



**Governing Council
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Report of the Executive Director

Addendum

Outcome of the international meeting for the 10-year review of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, and the role of the United Nations Environment Programme

Summary

In its decision SS.VIII/2 of 31 March 2004, the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum requested the Executive Director to prepare a report on the outcome of the international meeting to review the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States for the twenty-third session of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum. The present report responds to that request. A revised and expanded version of the report will be made available to Governments as document UNEP/GC.23/3/Add.6/Rev.1 following the conclusion of the international meeting, to be convened in Mauritius from 10 to 14 January 2005.

* UNEP/GC.23/1.

I. UNEP mandate for activities related to small island developing States

1. The special development needs of small island developing States received an unprecedented boost at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, convened from 2 to 12 June 1992 in Rio de Janeiro. In chapter 17 of Agenda 21, the comprehensive plan of action adopted by Governments during the Conference, the international community explicitly recognized the special constraints to the sustainable development of small island developing States. That recognition led the General Assembly to call for a Global Conference for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States¹, which was held from 25 April to 6 May 1994 in Bridgetown, Barbados. The Conference adopted the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, a fourteen-point programme identifying priority areas and indicating specific actions necessary for addressing the special challenges faced by small island developing States, as well as the Barbados Declaration, a statement of political will underpinning the agreements contained in the Programme of Action. Responsibility for following up on implementation of the Plan of Action for Small Island Developing States was assigned to the Commission on Sustainable Development. UNEP was also identified as one of the key United Nations organizations for implementing follow-up activities: "As set forth by Agenda 21, UNEP, taking into account development perspectives, should continue to provide policy guidance and coordination in the field of the environment, including the implementation of the Programme of Action for Small Island Developing States."² A significant number of multilateral environmental agreements also recognize the special sustainable development needs of small island developing States, and request the support of UNEP in addressing them.

2. The Governing Council adopted decisions elaborating the specific mandate of UNEP relating to small island developing States at its eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth sessions.³ In its decision 22/13 of 7 February 2003, the Governing Council decided to strengthen the institutional capacity of small island developing States to effectively achieve the sustainable development goals outlined in the Programme of Action. The Governing Council also welcomed the efforts of the Executive Director to provide funding for UNEP activities related to small island developing States and requested him to continue to increase funding for those activities during the biennium 2004–2005, particularly in conjunction with the international meeting to review the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (henceforth referred to as the international meeting). The Governing Council additionally decided to provide focused support for the development and execution of partnership initiatives presented within the context of implementing the Plan of Implementation adopted during the World Summit on Sustainable Development, held from 26 August to 4 September 2002 in Johannesburg, South Africa. Furthermore, decision 22/12 of 7 February 2003 on the Brussels Declaration and Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001–2010 resolved that UNEP should continue to give special attention to least developed countries as well as landlocked developing countries and small island developing States in its programme activities, with a focus on the effective implementation of the Brussels Programme of Action within the mandate and available resources of UNEP.

3. Having considered the report of the Executive Director on implementation of decision 22/13,⁴ at its eighth special session, the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum requested the Executive Director to prepare a report on the outcome of the international meeting for the twenty-third session of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum (decision SS.VIII/2 of 31 March 2004). The present report responds to that request. The annex to the present report contains updated information on implementation of decision 22/13.

4. It should be noted that, in addition to the mandates provided by the Governing Council, UNEP has also been requested to provide support to small island developing States at the regional level. For example, at the fourteenth Forum of Ministers of Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean, held on 24 and 25 November 2003 in Panama City, Panama, UNEP was asked to facilitate the development of a small island developing State programme for the Caribbean.⁵ Support has also been

¹ See resolution 47/189 of 22 December 1992, which also contains a request for UNEP to assist in organizing the conference.

² See the *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chapter V, para. 125.

³ See decision 18/34 of 26 May 1995; decision 19/18 of 7 February 1997; decision 20/19 of 5 February 1999.

⁴ See document UNEP/GCSS.VIII/6, section IV.

⁵ Decision 4.

requested by the governing bodies of regional seas conventions and action plans. By way of example, at the fourth meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Eastern African Region, held from 6 to 8 July 2004 in Antananarivo, Madagascar, UNEP was asked to assist in streamlining small island developing States projects within the Convention. Further information on regional-level activities is contained in section A of the annex to the present report.

II. International meeting to review the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of small island developing States

A. Background to the international meeting

5. As noted in paragraph 1 above, the United Nations Global Conference on Small Island Developing States was convened in Barbados in 1994. The most significant outcome of the event was the Programme of Action for Small Island Developing States, which translated Agenda 21 into specific policies and actions to be taken at the international, regional and national levels to enable those States to address the constraints they face and achieve sustainable development.

6. In September 1999, the General Assembly at its twenty-second special session undertook a comprehensive five-year review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action for Small Island Developing States. That session resulted in the adoption of the “State of Progress and Initiatives for the Future Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,” identifying problem areas in need of urgent attention, and a declaration reaffirming commitment to the principles embodied in Agenda 21, the Barbados Declaration and the Programme of Action .

7. During the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Governments reaffirmed the special case of small island developing States, and called for an international meeting on their sustainable development. The General Assembly acceded to this request in December 2002 and decided to convene an international meeting in 2004 to undertake a full and comprehensive review of the implementation of the Programme of Action on Small Island Developing States.⁶ The resolution also specified that the review should seek a renewed political commitment by all countries to undertake and focus on practical and pragmatic actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action, including through the mobilization of resources and other assistance, and outlined a preparatory process for the international review meeting.

8. In December 2003, the General Assembly adopted a resolution specifying that the international meeting would be convened in Mauritius from 30 August to 3 September 2004.⁷ The General Assembly later amended that decision, postponing the meeting to 10–14 January 2005, with informal consultations to be held on 8 and 9 January 2005.⁸

9. Milestones in the preparatory process for the international meeting have included:

(a) Regional preparatory meeting for each of the main small developing States regions: the Pacific, held from 4 to 8 August 2003 in Apia, Samoa; the Atlantic, the Indian Ocean, the Mediterranean, and the South China Seas, held from 1 to 5 September 2003 in Praia, Cape Verde; and the Caribbean, held from 6 to 10 October 2003 in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago

(b) Interregional preparatory meeting for the ten-year review of the Programme of Action on Small Island Developing States, convened from 26 to 30 January 2004 in Nassau, the Bahamas;

(c) Preparatory meeting for the international meeting on the ten-year review of the Plan of Action for Small Island Developing States held from 14 to 16 April 2004 at United Nations Headquarters in New York. The meeting commenced with the official opening of the twelfth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, which was tasked to undertake the three-day preparatory meeting for the international meeting;

⁶ Resolution 57/562 of 20 December 2002.

⁷ Resolution 58/213 A of 23 December 2003.

⁸ Resolution 58/213 B of 10 June 2004.

(d) First round of informal consultations, held from 17 to 19 May 2004 at United Nations Headquarters in New York and facilitated by Mr. Don MacKay (New Zealand); and,

(e) Second round of informal consultations, convened on 7, 8, 11 and 12 October 2004 at United Nations Headquarters (again facilitated by Mr. McKay).

10. It is expected that the major outcomes of the meeting will include the Nassau Political Declaration and the strategy paper for the further implementation of the Programme of Action for Small Island Developing States. At the time of the preparation of this document, the Nassau Political Declaration remains as adopted at the interregional preparatory meeting held in January 2004. The strategy paper was considered intensively during the second round of informal discussions convened in October 2004. As at the end of those consultations, agreement was reached on the following topics: natural and environment disasters; energy resources; tourism resources; transport and communications; science and technology; capacity development and education for sustainable development; sustainable production and consumption; health; knowledge management and information for decision-making; and culture. Partial agreement had been attained on the introduction; management of wastes; coastal and marine resources; freshwater resources; land resources; biodiversity resources; and implementation. The sections on graduation and trade remained unresolved. Discussions on climate change and sea-level rise were deferred to the international meeting.

B. Contributions of UNEP before and during the international meeting

11. In preparation for the review of the Programme of Action for Small Island Developing States, UNEP has provided the Governments of small island developing States with substantive and financial support for the preparation of national assessment reports, the organization of thematic workshops, participation in regional preparatory meetings, and the elaboration and dissemination of technical reports. In addition, UNEP has helped to facilitate institutional capacity-building events, cooperation with regional organizations, and the preparation of fund-raising proposals. During the eighth special session of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum, UNEP organized a high-level special event involving several ministers from small island developing States. UNEP has also played an active role in the United Nations inter-agency task force on small island developing States being led by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, contributed to the report on progress in the implementation of the Programme of Action for Small Island Developing States submitted by the Secretary-General to the Commission on Sustainable Development at its twelfth session⁹, undertaken several awareness-raising activities, and played an active role in the preparatory process for the international meeting at both the regional and international levels. The annex to the present document contains further details.

12. During the international meeting itself, it is foreseen that the plenary will feature a series of panel discussions during the first three days of the conference. Those panels will largely comprise experts who will make technical presentations and lead substantive discussion on the issues under consideration. It is expected that those technical debates will give rise to policy recommendations that will be considered further during three round-tables involving heads of State or delegation and senior officials of agencies during the high-level segment. Those high-level, interactive policy dialogues will be shaped loosely around issues pertinent to the three pillars of sustainable development (economic, environmental and social) as they devolve from the panel discussions. It is hoped that the round-tables will lead to agreement on practical strategy for future action. The UNEP contributions to this series of events will include facilitating a panel focused on renewable energies in small island developing States.

13. UNEP is also organizing a joint Global Environment Outlook (GEO) and Global International Waters Assessment side event. The event will be used to launch three small island developing States environment outlook reports, covering the Atlantic and Indian oceans, the Caribbean, and the Pacific. The reports, which are being prepared as part of the GEO process and as a contribution to the review of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, are intended to highlight the state of the environment in small island developing States by showing trends of national, regional and global significance, to provide policy guidance and early warning information on environmental threats; to help catalyse and promote cooperation and action based on sound research, and to contribute to strategies for sustainable development. In addition, two Indian Ocean small island developing States, Seychelles and Mauritius, will also produce national environment outlook reports in 2005, as part of their implementation of the Africa environment information network initiative. The

⁹ See document E/CN.17/2004/8, dated 11 March 2004.

initiative is aimed at strengthening integrated environmental assessment and reporting at national level to support the Africa Environment Outlook process. Both the Africa Environment Outlook and the Africa environment information network are initiatives of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN). The side event will also be used to present, jointly with the Governments of the Seychelles and Mauritius, the results of global international waters assessments conducted for Indian Ocean islands, Pacific islands, Caribbean islands, and the Caribbean Sea. Those reports show that the growing threat posed to the environment and economies of those small island developing States by solid waste needs to be addressed in a systematic and holistic fashion.

C. Follow-up to the international meeting

14. UNEP is closely following and participating in the preparations and negotiations leading up to the international meeting in January 2005. A revised version of the present report will be issued following the meeting, with an initial assessment of how UNEP will be poised to contribute to the further implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States. Reference will be made to activities already included in the draft programme of work for the biennium 2006–2007, as well as to new activities for which additional funding would be required. Particular attention will be paid to how the UNEP regional offices and regional seas programme may be used to help address the specific needs of and challenges faced by small island developing States.

(The present section will be expanded following the conclusion of the international meeting)

Annex

Updated information on modalities for the effective implementation of the recommendations contained in decision 22/13 on small island developing States

1. In its decision 22/13 of 7 February 2003, the Governing Council requested the Executive Director to identify appropriate modalities for the effective implementation of the recommendations relating to small island developing States contained in the first three paragraphs of that same decision. A report was subsequently provided to the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum at its eighth special session.¹⁰ The following is an update of that report.

2. With a view to implementing the recommendations effectively within the context of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States¹¹ and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation¹², the adopted modalities have been framed within the context of substantive UNEP programmes and projects. They include the organization of thematic workshops, the elaboration and dissemination of technical papers, the provision of technical assistance, the facilitation of institutional capacity-building, cooperation with regional organizations, and the development and submission of fund-raising proposals. Overall, UNEP is committed to a more coherent delivery through better coordinated and integrated approaches in the Programme.

A. Modalities to strengthen the institutional capacity of small island developing States

3. At the request of small island developing States in the various regions, UNEP has continued to provide technical and financial support to assist numerous activities in a number of those States.¹³ Resources have also been allocated to develop a memorandum of understanding between UNEP and the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP);¹⁴ to streamline small island developing States projects within the Convention for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Eastern African Region (Nairobi Convention)¹⁵; develop a Caribbean small island developing States programme¹⁶; and to streamline small island developing States projects within the Caribbean Environment Programme.¹⁷

4. An online database showing all programmatic activities of UNEP in support of small island developing States at the national and regional level since 1995 is available at <http://www.gpa.unep.org/sids/html/database.html>. Main activities undertaken since March 2004 to strengthen the capacity of small island developing States to achieve sustainable development goals include the following.¹⁸

¹⁰ See document GC/GCSS.VIII/6, section IV.

¹¹ *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, 25 April–6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution I, annex II.

¹² *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

¹³ Through the Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, support was provided to the Bahamas, Cuba, Grenada, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago. Through the Regional Office for Africa and the secretariat of the Nairobi Convention, support was provided to the Comoros, Mauritius and Seychelles. Through the Regional Office for West Asia, support was provided to Bahrain.

¹⁴ Fifteenth SPREP meeting of officials, 13–16 September 2004, Pape'ete, French Polynesia.

¹⁵ Fourth Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Nairobi Convention, 6–8 July 2004; Antananarivo, Madagascar

¹⁶ XIV Forum of Ministers of Environment for Latin America and the Caribbean, 24–25 November 2003, Panama City, Panama.

¹⁷ Eighth Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region; 28 September–2 October 2004, Montego Bay, Jamaica.

¹⁸ In addition to the listed activities, institutional strengthening support has been provided to the Caribbean Climate Change Centre, which was established in Belize at the end of 2003 to address sustainable development

- (a) In the context of environmental assessment, monitoring and reporting: Production of updated environment outlook reports on three small island developing States regions: the Caribbean, the Pacific, and the Indian Ocean (to be launched in January 2005);
- (i) Production of global international waters assessments on Indian ocean islands, Pacific islands, Caribbean islands and the Caribbean Sea (to be launched in January 2005);
 - (ii) Production of the GEO 2003 year book (with a chapter on small island developing States), launched at the eighth special session of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum;¹⁹ and
 - (iii) Production of an on-line capacity-building database, featuring a separate category for small island developing States (to be launched in February 2005);
- (b) In the context of legal and institutional development:
- (i) Provision of support to small island developing States on the delineation of their continental shelves under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea through the Limits of the Continental Shelf Facility;²⁰
 - (ii) Organization of a workshop on negotiation skills for the Atlantic, Indian Ocean, Mediterranean and South China Seas countries;²¹
 - (iii) Provision of support to Sao Tome and Principe for the development of its framework environmental law through the Partnership for the Development of Environmental Laws and Institutions in Africa project;
 - (iv) Implementation of a memorandum of understanding between UNEP and the Ministry of Environment of Mauritius aimed at improving the knowledge of ministry officials on the major environmental challenges facing small island developing States and support for outreach activities relating to regional, interregional and international preparations for the 2005 international meeting;
- (c) In the context of the sustainable use and management of natural resources:
- (i) Provision of support for the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI)²² and the International Coral Reef Action Network (ICRAN) for promoting effective and sustainable coral reef management practices. UNEP is a member of ICRI, which adopted the resolution on small island developing States and coral reefs,²³
 - (ii) Production and dissemination of reports on the expert meeting to discuss the modalities of implementation of the recommendations of the “Diagnosis of the Erosion Processes in the Sandy Beaches of the Caribbean” and the

issues in general, particularly the region’s response to the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island States and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation.

¹⁹ Held 29–31 March 2004, Jeju, Republic of Korea.

²⁰ The Limits of the Continental Shelf Facility is a network of institutions established to assist developing coastal States and small island developing States in their compliance with Article 76 of the United Nations Law of the Sea.

²¹ Training Workshop for countries of the Atlantic and Indian Ocean, Mediterranean and South China Seas (AIMS) region on negotiation skills, 8–10 November 2004, Mauritius.

²² Launched at the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, 25 April–6 May 1994, Bridgetown, Barbados.

²³ Resolution ICRI-CPC(2)2003/7.2/Final, adopted at the ICRI Coordinating and Planning Committee meeting, 17–19 November 2003, Turks and Caicos Islands. The resolution, in recognizing the link between sustainable development, poverty alleviation and coral reefs and the need to reverse the decline in coral reefs in island regions, calls upon small island developing States (in cooperation with other States, international and non-governmental organizations, and donors) to support and actively participate in regional efforts for addressing coral reef issues. It also calls upon the international community, including the private sector, to support tangible national and regional efforts (such as the regional seas programmes and regional monitoring initiatives), the work of ICRAN, and the replenishment of the Coral Reef Fund. The text is available at <http://www.icriforum.org>.

- regional meeting on mitigation and management methods of coastal erosion in the Eastern African region;²⁴
- (iii) Finalization and dissemination of the directory of environmentally sound technologies for the integrated management of solid, liquid and hazardous waste for small island developing States in the Caribbean region;²⁵
 - (iv) Development of national programmes of action for the protection of the marine environment from land-based activities in Jamaica, Saint Lucia, and Trinidad and Tobago, and eight other Caribbean States,²⁶ and in Tonga, Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu;
 - (v) Provision of support for the implementation of and compliance with the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer through various projects and training workshops in all regions;
 - (vi) Organization of a training workshop on wastewater management, including representatives from Cape Verde and Sao Tomé and Príncipe;²⁷
- (d) In addition to the above, participation in and contribution to the preparatory process of the international meeting in 2005, including the following activities:
- (i) Ensuring that issues related to small island developing States featured prominently at the eighth special session of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum, by, among other things, organizing a special event on small island developing States (co-chaired by the chairman of the Alliance of Small Island States and involving several ministers), holding a press conference, and supporting Governments in their efforts to ensure that the Jeju Initiative arising from the session included references to small island developing States;²⁸
 - (ii) Participation at the preparatory meeting for the twelfth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development;²⁹ and
 - (iii) Publication of “*UNEP’s Assistance in the Implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the SIDS*” in 2003 and “*UNEP and SIDS: 1994–2004 and Future Perspectives*” in 2004.

B. Modalities to continue to increase funding for UNEP activities related to small island developing States during the biennium 2004–2005

5. Efforts have been made by the regional offices, regional seas programmes (including the Nairobi Convention, the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region, SPREP and other existing institutional arrangements of UNEP, together with the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the United Nations Foundation, to raise funds to implement the environmental agenda of small island developing States. Specific resources have been assigned to UNEP secretariat activities relating to small island developing States.

6. UNEP, as one of the GEF implementing agencies, is involved in a number of projects that engage small island developing States. Activities include:

- (a) Organization of a workshop for small island developing States under the UNEP/GEF global project on the development of national biosafety frameworks;³⁰

²⁴ Held respectively 8–9 September 2003, Kingston, Jamaica, and 27–29 November 2002, Nairobi, Kenya.

²⁵ A similar directory was also prepared in the Pacific and the AIMS regions.

²⁶ The countries will be selected during the next few months.

²⁷ UNEP/GPA Training on Wastewater Management for lusophone countries, 8–12 November 2004, Maputo, Mozambique.

²⁸ The Jeju Initiative, paragraphs 2 h and 1.2 j.

²⁹ Held 14–30 April 2004, New York.

³⁰ Held 11–14 May 2004, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, to discuss the development of regulatory regimes and administrative systems for national biosafety frameworks.

(b) Implementation of a GEF project on integrating watershed and coastal area management in thirteen small island developing States in the Caribbean, with a view to enhancing the capacity of those countries to plan and manage their aquatic resources and ecosystems on a sustainable basis,³¹

(c) Implementation of a GEF project on the development and implementation of land degradation programmes and projects (including subregional workshops) through global information and training of relevant decision-makers,³²

(d) Implementation of a GEF project on land-based activities in the Western Indian Ocean, including Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar and Comoros, in order to strengthen the legal basis, the regional capacity and institutions for preventing pollution from land-based sources,³³

(e) Implementation of a GEF project on living resource depletion and coastal area degradation in the Guinea Current large marine ecosystem,³⁴ including Sao Tome and Principe;

(f) Self-assessments of national capacity needs for global environmental management in Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, St. Lucia and Vanuatu with the objective to review and confirm national environmental priority issues for action.³⁵

C. Modalities to provide focused support for the development and execution of partnership initiatives

7. UNEP assisted in the publication of the co-chair's report of the 2003 Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts and Islands, entitled: "Mobilizing for implementation of the commitments made at the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development on Oceans, Coasts, and small island developing States".³⁶ UNEP has worked with the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) in the preparatory process for the international meeting in 2005, and supported the organization of a multidisciplinary workshop.³⁷ UNEP is also exploring with SPREP how strengthened cooperation, among other things, through the regional seas programme and the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities, can enhance UNEP delivery in the Pacific region.

³¹ Approved by the GEF Council on 21 May 2004.

³² GEF project "Global Support to Facilitate the Early Development and Implementation of Land Degradation Programmes and Projects", approved by the GEF Council on 3 October 2003.

³³ Approved at the fourth meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Nairobi Convention, 6-8 July 2004; Antananarivo, Madagascar. This project has a major counterpart contribution from Norway.

³⁴ Combating Living Resource Depletion and Coastal Area Degradation in the Guinea Current Large Marine Ecosystem (LME) through Ecosystem-based Regional Actions; regional project involving Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Côte D'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Ghana, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Nigeria, Sao Tomé and Príncipe, Sierra Leone and Togo, approved by the GEF Council on 21 November 2003.

³⁵ National Capacity Needs Self-assessment for Global Environmental Management; approved by the GEF CEO on 5 May 2004.

³⁶ Held 12-14 November 2003, Paris; publication of the report in May 2004.

³⁷ Organized by the Caribbean Community, 6-8 September 2004, Belize.