



**The Pacific environment - sustaining our livelihoods
and natural heritage in harmony with our cultures**

Secretariat of the Pacific Regional
Environment Programme (SPREP)
The Noumea Convention

What is SPREP?

The **Noumea Convention** (1986) obliges its members and the SPREP Secretariat to protect and ensure the sustainable development of the region's environment. The **Waigani Convention** bans the import of hazardous and radioactive waste into Pacific Island Forum countries and controls the transboundary movement and management of hazardous waste within the South Pacific region.

Member States

Of the 26 SPREP Member States, 14 are Pacific Island countries, 7 are territories and 5 are metropolitan states with a direct interest in the region. Twelve SPREP Members (*) are Signatory Parties to the Noumea Convention; most of these are also signatories to both the Protocols adopted within the Convention.

American Samoa, Australia*, Cook Islands*, Federated States of Micronesia*, Fiji*, France*, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Republic of the Marshall Islands*, Nauru*, New Caledonia, New Zealand*, Niue, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea*, Samoa*, Solomon Islands*, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, United Kingdom, USA*, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna.

How SPREP supports Member States in the implementation, review and follow-up of the ocean-related SDGs

- The SPREP Strategic Plan 2017-2027 has the ocean as a primary cross-cutting theme, and integration across disciplines at its core.
- To implement SDG 14 for Oceans, SPREP works with Pacific regional organizations and other partners; it has an annual budget of US\$15-20 million to implement comprehensive programmes with Member States on:
 - environmental monitoring and governance
 - climate change mitigation and adaptation
 - biodiversity and ecosystem management
 - waste management and pollution control

SPREPs Ocean Strategy includes a focus on:

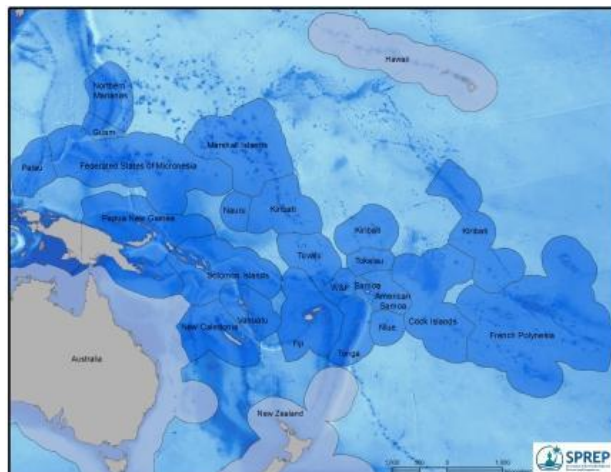
- coastal and marine ecosystem health
- integrated island and ocean management
- marine spatial planning and marine protected areas
- protection of threatened and migratory species
- marine pollution and marine debris
- climate change and ocean acidification
- ocean observing and marine meteorology
- environmental impact assessments
- blue carbon habitats (including wetlands, mangroves, seagrasses)
- the protection of Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction

Key achievements and success stories

- US\$17 million to address land- and vessel-based pollution over the next five years
- Eight Pacific island countries and territories are developing or have developed marine spatial planning programmes for their whole Exclusive Economic Zone.
- A total of 15 million km² of Marine Protected Areas / Managed Marine Areas and marine sanctuaries implemented by Pacific Island Member States, representing approximately 40 per cent of the SPREP region and 4 per cent of global oceans.
- A Framework for a Pacific Oceanscape, endorsed by all Pacific Island leaders, promotes integrated ocean management at national and regional levels



Image: Stuart Chape, SPREP



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