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1
Climate Change and
Sea Level Rise

No project proposals have been received for this Chapter of the Barbados POA

II
***Natural and
Environmental Disasters***

COUNTRY: SEYCHELLES

PROPONENT: NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

PROJECT TITLE: ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD PREVENTION AND PREPAREDNESS

SIDS/POA FOCUS: NATURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL DISASTERS

DURATION: 10 MONTHS

FUNDING REQUIRED: 250,000

ABSTRACT

The Seychelles are located outside the cyclone belt, and occurrence of major disasters is historically very uncommon. As such, there has not been a need to develop any comprehensive disaster management programmes. However, exceptional weather conditions have been observed in recent years, which caused floods and landslides and resulted in the loss of life. There is considerable concern that such natural phenomena will recur with increasing frequency.

The objective of the project is to reduce, through concentrated action, the loss of life, property and environmental damage and social and economic disruption caused by natural disasters by improving the capacity to mitigate the effects of such disasters.

The proponent seeks to implement a risk assessment, involving hazard identification, vulnerability analysis, and risk evaluation, and impact mitigation through prevention and preparedness, and appropriate emergency response protocols.

The project involves consultancy services, equipment and a considerable training component. Co-financing is secured for technical assistance provided by the Commonwealth Secretariat, and UNDP for the organisation of a rapid deployment of relief supplies to affected areas.

COUNTRY: SEYCHELLES

PROPONENT: DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

PROJECT TITLE: NEW FIRE STATIONS

SIDS/POA FOCUS: NATURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL DISASTERS

DURATION: NOT STATED

FUNDING REQUIRED: 2,882,000

ABSTRACT

The rapid developments in tourism and industry in the Seychelles has seen an increase construction of buildings and facilities in towns. However, many of the old buildings are of light construction involving timber framing which provides a considerable fire hazard. The cost of damages by fire increased 5-fold between 1995 and 1996. With the expansion of the town into reclaimed areas and upwards on the hillsides, as well as the development of the wharf and supporting infrastructure, the demand on improved fire fighting services in increasing.

The objective of the project is to establish an efficient fire service, which can be rapidly deployed to reduce loss of life and contain damages by fire.

The project requires the construction of 6 fire stations, and procurement of equipment such as vehicles, pumps and appliances.

III
Management of Wastes

COUNTRY: MALDIVES

PROPONENT: MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENT

PROJECT TITLE: DEVELOPMENT OF A WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

SIDS/POA FOCUS: MANAGEMENT OF WASTES

DURATION: 6 MONTHS

FUNDING REQUIRED: 40,000

ABSTRACT

The Government of Maldives introduced the Environmental Protection and Preservation Act in 1993, which supports the development of strategies for waste management, pollution control and environmental impact assessment. Following extensive consultation and planning processes with considerable involvement of the general public, constraints on the design and implementation of sustainable development protocols have now been identified. This project proposal is one of nineteen closely linked projects which are aimed at strengthening the national environmental administrative capacity for adequate management of the environment.

The disposal of solid waste provides a critical problem to sustainable development, particularly in densely populated SIDS. Inadequate disposal of waste poses a threat to the health of island community members. Although some improvements have been made to waste management on the main island of Male, strategies for other inhabited islands are still inadequate.

The project seeks assistance for the development of a national plan which identifies appropriate waste disposal strategies for both densely populated and remote islands.

COUNTRY: MALDIVES

PROPONENT: MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENT

PROJECT TITLE: ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL CHEMICALS DATABASE AND GUIDELINES ON THE SAFE USE AND DISPOSAL OF CHEMICALS

SIDS/POA FOCUS: MANAGEMENT OF WASTES

DURATION: 2 YEARS

FUNDING REQUIRED: 120,000

ABSTRACT

The Government of Maldives introduced the Environmental Protection and Preservation Act in 1993, which supports the development of strategies for waste management, pollution control and environmental impact assessment. Following extensive consultation and planning processes with considerable involvement of the general public, constraints on the design and implementation of sustainable development protocols have now been identified. This project proposal is one of nineteen closely linked projects which are aimed at strengthening the national environmental administrative capacity for adequate management of the environment.

The increasing use of chemicals, of which some are highly toxic, in Maldivian industry, agriculture and households, has raised concerns on the impact on human health and the environment. In some cases agricultural chemicals have led to chronic occupational poisoning cases among field workers. There is currently no capacity to register chemicals imported into the country, nor are guidelines available on the safe use, storage and disposal of chemicals.

This project seeks external expertise to assist in the establishment of a national chemicals database, which would register hazardous chemicals which are imported for use in the various sectors of the society, and monitor their use and disposal. Guidelines on their safe use, storage and disposal would also be developed by the consultant.

COUNTRY: MALDIVES

PROPONENT: MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENT

PROJECT TITLE: DEVELOPMENT OF A NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BASEL CONVENTION

SIDS/POA FOCUS: MANAGEMENT OF WASTES

DURATION: 6 MONTHS

FUNDING REQUIRED: 60,000

ABSTRACT

The Government of Maldives introduced the Environmental Protection and Preservation Act in 1993, which supports the development of strategies for waste management, pollution control and environmental impact assessment. Following extensive consultation and planning processes with considerable involvement of the general public, constraints on the design and implementation of sustainable development protocols have now been identified. This project proposal is one of nineteen closely linked projects which are aimed at strengthening the national environmental administrative capacity for adequate management of the environment.

Maldives is a signatory to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movement of Wastes and their Disposal, and as so must undertake the development of a national strategy to comply with the Convention. As an island archipelago spread over an extensive area of ocean, Maldives is liable to have hazardous waste transported by ships through its waters.

The project seeks the assistance of a consultant to produce a strategy which would meet the country's commitments as a Basel Convention signatory.

COUNTRY: MALDIVES

PROPONENT: MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENT

PROJECT TITLE: DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF MODEL APPROPRIATE WASTE MANAGEMENT AND ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES FOR ISOLATED ISLANDS

SIDS/POA FOCUS: MANAGEMENT OF WASTES

DURATION: 3 YEARS

FUNDING REQUIRED: 4,000,000

ABSTRACT

The Government of Maldives introduced the Environmental Protection and Preservation Act in 1993, which supports the development of strategies for waste management, pollution control and environmental impact assessment. Following extensive consultation and planning processes with considerable involvement of the general public, constraints on the design and implementation of sustainable development protocols have now been identified. This project proposal is one of nineteen closely linked projects which are aimed at strengthening the national environmental administrative capacity for adequate management of the environment .

While significant strides have been taken in managing solid and liquid waste and designing efficient energy production in Male and on resort islands, little progress has been made on outlying inhabited islands. Environmental problems as a consequence of inappropriate disposal of wastes include contamination of groundwater, pollution of beaches, and air pollution from waste burning. Although a number of appropriate technologies have been developed for remote communities, their use in the Maldives is virtually non-existent.

The objective of the project is to select appropriate technologies in waste disposal and energy production for introduction to small inhabited islands, for which local people will be trained in operation of the equipment. This will be achieved through pilot projects, which evolve into demonstration projects if successful. External assistance is required.

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SIDS/POA FOCUS: MANAGEMENT OF WASTES

DURATION: 3 YEARS

FUNDING REQUIRED: 4,000,000

ABSTRACT

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COUNTRY: CYPRUS

PROPONENT: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

PROJECT TITLE: COMPLETE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

SIDS/POA FOCUS: MANAGEMENT OF WASTES

DURATION: 1 YEAR

FUNDING REQUIRED: 170,000

ABSTRACT

At present Cyprus does not possess all the facilities required for the effective collection and treatment of hazardous waste. Although extensive work has been carried out on the identification of waste generating industries, the volume and composition of waste, and potential treatment technologies, the development of a waste management strategy requires further studies on disposal site selection, EIA's, and supporting infrastructure for administrative, enforcement and monitoring purposes.

The project's objective is the completion of the establishment of the hazardous waste management system.

Activities to achieve the objective concern in broad terms the logistical, legal, infrastructural and management arrangements for the proposed processing facility, and include an EIA study with participation of all stakeholders, as well as treatment and landfill design. A regulatory system including regulations, permits, and information system will also be developed. Appropriate training and awareness programmes form an essential part of the project.

The project requires assistance for consultancy services and training activities

COUNTRY: CYPRUS

PROPONENT: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

PROJECT TITLE: COMPREHENSIVE NATIONAL WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

SIDS/POA FOCUS: MANAGEMENT OF WASTES

DURATION: 6 MONTHS

FUNDING REQUIRED: 125,000

ABSTRACT

The development and establishment of a comprehensive waste management programme needs to incorporate provisions to ensure safety, cost effectiveness, and financial feasibility for it to be sustainable. In Cyprus, a firm foundation has been established for the development of the National Waste Management Strategy through programmes for sanitation, recycling and hazardous waste management. This will support the development of an integrated approach to waste management. However, further studies are required to provide data for the identification of waste generating activities and processes which are potential foci for waste reduction programmes.

The objective of the project is to establish a broad waste management strategy for an integrated approach to waste reduction and sustainable waste management.

The activities of the project involve (1) an assessment of waste generated over the last 10 years, including source, volume, composition and toxicity, (2) the identification and evaluation of options to deal with waste problems, and (3) to provide recommendations on policy development and staff training, and for programmes aimed at enhancing public awareness.

The project requires assistance for consultancy services and training activities.

IV
Coastal and
Marine Resources

COUNTRY: MAURITIUS

PROPONENT: MINISTRY OF RODRIGUES

PROJECT TITLE: ESTABLISHMENT OF A FISHERIES STATISTICAL UNIT ON
THE ISLAND OF RODRIGUES

SIDS/POA FOCUS: COASTAL AND MARINE RESOURCES

DURATION: NOT STATED

FUNDING REQUIRED: 48,000

ABSTRACT

Data collection for statistical analysis is an essential tool to monitor progress towards sustainable development of the fisheries sector. This provides information to scientists, managers, operators and potential investors in the sector.

Scientifically devised methods for data collection and analysis have been applied in Mauritius since 1994. A similar system was established on the island of Rodrigues, however due to constraints of office space, transport and data processing equipment the project has become stagnated, and data collection is now restricted to some artisanal fisheries. There is now not sufficient information available to develop strategies for the implementation of sustainable practices in the fishery sector.

The objective of the project is to improve the availability of statistical information on fisheries, harvests and exports from the island of Rodrigues, in support of the establishment of a framework for a sustainable utilisation of fish resources.

The project seeks to establish a fisheries statistical unit on the island, which will be responsible for collection and subsequent analysis of data on all activities in the sector. This will enable calculations on estimates for maximum sustainable yields, which will be used to develop protocols for sustainable management of fishery resources. Also, this will provide important socio-economic data on the people working in the sector. The Albion Fisheries Research Centre will be responsible for the coordination of the project.

Assistance is required for technical staff, facilities, equipment and transportation.

COUNTRY: MAURITIUS

PROPONENT: MAURITIUS METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES

PROJECT TITLE: VULNERABILITY INDEX ATLAS AND
ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS OF THE
COASTAL ZONE OF MAURITIUS

SIDS/POA FOCUS: COASTAL AND MARINE RESOURCES

DURATION: 2 YEARS

FUNDING REQUIRED: 346,000

ABSTRACT

The coastal zone is one of the most vulnerable assets of Mauritius. It provides the essential resource for tourism, artisanal fishing, recreation, shipping, commercial sites and housing. Pressure from various sectors, unplanned development and competition for beach sites have caused widespread degradation of the coastal regions, including extensive erosion. This process can only be reversed if quick action is taken.

The UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), coastal states are called upon to, inter alia, prepare and implement integrated coastal management and sustainable development plans. For island states, coastal resources will play a crucial role in the sustainable development of the country.

In Mauritius, coastal protection measures have been taken on an ad hoc basis, frequently resulting in more damage and further deterioration of the coastal environment. The Government has indicated the need for the development of strategies to combat this phenomenon as part of the second phase of the National Environment Action Plan.

This project seeks to prepare a vulnerability index coastal atlas of Mauritius, which will ultimately contribute to the development of an integrated coastal zone management strategy.

The implementation of the project involves the selection of 2 sensitive coastal areas where studies will be conducted to monitor shoreline changes and oceanographic and meteorological parameters. Following analysis of the data, a vulnerability atlas of coastal areas will be prepared.

Specialist expertise, transport, equipment and training assistance are required.

COUNTRY: MALDIVES

PROPONENT: MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENT

PROJECT TITLE: STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES FOR COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT

SIDS/POA FOCUS: COASTAL AND MARINE RESOURCES

DURATION: 4 YEARS

FUNDING REQUIRED: 900,000

ABSTRACT

The Government of Maldives introduced the Environmental Protection and Preservation Act in 1993, which supports the development of strategies for waste management, pollution control and environmental impact assessment. Following extensive consultation and planning processes with considerable involvement of the general public, constraints on the design and implementation of sustainable development protocols have now been identified. This project proposal is one of nineteen closely linked projects which are aimed at strengthening the national environmental administrative capacity for adequate management of the environment.

Coastal erosion is one of the most serious threats facing the Maldives, which has caused the loss of shorelines, buildings and other infrastructure. In most cases this is due to or exacerbated by human activities. Little or no capacity exists within the Ministry for the development of programmes to halt coastal erosion.

The project intends to develop the resources of the Ministry to develop and implement sustainable coastal zone management. The objectives include: (1) The identification of causes of coastal erosion; (2) The development of guidelines for sustainable coastal zone management; and (3) Training for national staff in relevant managing and engineering techniques.

COUNTRY: MALTA

PROPONENT: ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION DEPARTMENT

PROJECT TITLE: SENSITIVITY MAPPING OF COASTAL AND MARINE ENV.

SIDS/POA FOCUS: COASTAL AND MARINE RESOURCES

DURATION: 3 YEARS

FUNDING REQUIRED: ECU 1,069,480

ABSTRACT

The impact of a booming tourist industry and newly introduced industries such as aquaculture on the coastal environment in Malta is considerable. Extensive coastal development to accommodate the increasing number of visitors, have caused damage to marine life and created unforeseen problems concerning waste and sewage disposal. New legislation has introduced the concept of 'Environmental Damage' and empowers the Authorities concerned to implement 'preventive and remedial' measures to protect the environment. This pre-supposes a comprehensive knowledge of the basic environment, including the coastal areas. For Malta, however, such basic scientific knowledge of the marine environment is lacking.

The project will be implemented in 3 phases, resp. (1) mapping of the coastline to a depth of 25m; (2) ecological studies on habitat types, marine organisms, and anthropogenic impact; and (3) design and implementation of a monitoring programme in regard to general coastal management.

Outputs of the project include: Digital bathymetric charts, inventories of existing coastal resources, species and populations, and identification pollution sources and risk assessments.

V
Freshwater Resources

COUNTRY: MALDIVES

PROPONENT: MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENT

PROJECT TITLE: INTEGRATED NATIONAL FRESHWATER MASTER PLAN

SIDS/POA FOCUS: FRESHWATER RESOURCES

DURATION: 6 MONTHS

FUNDING REQUIRED: 40,000

ABSTRACT

The Government of Maldives introduced the Environmental Protection and Preservation Act in 1993, which supports the development of strategies for waste management, pollution control and environmental impact assessment. Following extensive consultation and planning processes with considerable involvement of the general public, constraints on the design and implementation of sustainable development protocols have now been identified. This project proposal is one of nineteen closely linked projects which are aimed at strengthening the national environmental administrative capacity for adequate management of the environment.

Freshwater resources in the Maldives consist of a thin lens of freshwater floating on denser salt water, which is naturally recharged by rainwater. Increasing demands on freshwater, coupled with groundwater contamination due to sewage and waste disposal has led to severe constraints on the reliable supply of quality water in most islands.

An external consultant is sought to develop a plan which would provide guidelines for the protection of existing freshwater sources, and the development of new ones. The plan would also take into consideration the need for monitoring and assessment capabilities for both quantity and quality of freshwater, and approaches to enhance public awareness on water usage.

COUNTRY: SEYCHELLES

PROPONENT: PUBLIC UTILITIES CORPORATION

PROJECT TITLE: UPGRADING OF MINOR TREATMENT WORKS ON MAHE
AND PROPOSED MARE AUX COCHONS RIVER
TREATMENT PLANT

SIDS/POA FOCUS: FRESHWATER RESOURCES

DURATION: NOT STATED

FUNDING REQUIRED: 1,362,000

ABSTRACT

At present, 80% of the population of the Seychelles has access to a supply of potable water. The rest of the population depends on untreated water sources, which become scarce during droughts. In cognisance of the importance of a reliable supply of safe water to sustainable development, the Government has set as an objective for the 1990's to provide potable water to 95% of the population.

The Public Utilities Corporation is responsible for the provision of safe drinking water and adequate sanitation, and has been mandated by the government to develop initiatives to achieve the objectives in the Water Sector. Existing water tariffs cover only the operation and maintenance costs of the existing supply schemes. The Government is presently meeting the costs of capital investments. It is intended to transfer at least a part of the investment costs to the consumers in the future.

A number of waterworks do not have a reliable water supply throughout the year, and have a limited treatment capacity. An upgrading of the minor water supply systems is required to improve the supply of safe water to the population.

The objective of the project is to improve the treatment efficiency of existing minor water supply schemes, and improve the safe yield of the Mahe Water Supply System by tapping and treatment of water from complementary systems.

A detailed approach is presented in the proposal. The upgrading works can be implemented by the Public Utilities Corporation, which seeks financial assistance for equipment only.

COUNTRY: SEYCHELLES

PROPONENT: PUBLIC UTILITIES CORPORATION

PROJECT TITLE: INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING AND CAPACITY
BUILDING OF SEWERAGE SECTION

SIDS/POA FOCUS: FRESHWATER RESOURCES

DURATION: NOT STATED

FUNDING REQUIRED: NOT STATED

ABSTRACT

The Environmental Management Plan of Seychelles 1990-2000 reflects concern for the protection of the environment, which is the main asset for the tourism industry, currently the largest income earner for the country. In the Plan, special emphasis is placed on the protection of surface and groundwater sources, and the protection of marine ecosystems through integrated coastal zone management programmes and pollution control initiatives.

To accommodate the increasing demands placed by ongoing developments force the expansion of existing units and the formation of new ones within the Sewerage Division of the Public Utilities Corporation.

The project's objective is to strengthen the institutional framework and to improve the capacity of the Sewerage Division, to allow for an enhanced discharge of its responsibilities.

The project includes extensive training programmes in sewerage and wastewater treatment procedures at polytechnic and post-graduate levels, as well as equipment and machinery for several units of the Sewerage Division.

Details on financial and technical assistance have not been indicated in the proposal.

VI
Land Resources

COUNTRY: MALDIVES

PROPONENT: MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENT

PROJECT TITLE: ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL MAPPING AND GIS SYSTEM

SIDS/POA FOCUS: LAND RESOURCES

DURATION: 6 YEARS

FUNDING REQUIRED: 2,600,000

ABSTRACT

The Government of Maldives introduced the Environmental Protection and Preservation Act in 1993, which supports the development of strategies for waste management, pollution control and environmental impact assessment. Following extensive consultation and planning processes with considerable involvement of the general public, constraints on the design and implementation of sustainable development protocols have now been identified. This project proposal is one of nineteen closely linked projects which are aimed at strengthening the national environmental administrative capacity for adequate management of the environment.

Policy development for national and environmental projects is currently hindered by a lack of geographic data, which in many cases include total land area or total reef area.

The proposed project will be implemented in four phases, resp. (1) Development of maps of uninhabited islands, and updating existing maps to an appropriate format for use in GIS applications; (2) Capacity building of 2 staff through undergraduate or postgraduate training; (3) Establishment of a pilot project, and (4) GIS programming and operation.

The proponent seeks assistance to develop the GIS system, Human Resource Development and equipment.

COUNTRY: MAURITIUS

PROPONENT: MINISTRY FOR RODRIGUES

PROJECT TITLE: SUPPORT FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE
ISLAND OF RODRIGUES

SIDS/POA FOCUS: LAND RESOURCES

DURATION: 1 YEAR

FUNDING REQUIRED: 400,000

ABSTRACT

The economy of the island of Rodrigues is largely based on agriculture, supported by fisheries, handicraft production and a small manufacturing sector. Few products are exported to the main island of Mauritius. Although tourism is now emerging as a growth sector of the local economy, major socio-economic problems such as unemployment, emigration, decline in productivity, and a heavy dependence on Government subsidies contribute to a widening trade gap in favour of Mauritius.

The government has provided incentives to boost the local economy, such as freight subsidies, tax rebates, and lower interest rates on loans. In addition, the Government now intends to stimulate productive sectors by improving the island's infrastructure through an integrated approach to the development of tourism and supporting industries.

Ongoing development assistance from several donors contributes to improving agriculture production, and the control of erosion. In support of these programmes, the Ministry seeks assistance to initiate sustainable development initiatives. Projects which have been identified are: (1) fencing of fragile land to avoid grazing by animals, (2) development of caves as tourist attractions, (3) preservation and improvement of facilities at off shore islets, and (3) the establishment of a Land Resource Unit.

The proponent seeks assistance for personnel, equipment and transport.

VII
Energy Resources

COUNTRY: SEYCHELLES

PROPONENT: PUBLIC UTILITIES CORPORATION

PROJECT TITLE: 33KV SYSTEM REINFORCEMENT TO SOUTH MAHE

SIDS/POA FOCUS: ENERGY RESOURCES

DURATION: NOT STATED

FUNDING REQUIRED: 25 MILLION RUPEES

ABSTRACT

The demand for electricity on Mahe is forecast to increase steadily over the next 10 years with ongoing development in tourism and industry. The existing power is supplied by 2 stations, with a total of 41.8 MW installed capacity, which is not sufficient to supply the projected load increase in the future.

The objective of the project is to construct a second 33KV circuit to reinforce the electricity system in the eastern and southern parts of Mahe, as part of a 33 KV electricity ring. This will establish sufficient capacity to provide for increasing demands on power consumption in the next decade. The new system will also increase flexibility of PUC to perform maintenance works on the network, and reduce losses on the distribution network.

The Public Utilities Corporation will implement the project, and seeks financial assistance for equipment only.

VIII
Tourism Resources

No project proposals have been received for this Chapter of the Barbados POA

IX
Biodiversity Resources

COUNTRY: SEYCHELLES

PROPONENT: MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

PROJECT TITLE: ESTABLISHMENT OF A SUPPORTING MECHANISM TO
IMPLEMENT THE NBSAP

SIDS/POA FOCUS: BIODIVERSITY RESOURCES

DURATION: 3 YEARS

FUNDING REQUIRED: 200,000

ABSTRACT

The Seychelles was the second country to sign the Convention on Biological Diversity, and is committed to its implementation on a national level. The CBD urges countries to 'develop national strategies, plans or programs for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity'. With financial assistance from the Global Environment Facility and support from UNEP, and the World Conservation Union, a biodiversity assessment was produced to form the foundation for the subsequent development of a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP). The NBSAP is a five-year plan, and indicates a number of target projects which require implementation to ensure conservation and sustainability. Total funding required for the implementation of the plan, which consists of 18 projects, is US\$ 14,5 Million.

The objective of the project is to establish a strategy Secretariat to assist in the implementation, monitoring and coordination of the NBSAP, and to establish training procedures and guidelines for long term programme development and implementation.

The Secretariat will be established for a duration of 3 years, after which it is assumed that the capacity of the Ministry will have been enhanced to absorb its responsibilities. The functions of the Secretariat will include, inter alia, the strategic coordination of project implementation, technical inputs, developing in-country human resource capacity, and strategic planning and policy development.

Financial assistance for consultancy services, as well as training and operating costs, are required.

COUNTRY: SEYCHELLES

PROPONENT: MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

PROJECT TITLE: INTRODUCTION OF STANDARD OPERATIONAL
PROCEDURES FOR SUSTAINABLE USE OF MARINE
NATIONAL PARKS

SIDS/POA FOCUS: BIODIVERSITY RESOURCES

DURATION: 2 YEARS

FUNDING REQUIRED: 324,000

ABSTRACT

A key element for the implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan involves the sustainable use of the marine environment, in particular Marine National Parks. The development and enforcement of such protocols by authorities involves the monitoring of key environmental indicators.

The objective of the project is to identify and establish key indicators of effective environmental conservation management, and to produce Key Standard Operational Procedures (SOP) for management, monitoring and auditing.

The responsibility of project implementation will be shared by the Ministry of Environment and the Marine Parks Authority, which has the mandate for management of marine parks.

The project will involve (1) reviewing of international standards on reporting in respect to CBD requirements, (2) identification of key indicators, (3) development and documentation of SOP, (4) database and website development, and (5) appropriate training for national staff.

COUNTRY: SEYCHELLES

PROPONENT: MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

PROJECT TITLE: ESTABLISHMENT OF KEY BIODIVERSITY INDICATORS

SIDS/POA FOCUS: BIODIVERSITY RESOURCES

DURATION: 1 YEAR

FUNDING REQUIRED: 40,000

ABSTRACT

In order to achieve sustainable use and conservation of the Seychelles environment, a number of key biological indicators need to be established which can be assessed on a regular basis.

The objective of the project is to identify and select key biological indicator species for ongoing monitoring to provide indications on the state of the environment.

The Ministry has identified appropriate computer software developed by the Expert Centre for Taxonomic Identification, and wishes to adopt this tool to assist its staff with the identification of key biological indicators. The project involves equipment, overseas training in the operation of the software, and operating costs.

COUNTRY: SEYCHELLES

PROPONENT: MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

PROJECT TITLE: DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR BIODIVERSITY
MANAGEMENT

SIDS/POA FOCUS: BIODIVERSITY RESOURCES

DURATION: 1 YEAR

FUNDING REQUIRED: 32,000

ABSTRACT

A data management system is an essential tool for the implementation of management of biodiversity as part of the NBSAP. For it to be efficient, it should enable accountability and provide transparency at all levels. The Ministry of Environment has identified the ICONS system developed by the IUCN as appropriate for application.

The project's objective is to establish an integrated data management system within the Ministry of Environment and the Marine Parks Authority.

The project seeks assistance from the IUCN to assess needs to adopt the ICONS system into a cross-sectoral Data Management Network, and to identify requirements for web site development. The project also included a component for training of 2 staff in data management at IUCN.

COUNTRY: SEYCHELLES

PROPONENT: MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

PROJECT TITLE: MAPPING AND MONITORING OF RIVER RESERVES

SIDS/POA FOCUS: BIODIVERSITY RESOURCES

DURATION: 2 YEARS

FUNDING REQUIRED: 220,000

ABSTRACT

Freshwater is a scarce resource in the Seychelles, which is derived only from small streams which show extreme seasonal fluctuations in water volume. The quality of the water is threatened by erosion and subsequent siltation of the rivers.

The riverbanks harbour unique riverine forests, which are protected under the State Land River Reserve Ordinance. However, enforcement of this ordinance has not been adequate, especially in areas with private landowners.

The objective of the project is to conserve water quality through the protection of riverine forests.

The project seeks to conduct detailed surveys to delineate rivers and river reserves, and to increase knowledge on the biology and ecology of these areas through detailed studies. Participatory meetings will be held with landowners and residents near watershed areas, to increase awareness on the importance of the forests, and to promote sustainable use of those areas.

The proposal involves consultancy services, training, equipment and operational costs.

COUNTRY: SEYCHELLES

PROPONENT: MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

PROJECT TITLE: CURIEUSE NATIONAL PARK HABITAT ASSESSMENT

SIDS/POA FOCUS: BIODIVERSITY RESOURCES

DURATION: 1 YEAR

FUNDING REQUIRED: 35,000

ABSTRACT

Curieuse Island is a designated National Park, which is surrounded by a Marine Park. The island has no resident population, but there is a Marina Park Ranger who manages the island on a day-to-day basis. As such, Curieuse does not experience the developmental pressures of the main populated islands. This makes the island ideal as a site for future introductions of endangered species. The island has large areas of mangrove forests, and has populations of a number of endemic palms, birds, and a bat, and is a breeding site for tortoises.

The objective of the project is to assess habitat diversity of Curieuse Island and the identify the potential for habitat management to enable the introduction and survival of native species to the island.

The project will identify areas for habitat management, alteration and planting schemes, and establish a scheme for introductions. It therefore requires the production of maps indicating habitats, and an identification of requirements for habitat rehabilitation works. The project will also identify native species which could be translocated or require habitat enhancement. An associated project will undertake the eradication of rats from the island.

COUNTRY: SEYCHELLES

PROPONENT: MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

PROJECT TITLE: INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OF WATER CATCHMENTS
ON MAHE, PRASLIN AND LA DIGUE

SIDS/POA FOCUS: BIODIVERSITY RESOURCES

DURATION: 4 YEARS

FUNDING REQUIRED: 800,000

ABSTRACT

Water catchment systems in the Seychelles are relatively small and therefore have a limited water retention capacity. Erosion and subsequent siltation of rivers threaten both the quantity and quality of available water, requiring serious efforts at conservation of the water catchments.

Currently there are no management plans for catchment zones. The objective of the project is to establish long-term management plans for the various catchment zones, which secure the availability of water for the environment and the human population.

The project seeks to develop such plans through, inter alia, data collection on biological, ecological and parameters, and surveys on vegetation cover and erosion. The implementation of the plans will be negotiated with private landowners. Eroded areas will also be identified and rehabilitated with plants to increase their water retention capacity.

Consultancy services, equipment, training and provisions for operational costs are required.

COUNTRY: SEYCHELLES

PROPONENT: MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

PROJECT TITLE: ESTABLISHMENT OF MEDICINAL PLANT GARDENS AT
LOCAL LEVELS

SIDS/POA FOCUS: BIODIVERSITY RESOURCES

DURATION: 1 YEAR

FUNDING REQUIRED: 32,000

ABSTRACT

Increasing awareness among the public can be achieved in many ways. Some of the most effective methods involve active participation of the public in programmes, and contribute to increasing awareness concerning the environment as a whole. The promotion of a national flower, tree or animal which is unique to the country can even instill a pride among the local population, leading to increased participation in the conservation discussion. The use of medicinal plants has resulted in the extinction of two species and the rarity of several others. As the public is familiar with these plants, they would form a suitable topic for a thematic demonstration of sustainable use and ex-situ conservation.

The objective of the project is to encourage and reinforce in local people the tradition of integrating and propagating indigenous medicinal plants in domestic landscaping, to ultimately contribute to increasing awareness on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

The project seeks to identify and collect medicinal plants for exhibit and propagation in a nursery, and to create public awareness through various means of publicity.

COUNTRY: SEYCHELLES

PROPONENT: MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

PROJECT TITLE: INTRODUCTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS

SIDS/POA FOCUS: BIODIVERSITY RESOURCES

DURATION: 1 YEAR

FUNDING REQUIRED: 5,000

ABSTRACT

Biological resource depletion in Seychelles has not been counted in economic terms. The process has therefore been allowed to continue, despite the knowledge that they provide basic support to economic development. The wide range of economic instruments which have been developed to measure the costs and profitability can assist in the conservation effort.

The Seychelles Government has a number of qualified economists working in the various ministries and government bodies. None however has received any formal training in environmental economics.

The objective of this project is the creation of a pool of professional economists trained in environmental economics.

The project will be implemented by an appropriate institution which will provide both practical and coursework training to selected qualified local economists.

Financial assistance is sought to support the training.

COUNTRY: SEYCHELLES

PROPONENT: MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

PROJECT TITLE: ASSESSMENT OF LOWLAND HABITATS

SIDS/POA FOCUS: BIODIVERSITY RESOURCES

DURATION: 2 YEARS

FUNDING REQUIRED: 50,000

ABSTRACT

The Government of Seychelles operates a system of Environmental Impact Assessment which utilises an 'Atlas of Sensitive Areas', which is based in part on the biodiversity in specific areas, but more commonly on the presence of species which are rare or have an important national profile.

Lowland wooded areas are among the most impacted habitats in the Seychelles, but protection measures can only be developed for those areas where endangered species have been recorded. There is therefore an urgent need to assess the biodiversity value of remaining areas of woodland and to ensure their preservation.

The project's objective is to assess the biodiversity value of lowland wooded areas to update the Sensitive Area Atlas and facilitate the EIA process.

The implementation of the project involves the selection of woodland areas, assessment of biodiversity of specific animal taxa, and identification of key taxa and species. The priority areas for conservation efforts will be identified.

COUNTRY: SEYCHELLES

PROPONENT: MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

PROJECT TITLE: ERADICATION OF RATS AND MICE OF CURIEUSE ISLAND

SIDS/POA FOCUS: BIODIVERSITY RESOURCES

DURATION: 2 YEARS

FUNDING REQUIRED: 80,000

ABSTRACT

Curieuse Island has been designated as a Marine National Park, and extensive reforestation programmes have resulted in the re-establishment of native habitats. The island has been identified as a potential site for the enhancement and, where appropriate, introduction of endangered native wildlife from other islands.

The eradication of rats and mice is a prerequisite to their successful establishment and the successful restoration of the island's ecosystem, and the objective of the project aims to free the island of rats and mice.

The project seeks to achieve this through a combination of techniques involving poisonous baits. The implementation will involve a feasibility study, local field trials to assess the risks of the programme to non-target species, and training of local staff in the application of techniques and monitoring their effectiveness. Consultancy services are required, as well as equipment and supplies, training and operational costs.

COUNTRY: SEYCHELLES

PROPONENT: BIRDLIFE SEYCHELLES

PROJECT TITLE: AUGMENTING ECOLOGY MONITORING AND
MANAGEMENT SKILLS

SIDS/POA FOCUS: BIODIVERSITY RESOURCES

DURATION: 5 YEARS

FUNDING REQUIRED: 240,000

ABSTRACT

The Seychelles government, in its Human Resources Development Plan 1990-2000 has stressed the importance to develop national human resources to decrease dependency on external labour. Although many staff in the Ministry of Environment have received training in environmental sciences, in particular with the assistance of BirdLife International, there is a need for developing a comprehensive and continuous training programme to address specific skills improvement in ecology monitoring and management, which takes account of staff turnover.

The objective of the project is to ensure the successful outcome of the NBSAP projects which involve monitoring of biodiversity parameters and ecological management through the availability of a pool of trained staff to assist with their implementation.

The project seeks to develop an in-country training programme based on course work and practical training for national staff. The programme would be accredited by an international education organisation.

COUNTRY: SEYCHELLES

PROPONENT: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MARINE RESOURCES

PROJECT TITLE: SEYCHELLES SOIL RESEARCH & CONSERVATION

SIDS/POA FOCUS: BIODIVERSITY RESOURCES

DURATION: 1 YEAR

FUNDING REQUIRED: 20,000

ABSTRACT

Out of the estimated 6,000 ha of land which is suitable for agriculture in the Seychelles, only 10 percent is currently used for cultivation. In view of the steep hillsides, and an annual rainfall of 2,200 mm, soil erosion is a major concern. Loss of soil is largely due to inappropriate farming practices, especially on marginal lands, which results in decreased soil fertility.

The project seeks to evaluate the degree of soil erosion and the importance of other factors in soil degradation, and to identify and promote appropriate to halt this phenomenon.

To achieve the objectives, the proponent has identified a need to establish two analytical units to complement the existing Chemical Soil Analysis Laboratory. A technician is also required to work at the Soil Diagnostic Laboratory of MAMR. Detailed analysis of the organic and physical characteristics will be carried out on soil samples, as well as an examination of soil biota.

The project requires short term consultancy services, equipment and supplies and financial support for operating costs.

COUNTRY: SEYCHELLES

PROPONENT: MARINE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

PROJECT TITLE: PROTECTION OF CORAL REEFS FROM ANCHOR DAMAGE

SIDS/POA FOCUS: BIODIVERSITY RESOURCES

DURATION: 1 YEAR

FUNDING REQUIRED: 75,000

ABSTRACT

One of the most destructive forms of physical damage to coral reefs is caused by the effects of anchors and chains. The provision of properly installed and maintained moorings can significantly reduce the incidence of this type of damage.

The project's objective is to develop the technology and skills needed to allow the placement of protective moorings around coastal areas and coral reefs to avoid damage by anchors and grounding damage from boats.

The technology for the installation of embedment-type moorings is available from 'Environmental Moorings International', and has been in use in more than 20 countries. The various machines needed to develop the moorings are available as a turn-key product for local use. The project seeks financial assistance to acquire this machinery, which will be maintained by the Marine Conservation Society, and made available to public and private bodies for the installation of the moorings.

Initial training on the installation of the moorings will be provided to local divers, and will continue on an in-house basis.

COUNTRY: SEYCHELLES

PROPONENT: MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

PROJECT TITLE: FOREST CONSERVATION ON SILHOUETTE ISLAND

SIDS/POA FOCUS: BIODIVERSITY RESOURCES

DURATION: 2 YEARS

FUNDING REQUIRED: 440,000

ABSTRACT

Development of Silhouette Island, the third largest of the Seychelles, has been very restricted due to steep hills and almost a complete lack of flat land. The high mountain mist forest community is dominated by endemic species of trees, ferns and epiphytes. This habitat supports a wide variety of highly specialised animals, many of which have never been studied and more endemic plants per unit area than anywhere in the region. The 1971 Conservation Policy Paper nominated the island for a park.

The Island Development Company (IDC) manages the island for the Seychelles government, and produces cinnamon and copra on the narrow coastal strip of land. IDC has confirmed its commitment to conserve the island's forests. However, exotic invasive weeds are threatening the ecosystem. Recently, the Nature Protection Trust of the Seychelles has expressed an interest in managing the forest.

The objective of the project is to conserve the forest on Silhouette Island. The proponent seeks to achieve this by declaring the island as a national park, and to develop methods to increase the abundance of endangered plants. The strengthening of collaboration between MOE, NPTS and the IDC will receive major attention as this is of key importance to the ultimate success of the project.

COUNTRY: SEYCHELLES

PROPONENT: PUBLIC UTILITIES CORPORATION

PROJECT TITLE: CONTROL IMPACT OF WASTEWATER ON PRASLIN
ISLAND

SIDS/POA FOCUS: BIODIVERSITY RESOURCES

DURATION: 2 YEARS

FUNDING REQUIRED: 2,800,000

ABSTRACT

The Anse Volbert region on the island of Praslin is a rapidly developing population centre and touristic mainstay. Much of the development lies on reclaimed marshland which has a high water table and is prone to flooding. This causes problems with the traditional septic tank and drainage systems. The evidence of this is seen on the nearby beaches, and on the nearby coral reefs which show extensive mortality caused by nutrient enrichment. There is also concern that tourists may soon be averted. Another cause of concern is the region's vicinity to Curieuse Island, which is the target for other projects involving management of biodiversity.

The objective of the project is to control wastewater pollution of the coastal zone and coral reefs to establish appropriate sewerage systems at Anse Volbert.

The project requires the implementation of a feasibility study, and the subsequent identification and installation of appropriate systems. Consultancy services are needed, but support is largely required for land purchase, civil works, equipment and materials.

COUNTRY: SEYCHELLES

PROPONENT: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MARINE RESOURCES

PROJECT TITLE: CONSERVATION OF GENETIC DIVERSITY OF PLANT SPECIES USED IN AGRICULTURE

SIDS/POA FOCUS: BIODIVERSITY RESOURCES

DURATION: 1 YEAR

FUNDING REQUIRED: 32,000

ABSTRACT

Diversification of food crops contributes to achieving food security, a necessary requirement for sustainable development. The Ministry of Agriculture and Marine Resources has identified 34 species of food crops which are little known in the Seychelles, and wishes to promote the cultivation of these among the population.

The objective of the project is to increase the cultivation of a wider range of food crops among the public and farming community, leading to long term food security and enhanced sustainability.

The projects seeks to establish a plant nursery, where the crops will be propagated and sold, which would also serve as an educational focal point for the cultivation and management of the crops. Promotion of the crops among the public is also envisaged.

Requirements include short term consultancy services, equipment and financial support for operating costs.

COUNTRY: SEYCHELLES

PROPONENT: SEYCHELLES FISHING AUTHORITY

PROJECT TITLE: REHABILITATION OF CORAL REEFS

SIDS/POA FOCUS: BIODIVERSITY RESOURCES

DURATION: 4 YEARS

FUNDING REQUIRED: 140,000

ABSTRACT

The near-shore location of many coral reefs in the Seychelles increases their vulnerability to impact from land-based developments. Sediment run-off, dredging and discharge of sewage are causes of deterioration of the reef ecosystem. The degraded reef habitat loses its attractiveness to tourists and cannot anymore support sustainable fishing activities. The reef is unable to adequately protect shorelines, resulting in increased erosion of beaches.

Methods have been developed to induce coral reef organisms to settle and produce artificial reef structures. These methods rely on the application of a low current through electrodes placed in seawater, and have shown to enhance the growth of corals, shells and other calcareous organisms which settle or are transplanted onto the structure.

The project's objective is to restore damaged reef to improve their ability to protect shorelines and to provide a habitat for marine life which will attract tourists and fishermen.

The project intends to construct artificial reef structures at selected sites using a mineral accretion method to build a growing limestone structure for corals to grow on. A monitoring programme will include the organism growth, analysis of water, mineral accretion and coral samples, and shore erosion. Staff of the Marine Park Authority will be trained in the construction, inspection, maintenance and repair of the structures.

Requirements include consultancy services, and equipment, supplies and materials.

COUNTRY: BAHRAIN

PROPONENT: MINISTRY OF HOUSING, MUNICIPALITIES & ENVIRONMENT

PROJECT TITLE: NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN
AND REPORT TO CBD (NBSAP)

SIDS/POA FOCUS: BIODIVERSITY RESOURCES

DURATION: 10 MONTHS

FUNDING REQUIRED: 286,500

ABSTRACT

The State of Bahrain supports several large wildlife populations in the Persian Gulf. With assistance from several UN agencies, several projects aimed at developing a framework for management of biodiversity and natural resources have been implemented but were not sustained.

Recently an Environmental Affairs unit was established within the Ministry of Housing, Municipalities and Environment. The formal designation of protected areas is now proceeding under this Ministry. As a signatory to the CBD, Bahrain is required to develop a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, which will ensure the protection and use of its biodiversity.

The objective of this project is to formulate such a Strategy and Action Plan. To coordinate the implementation of the project, a Task force has been established from line ministries and other stakeholders. Project activities include the development of an inventory on biodiversity, the organisation of seminars and participatory meetings to introduce and promote the concept of sustainable management of the environment, and workshops to identify and develop biodiversity planning processes and methodologies. The project will also identify priority projects and initiatives for implementation.

Specialist assistance is required, to collaborate with local experts. The proposal provides details on project requirements and implementation schedules.

X
***National Institutions and
Administrative Capacity***

COUNTRY: MALDIVES

PROPONENT: MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENT

PROJECT TITLE: DEVELOPMENT OF A RANGE OF ENVIRONMENTAL CODES OF PRACTICE

SIDS/POA FOCUS: NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE CAPACITY

DURATION: 2 YEARS

FUNDING REQUIRED: 80,000

ABSTRACT

The Government of Maldives introduced the Environmental Protection and Preservation Act in 1993, which supports the development of strategies for waste management, pollution control and environmental impact assessment. Following extensive consultation and planning processes with considerable involvement of the general public, constraints on the design and implementation of sustainable development protocols have now been identified. This project proposal is one of nineteen closely linked projects which are aimed at strengthening the national environmental administrative capacity for adequate management of the environment.

The Environment Section of MPHRE has identified a strong need for general environmental guidance in the planning and management of both government and private sector projects.

The objective of the proposed project is to develop Environmental Codes of Practice for a number of sectors including developments for tourism, mining, construction, agriculture and fisheries, through the establishment of Coordinating Committees for the various sectors. The proponent seeks the assistance of an external consultant to manage the process and provide guidance.

Key outputs will be the improved efficiency of the Environment Section of MPHRE, increased environmental awareness in line agencies and the private sector.

COUNTRY: MALDIVES

PROPONENT: MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENT

PROJECT TITLE: INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

SIDS/POA FOCUS: NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE CAPACITY

DURATION: 6 MONTHS

FUNDING REQUIRED: 30,000

ABSTRACT

The Government of Maldives introduced the Environmental Protection and Preservation Act in 1993, which supports the development of strategies for waste management, pollution control and environmental impact assessment. Following extensive consultation and planning processes with considerable involvement of the general public, constraints on the design and implementation of sustainable development protocols have now been identified. This project proposal is one of nineteen closely linked projects which are aimed at strengthening the national environmental administrative capacity for adequate management of the environment.

The National Commission for the Protection of the Environment (NCPE), which acts as an advisory body to the Minister for PHRE on matters concerning environmental issues. Its members of NCPE are drawn from Parliament, government and NGO's. Meetings of the NCPE are rather informal, and it is felt that its role could be improved to if it become a more formal body.

The objective of the project is to increase the efficiency of the NCPE and increase its responsibilities.

Assistance of a consultant is requested to identify potential methods of support of the NCPE, through administrative regulation or legislation, and to provide recommendations on its duties and responsibilities.

COUNTRY: MALDIVES

PROPONENT: MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENT

PROJECT TITLE: PRODUCTION OF STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS FOR HIGH-LEVEL PLANNING DOCUMENTS

SIDS/POA FOCUS: NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE CAPACITY

DURATION: 6 MONTHS

FUNDING REQUIRED: 40,000

ABSTRACT

The Government of Maldives introduced the Environmental Protection and Preservation Act in 1993, which supports the development of strategies for waste management, pollution control and environmental impact assessment. Following extensive consultation and planning processes with considerable involvement of the general public, constraints on the design and implementation of sustainable development protocols have now been identified. This project proposal is one of nineteen closely linked projects which are aimed at strengthening the national environmental administrative capacity for adequate management of the environment.

The capacity to implement Environmental Impact Assessments for discrete projects is well developed in the Maldives. However, there is no local capacity to conduct an environmental analysis of plans and policies ('Strategic Environmental Assessment': SEA), which involve a much wider scope of issues and developments.

This proposal seeks to design a process for implementing SEA, and conduct SEA's for a selection of recent planning processes. An external consultant is required.

COUNTRY: MALDIVES

PROPONENT: MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENT

PROJECT TITLE: DEVELOPMENT OF ATOLL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PLANS

SIDS/POA FOCUS: NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE CAPACITY

DURATION: 2 YEARS

FUNDING REQUIRED: 950,000

ABSTRACT

The Government of Maldives introduced the Environmental Protection and Preservation Act in 1993, which supports the development of strategies for waste management, pollution control and environmental impact assessment. Following extensive consultation and planning processes with considerable involvement of the general public, constraints on the design and implementation of sustainable development protocols have now been identified. This project proposal is one of nineteen closely linked projects which are aimed at strengthening the national environmental administrative capacity for adequate management of the environment.

In Maldives, a strong environmental management structure exists on the national level. However, current environmental laws and regulations have little effect on outer atolls, largely because no attempt has been made to formally institute environmental planning there.

This project seeks to develop environmental management plans for each of the 19 administrative atolls, through a participatory approach involving relevant stakeholders in each community.

External assistance is sought to assist with the development of a model Atoll Environment Management Plan, and its customized application for each atoll. A significant component of the project involves training of nationals in the development and application of the plans.

COUNTRY: MALDIVES

PROPONENT: MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENT

PROJECT TITLE: DEVELOPMENT OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AND AWARENESS STRATEGY

SIDS/POA FOCUS: NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE CAPACITY

DURATION: 2 YEARS

FUNDING REQUIRED: 90,000

ABSTRACT

The Government of Maldives introduced the Environmental Protection and Preservation Act in 1993, which supports the development of strategies for waste management, pollution control and environmental impact assessment. Following extensive consultation and planning processes with considerable involvement of the general public, constraints on the design and implementation of sustainable development protocols have now been identified. This project proposal is one of nineteen closely linked projects which are aimed at strengthening the national environmental administrative capacity for adequate management of the environment.

Following the success of campaigns aimed at improving general public awareness of environmental issues in recent years, the need has been identified to develop an overall strategy for the development and implementation of environmental education and awareness.

The objective of this project is to develop such a strategy through a participatory approach with stakeholders. A range of specific educational projects to promote awareness will be developed as part of the project, and potential sources will be identified from where support for these projects may be obtained.

COUNTRY: MALDIVES

PROPONENT: MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENT

PROJECT TITLE: DEVELOPMENT OF A NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAMME

SIDS/POA FOCUS: NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE CAPACITY

DURATION: 4 YEARS

FUNDING REQUIRED: 1,570,000

ABSTRACT

The Government of Maldives introduced the Environmental Protection and Preservation Act in 1993, which supports the development of strategies for waste management, pollution control and environmental impact assessment. Following extensive consultation and planning processes with considerable involvement of the general public, constraints on the design and implementation of sustainable development protocols have now been identified. This project proposal is one of nineteen closely linked projects which are aimed at strengthening the national environmental administrative capacity for adequate management of the environment.

Recent policy deliberations on the 2nd National Environment Action Plan, and the 1998 State of the Environment (SoE) Reporting Framework have exposed a serious lack of information on environmental issues. While some environmental monitoring takes place, most is on an ad hoc basis and data are not distributed widely. There is an urgent need for a formal national environmental monitoring programme.

The project's objective is to develop and establish a National Environmental Monitoring Programme.

Outputs include (1) the identification of key indicators for monitoring; (2) recommendations on management structures for projects; (3) establishment of 3 specific monitoring projects; and (4) identification of funding arrangements for long term funding of the projects.

COUNTRY: MALDIVES

PROPONENT: MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENT

PROJECT TITLE: DEVELOPMENT OF A NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION SERVICE

SIDS/POA FOCUS: NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE CAPACITY

DURATION: 1 YEAR

FUNDING REQUIRED: 80,000

ABSTRACT

The Government of Maldives introduced the Environmental Protection and Preservation Act in 1993, which supports the development of strategies for waste management, pollution control and environmental impact assessment. Following extensive consultation and planning processes with considerable involvement of the general public, constraints on the design and implementation of sustainable development protocols have now been identified. This project proposal is one of nineteen closely linked projects which are aimed at strengthening the national environmental administrative capacity for adequate management of the environment.

Environmental information acquired by various sources is not stored in a central depository. As such, researchers and decision makers are often unaware of the existence of previous research.

The objective of this project is to assess the feasibility for establishing a National Environmental Information Service (NEIS).

An external consultant is sought to implement this study, and to provide recommendations on its structure. A strategic business plan will also be developed. The consultant will also provide recommendations on appropriate storage systems for environmental information.

COUNTRY: MALDIVES

PROPONENT: MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENT

PROJECT TITLE: ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT REPORTING SYSTEM

SIDS/POA FOCUS: NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE CAPACITY

DURATION: 6 YEARS

FUNDING REQUIRED: 300,000

ABSTRACT

The Government of Maldives introduced the Environmental Protection and Preservation Act in 1993, which supports the development of strategies for waste management, pollution control and environmental impact assessment. Following extensive consultation and planning processes with considerable involvement of the general public, constraints on the design and implementation of sustainable development protocols have now been identified. This project proposal is one of nineteen closely linked projects which are aimed at strengthening the national environmental administrative capacity for adequate management of the environment.

The State of the Environment Framework (SoE) indicates the importance of regular reporting procedures for consideration of recent environmental developments in decision making processes, and to provide sets of evaluation, or performance criteria which can be used to track environmental performance over time. It also provides a framework for an ongoing monitoring programme of the environment. Such a regular reporting system is currently not in place in Maldives.

The project's objective is to establish a framework of regular reporting on monitoring of environmental indicators and activities. This will be achieved through the establishment of an SoE office inside MPHRE, which would combine the environmental information into a 2-yearly State of the Environment reports. Occasional assistance from an external consultant is required.

COUNTRY: MALDIVES

PROPONENT: MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENT

PROJECT TITLE: ESTABLISHMENT OF A MALDIVIAN ENVIRONMENTAL FUND

SIDS/POA FOCUS: NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE CAPACITY

DURATION: 1 YEAR

FUNDING REQUIRED: 60,000

ABSTRACT

The Government of Maldives introduced the Environmental Protection and Preservation Act in 1993, which supports the development of strategies for waste management, pollution control and environmental impact assessment. Following extensive consultation and planning processes with considerable involvement of the general public, constraints on the design and implementation of sustainable development protocols have now been identified. This project proposal is one of nineteen closely linked projects which are aimed at strengthening the national environmental administrative capacity for adequate management of the environment.

Environmental funds have been established in a number of countries since the Earth Summit in 1992. They are seen as vehicles to provide funding to long term environmental management initiatives on the national level. They can also provide financial leverage to obtain other sources of finance through matching funds or local support arrangements. Following the success of such environmental funds, Maldives seeks to establish a similar national fund to assist with its development of initiatives to safeguard the environment.

The objective of the project is to establish a Maldivian Environmental Fund, which will support the development of sustainable environmental management initiatives. This project will identify the most appropriate structure for the Fund, provide recommendations on its legal status, and develop a strategic business plan. The project also intends to acquire start-up finance of the Fund following identification of potential fund donors.

COUNTRY: MALDIVES

PROPONENT: MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENT

PROJECT TITLE: DEVELOPMENT OF A STRATEGY FOR IMPLEMENTING JOINT PROJECTS USING THE CLEAN DEVELOPMENT MECHANISM OF THE 'KYOTO PROTOCOL'

SIDS/POA FOCUS: NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE CAPACITY

DURATION: 6 MONTHS

FUNDING REQUIRED: 45,000

ABSTRACT

The Government of Maldives introduced the Environmental Protection and Preservation Act in 1993, which supports the development of strategies for waste management, pollution control and environmental impact assessment. Following extensive consultation and planning processes with considerable involvement of the general public, constraints on the design and implementation of sustainable development protocols have now been identified. This project proposal is one of nineteen closely linked projects which are aimed at strengthening the national environmental administrative capacity for adequate management of the environment.

Maldives has played an active role in the work of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, and was the first country to sign the Kyoto Protocol in 1997. As part of this Protocol, a general understanding was reached that trading should allow for a collaboration between industrialised countries to work with developing country partners in projects which will reduce greenhouse gas emissions. This concept is referred to as the 'Clean Development Mechanism'.

Currently, Maldives has no strategy for the identification and selection of suitable projects, and the establishment of collaboration with industrialised country partners. It is believed that Maldives should be proactive in the identification of suitable projects and partners, and that therefore such a strategy is required.

The objective of this project is to develop such a strategy, including the identification of appropriate projects for collaboration with industrialised country partners.

COUNTRY: MAURITIUS

PROPONENT: THE STOCK EXCHANGE OF MAURITIUS LTD

PROJECT TITLE: IMPLEMENTATION OF A COMPUTERISED TRADING
SYSTEM AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE OF MAURITIUS

SIDS/POA FOCUS: NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE
CAPACITY

DURATION: 8 MONTHS

FUNDING REQUIRED: 700,000

ABSTRACT

The Stock Exchange of Mauritius (SEM) operates 2 markets: the Official Market, on which securities of listed companies are traded, and the Over-The-Counter (OTC) Market for trading of unlisted companies. The former currently lists 42 companies, and has a market capitalisation of US\$ 2 billion; sixty companies and seventy-six securities are quoted on the OTC market. Since its inception in 1989, the stock market has made significant contributions to the expansion of the financial services sector, and to enhancing the financial and economic environment of the country.

The changing trends in securities worldwide are urging the Stock Exchange to review its market infrastructure to accommodate and take advantage of these developments. A first phase of the automation of the Exchange has already been completed with the establishment of the Central Depository & Settlement system. The second phase will involve the installation of a computerised trading system. The Exchange does not have the financial means to support this investment.

The objective of the project is to install a computerised trading system at the Exchange.

This will considerably facilitate trading of increased volume of stocks, and increase transparency, accountability. This is expected to lead to increased foreign investment. It is envisaged that SEM's trading system will eventually be linked to the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, as well as other exchanges in the region.

The proponent seeks financial assistance for the purchase and installation of the system.

COUNTRY: BAHRAIN

PROPONENT: MINISTRY OF HOUSING, MUNICIPALITIES & ENVIRONMENT

PROJECT TITLE: INTEGRATED PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES IN BAHRAIN

SIDS/POA FOCUS: NATIONAL INSTIT. AND ADMINISTRATIVE CAPACITY

DURATION: 2 ½ YEARS

FUNDING REQUIRED: 880,000

ABSTRACT

The responsibility for management of natural resources in Bahrain is shared by a number of governmental bodies, of which each has its own mandate. Land reclamation for housing development is one of the more serious activities which have a considerable impact on the environment. To improve on the coordination of activities involving land reclamation, a Joint Panel for Reclamation Approvals was established, which was to focus on the environmental protective mechanisms embodied in separate laws, decrees and other provisions, and to enhance the transparency of procedures regarding applications for land reclamation. However, the effective establishment of the Panel did not proceed, and the need remains for an integrated approach to develop a comprehensive program for the sustainable management of the environment.

The objective of the project is to establish a conceptual framework for national environmental protection and management.

Although national policies and legislation are already in place, there is a clear need for the development of operational policies, regulations and procedures. In addition, the institutional structure of the administration requires further development. The project seeks to develop such a framework with specialist assistance.

COUNTRY: CYPRUS

PROPONENT: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

PROJECT TITLE: NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING AND INFORMATION SYSTEM

SIDS/POA FOCUS: NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE CAPACITY

DURATION: 9 MONTHS

FUNDING REQUIRED: 150,000

ABSTRACT

The establishment of a national focal point for the accumulation, analysis, storage and dissemination of data relevant to the environment is essential for the coordination of sustainable development initiatives.

The project's objective is the establishment of an integrated programme and network for information gathering, processing and distribution to assist in the management of the environment, including enforcement, policy analysis, strategy development and investment planning.

The project seeks to define the requirements for data quality and quantity for the monitoring of environmental and sustainable development parameters, and assess the suitability of existing monitoring and data collecting programmes within all national agencies which are relevant to the environment. A feasibility study for the establishment of a monitoring network is included in the project, and will lead to the development of a framework for establishing such network.

International and national consultancy services are required, as well as financial assistance for training programmes and equipment.

COUNTRY: CYPRUS

PROPONENT: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

PROJECT TITLE: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT CAPACITY BUILDING

SIDS/POA FOCUS: NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE CAPACITY

DURATION: 2 YEARS

FUNDING REQUIRED: 180,000

ABSTRACT

The establishment of a national human resource capacity to forecast and measure impact of development projects on the environment is an essential requirement to ensure the sustainability of such processes. Although a technical committee has been established for the screening of EIA studies, there is a need to improve the general level of competence in regard to Environmental Impact Assessment capacity.

The objective of the project is to increase the number of government officers, local government personnel and private consultants with adequate and appropriate knowledge of EIA implementation and evaluation procedures.

The project seeks to hold seminars and workshops, and provide training on all aspects of EIA protocol development and evaluation. It also seeks to establish a relevant library and database.

The project requires assistance for consultancy services, and financial assistance for local and overseas training.

COUNTRY: CYPRUS

PROPONENT: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

PROJECT TITLE: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR THE DRAFT ACTION PLAN FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION IN CYPRUS

SIDS/POA FOCUS: NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE CAPACITY

DURATION: 1 YEAR

FUNDING REQUIRED: 700,000

ABSTRACT

The accession of Cyprus into the European Union requires harmonisation of regulations and legislation to comply with those of the EU. Cyprus has prepared a draft Action Plan for the Protection of the Environment, which outlines the required actions and instruments that should be taken for harmonisation with EU protocols.

The objective of the project is to adopt regulations on environmental protection which will facilitate its entry into the European Union.

The project seeks to design and implement the specific policies and develop and establish the necessary instruments which have been identified in the draft Action Plan, including an assessment of capacity building needs, and an analysis of the financial implications of the Plan and the designated environmental infrastructure project described therein. Workshops and training, the development of documentation and manuals, and the establishment of an electronic network to enable prompt and consultation are also required.

XI
***Regional Institutions and
Technical Cooperation***

COUNTRY: MALDIVES

PROPONENT: MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENT

PROJECT TITLE: FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SOUTH ASIAN COASTAL COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT CENTRE

SIDS/POA FOCUS: REGIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION

DURATION: 3 MONTHS

FUNDING REQUIRED: 35,000

ABSTRACT

Growing interest in regional environmental cooperation has led the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Environment Ministers Meeting in 1997 to agree on the need to establish a Coastal Zone Management Centre, which is to have a role in the exchange of information and expertise, and coordinate training and monitoring programmes.

To follow up on this recommendation, the Government of Maldives, on behalf of SAARC is the proponent of this project, seeks assistance for a consultant to investigate the feasibility of the Centre, including its design, geographic placement, and work programme. The study would involve consultation of all SAARC 'coastal' member countries (Sri Lanka, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Maldives).

Key outputs would include a recommendation on the establishment of the Centre, and, if appropriate, identification of its tasks and responsibilities.

COUNTRY: INDIAN OCEAN - REGIONAL

PROPONENT: INDIAN OCEAN COMMISSION

PROJECT TITLE: INTEGRATED APPROACH FOR THE MINIMISATION OF
NON-BIODEGRADABLE WASTE

SIDS/POA FOCUS: REGIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND TECHNICAL
COOPERATION

DURATION: 4 YEARS

FUNDING REQUIRED: 74,546,000

ABSTRACT

A large proportion of waste generated in Small Island Developing States consists of non-biodegradable components, of which only a small amount is recyclable. These low volumes are sufficient to establish economically viable recycling and processing plants. Appropriate strategies should therefore focus on minimising waste production, as opposed to expensive waste recycling processes.

The aim of the project is to support and strengthen current policies, and develop new protocols for appropriate waste management, in view of the country's development and environmental protection objectives.

The project seeks to promote strategies for waste reduction, through public education, financial incentives or disincentives, and enforcement. The proponent intends to implement awareness campaigns and pilot projects, and provide exchange of information as means to achieve the objective. Encouraging the development of fiscal and financial incentives to provide substitutes for non-biodegradable products, or to promote recycling, are also important initiatives of the project.

The proponent seeks assistance to implement workshops and awareness campaigns. Financial assistance is also required for waste collection and treatment mechanisms.

COUNTRY: INDIAN OCEAN - REGIONAL

PROPONENT: INDIAN OCEAN COMMISSION

PROJECT TITLE: INVENTORY OF HAZARDOUS WASTES AND
DEVELOPMENT OF STRATEGY FOR NATIONAL AND
REGIONAL WASTE REDUCTION

SIDS/POA FOCUS: REGIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND TECHNICAL
COOPERATION

DURATION: 4 YEARS

FUNDING REQUIRED: 3,620,000

ABSTRACT

In Small Island Developing States, hazardous waste is commonly produced from products imported from industrialised countries. Failing any provisions, both legal and technical, for effective management, this waste is commonly stored in inadequate locations, and thus provides a hazard to the environment. This is aggravated by the lack of trained personnel for handling and disposing of such waste, and a chronic lack of information on the toxicity. It is suspected that a considerable amount of hazardous waste is stored under inadequate conditions in Indian Ocean SIDS, often without appropriate knowledge of the resident population.

The objective of the project is to develop a strategy for the reception, collection, treatment and disposal of hazardous waste, and to minimise its generation.

The proponent seeks to develop an inventory of hazardous waste, and identify its major sources and treatment options in IOC member countries. An audit will be made to assess volumes and sources of hazardous waste which passes through the region. A study will review the existing regional coordinating mechanism and address its constraints. An assessment of human capabilities in hazardous waste management in the member countries will identify requirement for training. The information will be used to develop a Regional Strategic Action Plan for hazardous waste management.

The project requires extensive consulting services.

COUNTRY: MALTA

PROPONENT: GOVERNMENT OF MALTA

PROJECT TITLE: ESTABLISHMENT OF IMA-SIDS CENTRE FOR
SUSTAINABLE DEV.

SIDS/POA FOCUS: REGIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND TECHNICAL
COOPERATION

DURATION: 6 YEARS

FUNDING REQUIRED: 1,350,000

ABSTRACT

Regional organisations to represent the common cause for sustainable development have been established by the Pacific and Caribbean SIDS. However, absence of a representative body for the Indian Ocean, Mediterranean and Atlantic (IMA) SIDS has often resulted for the nations in these regions to be grouped with either Pacific or Caribbean SIDS and their organisations.

The Conference on the Sustainable Development of the Small Island States in the Indian Ocean, Mediterranean and Atlantic Regions (IMA-SIDS), held in Malta in 1998 resolved that the geographical locations and unique environments of their island countries justified the establishment of a separate entity to coordinate and implement activities on sustainable development and represent their causes to international fora.

The project proposal outlines the organisational structure of the Centre, and indicates its objectives and responsibilities. The Government of Malta has indicated that it will contribute US\$150,000 towards the project.

XII
Transport and Communication

COUNTRY: SEYCHELLES

PROPONENT: GOVERNMENT OF SEYCHELLES

PROJECT TITLE: COMMUNICATION AND SAFETY AT SEA

SIDS/POA FOCUS: TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

DURATION: 3 YEARS

FUNDING REQUIRED: 1,000,000

ABSTRACT

Search and rescue operations for lost fishermen are a considerable expense to the Seychelles Government. These efforts are hampered by the vast 1 million square km EEZ, and a lack of resources, appropriate equipment and organisational setbacks. The Government is in the process of enacting safety regulation for local fishing vessels and pleasure and hire crafts. In addition, it seeks to provide equipment and training to fishermen and increase awareness among the public through media and extension services.

The objective of the project is to increase safety at sea, and reduce the incidence of accidents and loss of life and property. A further objective is the reduction of government expenditure associated with search and rescue operations.

The project seeks to make telecommunication and safety equipment available to boat owners at subsidised costs. A component for basic training in operation and maintenance of the equipment is included in the proposal. Technical assistance is required to review laws and regulations concerning safety at sea and provide recommendations for improvement, prepare a contingency plan for search and rescue operations, and assist in the preparation of a sensitisation and educational programme.

XIII
Science and Technology

COUNTRY: MALDIVES

PROPONENT: MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENT

PROJECT TITLE: FEASIBILITY STUDY AND WORK PLAN FOR A MALDIVES ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH CENTRE

SIDS/POA FOCUS: SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

DURATION: 1 YEAR

FUNDING REQUIRED: 50,000

ABSTRACT

The Government of Maldives introduced the Environmental Protection and Preservation Act in 1993, which supports the development of strategies for waste management, pollution control and environmental impact assessment. Following extensive consultation and planning processes with considerable involvement of the general public, constraints on the design and implementation of sustainable development protocols have now been identified. This project proposal is one of nineteen closely linked projects which are aimed at strengthening the national environmental administrative capacity for adequate management of the environment.

Environmental research is currently distributed over 3 ministries, each of which works in isolation from the other ministries. Although the achievements are acceptable, it is felt that the combination of the skills and resources into an environmental research centre would improve the efficiency of resources and result in a more productive output. It is also considered that such a centre might be developed as a corporate entity to allow competition for projects with private entities.

The objective of the project is to provide recommendations on the establishment of the Maldives Environmental Research Centre (MERC). Key outputs would include (1) an assessment of its feasibility, (2) recommendations on its structure, (3) development of a strategic plan, and (4) identification of alternative methods for financing.

XIV
Human
Resource Development

COUNTRY: MAURITIUS

PROPONENT: MINISTRY OF EDUCATION & SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

PROJECT TITLE: INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN STATE SECONDARY
SCHOOLS (VOCATIONAL)

SIDS/POA FOCUS: HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

DURATION: 6 MONTHS

FUNDING REQUIRED: 200,000

ABSTRACT

The main resource of Mauritius is its labour force. However, the national education system has not kept pace with the country's strong economic development, affecting progress in the adoption and application of new technologies in the country's industries. The Industrial and Vocational Training Board has been launched to oversee the development of vocational training programmes required to sustain the needs in terms of qualified manpower.

To improve the quality of the national labour force, the Government of Mauritius intends to make information technology available to all levels at vocational education schools. This will give IT access to 13,000 school pupils over the next 3 year period. The proponent therefore seeks financial assistance for the purchase of equipment. Maintenance and installation will be provided by capable staff from the National Computer and Information Technology Centre.

COUNTRY: SEYCHELLES

PROPONENT: MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

PROJECT TITLE: ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT

SIDS/POA FOCUS: HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

DURATION: 5 YEARS

FUNDING REQUIRED: 2.5 MILLION RUPEES

ABSTRACT

It is the policy of the Ministry of Education to promote the integration of environmental education across the curriculum, in all subject areas, at all levels of the formal education system. In collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, an extensive range of teaching aids have been developed and incorporated in the formal national curriculum. However, these topics concentrate largely on instilling environmental awareness, and do not necessarily provide for developing attitudes and skills that students need in order to live sustainably with the environment. There remains a need to integrate other issues such as energy conservation, waste management, climate change, agricultural practices etc. in the curriculum.

The objective of this project is to expand the national curriculum to incorporate local, regional and global components at all levels of the formal education system.

The proponent seeks to achieve this through (1) a specialised in-service training programme for teachers, curriculum developers and environment club leaders; (2) the development of special courses and teaching aids, and (3) the promotion and coordination of school-based environmental projects and conservation campaigns.

The projects requires funding for two specialists, a training programme, the development of teaching materials, and small projects.