



**INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION**

**PROJECT CONCEPT NOTE for TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROJECTS**

**Title:** **Promotion of Green Jobs in Pacific Island Countries**

**Country:** Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Kiribati, Republic of Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu

**Administrative unit:** ILO Office for Pacific Island Countries, Suva

**Responsible ILO Officials:** Trevor Riordan  
Director a.i.  
ILO Office for Pacific Island Countries  
+679 331 3866  
riordan@ilo.org

**Collaborating ILO Units/Offices:** ROAP/Green Jobs, ENT, SECTOR (others)

**External Implementing Partners (if any):** Foundation of the Peoples of the South Pacific and others to be determined by way of consultation and research over the course of the project.

**Budget:** USD\$ 600,000

## 1. Rationale and Justification

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Pacific Island Countries (**PICs**) are among those States most directly exposed to the impacts of climate change. The rising sea level threatens the existence of island communities and even some countries. Extreme weather events have severe short term and lasting effects on the economy, employment and income. Particularly affected sectors include coastal *infrastructure; land and soil resources; access to water and food; population health; and their ability to cope with climate-induced natural disasters*. Several PICs have also recognised vulnerabilities within their *energy, infrastructure, tourism, agriculture and fisheries sectors*<sup>1</sup>. The burden placed on the Pacific countries to overcome the economic and social disruption that results from these impacts will only increase in the future for the countries and communities alike.

Climate change and the need to adapt to its worsening impacts, represent a challenge to sustainable development but may also provide opportunities in terms of employment, decent work and sustainable livelihoods. In this regard, the potential for the creation of 'green' jobs, the transformation of existing jobs and the diversification of livelihood that may arise from the challenges presented by climate change are poorly documented in the region. There are no employment related studies on the impact of climate change covering issues such as youth unemployment, gender or the needs for skills programs. An improved understanding of the employment and social impacts, as well as opportunities linked to the challenge of climate change in various economic sectors, would therefore be a high priority in all 8 PICs and should be addressed in a systematic manner in these countries.

The socio-economic impacts of climate change are experienced differentially amongst the PICs and the capacity of Governments to identify, plan and implement appropriate climate change adaptation measures, assess the social costs of these measures and optimise their social and employment benefits is unequal. Many PICs have taken a proactive stance on climate change at various levels and some efforts are underway to mainstream climate change adaptation and mitigation into national plans and strategies. Response measures are therefore highly dependant on national specificities.

Pacific Island countries contribute very little to the problem of global warming and are amongst those most affected by its impacts. The productive employment and social benefits from mitigation-related measures in key economic sectors should be maximized through adequate labour policies. At the same time, due attention should be given to the development of job-rich programs that will help countries and communities adapt to the physical and socio-economic impacts of climate change, in line with the first principle of the Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change<sup>2</sup> and enhance resilience across society in terms of infrastructure, livelihood diversification and social security. A step wise approach could be suggested by first proposing limited pilot demonstration projects in one or two countries before a more comprehensive program is put in place, if proven useful.

The proposed project activities have not yet been the subject of specific discussions with constituents. However, there is a high level of known interest and awareness amongst constituents of the relevance of sustainable development policies, in the context of poverty reduction strategies, as reflected in references to Green Jobs in PIC Decent Work Country Programmes (**DWCPs**).

## 2. Strategic Fit

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### 2.1 Link to Decent Work Country Programs

The need to enhance sustainable environmental management, adapt to the impacts of climate change and exploit the potential for Green Jobs creation, has been identified in the DWCPs for Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Fiji, highlighting existing opportunities for ILO involvement in creating "Green Jobs" under the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (**UNDAF**) umbrella. Harnessing Green Jobs development within the social and employment priorities of the PICs as one additional policy instrument, such as in the context of the Global Economic Recovery, is therefore a necessity and must be promoted. See Annex B for a detailed analysis of the project contribution to DWCP outcomes and outputs, and their relationship with the main objectives of other relevant action plans and programs in the countries concerned.

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<sup>1</sup> Report on Opportunities to Scale Up Climate Change Support to Pacific Island Countries, United Nations Climate Change Scoping Study, 28 July 2009.

<sup>2</sup> The Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change was endorsed during the Pacific Islands Climate Change Round Table held in Papua New Guinea in 2005. The PIFACC aims to develop this resilience through delivery under the following six principles; i. Implementing adaptation measures; ii. Improving governance and decision making; iii. Improving our understanding of climate change; iv. Education, training and awareness; v. Contributing to the reduction of global greenhouse gas emission rates; vi. Partnerships and cooperation.

## 2.2 Links to Programme and Budget

The project will pursue the Development Objective of decent and productive employment, MDG1 and ILO P&B 2010-2011 Outcome 1 on Employment Promotion, through the promotion and setting of employment oriented mitigation and adaptation programs tailored to the specific needs of the Pacific countries. Other outcomes of relevance are Outcome 2 (Skills), Outcome 3 (Sustainable Enterprises) and Outcome 13 (Decent Work in Economic Sectors).

Specific links to the ILO Programme and Budget outcomes for 2010 to 2011 are set out in Annex A.

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## **3. Project strategy**

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### *Overall strategy and Justification*

The project aims to contribute to the current regional policy debate on climate change and sustainable development by introducing employment and social elements that remain largely unaddressed and developing the capacity of the ILO constituents to engage effectively in policy dialogue and program implementation. A four pronged approach will be followed, which will consist of:

- a) consolidation of baseline information and data to facilitate well-informed decision making for employment-centered, environmentally sustainable recovery policies and programs;
- b) facilitating policy dialogue with ILO constituents on employment centred sustainable development policies, greening of DWCPs and program development;
- c) demonstration of the potential for Green Job creation, decent work, in particular for young people and women, through adequate mitigation and adaptation policies and programs in two countries, for possible replication in other countries in the region;
- d) awareness raising, education of ILO constituents on the opportunities for green jobs and decent work, under the climate change response umbrella.

It is envisaged that upon completion of the project (two years), ILO's constituents will: have the capacity to take part in the national and regional debates on climate change; be able to identify the potential sectors for Green Jobs creation in their economies; implement policies and programmes in priority areas based on policies and approaches validated in practice (mitigation, adaptation); anticipate the impacts of climate change within their labour markets; and develop appropriate policies and programs to respond to these changes. The main beneficiaries will be the ILO constituents.

*Overall expected project impact, project immediate objectives and indicative project outputs.*

### Research/Information gathering

The first immediate objective will be to gather a body of data and information from the region on the linkages between climate change and the environment, the economy and jobs. Country studies will be undertaken in the 8 PICs through a desk review and consultations on the ground with social and economic interlocutors, including constituents, as well as national/regional technical institutions and specialized international agencies. The impact of climate change and climate variability on jobs, income and livelihoods and the systematic review of opportunities for decent work and Green Job creation in priority economic sectors that climate change mitigation and adaptation policies may create, will be the main objectives of the country studies. The studies should be focused and limited in time, with a view to providing guidance for the development of concrete interventions for decent work, Green Jobs creation, in particular for the young and for women, and the introduction of appropriate social policies that could provide high benefits in climate challenged societies. Importantly, the studies will aim to identify those programmatic interventions in economic sectors that are unlikely to bring major economic or social benefits, and those which, on the contrary, have the highest potential benefits. Expected outputs are the country studies and information on the linkages between environment, the economy and employment.

### Capacity building for policy development and implementation

The second immediate objective will be to develop the capacity of ILO constituents to engage effectively in policy dialogue and program implementation. Discussions around the main recommendations of the country studies, contribution to project development and implementation (in two pilot countries), and the introduction of the Green Jobs component into the DWCPs, as appropriate, will be the fundamental vectors for engaging ILO constituents in this process. The expected outputs would include: i) adopted country study recommendations on job-oriented climate policies and programs and an employment centred environmentally sustainable economic recovery; ii) policy recommendations on Green Jobs to be further addressed and incorporated in the DWCPs.

### Local Economic Development/Value chain development Pilot Project 1

The third immediate objective will be the undertaking of two pilot projects centred around Green Job creation, on the basis that the project will not be able to cover all 8 PICs but only a selection of them. One Mitigation activity (Project 1) will be undertaken in one pilot country where the potential for the creation of Green Jobs will have been identified. Project 1 will develop a value chain development approach, in the context of which the potential for Green Jobs creation and their profiles will be analyzed. A full project proposal will be developed and will involve consultations with a large array of partners. Potential sectors of interest will include those that are identified by the countries themselves through the country studies carried out under immediate objective 1. The project will involve the social partners from the planning to implementation phases and will be limited in time and scope. It will cover such areas as assessment and planning, training, awareness raising, skills development and actual field work. Existing ILO tools will be used or adapted to the local situation (e.g. Value Chain Development for Green Jobs, training of entrepreneurs, etc.).

The main expected outputs will be the reported demonstration of the benefits for Green Job creation of climate mitigation measures, Green Jobs creation, knowledge and experience gained for further expansion and replication. The direct beneficiaries will be workers in the value chains through higher income, decent work benefits and increased opportunities for work. The indirect beneficiaries will be the local population that will receive better quality community based services. Those services, depending on the type of the project may include; sustainable food production and distribution, educational services, energy efficiency gains and associated cost reductions.

### Employment intensive climate adaptation related infrastructure Pilot Project 2

One Adaptation related activity (Project 2) will be carried out in one pilot country. The selection of the demonstration project and the target country will be made on the basis of the findings of the country studies and further consultations. A full project proposal will be developed and will involve consultations with a large array of partners. The project will involve the ILO Employment Intensive Infrastructure Program (EIIP) and the EIIP experts based in the region (ROAP) as well as other ILO experts, as necessary. Initial plans for the project include activities such as infrastructure development to adapt to the physical impacts of climate change and livelihood diversification for local populations, with priority given to women in disaster prone areas. Vocational education and training will be provided, as it is essential for all construction-related work that workers are sensitized to and trained on environmentally sensitive approaches.

The direct beneficiaries will be the families of the women and men living in areas exposed to climate change impacts that will develop resilience against climate change and will benefit from local employment (partial) and financial services facilitated in the context of the pilot. The indirect beneficiaries include the local communities which will gain from improved protective infrastructure against extreme weather events and will benefit from a reduced climate related economic disruption risk. The main expected outputs will be the reported demonstration of the benefits for Green Job creation of adaptation measures, Green Jobs creation, knowledge and experience gained for further expansion and replication.

### Green Jobs in the Pacific awareness raising

The fourth immediate objective will be to raise the awareness of ILO constituents and share information on Green Jobs with the eight ILO PIC member states as well as with other UN agencies and regional development partners. A final regional seminar will be held in the Pacific region to share the main results of the project and discuss the way forward. Organized by the ILO, the meeting will facilitate the participation and contributions of other UN agencies such as the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) on the Green Economy, the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) on Green Growth, etc., in the context of a One UN approach to Climate Change, sustainable development and the MDGs. The expected outputs are ILO constituents informed on the social and labor dimensions of climate change and other environmental issues, a recognition of the importance of this issue in the national and regional discussions and (possibly) a road map for future action developed and endorsed by ILO constituents and other UN agencies and regional development partners.

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## **4. Comparative advantage and partnerships**

The ILO is the most relevant UN agency to take the lead on reviewing the employment and social issues, including decent work, in the context of contemporary environmental challenges and the response environmental policies and measures taken by governments, local authorities and the social-economic partners in general. The ILO will collaborate and consult with other specialized international agencies that are active in the Pacific region

in climate change and environmental issues, in particular UNDP, but also the Food and Agriculture Organisation (**FAO**), ESCAP, UNEP and the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (**SPREP**), as required.

It is envisaged to collaborate with the Foundation of the Peoples of the South Pacific (**FSPI**) to undertake the country studies. The ILO contracted FSPI in December 2009 to undertake 4 country studies in Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, and the Solomon Islands. These studies will contribute to the country studies planned in these countries. UNEP and ESCAP will be associated with, with a view to addressing the main aspects of the Green Economy Initiative and Green Growth. Other collaboration will be considered as required. A detailed analysis of the relevance of the DWCPs in the PICs to national programs of actions, including under UNDAF, is set out at Annexe B.

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## 5. Timing

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The project will be of a total duration of 24 months and will start in July 2010.

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## 6. Other information

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The project will be implemented by the ILO Office for Pacific Island Countries, located in Suva, with technical back-stopping from Green Jobs specialists at ILO ROAP.

## Annex A: Program and Budget 2010-11 outcomes

Employment	Protection	Dialogue	Standards
<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome 1 Employment Promotion: More women and men have access to productive employment, decent work and income opportunities	<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome 4 Social Security: More people have access to better managed and more gender equitable social security benefits	<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome 9 Employers' Organizations: Employers have strong, independent and representative organizations	<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome 14 Freedom of Association and the Right to Collective Bargaining: The right to freedom of association and collective bargaining is widely known and exercised
<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome 2 Skills Development: Skills development increases the employability of workers, the competitiveness of enterprises, and the inclusiveness of growth	<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome 5 Working Conditions: Women and men have better and more equitable working conditions	<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome 10 Workers' Organizations: Workers have strong, independent and representative organizations	<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome 15 Forced Labour: Forced labour is eliminated
<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome 3 Sustainable Enterprises: Sustainable enterprises create productive and decent jobs	<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome 6 Occupational Safety and Health: Workers and enterprises benefit from improved safety and health conditions at work	<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome 11 Labour Administration and Labour Law: Labour administrations apply up to date labour legislation and provide effective services	<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome 16 Child Labour: Child labour is eliminated, with priority being given to the worst forms
	<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome 7 Labour Migration: More migrant workers are protected and more migrant workers have access to productive employment and decent work	<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome 12 Social Dialogue and Industrial Relations: Tripartism and strengthened labour market governance contribute to effective social dialogue and sound industrial relations*	<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome 17 Discrimination at Work: Discrimination in employment and occupation is eliminated
	<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome 8 HIV/AIDS: The world of work responds effectively to the HIV/AIDS epidemic	<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome 13 Decent Work in Economic Sectors: A sector-specific approach to decent work is applied	<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome 18 International Labour Standards: International labour standards are ratified and applied

### Policy coherence

Outcome 19 Mainstreaming Decent Work: Member States place an integrated approach to decent work at the heart of their economic and social policies, supported by key UN and other multilateral agencies

## Annex B- DECENT WORK & ENVIRONMENTAL NATIONAL PRIORITIES IN ILO MEMBERS PACIFIC ISLAND COUNTRIES (PICs), DECEMBER 2009

Countries	Decent Work Country Programme (DWCP)	United Nations Development Assessment Framework (UNDAF), United Nation Country Programme (UNCP),	National Development Plan (NDP), Strategy Development Plan (SDP), National Capacity Self Assessment (NCSA), National Assessment Report (NAR), Priority and Actions Agenda (PAA), Common Country Assessment (CCA)	National Adaptation Programme for Action (NAPA), Climate Change Adaptation Plan (CCAP)
FUJI	<p>DWCP (2009. DRAFT)</p> <p>[1] Fiji's DWCP highlights four priorities, to which two of them GJ have significant influence. These are (1) <u>Promotion of decent employment opportunities</u>; and (2) Capacity building of tripartite partners and strengthening partners of tripartism.</p> <p>[2] Promotion of decent employment opportunities includes (1) Ratification of Employment Conventions; (2) Adoption of employment related policies and plans; (3) Skills development which is relevant to labour market needs and based on improved production and analysis of labour market statistics; and (4) effective progress in the elimination of child labour.</p> <p>[3] Capacity building of tripartite partners and strengthening of tripartism institutions includes (1) Strengthening of tripartite structures and institutions; and (2) Active involvement of all social partners in tripartite institutions.</p> <p>[4] Identified GJ alignment with the Strategic Development Plan are (1) Enhancing security, law and order (promotion of decent work and employment opportunities); (2) Alleviating poverty (promotion of decent work and employment opportunities); Strengthening good governance (Capacity building of tripartite partners); and (3) Rural and outer island development (promotion of decent work and employment opportunities)</p> <p>[6] Identified GJ alignments with the Pacific Plan are (1) Reduced poverty (promotion of decent work and employment opportunities); (2) Improved education and training (promotion of decent work and employment opportunities); (3) enhanced involvement of youth (promotion of decent work and employment opportunities); Improved efficiency in the management of natural resources (capacity building of tripartite partners); and (4) Improved political and social conditions for stability and safety (promotion of decent work and employment opportunities).</p> <p>[7] Identified GJ alignments with UNDAF are (1) Equitable growth and poverty reduction; and (2) Sustainable environmental management and green jobs promotion.</p>	<p>Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP)</p> <p>1] UNDP support is prioritized under (1) Poverty reduction and sustainable livelihoods for MDGs achievement; (2) Democratic governance and human rights; and (3) Environmental protection and resource management through programme in environmental governance, climate change, biodiversity and energy.</p>	<p>SDP (2007-2011)</p> <p>[1] The key features of the Environmental Management Act (EMA) 2005 are (1) the setting up of a National Environment Council (NEC) to coordinate the formulation of environment related policies and plans; (2) The requirement for EMA to be binding on all parties; (3) Permits to discharge waste and pollutants into the environment; (4) National inventories, national resource management plan, national state of the environment, national environment strategy; and (5) Declarations, enforcement orders, stop work notices to ensure environmental compliance according to the laws.</p> <p>[2] Identified GJ key priorities related to health are (1) Improve efficiency and effectiveness of the use of resources in health service delivery; (2) To reduce the incidence of life-style diseases.</p> <p>[3] Identified GJ key priorities related to gender equity are (1) Implementation and monitoring of sectoral programmes, government policies and administrative practices and procedures; (2) Implementation and monitoring of Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) in all workplaces; (3) Maintaining effective social safety nets for the employed (training and investment to promote alternative livelihoods for women displaced from the manufacturing sector); and (4) Promoting rural women's advancement in economic activities without destroying sustainability of women's fisheries and therefore household food security</p> <p>[4] Identified GJ key priorities related to youth are (1) Improving funding for all implementing agencies; (2) Increased coordination of implementation of programmes across sectors; (3) Adoption of a National Plan; (4) Increased database and statistics; and (5) Prioritising legislative review and reforms for youth.</p> <p>[6] Identified GJ key priorities related to disaster risk reduction and disaster management are (1) Need to develop Response Plans and Early Warning Systems for floods, earthquakes and tsunamis; (2) Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into other sector development plans, policies and programmes to increase population's resilience.</p> <p>[7] Identified GJ key priorities related to agriculture are (1) To sustain domestic food production to meet food security and market demands; (2) Identify crops which can generate decent earnings; (3) Maintain quality and continuity of supply; and (4) Assist farmers in increasing productivity through improved technology and methods.</p>	<p>PACC (2006)</p> <p>[1] Priority activities in agriculture and water management are (1) Flood control measures (drainage systems); (2) River improvements (channel widening, dyke, excavations); (3) catchment management (reforestation, land-use controls); (4) Protection of wetlands and soil conservation; (5) Control of flood-damage potential (promotion of flood-proof building infrastructures); and (6) Awareness raising campaigns at community-level.</p> <p>[2] Policies for the sustainable development and management of land resources are (1) Ensuring sustainable utilization and development of the land; (2) Creating a leasing system that is mutually beneficial to both land owners and tenants; (3) Minimizing degradation of land; and (4) Consolidating and updating all land database and information.</p> <p>[3] Policies for the sustainable management of the environment include (1) Minimizing degradation of natural resources and protecting biodiversity; (2) Promoting and supporting sustainable waste management; (3) Mitigating the effect of climate change; and (4) Enacting the Sustainable Development Bill (1999).</p> <p>[4] Priorities in disaster risk mitigation are (1) Mainstreaming Disaster Management into the national development decision making process; (2) Ensuring the formulation of a comprehensive hazard and risk management plan; (3) Improve community awareness of risk, preparedness and response; and (4) Investing in infrastructures to mitigate the impact of disasters.</p> <p>[6] Priorities in the sustainable agriculture sector are (1) The maintenance, rehabilitation and where necessary, developing/building new drainage schemes with a pre-determined recurrence interval of a storm event; (2) The development of a climate proof design infrastructure for drainage schemes; (3) Increase in the size of agricultural land and arable lands; (4) Increase in the areas of various crops production; (5) Increase the viability of land for livestock production (poultry, piggery, farm and grazing land, etc); and (6) The improvement of food and income security, reduction of poverty and improvement of social security.</p> <p>[7] The overall objective of the PACC is to increase the capacity of Fiji to adapt to climate change, including variability, in selected development sectors by: (1) Relevant plans and programmes incorporating climate risks in the coastal food production sector; (2) Development of guidelines to integrated coastal climate risk management into relevant plans and</p>

			<p>[8] Identified GJ key priorities related to forestry are (1) Technology development; (2) Adaptation and human resources development; and (3) Training skills and awareness raising.</p> <p>[9] Identified GJ key priorities related to marine resources are (1) Reviewing institutional approach to fisheries management to move away from production orientation towards resource management, conservation and service orientation; (2) Promoting growth through introducing management plans that support a healthy fish stock, thus sustaining catch rates and reducing dependence on tuna's international price; and (3) Supporting increasing fuel prices by promoting alternatives.</p> <p>[10] Identified GJ key priorities related to marine and land resources are (1) Monitoring reforms in the mining sectors and evaluating the impact on workers to develop sustainable alternatives; and (2) Combating land degradation and deforestation with appropriate adaptive policies.</p> <p>[11] Identified GJ key priorities related to tourism are (1) Increasing the share of sustainable and eco-infrastructures in the tourism sector; (2) Encouraging sustainable use of coastline and marine ecosystems in major tourism developments (with subsidies and government training programmes).</p> <p>NAR (2006) also available on <a href="#">SPREP's Fiji Environmental Library</a></p>	<p>programmes; and (3) Training staff in key agencies.</p>
KIRIBATI	<p>DWCP (2009-2012 DRAFT)</p> <p>[1] DWCP priorities are (1) <u>Promotion of decent employment opportunities, including for young women and men, and persons with disabilities</u>; (2) Application and improved implementation on the ILS and Kiribati's labour laws; and (3) Capacity building of tripartite leaders.</p> <p>[2] Identified GJ alignments with the Kiribati Development Plan are (1) Economic growth and poverty reduction: increase employment rate and opportunities; (2) Environment (promotion of green jobs); (3) Governance: improve and expand attention to the problems and/or issues of youth; (4) Improve employment conditions (OSH); and (5) Improve and expand data and statistics for effective planning and policy formulation.</p> <p>[3] Identified GJ alignments with the Pacific Plan are (1) Reduced poverty; (2) Improved education and training; (3) Enhanced involvement of youth; (4) Improved health; and (5) Improved equity and efficiency in the management and use of resources.</p> <p>[4] Identified GJ alignments with UNDAF are (1) Equitable growth and poverty reduction; and (2) Sustainable environmental management and green</p>	<p>UNDAF (2003-2007)</p> <p>[1] The key issues for priority development attention related to GJ are (1) Population (population density high relative to food production technologies); (2) Sustainable livelihoods (growth and labour force); (3) Youth (training and employment opportunities); (4) Human resources development (skills); (5) Data; (6) Treaties (OSH, etc); (7) Regional action; (8) Vulnerability (climate change adaptation); (9) Sustainable development; (10) Environment; (11) Health; (12) Climate change</p> <p>[2] Based on CCA and government officials deliberations, broad themes for priority development are (1) More equitable and sustainable access to essential services and livelihoods opportunities; (2) Governance and Human Rights; and (3) Dealing effectively with economic and environmental vulnerability.</p>	<p>NDP (2008-2011)</p> <p>[1] Identified GJ key priorities related to health are (1) Strengthening public health education services to educate households on sanitation and human waste disposals; (2) Enforcement of Environment Act and public health legislation; and (3) Identify cost-effective improvements to existing sanitation systems and design projects for implementation. [2] Identified GJ key priorities related to environment are (1) Identification of participatory development strategies to manage increasing risk, and design cost-effective adaptation measures for nation-wide; and (2) Use broad-based consultative and coordinating machinery to assist government on environmental issues and policy. [3] Identified GJ key priorities related to marine resources are (1) promotion of Public Private Partnerships (PPPs); (2) Conduct participatory programmes with fishers and communities engaged with vulnerable stocks/species; (3) Ensure legal sanctions to enforce conservation; and (4) Advertise investment opportunities based on research and pilot projects. [4] Identified GJ key priorities related to mineral resources are (1) Promote private investment in deep-lagoon dredging of aggregate for local use, under environmental controls. [5] Identified GJ key priorities related to land resources are (1) Undertaking extensive consultations to develop public support for regulating land use in areas under population pressure. [7] Key priorities for environmental protection are (1) Protection and</p>	<p>NAPA (2007)</p> <p>[1] Priority in water resource adaptation are (1) To maintain and conserve available good ground water lenses; (2) To gain users confidence in reliability to water system; (3) To increase water storage and water resources to meet current demand; (4) To manage risk to water resource throughout the atoll; and (5) To assess impacts of urban water supplies on other natural resources, systems and subsistence activities.</p> <p>[2] Priorities in coastal zone management for adaptation are to (1) Improve public awareness of the coastal processes and climate change impacts; (2) Develop and pilot community-based coastal management regime by establishing community groups; (3) Encourage communities to participate in coastal-ecosystems enhancement projects; (4) Streamline regulatory controls and conditions so as to ensure the resilience of the coastal areas and to ensure the sustainable use of coastal resources is enhanced.</p> <p>[3] Priorities in strengthening climate change information and monitoring are to (1) Strengthen the capability of the government to understand and interpret scientific information; (2) Establish a central office to access and share information on climate change issues from reliable regional and international sources; (3) Develop endogenous scientific capability for analyzing and reviewing information on, and undertaking research related to climate change; and (4) Enhance country's capacity to implement its obligation under climate change</p>

	jobs promotion.		<p>replenishment of natural resources; (2) Protection of island biodiversity; (3) Minimize and control waste pollution; (4) Improve and expand quality and supply of ground water; (5) Control coastal erosion; (6) Mitigate urbanization; and (7) Combating and controlling impacts of development projects. NCSA on <a href="#">climate change</a>, <a href="#">biodiversity</a>, and <a href="#">land degradation</a>(2007) also available on SPREP's Kiribati environmental library</p> <p>CCA (2002)</p> <p>[1] Key national development issues facing Kiribati regarding environment and sustainability are (1) More effective provision and use of aid; (2) Better data and skills for the analysis and monitoring of social and economic development; (3) Understanding and effectively implementing key treaties and international commitments; (4) Addressing the impacts of climate change; (5) More effective use of resources; and (6) Increasing poverty. [2] Kiribati's environment is described as <i>extremely vulnerable</i> to shock such as climate change, sea level rise, pollution and salt-water intrusion to fresh-water lens, pollution of lagoons, depletion of marine resources, deforestation, and coastal erosion. [3] Major environmental issues are (1) Groundwater depletion, increased salination, pollution from sewage and animal excreta; (2) Shellfish contamination from human and other wastes; (3) Over-fishing of reefs and lagoons; (4) Waste disposal; (5) Coastal erosion and sedimentation; (6) Depletion of mangroves and fuelwood, and (7) Breakdown of traditional subsistence production systems, resulting in malnutrition. [4] UN specific areas of attention to be linked with GJ are (1) Sustainable livelihoods (quality of labour force); (2) Human resource development (skills); (3) Data; (4) Treaties (OSH, etc); (5) Regional action; (6) Vulnerability (climate change adaptation); (7) Sustainable development; (8) Environment; (9) Health; (10) Climate change.</p>	<p>international agreements.</p> <p>[4] Priorities in agricultural food crops development are to (1) Maintain main existing gene banks; (2) Increase and diversify food crop production (3) Make more people attracted to agricultural systems; and (4) Increase efforts at planning out and meeting support requirement for agricultural activities throughout the islands</p> <p>[6] Priorities in upgrading coastal defences and causeways are to (1) Prevent encroaching coastal erosion from affecting public infrastructure such as roads, airfields and community public assets by upgrading existing seawalls; (2) Improve accessibility within the atolls which has been facilitated by causeways. Accessibility is, in a few cases, threatened by the inadequacy of causeway designs and/or change in the environment; and (3) Minimize potential risks to assets from climate-related disasters.</p>
MARSHALL ISLANDS	<i>Non-available</i>	<p>Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP)</p> <p>[1] UNDP support is prioritized under (1) Poverty reduction and sustainable livelihoods for MDGs achievement (policy development for inclusive growth and globalization and development of practical skills for sustainable livelihoods development; (2) Democratic governance and human rights (parliamentary strengthening); and (3) environmental protection and resource management (environmental governance, climate change, biodiversity, energy and waste management).</p> <p>[2] Priorities related to GJ are (1) Equitable economic growth and poverty reduction (localizing MDGs, strengthening MDG-based planning, statistical and aid management systems) to facilitate evidence based policy making and planning; (2) Supporting creation of employment and income generation; (3) Crisis prevention and</p>	<p>SDP (2003-2018)</p> <p>[1] Health objectives where GJ strategy can be associated are (1) Achieving an enhanced dynamic primary health care program to create greater awareness by empowering people in order to motivate them to take initiatives in partnerships to promote preventive healthy lifestyles; and (2) Enable families to enjoy decent level of hygiene and sanitation.</p> <p>[2] Environmental sustainability objectives where GJ strategy can be associated are (1) To achieve maximum benefit from all Environmental Convention through active commitment and participation; To develop and have in place a contingency/adaptation plan to counter the emerging threats resulting from the adverse effect of climate change including National Disaster Plan; (3) Enhance the level of awareness and commitment among all people in the community to contribute towards the minimization of environmental degradation; (4) To achieve the highest degree of compliance with environmental laws and regulations; and (5) Reinforcing cultural and traditional environmental</p>	<p>PACC (2008)</p> <p>[1] The country Master Plan on adaptation focuses on (1) The promotion and support of dialogue, exchange of information and coordination amongst early warning, disaster risk reduction, disaster response, development and other relevant agencies and institutions; (2) The development or customizing of a mainstreaming methodology that takes into consideration climate change technical and policy frameworks and issues; and (3) The mainstreaming of climate change issues into key sectoral plans and policies.</p> <p>[2] Priorities are given to (1) Relevant plans and programmes incorporating climate risks in the coastal sector; (2) Guidelines to integrate coastal climate risk management into relevant plans and programmes; Training staff in key agencies to respond to impacts of salt-water intrusion and rises in sea surface temperatures on food production systems; (3) Improving water management system by reducing loss (improved infrastructures, provision of alternative source of water for drought resilience and food security); and (4) Adaptation of water</p>

		<p>recovery (creation of opportunities and the political, economic and social spaces within which national actors can identify, develop and use the resources necessary to build just and equitable society); (4) Environment and sustainable management (ensuring home-grown development strategies incorporate environment and energy priorities, improvement of capacity at all levels backed with effective dialogue); and (5) Capacity development to mainstream environmental sustainability concerns at national level (incorporation of energy and environment priorities and strategies into national planning).</p>	<p>conservation practices to harmonize development with environmental sustainability.</p>	<p>conservation/adaptation policy</p>
PNG	<p>DWCP (2009-2012)</p> <p>[1] National priorities linked with GJ are (1) Capacity building of tripartite leaders; (2) Labour law reforms; (3) Decent employment; and (4) Skills development (including youth).</p> <p>[2] Identified GJ alignments with the Pacific Plan by (1) Improving education and training; (2) Improved health; (3) Good governance; and (4) Economic growth.</p> <p>[3] Identified GJ synergies with UNCP are (1) Improved governance and crisis management; (2) Foundation for human development; (3) Sustainable livelihoods and population.</p>	<p>UNCP (2008-2012)</p> <p>[1] Five areas of cooperation with UN are highlighted, including environmental issues related to (1) Improved governance and crisis management (develop sustainable leadership and management capacity); (2) Foundation for human development (healthy, literate and numerate population to rise living standards and productivity of people); and (3) Sustainable livelihoods (improved environmental management of natural resources through national balanced exploitation, environmentally-friendly employment and income generation opportunities for poverty reduction).</p> <p>[2] Identified cross-cutting development issues to which GJ can be linked are (1) Human Rights (MDG 1 and 7); (2) Monitoring systems (databases, improved statistics on environment); (3) Capacity development; and (4) Youth.</p>	<p>SDP (2005-2010)</p> <p>[1] Key priority is given to forestry management for economical, social and environmental reasons: (1) Ensure sustainable logging and revenue generation; (2) Ensure the preservation of crucial resources that support the semi-subsistence livelihoods of the majority of PNG; and (3) Reinvigorate governments effort to explore options for the inclusion of natural rainforests under CDM system.</p> <p>[2] One of the national priorities result in ecotourism development: (1) Examination of options for extending tax concessions to industry participants; and (2) Direct support for eco-infrastructures.</p> <p>NAR (2006) also available on <a href="#">SPREP's Solomon environmental library</a></p>	<p>PACC (2006)</p> <p>[1] The main objectives of country's adaptation plan are (1) To develop relevant plans and programmes incorporating climate risks in the food production and food security; (2) To design practical guidance to design underground irrigation networks to adapt to current drought situations and future rainfall regimes; and (3) To design practical guidance for underground irrigation network to adapt to current drought situations and future rainfall regimes demonstrated.</p>
SAMOA	<p>DWCP (2009-2012)</p> <p>[1] National priorities linked with GJ are (1) Modernization of labour law; (2) promotion of decent employment opportunities; and (3) Capacity building of tripartite partners and improvement of social dialogue.</p> <p>[2] Identified GJ alignments with SDP are (1) Community development improved governance; and (2) Environmental sustainability and disaster risk reduction.</p> <p>[3] Identified GJ alignments with the Pacific Plan are (1) Reduced poverty; (2) Improved education and training; (3) Enhanced involvement of youth; (4) Improved health; and (5) Improved equity and efficiency in the management and use of resources.</p> <p>[4] Identified GJ alignments with UNDAF are (1) Equitable growth and poverty reduction; and (2) Sustainable environmental management and green jobs promotion.</p>	<p>Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP)</p> <p>[1] UNDP has supported the development of community-based projects with the main objectives to (1) Achieve human poverty reduction; (2) Enforce democratic governance; and (3) Improve environment and energy for sustainable development.</p> <p>[2] Key development priorities related to GJ that have been identified are: (1) Economic growth and poverty reduction (sustainable national development plans, improve statistical information and databases, income generation and sustainable livelihoods, private sector support facility, capacity development of government, civil society and private sector in developing, implementing and managing development programmes); (2) Crisis prevention recovery (disaster-risk management plans at the community-levels, improvement of regional cooperation); and (3) Sustainable environmental management (environmental "hub" for technical advices particularly on natural disasters and climate change to achieve joint-</p>	<p>SDP (2008-2012)</p> <p>[1] The government has identified five key objectives in the water management sector: (1) To strengthen sector governance; (2) To secure sustainable water resource management; (3) To increase access to safe and reliable water supplies; (4) To maximize the benefits of other water uses (non-water supply); and (5) To improve sanitation, drainage, and wastewater treatment and disposal.</p> <p>[2] An agriculture plan has been set up to (1) Improve access to land for development; (2) To ensure livestock development and the remaining for farming stable corps; (3) Support traditional crops such as coconuts, cocoa and taro as well as organic farming; (4) ensure food security; To improve the hygiene and quality standards of animal products; (5) Pursue the sustainable development and management of forest; and (6) Accelerate the reforestation process.</p> <p>[3] Objectives in fishery are (1) Maximization of catch-rates and profits; (2) extensive local participation; (3) Increased safety at sea; and (4) Development of fisheries infrastructures.</p>	<p>PACC (2006)</p> <p>[1] The country's adaptation plan aims at increasing the resilience and enhance adaptive capacity of coastal communities, socio-economic activities and infrastructure through: (1) Promotion and support of dialogue, exchange of information and coordination amongst early warning, disaster risk reduction, disaster response, development and other relevant agencies and institutions at all levels; (2) Development of a mainstreaming methodology that takes into consideration climate change technical and policy frameworks and issues; (3) Increased integrated work with key government agencies; and (4) Mainstream climate change risk considerations into planning procedures, especially for major infrastructure projects, including the criteria for design, approval and implementation of such projects and considerations based on social, economic and environmental impact assessments. [2] Priority activities in integrated coastal community defense and erosion control are: (1) Training and implementation of a bottom-up vulnerability/adaptation assessment and community engagement in the pilot site; (2) Design of a community engagement model/process in making decisions on key adaptation measures to be undertaken by the community; (3)</p>

		<p>impact results, community-based environmental management and disaster risk reduction activities, ecotourism promotion, community resilience and sustainable energy promotion, gender analysis on the impact of environmental degradation and natural risks, documentation and promotion for regional cooperation).</p>	<p>[4] Priorities for environmental sustainability are (1) Combating land and forest degradation; (2) Combating invasive new species; (3) Improved management of marine resources; (4) Improved solid waste management; (5) Development of a chemical contamination management framework; (6) Development of an integrated water management system; (7) Preservation of biodiversity; (8) Development of energy alternatives to mitigate GHG emissions and increasing energy security; (9) To increase resilience to natural disasters, and (10) To adapt to the impacts of climate change.</p>	<p>Training in designing and regenerating mangrove areas taking into consideration tidal flows and storm return periods; (4) Training in design construction and maintenance of drainage and outflows for a 25-year storm event; and (5) Community-based participatory design and demonstration of an integrated coastal defense system and erosion control measures and buffer zone protection.</p> <p>NAPA (2004) also available on <a href="#">SPREP's Samoa environment library</a></p>
SOLOMON ISLANDS	<p>DWCP (2009-2012)</p> <p>[1] National priorities are (1) Capacity building of tripartite partners and improvement of social dialogue; (2) Promotion of decent employment opportunities; and (3) Improvement of the labour market information and analysis system.</p> <p>[2] Identified GJ alignments with the Pacific Plan are (1) Reduced poverty; (2) Improved education and training; (3) Enhanced involvement of youth; (4) Improved health; and (5) Improved equity and efficiency in the management and use of resources.</p> <p>[3] Identified GJ alignments with UNDAF are (1) Equitable growth and poverty reduction; and (2) Sustainable environmental management and green jobs promotion.</p>	<p>UNDAF (2003-2007)</p> <p>[1] The Government has identified five crucial challenges that must be tackled to enforce economy's resilience: (1) To reverse the decline in the country's production, exports and income; (2) Reform the management of the Government (including finance); (3) Initiate new arrangements for provinces and allocate resources more equitably; (4) Repair, upgrade and maintain the country's physical infrastructure; and (5) Revive programmes in the social sectors (including health and education)</p> <p>[2] Key development priorities for UNDAF are (1) Improve governance, security, and human rights (including community participation, awareness and capacity building); (2) More equitable access to sustainable development opportunities (enhance food security, integrated rural development, environment policy to implement, integrated population dimension to development plans; and (3) Improve access, quality and delivery of basic services to sections of the community (health improvement and basic education)</p>	<p>CCA (2002)</p> <p>[1] Three broad themes emerge from the CCA consultation process, all possibly related to GJ development: (1) More equitable access to sustainable development opportunities; (2) Governance, security, and human rights; and (3) Improved access, quality and delivery of basic services to all section of the community.</p> <p>[2] Recognized environmental issues are (1) Population growth; (2) Lack of information, awareness and institutional capabilities; (3) Threats to terrestrial flora, fauna, biodiversity and ecosystems; (4) Degradation and over harvesting of coastal and marine resources; (5) Pollution, waste disposal and peri-urban issues; (6) Land degradation; (7) Pesticides and other chemicals; and (8) Mining.</p> <p>[3] Main objectives for environmental conservation are (1) Appropriate legislation; (2) Encourage community awareness and participation; (3) EIA guidelines development; (4) Law and regulations enforcement; (5) More resources and finance be allocated; and (6) Increase cooperation with concerned NGOs.</p> <p>[4] Sustainable use of resources requires (1) Effective means for establishing resource development on customary land and in customary sea areas; (2) Improved mechanisms for determining customary resource ownership; (3) Improved capability in acquisition and use of knowledge on resources, biodiversity, environment and people to improve resource management; (4) Rehabilitation of agricultural and marine research capability; and (5) Support for multiple-use community forestry.</p> <p>[6] Long term priorities related to GJ are (1) Improved governance (resource management); (2) Sustainable development; (3) Health and housing; (4) Agriculture (re-equipment, research, sound environmental methods); (5) Forestry; (6) Environment and biodiversity; (7) Sustainable livelihoods (quality of labour force); (8) Human resource development (skills); Knowledge; and (9) Vulnerability.</p>	<p>NAPA (2008)</p> <p>[1] Priorities for adaptation in agriculture and food security are (1) Increased production of food crops (improvement of arable lands, coastal/flood protection, sustainable organic farming, food storage infrastructures, capacity building); (2) enhanced self-reliance and food security preparedness (access to income generation and markets improved, training small scale entrepreneurs); (3) Sustainable land management (impacts of saltwater intrusion, climate resilient farming, sustainable agriculture methods promotion); (4) Improved early warning systems and agriculture information (response mechanisms, training experts, pilot projects for local communities, dissemination of lessons learned); and (5) Provision of effective information on climate change. [2] Priorities in the water supply and sanitation sector are (1) integrated water conservation and sustainable water resources management (infrastructure, national plans, awareness raising); (2) Guidelines and criteria on climate change for appropriate infrastructures; (3) Increased reliability of water system (arable land improved, irrigation systems, diversification food crops, land-based pollution prevention); (4) Legal framework enhancing (individual and institutional capacity building) [3] Priorities in the health sector are (1) improved understanding of relationship between health and climate change; (2) Strengthen capacity of institutions (trainings, data); [4] Priorities in the waste management sector are (1) To develop a database on impacts of climate change on waste management; and (2) To encourage incorporation of impacts of climate change on waste management. [6] Priorities in coastal protection are (1) Improvement of coastal infrastructures (roads, dikes, etc); and (2) Integrated coastal management (replanting foreshore vegetation, protection of lagoon, prevent land-based pollution. [7] Priorities in the fisheries and marine resources sector are (1) To promote education, awareness and information on the impact of climate change on marine resources; and (2) Protect and monitor reef bleaching. [8] Priorities in the tourism sector are (1) To integrate emergency planning to the tourism industry.</p>
TUVALU	<p><i>Non-available</i></p>	<p>UNDAF (2003-2007)</p> <p>[1] The Government has asked the UN Country Team to work the following three objectives: (1) Reducing disparities in services and opportunities;</p>	<p>CCA (2002)</p> <p>[1] Key issues for priority development attention related to GJ are (1) Sustainable livelihoods; (2) More equitable development (equal access to services and opportunities for</p>	<p>PACC (2009)</p> <p>[1] Water management is described as a key priority sector, which emphasis on the needs to (1) Establish a sound institutional basis for the management of water and sanitation</p>

		<p>(2) Improving governance and Human Rights; and (3) Improving the Environment and Vulnerability.</p> <p>[2] Key issues for development and environmental sustainability are (1) Inadequate governance; (2) Declining educational performance; (3) Weakness of the private sector; (4) Increasing poverty; and (5) Increasing environmental degradation.</p> <p>[3] National development objectives linked to the environment are (1) Population (practical policies to carrying capacity and emerging social issues; (2) Sustainable livelihoods; (3) More equitable development (genuinely improve the gaps between countries' islands); (4) Youth (training and employment); (5) Human resource development (skills); (6) Data; (7) Regional action (identification and actions on key issues that require regional or global treaties); (8) Vulnerability (economic and environmental); (9) Sustainable development (policies that are sustainable, equitable and compatible with local cultural forms).</p> <p>[4] Key challenges to address environmental issues include (1) Improved capacity to address population growth; (2) Improved understanding of globalization and economic reforms; (3) Improved capacity for sustainable management of natural resources (climate change, biodiversity, marine resources and energy).</p>	<p>employment and income generation; (3) Youth (training and employment opportunities); (4) Human resource development; (5) Data; (6) Treaties; (7) Regional action; (8) Vulnerability; (9) Sustainable development; (10) Environment; (11) Health; (12) Climate change.</p> <p>[2] Identified direct impacts of climate change are (1) Sea-level rising; (2) Decline in coastal ecosystems and threats to fisheries; and (3) Scarcity of fresh water resources.</p> <p>[3] Environmental and livelihoods concerns are 81) Shelter, water supply and sanitation; (2) Wastes; and (3) Urbanization.</p> <p>[4] Addressing environmental issues through (1) Improved capacity to address population growth; (2) Improved understanding of globalisation and economic reform; (3) Improved capacity for land-use planning and waste management; and (4) Improved capacity for sustainable management of natural resources (particularly climate change, biodiversity, marine resources and energy)</p>	<p>(policy, regulations, incentives, plans, organizational reform and responsibilities); (2) Increase capacity to manage water and sanitation and predict water related extreme events (household and community); (3) Improve knowledge of available water resources, demand and prediction of extreme events, and (4) Improve water conservation and demand management strategies.</p> <p>NAPA (2007) also available on <a href="#">SPREP's Tuvalu environment library</a></p>
VANUATU	<p>(2008-2012)</p> <p>[1] DWCP priorities consist in (1) Completion of labour legislation reform and application of International Labour Standards; (2) Promotion of decent employment opportunities, particularly for young and women; (3) Capacity building of tripartite partners and improvement of social dialogue; and (4) Increasing social protection.</p> <p>[2] National priorities focus on (1) Labour market and skills development; (2) Labour market information (data and statistics); and (3) Social security and OSH.</p> <p>[3] Identified GJ alignments with the Pacific Plan are (1) Reduced poverty; (2) Improved education and training; (3) Enhanced involvement of youth; (4) Improved health; and (5) Improved equity and efficiency in the management and use of resources.</p> <p>[4] Identified GJ alignments with UNDAF are (1) Equitable growth and poverty reduction; and (2) Sustainable environmental management and green jobs promotion.</p>	<p>UNDAF (2003-2007)</p> <p>[1] Comprehensive Reform Program (CRP) priorities are (1) improving the lives of the people in rural areas; (2) Supporting private sector growth; (3) Restoring good governance; (4) Improving participation by civil society; and (5) Closing the gap between the rich and the poor and disadvantage groups. [2] Highlights on resource management and environmental sustainability show priorities for (1) Amending existing laws relating to waste management, water resources, dangerous substances, environmental assessment and biodiversity conservation; (2) Considering the creation of land and marine protected areas and identify possible sites; (3) Consulting communities on environmental management; and (4) Developing and implement an environmental awareness programme to strengthen existing customary measures to sustain environments. [3] Priority development for UNDAF are to (1) Strengthen governance, participation and human rights (including community participation in policy development, better data quality, improved law and regulations for communities, improved social safety nets for vulnerable people, human rights legislation enforcement; (2) More equitable access to quality</p>	<p>CCA (2002)</p> <p>[1] National key development themes are (1) Governance, society, and human rights; (2) economic and social development: equitable access to quality services; and (3) Resource management and the environment.</p> <p>[2] Key environmental issues are (1) Deforestation due to commercial logging; (2) Land degradation due to land clearance; (3) Loss of biodiversity due to climate change and population growth; (4) Water degradation and limited access to potable water due to climate change, pollution and deficiencies in urban and rural infrastructures; (5) Local depletion of coastal fishers due to overfishing.</p> <p>[3] Comprehensive Reform Program (CRP) priorities are (1) improving the lives of the people in rural areas; (2) Supporting private sector growth; (3) Restoring good governance; (4) Improving participation by civil society; and (5) Closing the gap between the rich and the poor and disadvantage groups.</p> <p>[4] Environmental sustainability widely depends on measures to be taken to improve (1) Resource management (forestry, fisheries, commercial agriculture, mines; (2) Land and sea resources preservation (coastal areas, mangroves, etc); (3) Waste management; and (4) Natural hazards and disaster management.</p>	<p>NAPA (2005)</p> <p>[1] Key sectors for adaptation activities are (1) Agriculture and food security; (2) Water management policies and programmes; (3) Sustainable tourism; (4) Community-based marine resource management programmes; and (5) Sustainable forestry management</p> <p>[2] Key sectors should include following core issues: (1) Awareness raising (policy makers, governments and communities); (2) Capacity building and institutional capacity; (3) Research and development; (4) Promotion of appropriate traditional knowledge and practices; (5) Technology transfer; (6) Education and training; (7) Mainstreaming climate change issues; and (8) Biodiversity issues.</p>

		<p>services and products (private sector development, reduced disparities in opportunities, reduced conflicts over land pressure, improved access to food supply and employment opportunities, improved health settings; and (3) Improved resource management and environmental sustainability (application of environmental legislation, reduce loss of biodiversity and inappropriate marine and land use, expand crops varieties, control of invasive species, reduce pollution, implementation of people policy to respond to existing social and environmental problems.</p>	<p>[6] Priority is given to (1) Legislation enforcement and education on sustainable use of resources; (2) Preservation of biodiversity (include prevention of inappropriate land use or invasive species control); (3) Lagoon and water reserves pollution mitigation; (4) Solid waste management programme development; and (5) Development and implementation of a National Environmental Management Strategy (including supporting legislation).</p>	
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