	Establish a process for global assessment and reporting under the UN	2004	35(b)
	Build capacity in marine science, information and management		35(c)
	€ Environmental impact assessments (EIAs) and environmental reporting		
	Strengthen IOC and FAO		35(d)

**Table 1. Summary information (Continued)**

Area	Actions	Timeframe	Paragraph
Small island developing States (SIDS)	SIDS are a special case both for environment and development		58
	Accelerate implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action		58(a)
	Further implement sustainable fishery management		58(b)
	Assist SIDS in managing their coastal areas and EEZs as well as regional management initiatives		58(c)
	Support and build capacity in SIDS to implement programs of work on marine and coastal biodiversity and fresh water programs		58(d)
	Reduce pollution and their health-related impacts by implementing the GPA	2004	58(e)
	Take account of SIDS in WTO work on small economies		58(f)
	Develop community-based initiatives on sustainable tourism	2004	58(g)
	Extend assistance to SIDS for hazard and risk management, disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness		58(h)
	Support the finalization and operationalization of vulnerability indices		58(i)
	Assist SIDS in adapting to the effects of climate change		58(j)
	Support SIDS to implement intellectual property regimes		58(k)
	Support adequate, affordable and environmentally sound energy services for SIDS		59
	Strengthening and supporting new efforts on energy supply	2004	59(a)
	Developing and promoting efficient use of sources of energy		59(b)
	Provide support to SIDS in the health sector		60
	Support health care services		60(a)
	Support health systems for making available drugs and technology necessary to fight communicable and non-communicable diseases		60(b)
	Support efforts to reduce and manage waste and pollution		60(c)

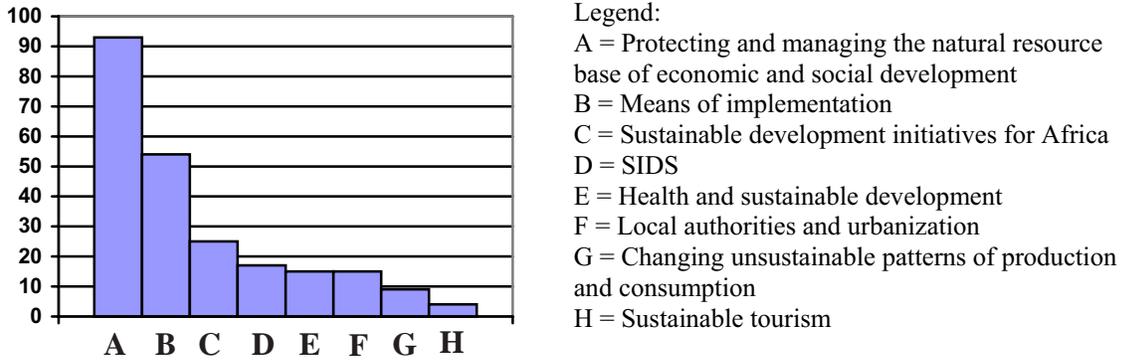


Figure 1. Partnership initiatives per thematic area (adapted from data from United Nations Division for Sustainable Development 2003a)

Table 2. Major Topics Addressed in the 1994 Barbados Plan of Action for the Sustainable Development of SIDS

I. Preamble	IX. Tourism resources
II. Climate change and sea level rise	X. Biodiversity resources
III. Natural and environmental disasters	XI. National institutions and administrative capacity
IV. Management of wastes	XII. Regional institutions and technical cooperation
V. Coastal and marine resources	XIII. Transport and communication
VI. Freshwater resources	XIV. Science and technology
VII. Land resources	XV. Human resource development
VIII. Energy resources	XVI. Implementation, monitoring and review

training and awareness programmes for the managers (Government and local communities) of coastal and marine resources.

26.A.(iv) Ratify and/or adhere to regional and international conventions concerning the protection of coastal and marine resources and combat unsustainable fishing and related practices.

Such provisions for integrated coastal zone management, watershed management, and fishery management are echoed in the WSSD PoI, like others in other sectors. Since the present study focuses on the consistency of the partnership initiatives with the WSSD PoI, a comprehensive review of the BPoA will not be carried out. However, it is interesting to note the main policy issues discussed for coastal and marine resources by the 1996 CSD review of the BPoA:<sup>13</sup>

(a) Integration of human settlements planning and management considerations into the overall sustainable management of social and economic development in coastal areas;

(b) Formulation and application of sustainable land-use policies;

(c) Development and application of information systems (data, indicators etc.) to support assessments (such as environmental impact assessments) and decision-making on settlements planning and management;

(d) Improvement of shelter and infrastructure in coastal human settlements;

<sup>13</sup> United Nations, Document E/CN.17/1996/20/Add.7 of 29 February 1996.

(e) Development and application of appropriate legislative and institutional arrangements for the management of human settlements in coastal areas;

(f) Introduction of natural disaster mitigation and environmental criteria into the planning and management of coastal human settlements;

(g) Development and implementation of appropriate regulatory measures and institutional mechanisms for the reduction, prevention, control and monitoring of pollution in coastal areas, including the safe and efficient management of toxic and hazardous wastes, solid and liquid wastes and the proper management of waste disposal sites.

The JPoI addresses most of these policy issues. Thus, looking at the consistency of the partnership initiatives with the provisions of the JPoI provides useful information of their contribution to the broader goals of the BPoA itself.

### 3. Voluntary Partnership Related to SIDS

Of the existing partnership initiatives, 27 partnerships are most relevant to SIDS:

- Sustainable development of SIDS: 17
- Oceans, coastal areas and fisheries: 6
- Biodiversity and ecosystem management: 1
- Climate change and air pollution: 1
- Early warning/disaster preparedness: 1
- Sustainable development initiatives for Africa: 1
- Total: 27

The list of the 27 partnership initiatives analyzed in the study is noted in Table 3. Annex B provides a summary description of each of the partnerships.

The partnership initiatives have been analyzed in terms of their contribution to the objectives of the WSSD PoI for SIDS and in terms of:

- Geographical scope
- Time span
- Leads and partnership
- Specific activities
- Linkages with existing initiatives

- Investment and sources of funding
- Potential sustainability

#### 3.1 Geographical Scope of the Partnership Initiatives Related to SIDS

After the identification of 28 partnership initiatives aimed at or involving some of the 41 SIDS among the participating entities<sup>14</sup>, the analysis focuses first on a characterization of the partnerships based on their geographical scope (see Figure 2).

In Asia and the Pacific, the Pacific Umbrella Initiative groups 7 partnerships, which are counted individually as in the United Nations consolidated list of partnerships. It must be noted that two other partnerships are conceived as “umbrella initiatives” grouping several partnerships addressing specific issues: Caribbean SIDS, 9 partnerships, SIDS global partnerships, 5 partnerships.

#### 3.2 Substantive Coverage of SIDS-Related Partnerships

In order to examine the extent to which the partnerships are addressing the objectives of the JPoI, the issues and objectives for SIDS in the JPoI have been grouped into a number of categories modeled on the contents of the whole JPoI:

- Poverty eradication
- Changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption
  - Tourism
  - Energy
- Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development
  - Coastal areas and fisheries
  - Hazards
  - Biodiversity
  - Freshwater
  - Wastes
- Sustainable development in a globalizing world
  - Trade
  - Property rights

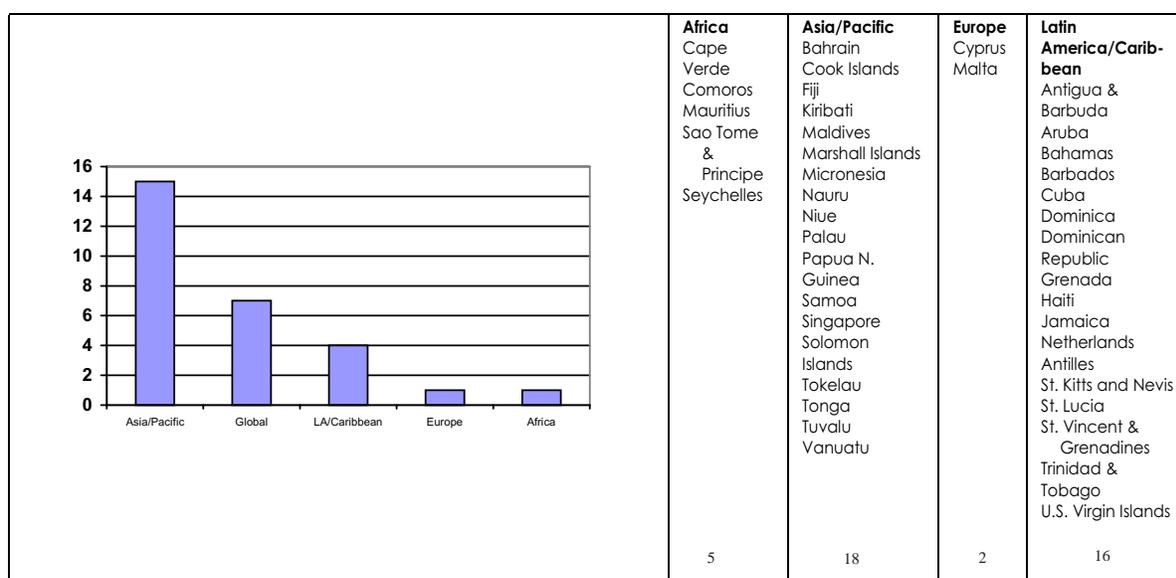
<sup>14</sup> From: United Nations Division for Sustainable Development. (2003a). <http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/partnerships/partnerships.htm> (May 31, 2003).

**Table 3. Partnership initiatives considered in the study**

Area	Partnership initiative	Lead
Sustainable development of SIDS	Building the capacity of Caribbean NGOs and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) to respond effectively to critical Sustainable Development Needs	UNV Regional Programme, Trinidad
	HIV/AIDS in the world of work: a tripartite response in the Caribbean	International Labour Organization (ILO)
	Integrated Framework of Tools for Implementing Sustainable Development in Small Islands (SUSTIS)	Malta Environment and Planning Authority
	100% Renewable Energy Islands	Forum for Renewable Energy Islands
	Pacific Islands Governance Initiative (2002 – 2008)	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, Suva, Fiji
	Pacific Islands Ocean Initiative (2003-2007)	Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific (CROP), Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, Fiji
	Pacific Umbrella Initiative: Capacity-Building through education and training for the sustainable use and management of natural resources and the environment in the Pacific (2002 – 2012)	To be determined (TBD)
	Pacific Umbrella initiative: Pacific Island Adaptation Initiative (2003-2015)	To be determined
	Pacific Umbrella initiative: Pacific Islands Energy for Sustainable development (PIESD) (July 2002 – December 2012)	To be determined
	Pacific Umbrella initiative: Pacific Islands Health for Sustainable Development July 2002 – December 2012	To be determined
	Pacific Umbrella Initiative: Pacific Islands Information and Communication technology for Development: 2002 – 2012 (Pacific I4D Initiative)	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, Suva, Fiji
	Pacific Umbrella Initiative: Mainstreaming conservation of biodiversity and associated traditional knowledge in the Pacific Islands (2002 – 2007)	To be determined
	Pacific Umbrella Initiative: Sustainable Tourism Development for the Pacific (2003 – 2007)	To be determined
	SIDS Global Partnerships	UNDP
	South Pacific Adaptation and Vulnerability Initiative	Australia (AusAID)
Sustainable Land Resources Development for the Pacific (2003 – 2007)	To be determined	
The Caribbean SIDS	Various	

**Table 3. Partnership initiatives (Continued)**

Area	Partnership initiative	Lead
Oceans, coastal areas and fisheries	Capacity Building for Pacific Island Countries in Oceans Policy Implementation	National Oceans Office, Australia
	International Coral Reef Action Network (ICRAN)/International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI)	International Coral Reef Action Network, Geneva
	International Network of Practitioners and Academics to Support Implementation of Coastal and Ocean Management Programs	International Coastal and Ocean Organization (ICO) and Coastal States Organization (CSO), USA
	Marine Electronic Highway in the Straits of Malacca and Singapore	IMO
	POGO-IOC Initiative for Intelligent Use and Management of the Oceans	Partnership for Observation of the Global Oceans, Canada
	The H2O (Hilltops-2-Oceans) Partnership: Working Together to Protect Coastal and Marine Environments	UNEP/GPA
Biodiversity and ecosystem management	Cooperative Initiative on Invasive Alien Species (IAS) on Islands	IUCN and Ministry of Foreign Affairs, New Zealand
Climate change and air pollution	Enhanced Application of Climate Prediction in Pacific Island Countries Project	Australia (AusAID)
Early warning/disaster preparedness	Initiative to Develop Capacities in SIDS to Manage Vulnerability and Build Resilience Particularly to Disasters	To be determined
Sustainable development initiatives for Africa	African Process for the Development and Protection of the Marine and Coastal Environment in Sub-Saharan Africa	Advisory Committee on Protection of the Sea (ACOPS)



**Figure 2. Number of partnerships per geographical scope and, on the right, list of SIDS per region.**

**Table 4. Issue areas addressed by number of partnerships per region**

Issue area	Global	Africa	Asia & Pacific	Europe	Latin America & Caribbean	Total
Hazards	2	1	3		2	8
BPoA	1		4	1	1	7
Coastal areas and fisheries		1	2		3	6
Biodiversity	1	1	2		2	6
Wastes	1	1			1	3
Energy	2		1			3
Tourism		1	1		1	3
Sanitation	1	1			2	3
Health			1		1	2
Freshwater	1				1	1
Poverty		1				1
Trade						—
Property rights						—
Actual number of partnerships involved	6	1	14	1	4	

Note: the same partnership can be counted in different areas; therefore the total in the last row refers to the actual number of individual partnerships. Partnerships addressing cross-sectoral aspects not included in the SIDS section of the WSSD PoI are not accounted.

- Health and sustainable development
  - Health
  - Sanitation
- Sustainable development for Africa
- Means of implementation
- Institutional framework for sustainable development

Table 4 shows which partnership initiatives are supporting which issues and objectives and in which regions. The participation of partnerships in cross-sectoral aspects is detailed in Table 9.

The general objectives of *sustainable development*, as reflected in the Barbados Programme of Action, are addressed by various umbrella or general partnerships in Asia and the Pacific (4 partnerships), in Europe (1 partnership) and in Latin America and the Caribbean (1 partnership), as well as at the global level (1 partnership).

Aspects related to the *management of coastal areas and exclusive economic zones* are addressed by partnerships in Asia and the Pacific (2), Latin America and the Caribbean (3), and Africa (1). These

aspects are also addressed by other partnerships in relation to maritime transportation (1) and capacity building for coastal zone management (1). *Sustainable fisheries* is the subject of partnerships only in Latin America and the Caribbean (2) and Africa (1).

The *conservation of biodiversity* is addressed by partnerships in Asia and the Pacific (2), Latin America and the Caribbean (2), Africa (1), as well as at the global level (1).

The *management of freshwater* is considered considered at the global level (1) and in Latin America and the Caribbean (2).

*Hazards, vulnerability* and *climate change* issues are addressed by partnerships in Asia and the Pacific (3), Latin America and the Caribbean (2), and at the global level (2).

*Energy* is considered by partnerships in Asia and the Pacific (1) and at the global level (2), while *tourism* is the subject of initiatives in Asia and the Pacific (1), in Africa (1), and in the Caribbean (1).

The issue of *wastes* and associated *health problems* is relevant in partnership initiatives in Asia and the Pacific (1), Africa (1), Latin America and the Caribbean (1), and at the global level (2).

*Sanitation* is addressed at the global level (1), in Latin America and the Caribbean (2) and in Africa (1).

*Poverty eradication* is only addressed in Africa (1).

*Equitable access to health services* is considered in Latin America and the Caribbean (1) in relation to HIV/AIDS.

No partnerships address issues of *trade* and *intellectual property rights*.

Overall, 13 partnerships address the issues of the *WEHAB initiative*,<sup>15</sup> focusing on actions in the five thematic areas of water (2 partnerships), energy (1), health (1), agriculture (2) and biodiversity (6).<sup>16</sup>

A quick look at the distribution of the partnership initiatives by issue and region shows a greater concentration of partnerships in the Asia and Pacific region (with 15 partnerships) vs. Latin America and the Caribbean (with 4 partnerships) (there are a similar number of SIDS in these two region—18 in the Asia and Pacific region and 16 in the Latin America and the Caribbean region).

The partnership initiatives from Asia and the Pacific have a better coverage of the issues in the WSSD PoI related to SIDS than those of the other regions. This is due to the nature of “umbrella” initiatives of such partnerships, which group several efforts under one major initiative.

Only 1 partnership initiative is related to Europe which includes only 2 SIDS. Only 1 partnership is active in Africa.

### 3.3 Planned Activities of the Partnership Initiatives

The partnership initiatives range across a wide variety of activities:

- Assessments of sectoral aspects and development of related policies and plans
- Implementation of regional oceans policies
- Regional coordination and enhancement of ongoing initiatives
- Assessment of policy tools and technological options
- Awareness raising on responsible holiday-making in the tourism sector
- Networking
- Technical assistance and capacity building
- Education and training
- Targeted initiatives for coastal environmental problems

The reality of such activities can only be assessed on a case-by-case basis. However, it is possible to say that most initiatives are oriented towards “soft” activities — e.g., assessment, monitoring, policy formulation, or technical assistance — rather than to promote investments for infrastructure development or technology transfer. The duration of most partnerships ranges from 3 to 7 years.

Only for 7 partnerships was an update or latest submission available on the CSD website. Given the short time elapsed since the WSSD, progress generally refers to coordination meetings and, in some cases, to exploration of funding opportunities.

### 3.4 Composition and Potential Sustainability of Partnership Initiatives

The partnerships can also be analyzed on an individual and regional basis through a number of criteria to ascertain their potential robustness:

- Lead agency
- Participation of SIDS
- Involvement of the private sector
- Financial arrangements

<sup>15</sup> See WEHAB papers at: [http://www.johannesburgsummit.org/html/documents/wehab\\_papers.html](http://www.johannesburgsummit.org/html/documents/wehab_papers.html).

<sup>16</sup> Agriculture, not included in the SIDS section of the JPOI, is addressed by 2 partnerships in the Caribbean and the Pacific.

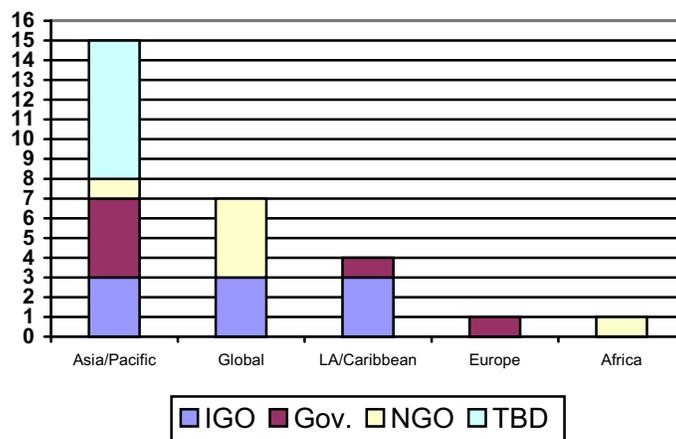


Figure 3. Lead organizations in the partnerships

The details for each partnership are given in Table 7 and Table 8. Major trends can be summarized as follows.

**Lead Agency.** As noted in Figure 3, in terms of leaderships, there is a prevalence of initiatives led by an intergovernmental organization (IGO, 9 partnerships), while fewer partnerships are led by nongovernmental

organizations (6) or governments (6). For some partnerships (7), the leadership is still to be determined. Looking at government entities, 3 partnerships have been proposed by Australia and 1 by Malta. Philippines, Sweden, and France support ICRAN and New Zealand supports a partnership initiative presented by the World Conservation Union (IUCN).

Table 5. Participation of SIDS and island territories by region.

Africa	Asia and the Pacific	Europe	Latin America and the Caribbean
Comoros	American Samoa*	Cyprus	Antigua
Mauritius	Cook Islands	Malta	Belize **
Seychelles	Federated States of Micronesia		Cuba
	Fiji		Grenada
	French Polynesia†		Guyana**
	Guam‡		Jamaica
	Kiribati		St. Lucia
	Marshall Islands		St. Vincent
	Nauru		Suriname**
	New Caledonia†		Trinidad and Tobago
	Niue		
	Northern Mariana Islands‡		
	Palau		
	Papua New Guinea		
	Samoa		
	Singapore		
	Solomon Islands		
	Tokelau§		
	Tonga		
	Tuvalu		
	Vanuatu		
	Wallis and Futuna†		
3 SIDS (60%)	16 SIDS (89%)	2 SIDS (100%)	7 SIDS (48%)

Notes:

\* U.S. territory, observer status with AOSIS

† French overseas territory, no observer status with AOSIS

‡ Administered by the U.S.

§ Administered by New Zealand

\*\* Non-SIDS member of AOSIS

The WW2BW initiative envisages the participation of all the countries from the Wider Caribbean region. The definition of the actual SIDS participating is under way.

Source: U.N. Division for Sustainable Development. (2003c)

**Table 6. Involvement of the private sector and financial arrangements**

Issue area	Global	Africa	Asia & Pacific	Europe	Latin America & Caribbean	Total
Private sector	4 (57%)		1 (6%)	?		5
Financial arrangements	2 (29%)	1 (100%)	9 (56%)	?	1 (33%)	13
No. of partnerships	6	1	16	1	3	27

**Participation.** Overall, 28 SIDS out of a total of 41 are involved in the partnership initiatives (see Table 5) and participation is higher in the Asia-Pacific region than in Latin America and the Caribbean. In addition, American Samoa and Guam, which have observer status with the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), participate in partnership initiatives as well as French Polynesia, New Caledonia, and Wallis and Futuna (all French overseas territories), Northern Mariana Islands (U.S. administration), and Tokelau (administered by New Zealand), which do not have an observer status with AOSIS. Also Belize, Guyana, and Suriname, which are not SIDS but members of AOSIS, participate in the partnerships. Figures 4 to 7 show the SIDS involved in the partnership initiatives.

A few partnerships (7) indicate generically involvement by Caribbean SIDS, Pacific Island Countries and Territories, or even SIDS. In a few global partnerships it is uncertain whether SIDS are actually partners (3).

**Private Sector Involvement and Financial Arrangements.** At the global level, four partnerships foresee the involvement of the private sector: the *Initiative to Develop Capacities in SIDS to Manage Vulnerability and Build Resilience Particularly to Disasters* refers generically to the private sector among the partners without specification, *Integrated Framework of Tools for Implementing Sustainable Development in Small Islands* includes some small and medium enterprises (SMEs), mainly for technical services, and the *SIDS Global Partnership* also refers generically to the private sector, possibly tourism and manufacturing. In the *100% Renewable Energy Islands* a private company is involved. In Asia and the Pacific, interest from the private sector has been expressed for the *Marine Electronic Highway* initiative.

In terms of financial arrangements, these have been essentially finalized for the *Global Ballast Water Management Initiative* — which, however, does not foresee SIDS involvement in the initial demonstration phase — while 20% of the funding requested for *ICRAN/ICRI* has been committed. The *H2O* initiative has also obtained funds from UNEP and Australia while more funding is being negotiated with potential governments for the years 2003-2006. For all other global initiatives, funding arrangements remain to be made.

In Africa, funding for the *African Process* initiative is being sought through small and medium projects under the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and from UN agencies such as UNEP, IOC, and UNIDO.

In Asia and the Pacific, the private sector has expressed interest in the *Marine Electronic Highway* project, whose funding has been secured. Funding arrangements have been finalized only for the *South Pacific Adaptation and Vulnerability Index* and the *Cooperative Initiative on Invasive Alien Species (IAS) on Islands*. Funding support is being explored for the *Pacific Islands Governance Initiative*, various components of the *Pacific Umbrella Initiative* (health, information technology, tourism, and biodiversity), the *Sustainable Land Resources Development in the Pacific*, and the *Pacific Islands Initiative: Planning for Sustainable Community Lifestyles in the Pacific*.

No information is available for initiatives in Europe and the Mediterranean.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, the *Caribbean SIDS* partnership calls for the involvement of the private sector — fishing, tourism, and mineral exploitation —

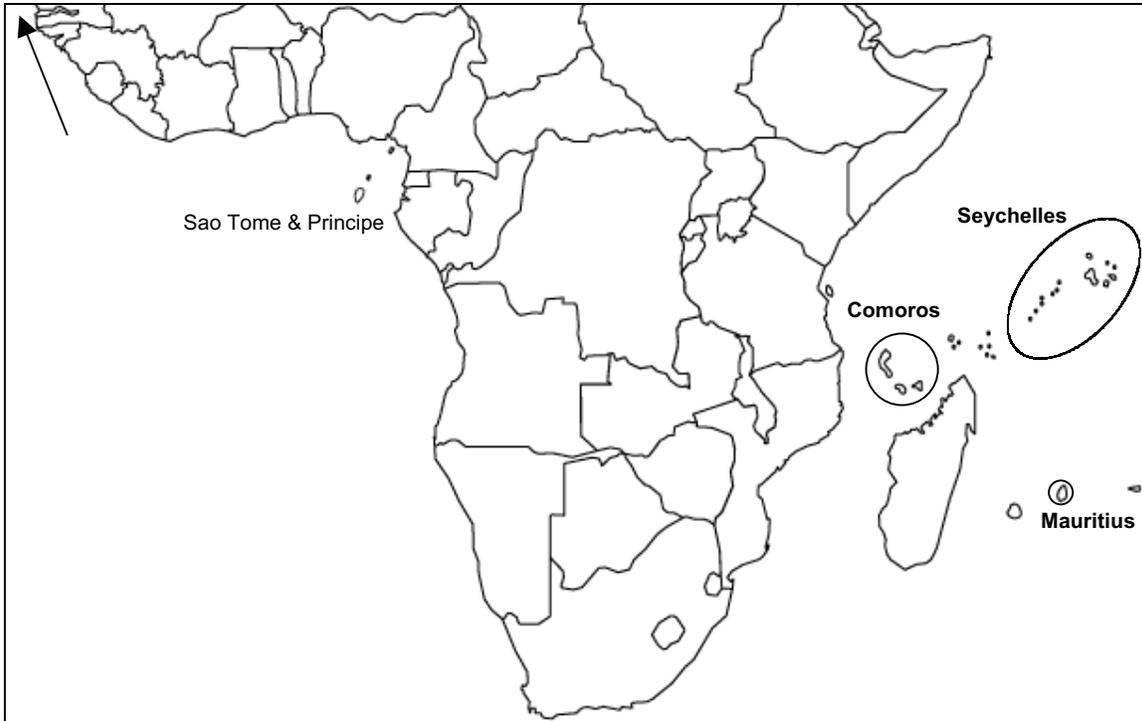


Figure 4. SIDS participating in partnership initiatives: Africa

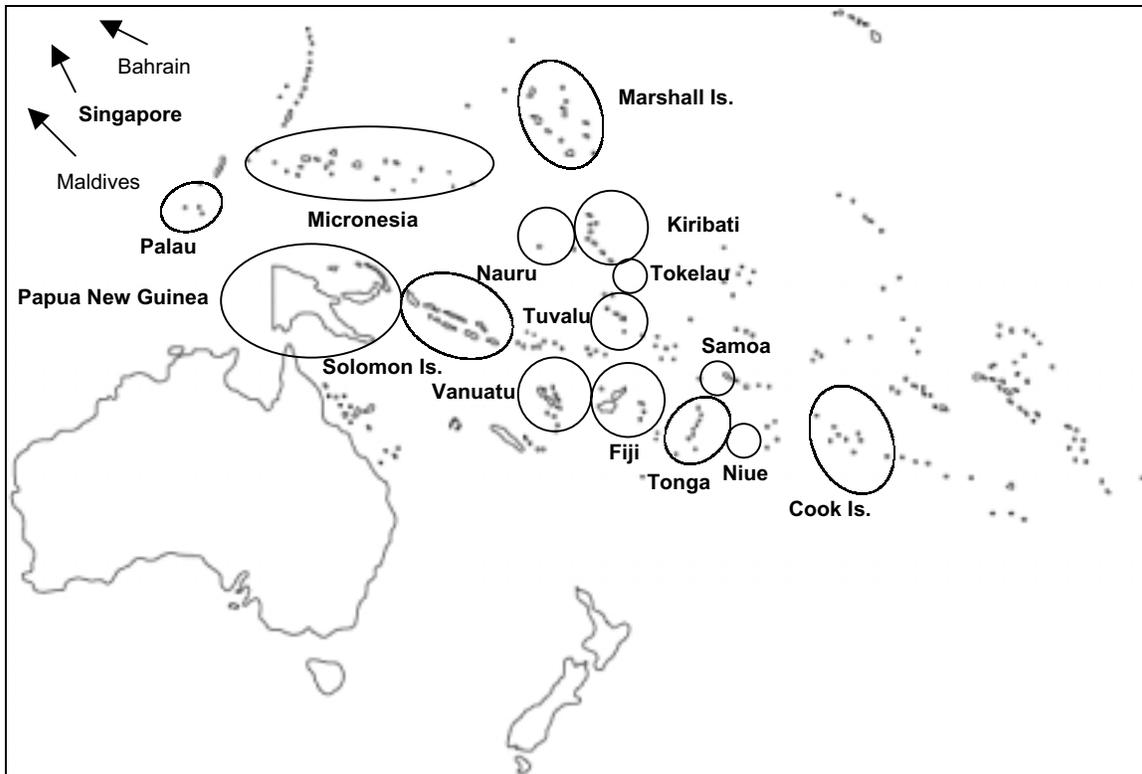


Figure 5. SIDS participating in partnership initiatives: Pacific



Figure 6. SIDS participating in partnership initiatives: Europe

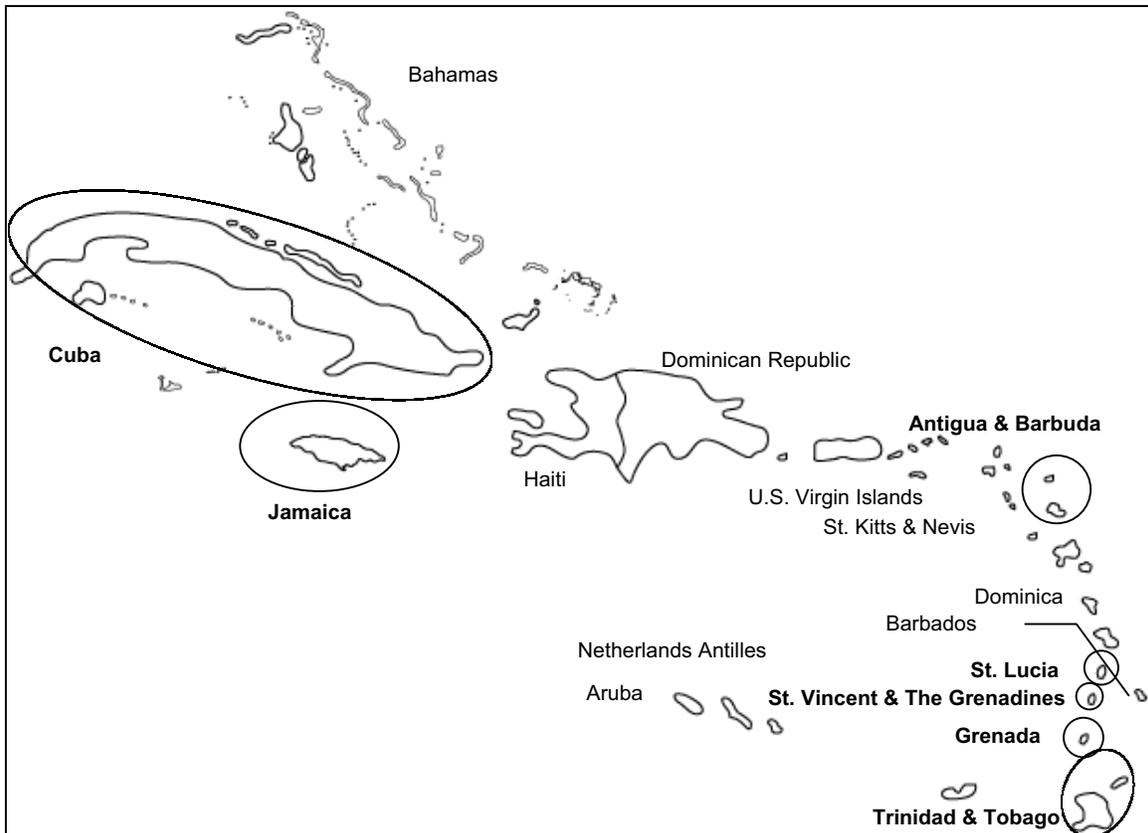


Figure 7. SIDS participating in partnership initiatives: Latin America and the Caribbean

but without further specification. Funding needs are specified for 5 years but sources are to be explored. The first phase (2001-2003) of the *Building the Capacity of Caribbean NGOs and CBOs to Respond Effectively to Critical Sustainable Development Needs* initiative was funded by the United Nations University while funds are sought for the continuation of this initiative and for the *HIV/AIDS* initiative.

The *WW2BW* initiative calls for the involvement of private sector partners to contribute resources to projects and programs, collaborate in voluntary stakeholder forums, and provide or receive education on responsible environmental stewardship.

In summary, 19% of the partnerships involve the private sector and about 48% of them have defined financial needs, while about 20% of the partnerships have fully secured funds and another 10% have partially done so. The funding sought by the partnerships ranges from \$0.65 million (biodiversity in the *Pacific Umbrella Initiative*) to \$25 million (information technology and communication in the *Pacific Umbrella Initiative*).

#### 4. Conclusions

Overall, the partnership initiatives launched at the WSSD that are relevant to SIDS seem to address in a direct and complete way the issues included in the JPoI both in terms of the broad policy processes involved in sustainable development and sectoral issues. The issues receiving most attention are management of coastal areas and fisheries, hazards, biodiversity and wastes.

In terms of the geographical coverage, the majority of partnerships pertain to the Asia-Pacific region. With almost the same number of SIDS, the Latin America and Caribbean region has fewer than one-fifth of the initiatives present in the Asia-Pacific region. No initiatives cover the Western and Central Africa region.

Most partnerships have been led by intergovernmental organizations or governments, with few proposals led

by nongovernmental organizations. For some of the partnerships, the lead agency is still to be defined. The composition of the partnerships is generally mixed, with participation from different types of organizations, but with limited presence of the private sector.

It is apparent that financial viability and sustainability are one of the major challenges faced by the partnership initiatives presented at Johannesburg. Lack of funding and even absence of financial arrangements and the limited participation of the private sector might pose uncertainty for the future of some initiatives, making it important to closely observe the further development of the initiatives. Additional sources of funding will have to be sought to support actions in the focal areas most addressed by the partnership initiatives: natural hazards, coastal areas and fisheries, biodiversity, and wastes.

The challenge of the contribution of the partnership initiatives to the priority issues of the JPoI and the broader goals of the Barbados Plan of Action lies in their actual implementation. As recommended by CSD, partnerships should be based on predictable and sustained resources, including mobilization of new resources for their implementation and should report regularly to the CSD on their advancement. It is noteworthy that only a few SIDS partnership initiatives have reported through the progress report questionnaire disseminated by the United Nations between December 2002 and January 2003, thus demonstrating the difficulties of starting their implementation.

A specific and adequate monitoring and reporting system might have to be devised to track the implementation of the partnerships. The questionnaire developed for the Barbados +10 process addresses WSSD partnership initiatives in the context of the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals<sup>17</sup> and can provide a useful context within which to monitor progress in the implementation of partnership initiatives. The implementation of the partnership initiatives could also

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<sup>17</sup> See United Nations Division for Sustainable Development. (2003d). *Questionnaire for National Assessments of the Barbados Programme of Action +10 Reviews*. New York: United Nations.

be considered by the regional outlooks developed in the context of the periodic Global Environment Outlook (GEO) produced by UNEP.<sup>18</sup> Occasions for exchange of ideas and experiences as well as to promote the partnerships among potential donors will also have to be organized. In this perspective, the partnership fair organized at CSD-11 appears a promising approach.<sup>19</sup>

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<sup>18</sup> In 1999, three regional outlooks were produced for the small islands of the Pacific, Caribbean and Western Indian Ocean regions: UNEP. (1999a). *Pacific Islands Environment Outlook*. Nairobi: UNEP; UNEP. (1999b). *Western Indian Ocean Islands Environment Outlook*. Nairobi: UNEP; UNEP. (1999c). *Caribbean Environmental Outlook*. Nairobi: UNEP.

<sup>19</sup> A presentation of the Partnerships for Small Island Development States (SIDS) was organized by UN DESA/DSD; International Coral Reef Action Network (ICRAN) at CSD-11.

**Table 7. WSSD partnership initiatives and SIDS participation.**

Partnership	Region	Focal areas	Leads	SIDS	Private sector involvement	Funding arrangements
100% Renewable Energy Islands	Global	Energy	Forum for Renewable Energy Islands	Pacific, Caribbean and Indian Ocean	Samsco Energy Company	Funds expected from UNIDO, UNDP-GEF, EU, and Japan
International Coral Reef Action Network (ICRAN) / International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI)	Global	Environmental management	Philippines, Sweden, France	Belize St. Lucia Cuba (Dominican Republic) Jamaica [Trinidad and Tobago] Seychelles Samoa Marshall Islands Fiji Solomon Islands	—	\$5 million (United Nations Foundation, a fundraising campaign is being organized among donor governments, international organizations, foundations and other donors — funding target is \$25 million)
International Network of Practitioners and Academics to Support Implementation of Coastal and Ocean Management Programs	Global	Networking Capacity building	International Coastal and Ocean Organization (ICO)/ Coastal States Organization (CSO)	Jamaica	—	Not yet pledged
POGO-IOC Initiative for Intelligent Use and Management of the Oceans	Global	Scientific research	IOC	Could we replace the ?? for the word: Undefined?	—	Not yet pledged
The H2O (Hilltops-2-Oceans) Partnership: Working Together to Protect Coastal and Marine Environments	Global	Marine pollution	UNEP/GPA	Undefined	Undefined	\$8 million (UNEP/GPA). \$29.1 million being discussed with potential partners for the period 2003-2006
Initiative to Develop Capacities in SIDS to manage Vulnerability and Build Resilience Particularly to Disasters	Global	Disaster prevention	TBD	Undefined	Yes, without specification (?)	Undefined
Integrated Framework of Tools for Implementing Sustainable Development in Small Islands (SUSTIS)	Global	Capacity building Information management	Malta Environment and Planning Authority	Malta Fiji	Small and medium enterprises, without specification	To be sought
SIDS Global Partnership Improving the provision of sustainable energy services for Small Island Developing States Productive Use of Clean Energy for Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) SIDS 2015 - Developing capacities to reduce vulnerability to natural disasters Capacity Building in SIDS to Manage Vulnerability and Develop Resilience Particularly To Disasters Collaboration between Universities to offer Post-Graduate Courses on SIDS' affairs	Global	Education Energy Health Disaster prevention Science	TBD	Undefined	Tourism, manufacturing, without specification	To be explored

(Parentheses indicate observer status)

**Table 7. WSSD partnership initiatives and SIDS participation. (Continued)**

Partnership	Region	Focal areas	Leads	SIDS	Private sector involvement	Funding arrangements
African Process for the Development and Protection of the Marine and Coastal Environment in Sub-Saharan Africa	Africa	Environmental management	Advisory Committee on Protection of the Sea (ACOPS)	Mauritius Comoros Seychelles	—	GEF MSP and other sources being explored
Marine Electronic Highway in the Straits of Malacca and Singapore	Asia	Marine transportation	IMO	Singapore	Expressed interest	\$12 million, of which \$11 secured
Sustainable Development and Management of the Caribbean Sea Water Resource Management in Caribbean SIDS Sustainable Land Resources Management in the Caribbean Energy for Sustainable Development in the Caribbean Capacity Building in Sanitation and Health in Caribbean SIDS Biodiversity Protection and Commercialization in the Caribbean Capacity for Sustainable Livelihoods in Caribbean SIDS Capacity Building for Environment and Natural Resources Management in the Caribbean Caribbean Adaptation to Climate Change and Sea Level Rise	Caribbean	Oceans/coasts/fisheries Freshwater Agriculture Energy Health	Association of the Caribbean States (ACS)	Caribbean SIDS	Fishing, tourism, mineral exploitation, not further specified	\$225,000 per year per 5 years  To be explored
Building the Capacity of Caribbean NGO and CBO to respond effectively to critical sustainable development needs	Caribbean	Sustainable development	UNEP/UNV	Antigua St. Lucia Grenada St. Vincent Trinidad and Tobago Suriname Guyana	—	First phase funded by UNEP/UNV
HIV/AIDS in the world of work: a tripartite response in the Caribbean	Caribbean	Health	ILO	Caribbean SIDS	—	To be explored
White Water to Blue Water (WW2BW)	Caribbean	Watershed management Fisheries Sanitation Tourism Marine Transportation	USA	Caribbean SIDS	Called for	Being explored
Capacity Building for Pacific Island Countries in Oceans Policy Implementation	Pacific	Policy Capacity building	Australia	Pacific island countries and territories		
Pacific Islands Ocean Initiative	Pacific	Policy	Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific (CROP)	Pacific island countries and territories		
Pacific Islands Governance Initiative	Pacific	Policy	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, Fiji	Pacific island countries and territories	—	\$1.5 million, being explored

(Parentheses indicate observer status)

**Table 7. WSSD partnership initiatives and SIDS participation. (Continued)**

Partnership	Region	Focal areas	Leads	SIDS	Private sector involvement	Funding arrangements
<p>Pacific Umbrella Initiative: Capacity building through Education and Training for the Sustainable Use and Management of Natural Resources and the Environment in the Pacific</p> <p>Pacific Islands Adaptation Initiative</p> <p>Pacific Islands Energy for Sustainable Development</p> <p>Pacific Islands Health for Sustainable Development</p> <p>Pacific Islands Information and Communication Technology for Development</p> <p>Sustainable Tourism Development for the Pacific</p> <p>Mainstreaming conservation of biodiversity and associated traditional knowledge in the Pacific Islands</p>	Pacific	<p>Capacity building</p> <p>Education and training</p> <p>Climate change</p> <p>Energy</p> <p>Tourism</p> <p>Biodiversity</p> <p>Water management</p>	<p>South Pacific Regional Environmental Programme (SPREP)</p> <p>Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS)</p> <p>Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)</p>	<p>(American Samoa)</p> <p>Cook Islands</p> <p>Federated States of Micronesia</p> <p>Fiji Islands</p> <p>[French Polynesia (France)]</p> <p>(Guam)</p> <p>Kiribati,</p> <p>Marshall Islands</p> <p>Nauru</p> <p>[New Caledonia (France)]</p> <p>Niue</p> <p>Palau</p> <p>Papua New Guinea</p> <p>Pitcairn</p> <p>Samoa</p> <p>Saipan</p> <p>Solomon Islands</p> <p>Tokelau</p> <p>Tonga</p> <p>Tuvalu</p> <p>Vanuatu</p> <p>Wallis &amp; Futuna</p>	—	<p>Capacity building: Being explored</p> <p>Adaptation: Being considered</p> <p>Energy: Being explored</p> <p>Health: Partially supported by health structures, additional funding being sought</p> <p>Information technology: \$25 million in 5 years, to be mobilized</p> <p>Tourism: \$1.9 million, being sought</p> <p>Biodiversity: \$0.65 million, being sought</p> <p>Water:</p>
South Pacific Adaptation and Vulnerability Index	Pacific	Disaster preparedness	Australia	South Pacific islands Undefined	—	\$4 million for 7 years committed by AusAID
Cooperative Initiative on Invasive Alien Species (IAS) on Islands	Pacific	Biodiversity	IUCN New Zealand	Through regional organizations	—	New Zealand for coordination and management; additional funds being sought
Sustainable Land resources Development for the Pacific	Pacific	<p>Agriculture</p> <p>Forests</p> <p>Minerals and mining</p>	TBD	<p>American Samoa</p> <p>Cook Islands</p> <p>Federated States of Micronesia</p> <p>Fiji Islands</p> <p>[French Polynesia (France)]</p> <p>(Guam)</p> <p>Kiribati,</p> <p>Marshall Islands</p> <p>Nauru</p> <p>[New Caledonia (France)]</p> <p>Niue</p> <p>Palau</p> <p>Papua New Guinea</p> <p>Pitcairn</p> <p>Samoa</p> <p>Saipan</p> <p>Solomon Islands</p> <p>Tokelau</p> <p>Tonga</p> <p>Tuvalu</p> <p>Vanuatu</p> <p>Wallis &amp; Futuna</p>	—	\$6.65 million, being sought

(Parentheses indicate observer status)

**Table 8. Matrix of coverage of WSSD SIDS issues by region.**

Area	SIDS issue (paragraph in WSSD Pol)	Global	Africa	Asia and Pacific	Europe	Caribbean and Latin America
Barbados POA	Implementation of the Barbados POA (58[a])	SIDS Global Partnership		SUSTIS Pacific Island Governance Initiative Pacific Islands Oceans Initiative PUI (overall)	SUSTIS	Caribbean SIDS
	Review of the Barbados POA (61)					
Coastal areas and fisheries	Sustainable fisheries (58[b])		African Process			Caribbean SIDS WW2BW
	Management of coastal areas and EEZ (58[c])		African Process	MEH Pacific Islands Oceans Initiative		Caribbean SIDS ICM network
Biodiversity	Conservation of biodiversity (58[d][i])	ICRAN/ICRI	African Process	PUI (biodiversity) Alien Species		Caribbean SIDS WW2BW
Freshwater	Management of freshwater (58[d][ii])	H2O				Caribbean SIDS WW2BW
Wastes	Waste and pollution and associated health impacts (58[e])	SIDS Global Partnership	African Process			Undefined
Trade	Trade in small economies (58[f])					
Tourism	Community-based sustainable tourism initiatives (58[g])		African Process	PUI (tourism)		WW2BW
Hazards	Hazard and risk management (58[h])	SIDS capacity for vulnerability SIDS 2015				WW2BW
	Vulnerability indices and indicators (58[i])	SIDS capacity for vulnerability		South Pacific Adaptation		
	Adaptation to climate change (58[j])		African Process	PUI (adaptation) South Pacific Adaptation Pacific Climate Prediction		Caribbean SIDS
Property rights	Intellectual property regimes (58[k])					
Energy	Energy supply and services (59[a])	SIDS Global Partnership 100% Renewable		PUI (energy)		
	Traditional and renewable energy 59[b])					
Health	Equitable access to health care services and drugs (60[a],[b])			PUI (health)		HIV/AIDS
Sanitation	Water and sanitation services (60[c])	H2O	African Process			Caribbean SIDS WW2BW
Poverty eradication	Poverty eradication (60[d])		African Process			

**Table 9. Matrix of coverage of cross-sectoral aspects**

Area	Cross-sectoral aspect	Global	Africa	Asia and Pacific	Europe	Caribbean and Latin America
Poverty eradication			(African Process)			
Sustainable development initiatives for Africa			African Process			
Means for implementation	Trade					
	Transfer of technology					
	Science and education	SIDS Global Partnership POGO		PUI (capacity building, education and training)		WW2BW
	Capacity building	ICM Network		PUI (capacity building, education and training) Pacific Capacity Building		Caribbean SIDS  Capacity in the Caribbean WW2BW
	Information for decision making			PUI (IT)		Caribbean SIDS

Other issues:

- (a) Agriculture, forestry, mining: Sustainable Land resources Development for the Pacific
- (b) Community development: Pacific Islands Initiative: Planning for sustainable Community Lifestyles in the Pacific

## **Annex A. Extracts from the Plan of Implementation for the World Summit on Sustainable Development**

### **IV. Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development**

30. Oceans, seas, islands and coastal areas form an integrated and essential component of the Earth's ecosystem and are critical for global food security and for sustaining economic prosperity and the well-being of many national economies, particularly in developing countries. Ensuring the sustainable development of the oceans requires effective coordination and cooperation, including at the global and regional levels, between relevant bodies, and actions at all levels to:

(a) Invite States to ratify or accede to and implement the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the overall legal framework for ocean activities;

(b) Promote the implementation of chapter 17 of Agenda 21 which provides the programme of action for achieving the sustainable development of oceans, coastal areas and seas through its programme areas of integrated management and sustainable development of coastal areas, including exclusive economic zones; marine environmental protection; sustainable use and conservation of marine living resources; addressing critical uncertainties for the management of the marine environment and climate change; strengthening international, including regional, cooperation and coordination; and sustainable development of small islands;

(c) Establish an effective, transparent and regular inter-agency coordination mechanism on ocean and coastal issues within the United Nations system;

(d) Encourage the application by 2010 of the ecosystem approach, noting the Reykjavik Declaration on Responsible Fisheries in the Marine Ecosystem and decision 5/6 of the Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity;

(e) Promote integrated, multidisciplinary and multisectoral coastal and ocean management at the national level, and encourage and assist coastal States in developing ocean policies and mechanisms on integrated coastal management;

(f) Strengthen regional cooperation and coordination between the relevant regional organizations and programmes, the UNEP regional seas programmes, regional fisheries management organizations and

other regional science, health and development organizations;

(g) Assist developing countries in coordinating policies and programmes at the regional and subregional levels aimed at the conservation and sustainable management of fishery resources, and implement integrated coastal area management plans, including through the promotion of sustainable coastal and small-scale fishing activities and, where appropriate, the development of related infrastructure;

(h) Take note of the work of the open-ended informal consultative process established by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution 54/33 in order to facilitate the annual review by the Assembly of developments in ocean affairs and the upcoming review of its effectiveness and utility to be held at its fifty-seventh session under the terms of the above-mentioned resolution.

31. To achieve sustainable fisheries, the following actions are required at all levels:

(a) Maintain or restore stocks to levels that can produce the maximum sustainable yield with the aim of achieving these goals for depleted stocks on an urgent basis and where possible not later than 2015;

(b) Ratify or accede to and effectively implement the relevant United Nations and, where appropriate, associated regional fisheries agreements or arrangements, noting in particular the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks and the 1993 Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas;

(c) Implement the 1995 Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, taking note of the special requirements of developing countries as noted in its article 5, and the relevant Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) international plans of action and technical guidelines;

(d) Urgently develop and implement national and, where appropriate, regional plans of action, to put into effect the FAO international plans of action, in

particular the international plan of action for the management of fishing capacity by 2005 and the international plan of action to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing by 2004. Establish effective monitoring, reporting and enforcement, and control of fishing vessels, including by flag States, to further the international plan of action to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing;

(e) Encourage relevant regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to give due consideration to the rights, duties and interests of coastal States and the special requirements of developing States when addressing the issue of the allocation of share of fishery resources for straddling stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, mindful of the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 Relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, on the high seas and within exclusive economic zones;

(f) Eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and to over-capacity, while completing the efforts undertaken at WTO to clarify and improve its disciplines on fisheries subsidies, taking into account the importance of this sector to developing countries;

(g) Strengthen donor coordination and partnerships between international financial institutions, bilateral agencies and other relevant stakeholders to enable developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States and countries with economies in transition, to develop their national, regional and subregional capacities for infrastructure and integrated management and the sustainable use of fisheries;

(h) Support the sustainable development of aquaculture, including small-scale aquaculture, given its growing importance for food security and economic development.

32. In accordance with chapter 17 of Agenda 21, promote the conservation and management of the oceans through actions at all levels, giving due regard to the relevant international instruments to:

(a) Maintain the productivity and biodiversity of important and vulnerable marine and coastal areas, including in areas within and beyond national jurisdiction;

(b) Implement the work programme arising from the Jakarta Mandate on the Conservation and Sustainable

Use of Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity of the Convention on Biological Diversity, including through the urgent mobilization of financial resources and technological assistance and the development of human and institutional capacity, particularly in developing countries;

(c) Develop and facilitate the use of diverse approaches and tools, including the ecosystem approach, the elimination of destructive fishing practices, the establishment of marine protected areas consistent with international law and based on scientific information, including representative networks by 2012 and time/area closures for the protection of nursery grounds and periods, proper coastal land use; and watershed planning and the integration of marine and coastal areas management into key sectors;

(d) Develop national, regional and international programmes for halting the loss of marine biodiversity, including in coral reefs and wetlands;

(e) Implement the RAMSAR Convention, including its joint work programme with the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the programme of action called for by the International Coral Reef Initiative to strengthen joint management plans and international networking for wetland ecosystems in coastal zones, including coral reefs, mangroves, seaweed beds and tidal mud flats.

33. Advance implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities and the Montreal Declaration on the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities, with particular emphasis in the period 2002-2006 on municipal wastewater, the physical alteration and destruction of habitats, and nutrients, by actions at all levels to:

(a) Facilitate partnerships, scientific research and diffusion of technical knowledge; mobilize domestic, regional and international resources; and promote human and institutional capacity-building, paying particular attention to the needs of developing countries;

(b) Strengthen the capacity of developing countries in the development of their national and regional programmes and mechanisms to mainstream the objectives of the Global Programme of Action and to manage the risks and impacts of ocean pollution;

(c) Elaborate regional programmes of action and improve the links with strategic plans for the sustainable development of coastal and marine resources, noting in particular areas which are subject to accelerated environmental changes and development pressures;

(d) Make every effort to achieve substantial progress by the next Global Programme of Action conference in 2006 to protect the marine environment from land-based activities.

34. Enhance maritime safety and protection of the marine environment from pollution by actions at all levels to:

(a) Invite States to ratify or accede to and implement the conventions and protocols and other relevant instruments of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) relating to the enhancement of maritime safety and protection of the marine environment from marine pollution and environmental damage caused by ships, including the use of toxic anti-fouling paints and urge IMO to consider stronger mechanisms to secure the implementation of IMO instruments by flag States;

(b) Accelerate the development of measures to address invasive alien species in ballast water. Urge IMO to finalize the IMO International Convention on the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments.

35. Governments, taking into account their national circumstances, are encouraged, recalling paragraph 8 of resolution GC (44)/RES/17 of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and taking into account the very serious potential for environment and human health impacts of radioactive wastes, to make efforts to examine and further improve measures and internationally agreed regulations regarding safety, while stressing the importance of having effective liability mechanisms in place, relevant to international maritime transportation and other transboundary movement of radioactive material, radioactive waste and spent fuel, including, inter alia, arrangements for prior notification and consultations done in accordance with relevant international instruments.

36. Improve the scientific understanding and assessment of marine and coastal ecosystems as a fundamental basis for sound decision-making, through actions at all levels to:

(a) Increase scientific and technical collaboration, including integrated assessment at the global and regional levels, including the appropriate transfer of marine science and marine technologies and techniques for the conservation and management of living and non-living marine resources and expanding ocean-observing capabilities for the timely prediction and assessment of the state of marine environment;

(b) Establish by 2004 a regular process under the United Nations for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socio-economic aspects, both current and foreseeable, building on existing regional assessments;

(c) Build capacity in marine science, information and management, through, inter alia, promoting the use of environmental impact assessments and environmental evaluation and reporting techniques, for projects or activities that are potentially harmful to the coastal and marine environments and their living and non-living resources;

(d) Strengthen the ability of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, FAO and other relevant international and regional and subregional organizations to build national and local capacity in marine science and the sustainable management of oceans and their resources.

\* \* \*

## **VII. Sustainable development of small island developing States**

58. Small island developing States are a special case both for environment and development. Although they continue to take the lead in the path towards sustainable development in their countries, they are increasingly constrained by the interplay of adverse factors clearly underlined in Agenda 21, the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the decisions adopted at the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly. This would include actions at all levels to:

(a) Accelerate national and regional implementation of the Programme of Action, with adequate financial resources, including through GEF focal areas, transfer of environmentally sound technologies and assistance for capacity-building from the international community;

(b) Further implement sustainable fisheries management and improve financial returns from fisheries by supporting and strengthening relevant regional fisheries management organizations, as appropriate, such as the recently established Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism and such agreements as the Convention on the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean;

(c) Assist small island developing States, including through the elaboration of specific initiatives, in delimiting and managing in a sustainable manner their coastal areas and exclusive economic zones and the continental shelf (including, where appropriate, the continental shelf areas beyond 200 miles from coastal baselines), as well as relevant regional management initiatives within the context of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the UNEP regional seas programmes;

(d) Provide support, including for capacity-building, for the development and further implementation of:

(i) Small island developing States-specific components within programmes of work on marine and coastal biological diversity;

(ii) Freshwater programmes for small island developing States, including through the GEF focal areas;

(e) Effectively reduce, prevent and control waste and pollution and their health-related impacts by undertaking by 2004 initiatives aimed at implementing the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities in small island developing States;

(f) Work to ensure that, in the ongoing negotiations and elaboration of the WTO work programme on trade in small economies, due account is taken of small island developing States, which have severe structural handicaps in integrating into the global economy, within the context of the Doha development agenda;

(g) Develop community-based initiatives on sustainable tourism by 2004, and build the capacities necessary to diversify tourism products, while protecting culture and traditions, and effectively conserving and managing natural resources;

(h) Extend assistance to small island developing States in support of local communities and appropriate national and regional organizations of small island developing States for comprehensive hazard and risk management, disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness, and help relieve the consequences of disasters, extreme weather events and other emergencies;

(i) Support the finalization and subsequent early operationalization, on agreed terms, of economic, social and environmental vulnerability indices and related indicators as tools for the achievement of the sustainable development of the small island developing States;

(j) Assist small island developing States in mobilizing adequate resources and partnerships for their adaptation needs relating to the adverse effects of climate change, sea level rise and climate variability, consistent with commitments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Changes, where applicable;

(k) Support efforts by small island developing States to build capacities and institutional arrangements to implement intellectual property regimes;

59. Support the availability of adequate, affordable and environmentally sound energy services for the sustainable

development of small island developing States by, inter alia:

(a) Strengthening ongoing and supporting new efforts on energy supply and services, by 2004, including through the United Nations system and partnership initiatives;

(b) Developing and promoting efficient use of sources of energy, including indigenous sources and renewable energy, and building the capacities of small island developing States for training, technical know-how and strengthening national institutions in the area of energy management;

60. Provide support to SIDS to develop capacity and strengthen:

(a) Health-care services for promoting equitable access to health care;

(b) Health systems for making available necessary drugs and technology in a sustainable and affordable manner to fight and control communicable and non-communicable diseases, in particular HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, diabetes, malaria and dengue fever;

(c) Efforts to reduce and manage waste and pollution and building capacity for maintaining and managing systems to deliver water and sanitation services, in both rural and urban areas;

(d) Efforts to implement initiatives aimed at poverty eradication, which have been outlined in section II of the present document.

61. Undertake a full and comprehensive review of the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States in 2004, in accordance with the provisions set forth in General Assembly resolution S-22/2, and in this context requests the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session to consider convening an international meeting for the sustainable development of small island developing States.

## Annex B – Summary of Partnership Initiatives on SIDS<sup>20</sup>

### Small Island Developing States

#### Building the Capacity of Caribbean NGO's and CBO's to Respond Effectively to Critical Sustainable Development Needs

**Leading partner:** UNV regional Programme, Trinidad  
**Contact person:** Ms. Leanne Harrison, coordinator, UNV Regional Office  
**Address:** UNDP, P.O. Box 812, Port of Spain, Trinidad, West Indies  
**Tel:** 868- 623 7056  
**Fax:** 868-623 1658  
**E-mail:** leanne.harrison@undp.org.tt  
**Dates:** June 2000- January 2005

**Summary:** The main objective of this initiative is to build the organizational management capacity of NGOs and capacity-building organisations (CBOs) engaged in sustainable development activities in the Caribbean region through providing technical support with national UN Volunteers.

#### HIV/AIDS in the World of Work: A Tripartite Response in the Caribbean

**Leading Partner:** ILO  
**Contact Persons:** Dr. Benjamin O. Alli, Coordinator, Technical Cooperation and Advisory Services  
**Address:** ILO Programme on HIV/AIDS and the World of Work, International Labour Organization, Geneva, Switzerland  
**Tel:** +41 22 799 7079  
**Fax:** +41 22 799 6349  
**E-mail:** alli@ilo.org  
**Dates:** 2 ½ years, initiation date contingent upon donor support

**Summary:** This project aims to prevent HIV/AIDS among workers, enhancing workplace protection and reducing the adverse consequences of the epidemic on Caribbean development. More specifically, it will focus on:

- Reducing the rate of spread of HIV;
- Developing a comprehensive strategic response to the impact of HIV/AIDS on the world of work in the Caribbean;
- Improving understanding of the implications of HIV/AIDS for the world of work in the Caribbean;
- Mobilizing and building the capacity of governments and organizations of employers and workers as well as people living with HIV/AIDS to educate, discuss, raise awareness and develop/implement policies and programmes in this area;

- Reducing stigma and discrimination against and improve care and support for those living with HIV/AIDS; and
- Improving capacity to determine financial costs of the epidemic and assess its impact on the social security system.

#### Integrated Framework of Tools for Implementing Sustainable Development in Small Islands (SUSTIS)

**Leading Partner:** Malta Environment and Planning Authority  
**Contact Person:** Ms. Marguerite Camilleri/Mr. Godwin Cassar  
**Address:** Malta Environment and Planning Authority St. Francis Ravelin, Floriana CMR 01, Malta, Europe  
**Tel:** (356) 2290 1529 or 21 240976  
**Fax:** (356) 21 224846  
**Email:** marguerite.camilleri@mepa.org.mt  
**Dates:** 2003-2007

**Summary:** The objective of this partnership is to undertake research to develop an integrated framework for assessing and selecting policy tools and technological options necessary to implement sustainable development programmes in small islands. The partnership involves a number of European academic institutions, small and medium sized research institutions and government authorities. The research will focus on land use, agriculture and forestry, coastal management, water, energy, climate change and tourism.

#### 100% Renewable Energy Islands

**Leading Partner:** Forum for Renewable Energy Islands  
**Contact Person:** Soren Hermanson, Manager  
**Address:** Museumvej 1, 8305 Samso, Denmark  
**Tel:** +45 8659 2322, +45 2164 4391  
**Fax:** +45 8659 2311  
**E-mail:** samso@sek.dk  
**Dates:** 1 May 2003 - 30 April 2013

**Summary:** This initiative aims to assist island states to meet 100% of their energy requirements from Renewable Energy Sources (RES) by helping them with the preparation & planning, organization and all the inputs (technical, financial & managerial) required for implementation of the 100% RES plan. The goal is for the island states to get 100% of their energy supply from RES for all energy needs except for transportation within 5 years by 2008 and for all energy needs including transportation within 10 years by 2013.

#### Pacific Islands Governance Initiative (2002-2008)

**Leading partner:** Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat  
**Contact person:** Ms. Maiava Iosefa, Deputy Secretary general  
**Address:** Private Bag, Suva, Fiji  
**Tel:** 679- 3312600/3220202  
**Fax:** 679- 33-01102/3305573

<sup>20</sup> The information is reproduced from United Nations Division for Sustainable Development. (2003c). *WSSD Partnerships for Sustainable Development – Summary*. [http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/partnerships/summary\\_partnerships.pdf](http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/partnerships/summary_partnerships.pdf) (May 31, 2003).

**E-mail:** iosefam@forumsec.org.fj

**Dates:** October 2002-2009

**Summary:** Regional initiative for supporting good governance in all key sectors and at all levels through three phases:

- Programming Phase aimed at a study or series of studies establishing the clear links between, and the status of, governance and sustainable development in the region. This will establish baseline information for monitoring and evaluation purposes.
- Design Phase aimed at producing program/project document that addresses the needs identified through the Programming Phase and meets the standards of multilateral funding programs like GEF.
- Implementation Phase aimed at ensuring the successful implementation of the program/project.

Throughout these phases, there will be an attempt to strengthen the partnership of the Forum Secretariat and the University of the South Pacific, which is expected to complement the Forum Secretariat in providing strong advocacy for good governance, to provide high-level HRD and research, and to assist in the monitoring of good governance.

#### **Pacific Islands Ocean Initiative (2003-2007)**

**Leading Partner:** Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific (CROP), (Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, Fiji)

**Contact Person:** Mr. John Low, Natural Resources Adviser  
**Address:** Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, Private Bag, Suva, Fiji

**E-mail:** JohnL@forumsec.org.fj

**Dates:** 2003 - 2007

**Summary:** The overarching goal of Pacific Island Ocean Initiative is a healthy ocean that sustains the livelihoods and aspirations of Pacific Island communities. It is intended to assist with the implementation of the *Pacific Islands Regional Ocean Policy*, to harmonize and build upon ongoing ocean-related programmes implemented within the region, and to identify and implement coordinated programmes of action that will address all priority aspects of the policy. It will for the first time provide a cohesive, ocean-wide framework for the management of oceanic and coastal resources at the national and regional levels. The initiative will result in an improved understanding of the ocean; the sustainable management of ocean resources; continued ocean health; the peaceful use of the ocean; the creation of partnerships and promotion of cooperation; strengthened institutional arrangements for information exchange; strengthened regional governance arrangements; and reduced fragmentation in the management of marine resources.

#### **Pacific Island Initiative: Capacity building through Education and Training for the Sustainable Use and Management of Natural Resources and the Environment in the Pacific**

**Leading Partner:** South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)

**Contact Person:** Mr. Frank Wickham

**Address:** PO Box 240, Apia, Samoa

**Tel:** 685 21929

**Fax:** 685 20231

**Email:** FrankW@sprep.org.ws

**Dates:** 2002-2012

**Summary:** The proposal is presented by several South Pacific organizations: the Pacific Islands Development Programme (PIDP); Secretariat of the Pacific Community, South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC); the South Pacific Board of Education and Assessment; Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat; the University of the South Pacific and the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme, as well as governments of each of the island States, NGOs and civil society. Its aim is to establish a regional training center and a regional education framework for capacity building in sustainable use and management of natural resources and the environment in the Pacific. The “Pacific Umbrella Initiative” will focus on capacity building and transfer of technology.

#### **Pacific Umbrella Initiative: Pacific Island Adaptation Initiative (2003-2015)**

**Leading Partner:** (to be determined through consultation)

**Contact Person:** Kim Nitschke

**Address:** PO Box 240, Apia, Samoa

**Tel:** + 685 21929

**Fax:** + 685 2023

**Email:** kimn@sprep.org.ws

**Dates:** 2003 - 2015

**Summary:** The overall goal of this initiative is to catalyze action and strengthen partnerships at all levels to enable the Pacific Island’s region understand and respond to climate change, climate variability and sea level rise. The partnership initiative encompasses effective coordination of adaptation initiatives; support for activities in accordance with the UNFCCC; mainstreaming climate change and adaptation into national and regional planning, and mobilization of resources for national level adaptation measures. In addition, the partnership initiative aims at implementing the Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change, Climate Variability and Sea level rise (2000) in the area of response measures.

#### **Pacific Umbrella Initiative: Pacific Islands Energy for Sustainable Development (PIESD)**

**Leading partner:** (to be determined through consultation)

**Contact person:** Dr. Robert Guild, Economic Infrastructure Adviser

**Address:** Pacific Islands Forum, Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS), Suva, Fiji Islands

**Tel:** + 679 3312600

**Fax:** + 679 3300192

**E-mail:** RobertG@forumsec.org.fi

**Dates:** 2002 - 2012

**Summary:** This partnership initiative intends to increase the availability of adequate, affordable and environmentally sound energy for Pacific Islands and strives to promote accelerated transfer and adoption of clean and renewable energy technologies. The partnership will also support the implementation of the Pacific Energy Policy and Plan

(PEPP), currently under development by Pacific island countries.

### **Pacific Umbrella Initiative: Pacific Islands Health for Sustainable Development**

**Leading Partner:** (to be determined through consultation)

**Contact Person:** Dr. Mark Jacobs, Public Health Programme Manager (SPC); Dr. Tom Kiedrzyński, Epidemiologist/WHO

**Address:** Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) BP D5, 98848 Noumea Cedex, New Caledonia

**Tel:** + 687 262000

**Fax:** + 687 263818

**E-mail:** MakJ@spc.int or olearym@fij.wpro.who.int

**Dates:** July 2002 – December 2012

**Summary:** The main objectives of this partnership include improved health surveillance for the Pacific region as well as the development of a more strategic and coordinated approach to reduce environmental health threats. Capacity building of human resources and knowledge transfer will be provided through various public health experts. The partnership initiative aims at improving the preparedness and management of epidemics, including the improvement of information channels to communicate epidemic outbreaks as well as improved access to diagnostic facilities. EpiNet team members will give epidemiology training programs as well as training in public health surveillance and response. The improvement of public health facilities and laboratories will be supported through the provision of technical assistance. Moreover, the partnership includes the development and implementation of a regional environmental health strategy and national environmental health plans and policies in order to improve regional health collaboration.

### **Pacific Umbrella Initiative: Pacific Islands Information and Communication Technology for Development (2002-2012 - Pacific I4D Initiative)**

**Leading partner:** Pacific Islands Forum

**Contact person:** Dr Robert Guild, Economic Infrastructure Advisor

**Address:** Secretariat (PIFS), Suva, Fiji Islands

**Tel:** (+679) 3312 600

**Fax:** (+679) 3300 192

**E-mail:** RobertG@forumsec.org.fj

**Dates:** 2002 - 2012

**Summary:** To provide access to information and communication technology in support of sustainable development for every Pacific islander. Expected results are to be determined by countries on the basis of national assessments and stakeholder consultations undertaken for WSSD. These could include:

- Pacific Tele-health Project, bringing remote medical diagnosis and consultation to remote areas through information and communication technologies, headed by the Fiji School of Medicine;

- Community Telecentres Project, providing access telecommunications and information services to rural villages of the Pacific and improving access for women and youth, headed by the CROP ICT Working Group and supported by the International Telecommunications Union;
- Human Resources Capacity Building to provide adequate skilled personnel for ICT development, headed by the University of the South Pacific and supported by all members of the CROP ICT Working Group;
- National Strategy Development, improving capacity to plan and manage sectoral development, headed by UNDP with support from ITU and the CROP ICT Working Group.

### **Pacific Umbrella Initiative: Mainstreaming conservation of biodiversity and associated traditional knowledge in the Pacific Islands (2002-2007)**

**Leading Partner:** (to be determined)

**Contact Person:** Mr. Tom Osborn, Agriculture Advisor, Secretariat Pacific Community

**Address:** Private Mail Bag, Suva, Fiji Islands

**Tel:** +679 3370 733

**Fax:** + 679 3370 021

**E-mail:** tomo@spc.int

**Dates:** 2003 - 2007

**Summary:** The project aims at combining the sustainable development of the Pacific island region with the effective long-term protection of its natural and cultural heritage through the wise management of its natural resources and biodiversity. This will be achieved by mainstreaming biodiversity at all levels, through participatory approaches, conservation and preservation measures, reciprocal arrangements, education and awareness raising campaigns; strengthening of traditional knowledge and its mainstreaming into formal and informal education systems.

### **Pacific Umbrella Initiative: Sustainable Tourism Development for the Pacific (2003-2007)**

**Leading partner:** (to be determined)

**Contact person:** Ms. Rosemary Taufatofua, Policy and Programme Coordinator, South Pacific Tourism Organization

**E-mail:** rtaufatofua@spto.org

**Dates:** June 2003-2007

**Summary:** The main objective of the Initiative is to address and achieve the priorities of sustainable tourism development in the Pacific, including income generation and equitable distribution, poverty alleviation and environmental conservation through, inter-alia, consultation and identification of key strategic areas involving all stakeholders.

### **SIDS Global Partnerships**

**Leading Partner:** Various

**Contact Person:** n/a

**Dates:** 2002 up to 2015

**Summary:** The SIDS Global Partnerships include six partnership proposals involving SIDS governments, donor countries, multilateral institutions and a wide range of major groups. The areas of focus include Energy: 1) “Improving the provision of sustainable energy services for SIDS” (led by UNDP); 2) Productive Use of Clean Energy for Sustainable Development of SIDS (led by UNIDO); Natural Disasters : 3) “SIDS 2015 – Developing capacities to reduce vulnerability”; 4) “Capacity building in SIDS to manage vulnerability and develop reliance particularly to disasters”; 5) “SIDS 2015 – Developing capacities to reduce vulnerability to natural disasters”; Education/Science: 6) “Collaboration between Universities to offer postgraduate courses on SIDS affairs”.

### South Pacific Adaptation and Vulnerability Initiative

**Leading Partner:** Australia (AusAID)  
**Contact Person:** Yvonne Green, Program Officer  
**Address:** Pacific Regional Section, AusAID  
GPO Box 887 Canberra ACT Australia 2601  
**Tel:** + 61 02 6206 4245  
**Fax:** + 61 02 6206 4720  
**E-mail:** yvonne\_green@ausaid.gov.au  
**Dates:** 2002 – 2008

**Summary:** The aim of this initiative is to enable Pacific Island countries to adapt to the future impact of climate change, climate variability and sea-level rise. Consistent with the objectives of the Pacific Island Framework for Action on Climate Change, Climate Variability and Sea Level Rise, the initiative aims to strengthen regional collaboration between relevant multilateral and regional technical agencies and other bilateral donors, and to enlist the support of key government, community and private stakeholders.

### Sustainable Land Resources Management in the Caribbean

**Leading Partner:** (to be determined through consultation) Facilitation through Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific (CROP, through its Land Resources Working Group)  
**Contact Person:** Tom Osborn SPC Agriculture Adviser, SPC; Kanawi Pouru, Forestry Adviser, SPC; John Low, Resources Adviser, PIFS; and, Spike Boydell, Land Management & Development, USP  
**Email:** tomo@spc.int; kanawip@spc.int; johnl@forumsec.org.fj; spike.boydell@usp.ac.  
**Dates:** January 2003 – December 2007

**Summary:** The overall goal of this initiative is sustainable management of land resources across the region in order to reverse land degradation and desertification. Expected results for the initiative are:

- Formulation of effective legislation and policies through a process that is based on economic and social goals, community participation, technologies, and nonagricultural land use that prevents/minimises detrimental effects to the environment, local communities or future generations;
- Transfer of improved technologies and new approaches to management of protected areas and forests;

- Better understanding by land-use planners and farmers of sustainable agriculture including clean technologies and management systems, particularly land use planning;
- The implementation of regional and national sustainable agriculture and forestry projects;
- Improved national awareness of the imperative for sustainable use of land resources;
- Effective enforcement of new policies and laws for sustainable land management formulated through participatory processes; and
- Development of land-use strategies and master plans for environmentally stressed areas.

### The Caribbean SIDS

**Leading Partner:** Various  
**Dates:** January 2004 – December 2009

**Summary:** The Caribbean SIDS includes 9 projects, involving SIDS governments, donor countries, multilateral institutions and a wide range of major groups focussing on the following clusters: 1) *natural resources management* including six partnerships in the areas of SIDS sea and water management, land resources management, sustainable energy, biodiversity protection and commercialisation; and adaptation to climate change and sea level rise; 2) *health and sanitation and waste management* including one on capacity building in sanitation and health; 3) *means of implementation* including two partnerships on capacity building for sustainable livelihoods and for environmental and natural resources management.

### Oceans, Coastal Areas, and Fisheries

#### Capacity Building for Pacific Island Countries in Oceans Policy Implementation

**Leading Partner:** Australia  
**Contact Person:** Yvonne Green, Program Officer  
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**Fax:** + 61 02 6206 4720  
**E-mail:** yvonne\_green@ausaid.gov.au  
**Dates:** 2002 - 2008

**Summary:** This initiative is closely linked to the *Pacific Islands Oceans Initiative* (2003- 2007) which aims to “assist with the implementation of the Pacific Islands Regional Oceans Policy to harmonize and build upon ongoing oceans-related programmes implemented within the region and to identify and implement coordinated programmes of action that will address all priority aspects of the policy.” Australia is also engaged in implementing a broad oceans policy, *Australia’s Oceans Policy*, which provides the framework for integrated ecosystem-based planning and management for all of Australia’s marine jurisdictions. Australia, through its National

Oceans Office, would like to learn from and offer advice and guidance to CROP and the Pacific island countries and territories in relation to the implementation of the Pacific Islands Regional Oceans Policy. Australia recognizes that many of the lessons learnt and challenges faced in the development and implementation of regional marine plans and other elements of *Australia's Oceans Policy* would be of interest to the Pacific. Expected results include an increase in regional capacity in sustainable development, integrated oceans management, regional cooperation and partnerships. Reports will be prepared on the benefits and issues raised during information exchanges between the partners.

### Global Ballast Water Management Project

**Leading Partner:** International Maritime Organization  
**Contact Person:** Mr. Dandu Pughiuc, Chief Technical Adviser, GloBallast PCU  
**Address:** IMO, 4 Albert Embankment, London, SE1 7SR, UK  
**Tel:** + 44 02 7587 3247  
**Fax:** + 44 02 7587 3261  
**E-mail:** dpughiuc@imo.org  
**Dates:** March 2004 - February 2009

**Summary:** This effort aims to help developing countries reduce the transfer of harmful aquatic organisms and pathogens in ships' ballast water and to establish integrated regional strategies to address the threats posed by invasive marine species. The initiative builds upon an earlier project by the same name in effect since 2000; it will have a greater regional focus and more emphasis on integrated ocean and coastal zone management. It is expected to increase the number of developing countries who ratify the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments currently being developed in IMO to ensure a timely entry- into-force; to develop a technical cooperation programme to help countries implement this convention; to create a global coordination mechanism and information clearing house at IMO; and to form regional mechanisms and multisectoral strategies to address harmful marine invasions.

### International Coral Reef Action Network (ICRAN)

**Leading Partner:** UNEP  
**Contact Person:** Kristian Teleki, Acting Director, ICRAN  
**Address:**  
International Coral Reef Action Network (ICRAN)  
c/o UNEP - WCMC  
219 Huntingdon Road  
Cambridge CB3 0DL UK  
**Tel:** +44 1223 277314  
**Fax:** +44 1223 277136  
**E-mail:** kteleki@icran.org  
**Dates:** June 2001 – 2012

**Summary:** The chief objective of ICRAN is to halt and reverse the decline in health of the world's coral reefs. The initiative draws on its partners' investments in reef monitoring and management to create strategically linked actions at the local, national and global levels. It seeks to put financial mechanisms in place that support the

translation of scientific and research findings into direct on-the-ground action in the world's major coral reef regions. For WSSD, ICRAN is proposing to expand its scope and its range of global partners; to extend its field action to regions not presently included in the network (including three regional seas in the Indian Ocean area); and to raise awareness of responsible tourism.

### International Network of Practitioners and Academics to Support Implementation of Coastal and Ocean Management Programs

**Leading Partner:** International Coastal and Ocean Organization (ICO) and Coastal States Organization (CSO), USA  
**Contact Person:** Dr. Biliana Cicin-Sain and Mr. Tony MacDonald  
**Address:** ICO, c/o Center for the Study of Marine Policy, University of Delaware, 301 Robinson Hall, Newark, Delaware 19716, USA  
**Tel:** + 1 (302) 831-8086  
**Fax:** + 1 (302) 831-3668  
**E-mail:** johnston@udel.edu  
**Dates:** September 2002 – September 2005

**Summary:** This initiative aims to provide a technical support network for integrated coastal and ocean management (ICM). It will identify best practices and model program efforts; promote interaction between practitioners and academics; identify areas of mutual cooperation for universities for research, exchange of faculty and students, and implementation of ICM initiatives; organize a program of exchange among sub-national authorities in ICM to improve local practice; monitor international treaty negotiations to identify issues impacting ICM programs; and influence such negotiations by developing joint recommendations on the part of sub-national ICM authorities.

### Marine Electronic Highway in the Straits of Malacca and Singapore

**Leading Partner:** International Maritime Organization (IMO)  
**Contact Person:** Mr. Koji Sekimizu, Director, Marine Environment Division  
**Address:** IMO, 4 Albert Embankment, London, SE1 7SR, United Kingdom  
**Tel:** + 44 (0) 207-587-3119  
**Fax:** +44 (0) 207-587-3210  
**E-mail:** ksekimizu@imo.org  
**Dates:** October 2003 - September 2007

**Summary:** The Marine Electronic Highway (MEH) is an innovative marine information and infrastructure system that integrates environmental management and protection systems with maritime safety technologies for enhanced maritime services, higher navigational safety standards, integrated marine environmental protection and the sustainable development of coastal and marine resources. This initiative is a demonstration project covering part of the Straits, the first in a two-stage process that will eventually cover the whole Straits, including the coastal waters of the littoral states.

The objective of this pilot phase is to identify options for the implementation of the MEH system, assess the technical, financial, economic, social, institutional, political and legal aspects of the various options, assess the integration of marine environmental protection systems with precision navigation, and develop sustainable financial mechanisms to operate and manage the MEH system. It also aims to promote awareness and participation among the key stakeholders and strengthen national and regional capacity in maritime safety and marine environmental protection. The project, when fully implemented, will ideally result in greater safety, fewer chemical and oil spills, and better environmental management/protection in the Straits.

#### **POGO-IOC Initiative for Intelligent Use and Management of the Oceans**

**Leading Partner:** Partnership for Observation of the Global Oceans (Canada)  
**Contact Person:** Mr. Shubha Sathyendranath  
**Address:** Bedford Institution of Oceanography, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada B2Y 4A2  
**Tel:** 1-902-426-8044  
**Fax:** 1-902-426-9388  
**E-mail:** shubha@is.dal.ca  
**Dates:** 2002 - 2012

**Summary:** This partnership aims to promote the intelligent and sustainable use and management of the oceans. It will promote collaboration and coordination among major oceanographic institutions committed to ocean science; develop capabilities in countries where capacity is currently weak for using and managing their ocean space under UNCLOS; and advocate for the sound use and management of the oceans. Ideally, it will result in enhanced capacity to monitor and manage the oceans; an improved capability in developing countries to participate as equal partners in the world arena in addressing ocean-related issues; and the development of observational elements to promote the rational use of the oceans.

#### **The H2O (Hilltops-2-Oceans) Partnership: Working Together to Protect Coastal and Marine Environments**

**Leading Partner:** UNEP  
**Contact Person:** Dr. Veerle Vandeweerd  
**Address:** P.O. Box 16227, 2500 BE, The Hague, The Netherlands  
**Tel:** + 31 70 311 4461  
**Fax:** + 31 70 345 6648  
**E-mail:** v.vandeweerd@unep.nl  
**Dates:** 1 January 2003 – 31 December 2006

**Summary:** The 1995 Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA) calls for sustainable, pragmatic and integrated environmental management approaches and processes that integrate coastal area management, river basin management and land-use planning. This call was reaffirmed in the 2001 Montreal Declaration. This initiative seeks to promote the realization of the GPA and the Montreal commitment by governments to mitigate water pollution and resource degradation from the hilltops to the oceans. It

aims to raise awareness of the links between the freshwater and marine environments; promote closer collaboration between river basin authorities and coastal managers; help countries make better use of existing resources and secure new resources; identify opportunities for effective partnerships; and promote the involvement of the private sector and civil society. Key components of the project include supporting the establishment and realization of Wastewater Emission Targets (WET) and promoting National Programmes of Action (NPA).

#### **White Water to Blue Water Partnership Initiative**

**Leading Partner:** United States Government (Department of State and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)/Dept. of Commerce)  
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<http://www.international.noaa.gov/ww2bw/index.html>

**Dates:** Project was announced at WSSD and does not have a specified end date.

**Summary:** The White Water to Blue Water (WW2BW) Partnership, first announced on September 2nd, 2002 at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg, South Africa, is underway in the Wider Caribbean. The initiative is designed to promote the practice of integrated watershed and marine ecosystem-based management in support of sustainable development. An international Steering Committee is working to identify existing programs and develop new partnerships that enhance integrated approaches in areas such as wastewater and sanitation, sustainable agricultural practices, integrated coastal management, sustainable tourism, environmentally sound marine transportation in the Caribbean. The Steering Committee is organizing a week-long conference and training institute to facilitate partnerships, exchange best practices and encourage innovation. The Conference will be held March 21-26, 2004, at the Hyatt Regency Miami. The outcome of the Partnership in the Wider Caribbean may serve as a blueprint for future programs on watershed and marine ecosystem-based management in Africa and the South Pacific.

## Biodiversity and Ecosystem Management

### Cooperative Initiative on Invasive Alien Species (IAS) on Islands

**Leading Partner:** IUCN's Invasive Species Specialist Group  
**Contact Person:** Prof. Mick Clout (Chair of ISSG)  
**Address:** ISSG, School of Geography and Environmental Science, University of Auckland (Tamaki), Private Bag 92019, Auckland, New Zealand  
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**Dates:** March 2003 – Initial phase will cover 5 years

**Summary:** The specific objectives for this initiative include: Build local, national and subregional capacity; systematically develop better techniques; share knowledge, skills and techniques internationally; and make better use of existing information. Expected results are: Island communities will be better empowered and will have increased capacity to define IAS problems, design management solutions and implement them; capacities will be enhanced to implement regional or international instruments of relevance to IAS, including the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), and to maximise the effective use of such instruments in respect to prevention and management of IAS; increased accessibility to: island-relevant, sub regionally-relevant data and information on IAS combined including global experience and best practise relating to management of AIS; and this in turn, will reduce the threats from invasive alien species, increase the conservation of biological diversity and contribute to ecosystem restoration and to sustainable livelihoods for island communities.

## Climate Change and Air Pollution

### Enhanced Application of Climate Prediction in Pacific Island Countries Project

**Leading Partner:** Australia (AusAID)  
**Contact Person:** Ms. Yvonne Green, Programme Officer  
**Address:** Regional Pacific Section, Aus AID, GPO Box 887 Canberra ACT  
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**E-mail:** yvonne\_green@ausaid.gov.au  
**Dates:** 2002 - 2005

**Summary:** The partnership aims at enhancing the capability of the National Meteorological Service agencies in Pacific Island countries to produce and integrate climate forecast information.

## Early Warning/Disaster Preparedness

### Initiative to Develop Capacities in SIDS to manage Vulnerability and Build resilience Particularly to Disasters

**Leading Partner:** To be determined  
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**E-mail:** russell@sopac.org  
**Dates:** January 2003 – January 2015

**Summary:** The partnership aims to provide technical assistance and build the capacities of SIDS to manage vulnerability and build their resilience through integration of a comprehensive hazard and risk management approach into sustainable development planning. This will include development and operationalisation of measures of vulnerability, hazard identification and assessment, disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness as well as strengthen disaster response and recovery actions. The partnership will address the special requirements of SIDS, recognised in Agenda 21, particularly through capacity development, in line with Agenda 21's Chapter 37, BPoA and the Johannesburg Plan of Action (Chapter 4 & 7). The partnership will contribute to achieving several of the Millennium Development Goals, including eradication of extreme hunger and poverty, ensuring environmental sustainability, and developing a Global Partnership for Development as well as completing vulnerability indices in accordance with the Millennium Declaration on SIDS (paragraph 17).

## Sustainable Development Initiatives for Africa

### African Process for the Development and Protection of the Marine and Coastal Environment in Sub-Saharan Africa

**Leading Partner:** ACOPS - Advisory Committee on Protection of the Sea (London)  
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**Fax:** +44 207 799 2933  
**E-mail:** info@acops.org  
**Dates:** September 2002 - February 2003

**Summary:** The African Process aims to identify degraded or threatened marine and coastal environments, determine the causes of degradation, and design programmes to combat them. It also aims to strengthen existing regional institutions,

particularly the Nairobi and Abidjan Conventions, establish synergies with relevant programmes and projects, and provide a framework for resource mobilization. The initiative will result in concrete project proposals in five thematic areas identified as regional priorities by teams of African experts – coastal erosion, management of key ecosystems and habitats, sustainable use of living resources, pollution, and tourism. The proposals will be developed by five regional working groups and will incorporate national priorities and concerns into sub-regional and regional interventions. These will be integrated into a single portfolio, the Programme of Interventions, which will be adopted at a final Preparatory Committee and endorsed at the Partnership Conference, to be held at the level of Heads-of-State during WSSD in accordance with the decision of the OAU Summit in Lusaka, July 2001.

- Better preparation at national and regional levels to ensure that the environment and trade policies are mutually supportive, in view of the Euro-Mediterranean Free-Trade area;
- Better coordination and use of national and external investments in the Region;
- Strengthening of the MCSD through a stronger implication of concerned Major Groups;
- Exchange of experience among multi- stakeholders on sustainable development;
- Publications related to and international workshops on the Mediterranean regional case for exchange of experience and possible replication;
- Awareness raising and capacity building in the field of sustainable development;
- Coherence between regional and national approaches for sustainable development; and
- Strengthening of existing networks (MAP, METAP, SMAP, Major Groups networks) and inter-linkages among them.