

Potential and Existing Collective Actions Categorised by Theme

Social Inclusion and Culture (Driver of Change 2)

Enshrining and reaffirming social inclusion and gender equality, leaving no one behind, and ending inequality and discrimination of marginalized communities by upholding human rights obligations and recognizing the positive values of Pacific cultures and faith-based commitments.

Potential Regional Collective Action

- Regional guidelines that establish shared human rights norms and standards to strengthen capacity for implementation of commitments at global and regional levels.
- South-south cooperation, learning and exchanges between National Human Rights Institutions and potentially a dedicated Regional Human Rights Forum.
- Regional Policy Frameworks and Training Programs that identify and foster the value of community and youth engagement.
- Regional advocacy to urge the global community to clean up islands in the Pacific affected by nuclear contamination.
- Regional collaboration to ensure gender-based violence, trafficking and human rights abuses are addressed at the national level.
- Framework for Social Work in the Pacific.
- Develop a new social contract between states and citizens;
- Pacific Islands to declare the Pacific Ocean it's personhood rights;
- Pacific Values and Pacific Ways to underpin a rights-based framework.
- Blue Pacific Continent to continue to address historical injustices including ensuring nuclear justice and independence of occupied territories including West Papua.

Existing Regional Policies/Programs/Declarations/Strategies/Action Plans

- The region has demonstrated commitment to human rights through the ratification of a number of key human rights treaties:
 - The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) which sets out the civil, political, economic, social, health and cultural rights of children.
 - The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) that is intended to protect the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities.
 - The 1979 Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) that was adopted to end discrimination against women.
- Gender equality is progressed through the PLGED and the Pacific Platform for Action on Gender Equality and Women's Human Rights (PPA), endorsed by the Ministers for Women in 2017. The Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Declaration (2012) is a Forum Leaders Declaration that brings new determination and invigorated commitment to efforts to lift the status of women in the Pacific and empower them to be active participants in economic, political and social life.

- The 2016 Pacific Framework on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (PFRPD) supports Pacific governments to promote, protect and fulfil the rights of persons with disabilities as outlined in the UN Convention but also provides a regional modality to strengthen coordination and collaboration in support of national initiatives.
- The Boe Declaration on Regional Security (2018) expands upon the traditional dimensions of security to affirm the importance of climate change as the greatest threat to livelihoods, security and wellbeing of the peoples of the Pacific
- The Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP) is an integrated approach to address climate change and disaster risk management which provides strategic guidance to different stakeholder groups on how to enhance resilience in ways that contribute to and are embedded in sustainable development.
- Australia, New Zealand and Fiji have National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs), other countries have mechanisms, such as Ombudsman's offices, but with varying levels of budgets and mandates. Many countries in the region have Universal Periodic Reviews but these are inaccessible to most citizens. A locally based, well resourced, A-rated NHRI would ensure that individual citizens can hold governments to account for their actions.
- A number of countries have adopted National Action Plans on Women, Peace and Security. Linked to UNSCR1325, these national action plans prioritize women's participation, representation and decision-making in peace and security; women's human rights and ending sexual and gender-based violence during conflicts.
- Pacific Youth Development Framework (PYDF) **2014–2023** is a collaborative effort by youth stakeholders, consisting of regional and national development agencies, youth networks, and governments and administrations.
- Diploma in Leadership, Governance and Human Rights Alumni Network.
- FFA HMTCS on labour standards.
- In protecting and sustaining the environment there is a need to strengthen implementation of NEMS, role of EIA to ensure gender equality protection and inclusiveness.
- 2015 Denarau Declaration on Human Rights and Good Governance.
- 2019 Pacific Members of Parliament Port Vila Declaration on Human Rights, Good Governance and Sustainable Development.

Social Inclusion and Culture (Drivers of Change 9 & 12)

Strengthening inclusive education and training systems that support social cohesion and incorporate Pacific cultures and values, relationality, and the interconnectedness of life values with human and non-human wellbeing.

Potential Regional Collective Action

Education and Training: This is linked to the role and responsibilities of the Ministers of Education with a need to examine how the existing frameworks and regional commitments might be updated or strengthened to ensure they fully meet the needs of this sector going forward.

- PacRef will be implemented in three phases with each phase identifying a set of regional goods. Under Phase 1 (2021-2024) 15 regional public goods will be developed.
- Regional approach and strategy on age-appropriate access to online information that regulators can adopt across the region.
- Sharing best practices on teaching of cultural/traditional values in schools.
- Institutionalize leadership development in education programs in the region.
- Regional coordination for improved education standards with a focus on computing skills, literacy and numeracy.
- Strengthening regional capacity and training in strategic environment assessment practices.
- Expansion of the Pacific Island Regional Fisheries Observer (PIRFO) brand to include a full range of regional fisheries vocational education qualifications to regional standards (development has started).

Culture:

- Maintain database to capture all information on traditional knowledge and ensure protection of intellectual property rights as this information becomes available.
- Development of Regional Intellectual Property Toolkit.
- Upgrade ICT at the regional level to allow Pacific countries to participate in virtual and digital events, including the proposed virtual FestPac 2022.
- Establishment of Regional Cultural Policy Framework.
- Reweaving the Ecological Mat Framework would ensure an inclusive process to (a) mainstream the principles of the EFD into government, faith-based, civil society and village/community policy platforms/frameworks and guidelines; and (b) develop village/community and national indicators and measures.
- CROP Agency engagement on the Ecological Framework for Development and Intemperate Accounting (2020) proposed through the PCC/PTC/USP Reweaving the Ecological Mat framework. This includes building on synergies with SPC's Culture and Education Strategy (2009) and the Regional Cultural Strategy (2010).
- Development of Wellbeing Indicator Database for Pacific Island Countries as an alternative to GDP to measure sustainable development.
- Formal recognition of Pacific Indigenous methodologies, processes that strengthen Pacific Regionalism, Social Cohesion and Policy Development.

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Existing Regional Policies/Programs/Declarations/Strategies/Action Plans

Education and Training:

The Education Ministers meetings provide a mechanism for collaboration and cooperation in establishing common positions on regional education issues. There are a number of existing frameworks that focus on various aspects of the education sector in the region. These frameworks are monitored through regular meetings of the Minister of Education in the region. These include:

- Moving Towards Education 2030, the Pacific Regional Education Framework (PacREF) 2018-2030, a twelve-year framework that promotes equitable access to high quality education by all Pacific Islands countries in order to enable them to effectively deal with the development challenges the Pacific region is facing. Priority is given to action on quality and relevance, free learning pathways and the teaching profession that will maximize sustainable gains in student. It is supported by a Rolling Plan (IRP) and involves the following regional partners: USP, PIFS, SPC, UNICEF, UNESCO and APTC. A monitoring and evaluation framework has been developed for PacREF with reporting through the Status of Pacific Education Report.
- In 2017, UNICEF and the World Bank organized a Pacific Conference on early childhood development, where a nine-point action plan, the Pasifika Call to Action on ECD, which defines critical national efforts to secure the best development of young children, was endorsed.
- Pacific Network of Environment Assessments (PNEA)
- Regional frameworks for home to school transition.
- Quality assurance frameworks in place of quality school learning environments.
- There are also partnerships between APTC and USP on skills development and six Pacific countries have agreed to pool their GPE country allocations towards PacREF.

Culture:

- Regional Culture Strategy was developed by the Council of Pacific Arts and Culture beginning in 2008. It was published in 2012 and endorsed by Pacific ministers for culture at their 2nd Meeting in Solomon Islands in July of the same year. The second phase of the Regional Culture Strategy: Investing in Pacific Cultures 2010–2020 (Regional Culture Strategy) was adopted following a review of the strategy that was carried out in August–December 2015, in particular in response to the recommendation to redesign and reduce the scope of the strategy to increase its effectiveness. Phase 2 (2017–2020) of the strategy

is a companion document to the original strategy, which provides the full background and details of why a culture strategy for the region was needed and what it sought to achieve.

- Pacific Regional Cultural Strategy (2021-2031) – currently being drafted
- The Pacific Youth Development Framework 2014–2023 aims to be a catalyst for investment in youth, rather than a regional youth programme. It aims to facilitate shared decision-making based on evidence and contributions from relevant communities of practice, and to support Pacific Island countries and territories in implementing their development objectives for youth.
- Pacific Sport, Physical Activity and Physical Education (SPAPE) Action Plan 2019 – 2030 – Its five core five pillars include:
 - Policy Development and Capacity Building
 - Regional Coordination and Consultation
 - Advocacy and Communication
 - Monitoring and Evaluation
 - Research
- Ecological Mat Project: Book1: From the Deep – Pasifiki Voices for a New Story; Book2: Reweaving the Ecological Mat Framework-Toward an Ecological Framework for Development; Book3: Ecological Economic Accounts-Towards Intemperate Values. Through the project, the Pacific Conference of Churches, Pacific Theological College and Oceania Centre for Arts, Culture and Pacific Studies of the University of the South Pacific is seeking to assist country processes and articulation of their own contextual approaches to a national ecological framework for development.
- Documenting traditional knowledge and climate change in forecasting (SREP).

Social Inclusion and Culture (Driver of Change 11)

Prioritizing access to affordable and improved health care and surveillance through better infrastructure, governance systems, and services in the region.

Potential Regional Collective Action

- A strengthened pooled procurement system and a strengthened transport system using the Pacific Humanitarian Pathway as well a regional vaccination plan for pandemics such as COVID-19 and influenza.
- Strengthening regional surveillance using the Public Health Surveillance Network (PPHSN).

Existing Regional Policies/Programs/Declarations/Strategies/Action Plans

- The Healthy Islands story **is an ideal envisioned in 1995 at the first meeting of the Ministers of Health for the Pacific Island Countries on Yanuca Island, Fiji**. That vision has served as a unifying theme for health protection and health promotion in the Pacific and reflects the comprehensive and integrated approach to health that is a hallmark of the WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific. It laid the foundation for meetings of the Ministers of Health that have followed every year.
- The Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network (PPHSN) is a voluntary network of countries and organisations dedicated to the promotion of public health surveillance and appropriate response to the health challenges of 22 Pacific Island countries and territories. PPHSN was created in 1996 under the joint auspices of SPC and WHO
- Regional Framework for Accelerated Action on Food Security and Nutrition in Pacific SIDS (draft) - (the Pacific Framework) aims to strengthen the coherence and coordination of development partner support for food security and nutrition in Pacific Small Island Developing States (Pacific SIDS). It will serve as the mechanism to coordinate implementation of the Global Action Programme on Food Security and Nutrition in Small Island Developing States (GAP) within the Pacific SIDS region. The Pacific Framework is a living document with an initial implementation phase of five years (2018-2022).
- The Pacific NCD Roadmap, endorsed by Health Ministers in 2014 specifies policy and legislation measures aimed at preventing NCDs.
- Endorsed by the Pacific Health Ministers in 2017, the MANA Dashboard comprises of 31 indicators across the areas of leadership and governance, preventing policies (tobacco, alcohol, food, physical activity), health system response and monitoring processes, and uses a ‘traffic light rating scheme to track progress
- Pacific Health Security (PaHSeC) Coordination Plan (2017-2022) - All Pacific island countries and areas are vulnerable to emerging infectious diseases, including pandemics, food and water insecurity, and to natural hazards, especially extreme weather events that are expected to increase in severity or frequency as a result of climate change. These hazards threaten national and regional health security and can cause lasting social, political and economic vulnerability. To protect the health and safety of Pacific communities, WHO supports national governments and partners to take a multisector, all-hazards approach to health security.

Through this collaboration, WHO helps Pacific governments to objectively assess, prioritize, implement and fund sustainable national and regional health security capacities required under the International Health Regulations (IHR) (2005). The IHR (2005) is the legally-binding international instrument for coordinated and collective action by national health authorities, WHO and partners (across sectors), to deliver the core public health functions needed for global health security.

Guided by the *Healthy Islands* vision, the Asia Pacific Strategy for Emerging Diseases and Public Health Emergencies, the regional roadmap for IHR implementation, and the Pacific Health Security Coordination Plan 2017-2022, WHO works with Pacific governments and regional partners to design and implement innovative, practical solutions to strengthening the core public health capacities needed to detect, assess and respond to emergencies in the unique context of the Pacific. In particular, it proposes strategies for overcoming the logistical challenges posed by vast distances, geographic isolation and limited human and financial resources.

- Asia-Pacific Strategy for Emerging Diseases and Public Health Emergencies (APSED III) aims to provide a strategic approach to guide collective efforts of all Member States, WHO and partners in implementing the obligations of IHR (2005) to attain core capacities and to further enhance gains made, and to ensure financial sustainability through actions that promote and protect the health of the people in the Asia Pacific region.

Natural Environment (Drivers of Change 4 & 10)

Enhancing the resilience of Pacific countries, their people and communities to climate change, natural disasters and environmental threats.

Potential Regional Collective Action

- Mechanisms to tag and report Climate Change financing.
- Investment in climate science and knowledge brokering.
- Regional Strategy to limit the effects of climate change by increasing the resilience of species and environments and mitigating the impacts from actions taken by international countries and companies in the Pacific.
- Regional voice, collaboration and solidarity on global, stage with respect to climate and change impacts on the region.
- Mechanisms to protect areas beyond national jurisdiction ocean management and more effectively manage shared ocean resources.
- Harmonize governance and indicator framework, using R2R lens to review the regional architecture.
- Coordinate the identification and sharing of climate change mitigation and adaptation best practices.
- Expand regional environmental education and design a regional approach in ensuring scientific testing of water quality.
- Pacific Framework for cross-border displacement.
- Expand Pacific Humanitarian Pathway to cover other humanitarian disasters the region.
- Strengthen regional scientific cooperation through University exchanges, etc.
- Progress on adaptive fisheries management regimes.
- Climate Change and fisheries framework that shall give impetus to advancing the Resolution on Climate Change in the WCPFC.
- Operational platforms delivering regionally consistent and objective decisions and ready products to inform climate change adaptation and disaster mitigation (under development).
- Create a CROP Energy Working Group and finalization of draft framework for Energy Security and Resilience (2021-2030).
- Disaster Ministerial platform linked to Pacific Resilience Partnership and coordination to ensure implementation of global commitments such as the UNFCCC Gender Action Plan.
- Knowledge products on climate impact across the region in key areas including coral reef health, coastal fisheries impact; migratory stock movements; arable land; health hotspots; food security hotspots; and displacement and forced migration hotspots.
- A country owned regional agriculture strategy.
- A capacity to measure, report and verify data for agriculture and forestry GHG inventory and retain food security.
- Development of coherent regional Climate Change and related issues database;
- Review of current education and awareness material on climate change – ensure a risk informed education and awareness raising and early warning and actions for Pacific audience;
- Call for a regional “champion” on climate change in the region;

- Support climate change adaptation and mitigation work of national governments with the aim of impacts supporting regional commitment to climate change, natural disasters and health threats
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- Review of current education and awareness material on climate change – ensure a risk informed education and awareness raising and early warning and actions for Pacific audience;
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- Joint approaches for the purchase of renewable energy, perhaps through PCREEE.
 - Regional approach to the removal of hazardous wastes.
 - Regional collaboration and learning to identify best sustainable urban settlement models.
 - Create a Pacific Biodiversity Observatory.
 - Promote a circular Pacific economy.
 - Revise the Pacific anthropogenic association of the environment.
 - Scholarships and funding to produce human capital in areas such as demographers and town planners.

Existing Regional Policies/Programs/Declarations/Strategies/Action Plans

- The 2016 Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP) is an Integrated Approach to Address Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management which provides strategic guidance to different stakeholder groups on ways to enhance resilience to climate change and disasters and promote sustainable development. In 2017, Leaders endorsed a set of governance arrangements for the Pacific Resilience Partnership (PRP) to support and facilitate effective implementation of the FRDP. It will build on and utilise existing mechanisms to avoid duplication and ensure the direct involvement of decision-makers.
- Creation of the Pacific NDC Hub was inspired by the Paris Agreement, which is a universal call for all nations to band together to combat climate change. It is based on bottom-up contributions which will be reviewed and strengthened over time in five-year cycles. NDCs are aimed at achieving ambitious but essential long-term goals of limiting global temperature rise and building resilience to climate impacts.
- PRP Working Groups
- Pacific Climate Change Portal (PCCP) is a one stop location for accessing climate resources, news, events and more in the Pacific Islands region
- The New Zealand-Pacific Partnership on Ocean Acidification Project (PPOA) is a collaborative effort between the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), the University of the South Pacific, and the Pacific Community to build resilience to ocean acidification (OA) in Pacific island communities and ecosystems with financial support from the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade and the government of the Principality of Monaco. The PPOA project was developed to address needs identified during the 3rd UN Small Island Developing States Conference held in Apia, Samoa in 2014.

- Pacific Island-Global Ocean Observing System (PI-GOOS) aims to raise the awareness of, and support for ocean observing systems in the Pacific Islands region. It also aims to identify and address gaps in the Pacific Ocean observing network.
- Pacific Islands Global Climate Observing System (PI-GCOS)
- Framework for Nature Conservation and Protected Areas in the Pacific Islands Region 2021-2025 is a key regional strategy document for environmental conservation in the Pacific. Its purpose is to guide broad strategic guidance for nature conservation planning, prioritization, and implementation in the region
- The Pacific Meteorological Council (PMC) is a specialized subsidiary body of SPREP, established at the Fourteenth Regional Meteorological Services Directors meeting in Majuro, Republic of Marshall Island in August 2011 to facilitate and coordinate the scientific and technical program and activities of the Regional Meteorological Services. The PMC replaces the Regional Meteorological Services Directors body and provides policy relevant advice to the SPREP Meeting on the needs and priorities of its member countries and territories in relation to meteorology (weather and climate) and related fields. The PMC meets on a bi-annual basis.
- The Pacific Meteorological Desk Partnership (PMDP) is a regional coordinated response to meeting weather and climate services development in the Pacific Islands region. Endorsed at the 21st Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Program (SPREP) Meeting, Madang, Papua New Guinea (PNG) in 2011 to renew a Pacific Island regional mechanism urgently needed to develop capacity and advance the sustainability of weather and climate services in Pacific Islands, the establishment of the PMDP serves as the regional weather and climate services coordination mechanism managed by the SPREP and WMO to deliver a regionally coordinated effort to service SPREP Members needs in the area of weather and climate services.
- Civil Society Organization's Dialogue with FEMM and Leader's Forum.
- Resolution on Climate Change as it relates to the WCPFC.
- The Pacific Climate Change Centre (PCCC) is a shared regional resource hosted by SPREP that will provide Pacific island countries with better access to data, information and build regional capacity on climate change issues. The PCCC is funded by the Government of Japan in partnership with the Government of Samoa and the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP). It is located at the SPREP Campus in Vailima, Samoa, with the official hand-over and opening ceremony of the PCCC held in conjunction with the 29th SPREP Meeting and on the eve of the High Level Ministerial Talanoa on the 5 September 2019.
 - This is a shared regional resource hosted by SPREP. The PCCC will also focus on enhancing support for PICTs on Climate and Climate Change Science; Climate Finance; Mitigation (Renewable Energy, and Energy Efficiency); and Climate Change Adaptation. The PCCC will also house the SIDS DOCK office for the Pacific.
 - The PCCC will promote extensive collaborations and cooperation between SPREP, other regional agencies and Japan in terms of technical support, capacity building, and information and knowledge sharing.
 - The PCCC will take advantage of Japan's world-leading expertise in the area of climate change science and information management, policy, adaptation, mitigation, and resilient and sustainable design and development. It will build on current partnerships between SPREP and its Member countries and the Government

of Japan. In particular, the project envisages rolling out a similar model to J-PRISM, with Japanese technical staff based at SPREP.

- FRDP Technical Working Group on Migration – under the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific is an established technical working group mandated to provide technical advice and support Pacific Island Countries and territories in the development of the FRDP. This technical working group consists of representatives from SPC, SPREP, United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) and the University of the South Pacific (USP). The FRDP is an integrated approach to address climate change and disaster risk management which provides strategic guidance to different stakeholder groups on how to enhance resilience in ways that contribute to and are embedded in sustainable development.
- Pacific Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (PCREEE): In 2014, the Pacific Community (SPC), the Sustainable Energy Island and Climate Resilience Initiative (SIDS DOCK) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) initiated discussions on a potential Pacific Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (PCREEE). PCREEE was established in 2015 by the Pacific Ministers of Energy and Transport as regional SE4ALL center of excellence operating under the umbrella of the Framework for Action on Energy Security in the Pacific (FAESP).
- Pacific NDC Hub: was inspired in the wake of the Paris Agreement, which was widely applauded as a universal call for all nations to band together to combat climate change, based on bottom-up contributions which will be reviewed and strengthened over time in five-year cycles. NDCs are aimed at achieving ambitious but essential long-term goals of limiting global temperature rise and building resilience to climate impacts.
- PRIF is a multi-partner coordination and technical assistance facility established in 2008 to help improve the quality and coverage of infrastructure in the Pacific. PRIF provides an interface between development partners and its Pacific member countries to improve the quality and coverage of infrastructure and service delivery. It works to enhance coordination of PRIF partner investments in the Pacific and provide technical advice on infrastructure development and sustainable infrastructure management to PRIF partners and member countries.
- The Pacific Ocean Alliance is an information-sharing and coordination mechanism, facilitated by the Pacific Ocean Commissioner, which will:
- Provide effective ocean policy coordination and implementation, facilitate regional cooperation for the high seas, as well as support for national ocean governance and policy processes when required. This [will] include the context for support and streamlining to achieve national commitments to multilateral environmental agreements. Inter-regional cooperation [will] be developed and fostered” (FPO Action 2b); and
- Assess and explore emerging issues and to ensure effective coordinated action” (FPO Action 6a).
- R2R (Ridge 2 Reef) Approaches - The Pacific Ridge to Reef programme is a Global Environment Facility (GEF) multi-focal area programme guiding coordinated investment of GEF grant funding across its focal areas of biodiversity conservation, land degradation, climate change adaptation and mitigation, sustainable land management, sustainable forest management, and international waters in Pacific SIDS. It is a multi-agency initiative involving the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Food

and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) as GEF implementing agencies. Executed regionally by SPC as the CROP agency through the GEF Pacific R2R IW.

- Integrated Water Resources management (IWRM) - Given the close inter-connections between land, water and coastal systems in Small Island Developing States (SIDS), the integration of freshwater watershed management with coastal area management is considered essential to foster effective cross-sectoral coordination in the planning and management of land, water and coastal uses. In Pacific SIDS, such integrated approaches to freshwater and coastal area management have been termed ‘Ridge to Reef’ to emphasize the inter-connections between the natural and social systems from the mountain ‘ridges’ of volcanic islands, through coastal watersheds and habitats, and across coastal lagoons to the fringing ‘reef’ environments associated with most Pacific SIDS. Inherent in the approach is the philosophy of cross-sectoral coordination in the planning and management of freshwater use, sanitation, wastewater treatment and pollution control, sustainable land use and forestry practices, balancing coastal livelihoods and biodiversity conservation, hazard risk reduction, and climate variability and change. Similarly, the integration of communities, stakeholders, and national governments within such a cross-sectoral planning framework is described by Pacific SIDS as a ‘Community to Cabinet’ approach. To support the ongoing development of ‘Ridge to Reef’ and ‘Community to Cabinet’ approaches in Pacific SIDS through the abovementioned multi-focal area R2R program, the GEF Council approved the development of an International Waters project entitled “Ridge to Reef: Testing the Integration of Water, Land, Forest and Coastal Management to Preserve Ecosystem Services, Store Carbon, Improve Climate Resilience and Sustain Livelihoods in Pacific Island Countries”. This regional project will be implemented by the United Nations Development Program through the Applied Geoscience and Technology Division of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community in partnership with the 14 Pacific Island Countries (PICs) to improve the integration of water, land, forest and coastal management required to fashion sustainable futures for island communities. The project also aims to address the recent high-level recognition and calls for results-based approaches to the management of development assistance programmes and projects, and will provide support in areas of coordination, capacity building, technical assistance, and monitoring and evaluation for the operation of the broader Pacific R2R program.
- Cleaner Pacific 2025 is a comprehensive long-term strategy for integrated and sustainable waste management and pollution prevention and control in the Pacific islands region over the next decade (2016–2025). Cleaner Pacific 2025 provides a strategic management framework to address waste, chemicals and pollutants (WCP) that will reduce the associated threats to sustainable development of the region.
- SPREP Waste Management and Pollution Control Programme under which SPREP works closely with JICA through JPRISM II and the EU on PacWaste Plus.
- Regional Action Plan on Sustainable Water Management (Pacific RAP) - The Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC) joined forces to organize a high-level regional consultation for the Pacific water sector in preparation for the 3rd World Water Forum that took place from 16 to 23 March 2003 in Kyoto, Japan. In adopting the action plan, the ministers and heads of country delegations from 16 Pacific island countries and representatives of civil society groups stressed the participatory nature of their deliberations and reinforced their commitment to sharing knowledge to address common water problems and solutions. They noted the

unique geographic and physical characteristics, as well as the fragile nature of water resources in small island countries, which impact the health and wellbeing of their peoples, environment, and economic development. They also recognized the important linkages between water resources, water services, and wastewater management, including sanitation and hygiene. This report is structured around the six thematic areas which are:

- 1) Water Resources Management, 2) Island Vulnerability, 3) Awareness, 4) Technology, 5) Institutional Arrangements, and 6) Finance.
- Pacific Youth Development Framework (PYDF) **2014–2023** is a collaborative effort by youth stakeholders, consisting of regional and national development agencies, youth networks, and governments and administrations.
 - Ten-year Pacific Strategy for Statistics (2010-2020).

Natural Environment (Driver of Change 18)

Protecting the Pacific ocean's health and integrity to sustain its life-giving function to the planet and people of the region and the world, and to ensure intergenerational social, cultural, economic and political equity.

Potential Regional Collective Action

- Coordinated regional policy framework, drawing together the many interrelated declarations and commitments on both conservation and the sustainable use of ocean resources.
- A mandated, regularized, comprehensive and effective M&E and reporting system on all Blue Pacific Ocean priorities (fisheries, conservation, climate change, governance, etc.) that is available to Pacific Islands Forum leaders and the Pacific peoples.
- An effective mechanism for considering the trade-offs between uses of the oceans. For example, consideration of the impact of deep-sea mining on tuna fisheries.

Existing Regional Policies/Programs/Declarations/Strategies/Action Plans

- Pacific Ocean Alliance (POA): In 2010, Pacific Islands Forum Leaders endorsed Our Sea of Islands, Our Livelihoods, Our Oceania, A Framework for a Pacific Oceanscape (FPO) to drive the implementation of the Pacific Islands Regional Oceans Policy (PIROP). The establishment of the Pacific Ocean Alliance (POA) arises from the FPO and the priority it accords to fostering partnerships in the development and implementation of ocean-related priorities at the national, regional and international levels. The POA shares the overarching vision of the FPO, being 'A secure future for Pacific Island Countries and Territories based on sustainable development, management and conservation of our Ocean'. As envisaged by the FPO, the POA is an information-sharing and coordination mechanism, facilitated by the Pacific Ocean Commissioner, which will provide effective ocean policy coordination and implementation, facilitate regional cooperation for the high seas, as well as support for national ocean governance and policy processes when required. This] includes the context for support and streamlining to achieve national commitments to multilateral environmental agreements. Inter-regional cooperation [will] be developed and fostered" (FPO Action 2b); and assess and explore emerging issues and to ensure effective coordinated action" (FPO Action 6a).
- The Convention for the Protection of Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific Region (1986) is also known as the SPREP Convention or Noumea Convention. The Convention has two Protocols that also entered into force in 1990. This Convention is the major multilateral umbrella agreement in the Pacific Region for the protection of natural resources and the environment.
- Framework for Nature Conservation and Protected Areas in the Pacific Islands Region 2021-2025 is a key regional strategy document for environmental conservation in the Pacific. Its purpose is to guide broad strategic guidance for nature conservation planning, prioritization, and implementation in the region
- FFA Regional Fisheries Roadmap: (2015 – 2025) The Regional Fisheries Roadmap is coordinated by FFA and SPC, outlines seven policy goals for oceanic and coastal fisheries

over the period 2015 – 2025. Reports are presented to Members annually through report oceanic and coastal report cards.

- A New Song for Coastal Fisheries – Pathways to Change: the Noumea Strategy was developed by SPC in 2015 as a strategy to support and respond to the decline in coastal fisheries. Reporting to Ministers and Leaders is carried out through the report card system under the regional fisheries roadmap.
- Cleaner Pacific 2025 is a comprehensive long-term strategy for integrated and sustainable waste management and pollution prevention and control in the Pacific islands region over the next decade (2016–2025). Cleaner Pacific 2025 provides a strategic management framework to address waste, chemicals and pollutants (WCP) that will reduce the associated threats to sustainable development of the region.
- Framework for Pacific Oceanscape (FPO) (2010) supports implementation of the Pacific Islands Regional Oceans Policy through catalyzing efforts and creating synergies, with emphasis on those elements that relate to integrated ocean management and biodiversity conservation.
- The Kainaki II Declaration for Urgent Climate Change Action Now (2019) sets out the Forum Leaders priorities for Climate Change Action.
- SPC Strategic Plan (FAME)
- The Treaty of Rarotonga was signed by Forum Leaders in 1985, to establish the South Pacific as a Nuclear Free Zone
- Framework for Pacific Regionalism (2014) - following the 2013 review, the Pacific Plan was recast as the Framework for Pacific Regionalism, which set out the objectives, values and principles for Pacific regionalism, and an inclusive process for identifying regional priorities.
- Pacific Islands Marine Resources Information System (PIMRIS) is a formal cooperative network of libraries and information centres within regional organisations and government agencies concerned with the development of fisheries and marine resources in the Pacific. Its aim is to improve access to information on marine resources in the region.
- PCCOS Pacific Organic Standard and Guarantee System which is a unique arrangement where a standard owned by SPC is managed and implemented by a civil society organization.

Associated with these frameworks are a number of monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. These include:

- State of Environment and Conservation Reporting – SPREP
- Tuna Fishery Reporting – FFA and SPC
- SDG 14 Reporting – SPC
- Pacific Ocean Commissioner’s Blue Pacific Ocean Report
- SPC FAME Heads of Fisheries Meeting
- Special Sub-Committee on Regionalism
- CROP (annual report) and POA reporting

Resources and Economic (Driver of Change 16)

Improving socio-economic wellbeing through better access to, and freedom of movement for, employment and entrepreneurship opportunities.

Potential Regional Collective Action

- Diaspora Remittance Framework to address the core concern about unstable remittances flows.
- Development of a Regional Labour Platform which has been recommended following an assessment of the different labour mobility arrangements, including under regional and sub-regional trade agreements (PICTA, EPA, PACER+ and MSGTA).
- Strengthening TVET to build skills needed in the labour mobility source countries.
- Reviewing National laws and regulation relating to employment conditions and minimum salary scales.
- Revisiting the Pacific Skills Tender Portal.
- Exploring wider external labour market opportunities beyond Australia and New Zealand as well the potential for expanding south-south cooperation around labour mobility within the Pacific.
- Potential to reinforce the SIS Regional Strategy (2016-2020) around issues of labour mobility and remittances.
- Regional database on extra-and intra-regional labour mobility.
- Regional remittance flow data by destination, skills and source.
- Regional collaboration on vocational/technical/skills training and certification (Similar to APTC but more regional scale) targeted at skills gaps within the region and major markets.
- FFA HMTCS.
- Potential to develop a mechanism to support regional mobility – business and labour mobility.

Existing Regional Policies/Programs/Declarations/Strategies/Action Plans

- There are no existing regional platforms. However, there is an annual meeting on Pacific Labour Mobility as part of PACER+ and under the Melanesian Spearhead Group Trade Agreement there is a Skills Labour Movement Scheme.
- USP Research Repository.

Resources and Economic (Drivers of Change 1 & 5)

Sustainably managing the region's resources, balancing investment, international trade, private sector development and supporting alternative models of development beyond GDP, for the benefit of Pacific people.

Potential Regional Collective Action

- Adoption of a range of risk-based ecosystem management options (developed by SPC and SPREP) as building blocks for model integrated coastal management legislation.
- Regional Advice for a “Build Back Better approach” to management of coastal resources can be provided by CROP.
- Development of a Regional Framework that maps regional projects against national priorities for better collaboration and managing natural resources of the region.
- Regional training on the protection and conservation of the environment.
- Sub-regional collaboration to focus attention on invasive species monitoring and eradication.
- Development of a Regional Policy Framework that is aligned with the SDGs.
- Regional Projects aimed at flood mitigation and watershed management.
- An Action Plan with measurable targets for the Regional Roadmap for a Sustainable Pacific Fisheries.
- Increased regional staffing, capacity and career paths to strengthen research; plant and crop genetics; analysis of environmental standards; and assessment of climate change impacts.
- FFA and its members are working to achieve a collective agreement on national zone-based limits for longline fishing within EEZs to ensure the region can work collaboratively to harness the benefits from effective management of longline fisheries within FFA member EEZs and on the high seas.
- Socio-economic development framework for benefits from tuna (currently under development).
- Consultation with members to finalise the Pacific Coral Reef Action Plan and to develop implementation strategies that are appropriate to individual country circumstances and take into consideration related regional frameworks and policies.
- 2012-2022 Review of 2009 Guidelines for Invasive Species Management in the Pacific.
- Capacity in management and surveillance of zoonotic diseases and animal health (Pacmin 2019).
- Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) platform through Biosecurity Platform.
- Duplication of CePact.
- Regional agriculture development strategy.
- Building disease diagnosis and surveillance in the region.
- Increased applied coastal fisheries and aquaculture science capability.
- Pacific voice (especially FAO) greater marine-based and aquaculture-based livelihoods capability (e.g. coastal fisheries and aquaculture development, post-harvest handling, anchored FADs).
- A regional tuna-tagging platform (research vessel) – concept and external evaluation completed.

- A broad and deep capability regional coastal and oceanic fisheries tissue bank and associated laboratory (concept developed).
- Update 2002 Regional Framework for Water and Sanitation.
- Operational platforms delivering regionally consistent and objective decision ready products to inform sustainable natural resource management (under development).
- 2021-2023 review of the 2009 Guidelines for Invasive Species Management in the Pacific.
- Pacific Islands Protected Area Portal (PIPAP) - One-stop online resource for Pacific Island protected areas information in the region, providing user-friendly access to latest news, tools, guidance and resources to inform and assist protected area planning and management.
- Potential regional collective action includes a Nature Based Solutions (NbS) investment strategy and implementation plan (including green / grey infrastructure development) to support the “build back better” approach. IUCN is developing a regional NbS concept for this idea with engagement and input from regional and national stakeholders, building on the Green Infrastructure and NbS Training delivered in Solomon Islands and Fiji in 2020 by SPREP with IUCN support.
- Support a regional call for moratorium on deepsea mining within the Blue Pacific Continent until the environment, social, cultural, climatic and economic risks are comprehensively understood; where the proponents of DSM can demonstrate effective management and a call to revisit the decision on whether DSM should proceed if at all as part of the wider Blue Pacific narrative.
- Support the growing recognition and the need for integration of traditional natural resource governance and management of territories including natural resources.
- Enhance and strengthen trainings, processes and institutions including subregional bodies to ensure Free Prior and Informed Consent of indigenous peoples and communities.

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- Empowering the private sector to lead in addressing key challenges in the region such as shipping, clean energy and water, fintech, education and skills, artificial intelligence, the future of agriculture/food systems, health-technology, digitization and digital trade.
 - Regional business and regional industry clusters where business can take the lead. Governments would provide and set the policy agenda, academia would be required to provide support with skills/HR component and private sector led research. This could be in agrotourism products (coconut based, nutraceuticals, root crops and seafood), manufacturing, cultural and creative industries; and service/sectors like marine studies, climate change, etc.
 - Opportunities for and with private sector in areas of labour mobility and investment or innovative financing opportunities to create more intra-regional opportunities.
 - Private sector participation in servicing regional public goods pertaining to health and climate change/resilience.
 - Development of a regional aviation plan aligned to the global safety air navigation, security and environment plans that could be adopted by nations in their own national plans
 - A harmonized set of rules to improve aircraft movement and to keep regulatory costs down, facilitate mobility of license holders where States recognize each other’s certificates.
 - Establishment of and implementation of an effective oversight system that meets ICO universal safety oversight and security audit approach (USOAP and USAP)
 - Potential Regional service to provide aviation legal, technical, economic, regulatory and

safety oversight advice.

- Proposed UK-Pacific EPA
- Potential Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (RCEP)
- Review of the trade and investment policies of Pacific countries
- Regional Private Sector Development Strategy
- Potential for enhanced use of digital commerce
- WTO Fisheries Negotiations to include ensure sustainable economic returns on the region's fisheries.
- Regional Trade and Investment Flow Data
- Regional Digital Economy Strategy
- Re-orient PICPA's role in targeted regional capacity building and trading.
- Auditor training for energy market certification. No petroleum pricing for the region.
- Finalization of Regional Energy Framework.
- Framework for electric land transport (commencing development – needs further consideration).
- Regional digital trade policy that places digital sovereignty at its centre to treat data like the natural resource that it is requiring strict policy provisions and control over its capture, security and movement across borders
- Regional skills certification facility to harmonise technical and university qualifications to ensure their recognition across all PIF countries
- Regional Quarantine Export Facility to support the export certification of PIC agricultural products for A/NZ and other developed country markets;
- Regional Mobility program to support the movement of people around the region. Not relating it explicitly to labour mobility this will lessen ability for exploitation, provide cultural exchange and greater ties between countries;
- Free movement of people (identify barriers to free movement of people within the Pacific Union).
- Fostering greater South-South trade relationships;
- Regional Intellectual Property centre to support both the development and issuing of Pacific Island held IP claims and registration as well as to protect Indigenous knowledge from being stolen/copyrighted without FPIC and royalties;
- "Review of trade and investment policies of Pacific countries" with a view to ensuring that they are designed to maximise the value of any investments for local capacity, resource payments, community benefit;
- Governments, Private Sector, Trade Unions and CSO working together to lead in addressing key challenges through mix of policy settings, public inclusion in decision making and private enterprise;
- Trade and Investment policy settings that prioritise climate positive initiatives, support the mass deployment of green technology. (Look towards UNCTAD's global green new deal work)
- Regional Quarantine Export Facility to support the export certification of PIC agricultural products for A/NZ and other developed country markets;
- Regional Mobility program to support the movement of people around the region. Not relating it explicitly to labour mobility this will lessen ability for exploitation, provide cultural exchange and greater ties between countries;
- Free movement of people (identify barriers to free movement of people within the Pacific

Union).

- Fostering greater South-South trade relationships;
- Regional Intellectual Property centre to support both the development and issuing of Pacific Island held IP claims and registration as well as to protect Indigenous knowledge from being stolen/copyrighted without FPIC and royalties;
- No new trade deals that uphold outdated models of investment rules that prioritise business rights over the rights of governments to develop their policy space;
- “Review of trade and investment policies of Pacific countries” with a view to ensuring that they are designed to maximise the value of any investments for local capacity, resource payments, community benefit;
- Regional skills certification facility to harmonise technical and university qualifications to ensure their recognition across all PIF countries;
- Economic diversification and movement away from a reliance on tourism – COVID19 has highlighted to vulnerabilities
- Regional digital trade policy that places digital sovereignty at its centre to treat data like the natural resource that it is requiring strict policy provisions and control over its capture, security and movement across borders
- Agriculture strategy that not only builds capacity and food sovereignty but also rehabilitates land
- Social safety nets, Labour standards and minimum wages.

Existing Regional Policies/Programs/Declarations/Strategies/Action Plans

- FFA Convention
- SPC, FFA, SPREP Strategic Plans, implementation plans and results frameworks.
- FFA provides support in the development of national fisheries legislation and coordinates the development of regional standards and frameworks for management of offshore tuna fisheries, including the broader context of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission which covers management of tuna fisheries in the high sea beyond members EEZs.
- SPREP has developed guidelines on strengthening Environmental Impact Assessment and Strategic Environmental Assessment to assist national regulators apply good practice and for governments to develop legislation and strategic decision processes.
- FFA has worked with Parties to the Nauru Agreement Office, SPC and other partners to develop Fisheries Protocols for COVID-19 to allow observers and crew to be safely deployed on fishing vessels and for vessels to offload and conduct business in ports.
- SPTO and SPREP jointly developed the Coastal Tourism Development Environmental Impact Assessment guidelines, which are aimed at assisting the tourism sector plan more sustainable development options. Capacity building for sustainable development in this sector can be provided to developers and operators.
- Under their Country level service agreement (CLSA), FFA provides legal support if requested by its Members.
- SPREP provides support to members in review and drafting of environmental policy and legislation.
- SPC provides technical and legal assistance and leads the coordination of the Regional Maritime Boundaries Consortium of Partners. PIFS have established a FOC specialist Sub-

Committee on seal level rise in relation to international law. The eventual changes to international law that are called for may need multiple arenas of engagement from UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, International Seabed Authority, UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and UN Security Council.

- FFA Regional Roadmap for a Sustainable Pacific Fisheries: (2015 – 2025) is coordinated by FFA and SPC, outlines seven policy goals for oceanic and coastal fisheries over the period 2015 – 2025. Reports are presented to Members annually through report oceanic and coastal report cards.
- A New Song for Coastal Fisheries – Pathways to Change: the Noumea Strategy was developed by SPC in 2015 as a strategy to support and respond to the decline in coastal fisheries. Reporting to Ministers and Leaders is carried out through the report card system under the regional fisheries roadmap.
- PNA Vessel Day Scheme (VDS) - coordinated by the Parties to the Nauru Agreement Office sets an overall Total Allowable Effort (TAE) limit on the number of days fishing vessels can be licensed to fish in PNA Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) per year. Each member country is allocated a share of the TAE for use in its zone each year. These VDS days can be traded between countries in cases where a country has used up all its days while another has spare days.
- FFA, SPC and PNAO have been established to address this driver and the associated negative impacts. To date they have been extremely successful in ensuring that the Pacific is the last ocean where none of the key tuna stocks are considered to be overfished or subject to overfishing
- Regional Agreement for Cooperation Among Pacific Island Countries and Territories to Support Responsible Management of Deep-Sea Minerals in the Pacific Region (Draft) - SPC
- The Pacific – European Union (EU) Waste Management Programme (PAC Waste Plus), aims to generate improved economic, social, health and environmental benefits by enhancing existing activities and building capacity and sustainability into waste management practices
- Pacific Marine Litter Action Plan sets out the policy context and key actions to minimize marine litter across the Pacific Island Countries and Territories. The scope of the Action Plan is intentionally focused on the Pacific island Countries and Territories. It does not include mechanisms to drive change beyond the region's capacity.
- Pacific Regional Marine Spill Contingency Plan (2013) aims to prevent/minimize damage to marine and coastal environments and resources from marine spills, and to provide systems, frameworks and guidelines to assist with response and recovery of the environment and resources damaged by marine spills in the Pacific islands region
- Application of the precautionary principle through robust EIA for proposed exploration – SPREP Strengthening Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines for PICTs and SPC REMF.
- Pacific-ACP States Regional Environmental Management Framework for Deep Sea Minerals. Exploration and Exploitation - 2016 (REMF) provides States with information, examples and resources to assist them in their approach to the environmental management of their DSM resources. States will need to address a variety of environmental management components in their strategic and project specific management systems, which are discussed in the REMF

- Multilateral Environmental Agreements including the Noumea Convention and London Convention are in place for signatories on Sea and Land Pollution prevention and control
- Framework for Energy Security and Resilience in the Pacific (FESRIP) 2021-2030 to be released in 2021, will replace the existing Regional Energy Framework (Framework for Action on Energy Security in the Pacific (FAESP 2010-2020) coordinated by SPC.
- Regional Observer program on fishing vessels implemented by SPC, FFA and PNAO
- SPREP can facilitate national environmental legislative reviews, and development of National Environmental Management Strategies
- Framework for Nature Conservation and Protected Areas in the Pacific Islands Region 2021-2025 is a key regional strategy document for environmental conservation in the Pacific. Its purpose is to guide broad strategic guidance for nature conservation planning, prioritization, and implementation in the region. There is also a data sharing agreement between SPREP, UNEP and WCMC on terrestrial protected area coverage.
- Guidelines for Invasive Species Management in the Pacific (2009) outlines the essential components of a comprehensive and effective invasive species management programme. It has been compiled in consultation with Pacific island countries and territories, to support them in developing their invasive species work, and to guide regional and international agencies in providing assistance to them.
- The Battler Resource Base is a searchable knowledge resource to support your invasive species management, managed by SPREP.
- The Pacific Regional Invasive Species Management Support Service (PRISMSS) is a regional mechanism, which facilitates the scaling up of invasive species management in the Pacific. It provides management support for on the ground invasive species
- The Pacific Invasive Learning Network (PILN) connects Pacific professionals working to manage invasive species to share knowledge, expertise, tools, and ideas. Multi-disciplinary project teams can work together on strategies with critical input from other teams and experts, resulting in a common vision and a plan for effective conservation action.
- The Pacific Invasive Partnership (PIP) is the umbrella regional coordinating body for agencies working on invasive species
- Regional Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Strategy (RMCSS) 2018 – 2023 guides compliance and enforcement with fisheries management frameworks and associated measures at national, sub-regional, regional levels to ensure FFA Members enjoy the highest level of social and economic benefit from the sustainable use of shared offshore fishery resources.
- The Niue Treaty is an agreement between FFA members designed to monitor, control and ensure surveillance of fishing - it includes provisions on exchange of information (about where the position and speed of vessels at sea, which vessels are without licences) plus procedures for cooperation in monitoring, prosecuting and penalizing illegal fishing vessels.
- Regional Fisheries Surveillance Centre is maintained by FFA. In 1982, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea gave all maritime nations, including the smaller Pacific Ocean nations, 200kilometer Exclusive Economic Zones. Monitoring their EEZs is a challenge for some of the smaller nations, where their maritime zones dwarf their landmass, making cooperation essential.
- Aerial Surveillance Programme - when fully implemented, the programme provides up to 1,400 hours of aerial surveillance each year across the Central and Western Pacific through two dedicated long-range aircraft based in the region.

- Pacific Maritime Security Programme - is the successor to the original Pacific Patrol Boat Program, which saw Australia provide vessels to Pacific Island countries between 1987 and 1997. These vessels, which are packaged with long-term Australian sustainment, training, infrastructure, and advisory support, are now approaching the end of their serviceable life.
- National Invasive Species Strategies and Actions Plans (NISSAP) – Invasive species are of significant threat to our environment, economies and livelihood of our peoples. NISSAP has been developed to identify these invasive species and as a result identify and prioritise actions to address these threats. Technical support was provided by SPREP.
- Marine Species Action Plans – The SPREP Marine Species Programme outlines a regional strategy for the cooperative conservation and management of dugongs, marine turtles, whales and dolphins. Other marine species which will be of conservation concern will be added as the need arises. The Strategy implemented through action plans will enable Pacific islands to take on a primary role in achieving a vision of a healthy Pacific Ocean with sustainable populations of whales, dolphins, marine turtles, dugongs and other species, and meet the aspirations of Pacific Islands peoples and protect their natural and cultural heritage.
- Coral Reef Action Plan 2020 – 2030 (under development) – This document which is still in draft form is an action plan with a life span of ten (10) years developed by SPREP through consultation with its members, territories, and partners. The conservation and sustainable use of coral reefs is critical for many aspects of the future of our Pacific region and requires collaboration and support from all sectors at both the national and regional level.
- New Zealand accreditation body for quality of analytical services. Analysis of environmental samples such as soil, water, food for service to industry.
- Pacific Island Roundtable for Nature Conservation (PIRT) with USP hosting the South Pacific Regional Herbarium and being able to undertake rapid assessments of biodiversity.
- Regional seas, Noumea Convention, Pacific Oceanscape Framework.
- Migratory Species Action Plans.
- Management of the PNEA to allow effective sharing and strengthen network of environment planning practitioners.
- Regional policy framework for REDD+.
- Draft Regional Framework for Accelerating Action on Food Security.
- The Pacific Regional Invasive Species Management Support Service (PRISMSS) is a regional mechanism that facilitates the scaling up of invasive species management on the ground. It is a collaboration of leading organisations supporting invasive species management for biodiversity protection in the Pacific. It is managed by SPREP.
- The Pacific Invasive Learning Network (PILN) is a peer network of cross-sectoral invasive species practitioners in the Pacific with the aim to build cooperation between Pacific countries and territories on invasive species issues. It is coordinated by SPREP.
- The Pacific Invasive Partnership (PIP) is the umbrella regional coordinating body for agencies working on invasive species and is the Invasive Species Working Group of the Roundtable for Nature Conservation in the Pacific Islands. It is coordinated by SPREP.

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- The South Pacific Tourism Organisation (SPTO) Strategic Plan (2020-2024) – This new

SPTO Strategic Plan 2020-2024 sets out a renewed vision for the Pacific islands to be empowered and benefitting from sustainable tourism. For the next five years, they will be focusing on three priority areas for regional tourism development which includes; marketing, research and statistics, as well as sustainable tourism planning and development.

- PACER+ - The Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations Plus is a regional development-centered trade agreement. It is a comprehensive Free Trade Agreement (FTA) which covers goods, services and investment. Pacer Plus is an important part of Australia's engagement in the Pacific and provides an avenue to help foster a secure, stable and prosperous region.
- PICTA – The Pacific Island Countries Trade Agreement signed in 2001, is aimed at liberalizing the trade of goods between signatory countries for an eight to ten year period. To date, the Agreement has been signed by nine (9) countries including the Cook Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.
- SPARTECA – The South Pacific Regional Trade and Economic Cooperation Agreement is an agreement intended to achieve the following: (a) to achieve progressively in favour of Forum Island countries duty free and unrestricted access to the markets of Australia and New Zealand over as wide a range of products as possible; (b) to accelerate the development of the Forum Island countries in particular through the expansion and diversification of their exports to Australia and New Zealand; (c) to promote and facilitate this expansion and diversification through the elimination of trade barriers; (d) to foster the growth and expansion of exports of Forum Island countries through the promotion of investment in those countries; (e) to promote greater penetration by exports from Forum Island countries into the Australian and New Zealand markets through such measures as cooperation in the marketing and promotion of goods from Forum Island countries; and (f) to promote and facilitate economic cooperation, including commercial, industrial, agricultural and technical cooperation.
- MSGTA – The Melanesia Spearhead Group Trade Agreement was established as a free trade agreement among the MSG countries whose overall objectives are to promote and facilitate the free flow of identified goods, ensure as far as possible that trade between the Parties takes place under conditions of fair competition, and contribute to the harmonious development and expansion of world trade and to the progressive removal of barriers thereto.
- Interim Pacific – EU Trade Agreement – The Economic Partnership Agreement between the EU, Fiji, PNG, and Samoa opens up trade in goods with the EU. The agreement was ratified by the European Parliament in January of 2011 and PNG in May of the same year. EU's trade relationship with the Pacific States is set by this agreement.
- Framework for Pacific Regionalism - endorsed by Leaders in July, 2014, this framework replaces the Pacific Plan for Strengthening Regional Cooperation and Integration. It is intended to support “focused political conversations and settlements that address key strategic issues, including shared sovereignty, pooling resources and delegating decision making”⁹. Rather than providing a list of regional priorities, it sets out a robust process through which regional priorities will be identified and implemented.
- WTO (World Trade Organization) – The Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) which was

⁹ Forum Leaders' Special Retreat on the Pacific Plan Review, Cook Islands, May 2014.

entered into force on 22 February 2017 following its ratification by two-thirds of the WTO membership contains provisions for expediting the movement, release and clearance of goods, including goods in transit. This agreement also sets out measures for effective cooperation between customs and other appropriate authorities on trade facilitation and customs compliance issues. Furthermore, it contains provisions for technical assistance and capacity building in this area.

- NCD Roadmap –in 2014 the Joint Forum Economic and Health Ministers Meeting, Pacific Ministers endorsed the Non-Communicable Diseases Roadmap Report which provides a ‘roadmap’ of specific policy, regulatory and tax measures that can be feasibly implemented by Pacific island countries to address NCDs in the Pacific. The CROP agency which takes the lead on this work is the Pacific Community (SPC).
- USP Research Repository and Centre for Economic Modelling.
- USP/SPC Joint project (Pacific Agribusiness Research in Development Initiative).
- Regional Roadmap for Sustainable Fisheries.

Technology and Connectivity (Drivers of Change 8, 15 & 20)

Building capacity to effectively capitalize on innovation, new and emerging technologies, scientific knowledge and advances, as well as maximizing the use of data and information to ensure evidence-based decisions to help drive the achievement of the 2050 vision.

Potential Regional Collective Action

- Regional technical resources, regulations and standards covering cyber-security.
- Development of a new Pacific ICT Strategic Action Plan that includes policies and plans for countries transitioning to 5G.

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- Regional TNOC Disruption Network to address gaps in existing regional architecture and respond to new and emerging issues including be more proactive for prevention and disruption.
 - Implementation Framework for Boe Declaration.
 - Framework on security for the cyber-space that is harmony with existing conventions.
 - Regional training and capacity building for computer emergency response teams (CERT), law enforcement and prosecution teams.
 - A regional platform for law and justice on areas of corruption, cybercrime and sexual and gender-based violence with research and development to overcome a lack of data in this space.
 - Operational platforms delivering regionally consistent and objective decision ready tactical products for security surveillance (under development)
 - Pacific led governance of the Pacific Fusion Centre.

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- Completion and Support for the Regional Dissemination Strategy and Database Tool (Pacific Data Hub) that is being developed by SPC-SDD. It will provide a central repository for country-level statistics and an interactive display of SDGs data, including mapping functionality that will allow countries to display available data.
 - Need for policies and processes to ensure data collected by technical agencies can be accessed by other users given the interrelationship between all aspects of regional development.
 - Electronic monitoring (cameras on fishing vessels) is a current priority for FFA members. The policy has been agreed but will take time to implement at national, sub-regional and regional level, including in WCPFC.

Existing Regional Policies/Programs/Declarations/Strategies/Action Plans

- Pacific NDC (Nationally Determined Contributions) Hub – NDCs are aimed at achieving ambitious but essential long-term goals of limiting global temperature rise and building resilience to climate impacts. The NDC provides technical and facilitates partnerships to enhance and implement the region's NDCs. It builds upon existing frameworks and mechanisms in the region, contributes and aligns to national climate change policies and frameworks, including the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific and the Regional Technical Support Mechanism. The Regional Pacific NDC Hub is a collaborative

effort by Pacific island countries and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), the NDC Partnership Support Unit (NDCP SU), the Pacific Community (SPC), and the Secretariat for the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), with initial funding of 2.1 million Euros from the United Kingdom (UK), Australia, and Germany.

- PCREEE (Pacific Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency) – established by the Pacific Ministers of Energy and Transport as regional SE4ALL centre of excellence operating under the umbrella of the Framework for Action on Energy Security in the Pacific (FAESP). Through regional methodologies and tools, the centre assists Pacific Island Countries to address existing barriers and strengthen drivers for sustainable energy markets, industries and innovation. PCREEE is co-hosted by the Pacific Community (SPC) and the Government of Tonga. The centre represents an innovative fusion of regional and international efforts and capabilities. Its design leverages a network of intra and extra regional partnerships, serving as a “hub” for knowledge and technical expertise on matters related to sustainable energy project development and implementation.
- Pacific Coral Reef Action Plan (under development) - This document which is still in draft form is an action plan with a life span of ten (10) years developed by SPREP through consultation with its members, territories, and partners. The conservation and sustainable use of coral reefs is critical for many aspects of the future of our Pacific region, and requires collaboration and support from all sectors at both the national and regional level.
- Framework for Nature Conservation and Protected Areas in the Pacific Islands Region 2021-2025 – provides guidance for the region on key priorities for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem management with clear linkages to the Global Aichi Biodiversity Targets and National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs). It reinforces the role of governments, local communities and traditional knowledge, development partners and all key stakeholders play in improving the status of conservation and ecosystem management which are also critical for livelihood and heritage. In addition to this, it also underscores the key role biodiversity and ecosystem services provide in building resilience to the impacts of climate change and other pressing environmental challenges.
- The 2010 Framework for Action on ICT for Development in the Pacific (FAIDP) outlines a revised approach to developing and improving information and communication technology (ICT) services to support development, strengthen governance and improve the livelihoods of communities in the Pacific region.
- The Pacific Regional ICT Strategic Action Plan (PRISAP) which was formulated in response to calls from Pacific ICT Ministers in 2010 for greater coordination in effectively utilizing ICT for sustainable development, governance, and improving the livelihood of Pacific communities. Key themes reflected in the PRISAP include policy and regulatory frameworks, cybersecurity, human capacity building, infrastructure and universal access, gender equality, leadership and governance, and disaster risk management. Its design is underpinned by FAIDP and the 2010 FAIDP Review.
- SPREP Environment Data Portal under the INFORM Project - the project, *"Building National and Regional Capacity to Implement Multilateral Environmental Agreements by Strengthening Planning and the State of Environmental Assessment and the Regional State of Environment and Conservation and Reporting in the Pacific"*, referred to as the Inform project, recognises the need for this data-driven decision making. The project establishes a Pacific island network of national and regional data repositories and reporting tools to

support the monitoring, evaluation, and analysis of environmental information, which supports environmental planning, forecasting, and reporting requirements. The Inform project will help Pacific islands have reliable access to their own national datasets for environmental information, as well as a process and guide for information use standards. Over a four-year period from 2017–2021, Inform will work in the Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.

- CROP portals
- Pacific Network of Environment Assessment (PNEA).

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- Boe Declaration Area 5 - The rapid expansion of ICT and growing connectivity domestically, regionally and with the rest of the world has improved accessibility to information and data with significant benefits for our governments, private sectors and peoples. Pacific Island Countries have become linked to the global networked economy. Whilst the benefits are substantial, it also presents significant risks. Cybercrime and cybersecurity are two separate issues, Cybercrime under the Budapest Convention deals with illegal access, illegal interception, data interference, system interference, misuse of devices, computer related forgery, computer related fraud, child pornography and copyright breaches. Cybersecurity are policies, procedures and processes that secure computers, networks, programs and data from unauthorised access, usage or exploitation. Recently, the region has been targeted through online scams and phishing attacks leading to significant losses to individuals and commercial entities. There have been incidences of cyber criminals eastern European, Asian and African nationals moving through the region conducting ATM skimming and even basing their online scamming operations in some Pacific Island Countries. There have also been reported cases of online sexual grooming, cyber bullying and posting of objectionable material sexual acts. State sponsored cybercrime is also on the increase and such recent attacks have affected some systems in the region as well. Given a general lack of institutional capacity, lagging legal and policy frameworks and the fragile cybersecurity environment this creates, as a region we are vulnerable to disruptive cyber activity now and into the future. The Boe Declaration affirms cybercrime and cybersecurity as an emerging security threat that must be addressed in order to ensure the safety and security of our people and the viability of our economies, critical infrastructure, data and information.
 - Pacific Cyber Security Officials Network (PACSON) was established in April 2018 with support from the Cyber Cooperation Program. PaCSON enables cooperation and collaboration by empowering members to share cyber security threat information, tools, techniques and ideas between nations. PaCSON is a network of government-designated cyber security incident response officials comprising of the following members: Australia, the Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, the Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.
 - Cyber Safety Pasifica Program is an AFP (Australian Federal Police) led program and is aimed at increasing cyber safety awareness and education of vulnerable communities in the Pacific region. It is also aimed at upskilling Pacific Police officers in cybercrime investigations. Through the delivery of various products from training, policy development and delivery support PPDP-R will contribute to the CSP mission statement of: “Ensure that the people of the Pacific will be safe and secure by providing the knowledge to navigate the digital landscape safely and responsibly, establishing strong

legislation and policies, and enhancing Pacific Police investigation skills”. The CSP Program has been delivered in 18 Pacific Island countries through local Pacific police officers and is specifically referred to in Australia’s Cyber Security Strategy, released in 2016, as an important part of the effort to counter cybercrime and to help keep children safe. The countries that take part in the program include Samoa, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Republic of Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands and Tonga.

- Pacific Islands Law Officers Network (PILON) is a network of senior law officers from 19 Pacific Island countries, including Australia and New Zealand, who work together to contribute to a safe and secure Pacific by advancing key law and justice issues. PILON’s current strategic plan (2019 to 2021) identifies [corruption](#), [cybercrime](#) and [sexual and gender based violence](#) as its three strategic priorities.
- United Nations Pacific Regional Anti-Corruption is a joint initiative of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the United Nations Development Programme, a unique partnership to prevent and fight corruption in 14 Pacific Island countries and the territory of Tokelau. UN-PRAC aims to strengthen PICs’ national integrity systems. This is to promote ‘clean’ governments and create an enabling environment to increase trade, business, investment and sustainable development in the Pacific. In turn, this will enhance the delivery of equitable and high-quality services to all Pacific Islanders.
- Biketawa Declaration (2000) outlines guiding principles for good governance and courses of action for a regional response to crises in the region. It also commits Forum members to fundamental values of human rights and good governance including, among others, a “belief in the liberty of the individual under the law, equal rights for all citizens regardless of gender, race, colour, creed or political belief” and “upholding democratic processes and institutions which reflect national and local circumstances, including the peaceful transfer of power”.
- Pacific Transnational Crime Network (PTCN) has been working collaboratively with the Pacific law enforcement community since its inception in 2002. It provides a Police-led proactive criminal intelligence and investigative capability to combat transnational crime in the Pacific through a multi-agency and regional approach. The PTCN is supported by the Australian Federal Police, New Zealand Inc., and the Joint Interagency Task Force-West. The PTCN also partners with a number of Pacific-based stakeholder organisations including: The Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat; Oceania Customs Organisation; Pacific Immigration Development Community; Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency; Pacific Patrol Boat Program; and Financial Intelligence Units.
- Pacific Islands Chapter of the Internet Society

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- Statistical development in the Pacific region is guided by the Ten-Year Pacific Statistics Strategy (TYPSS) and supported by a robust governance framework. Technical and financial support is made available to PICTs from national Governments, Pacific Community (SPC), UN Agencies (including UNICEF, UNFPA, UNESCAP, FAO and ILO), the World Bank, MFAT and DFAT. Initiated in 2010, the TYPSS provides regional strategic leadership by maximizing and coordinating resources for statistics governance. Its particular focus is on improving the scope and quality of national statistics.
 - TYPSS has led to improvements in the timely collection of core social and economic official statistics across the PICTs through: Population Censuses. Household Income and

Expenditure Surveys (HIES), Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Agriculture Census (AC), Labour Force Surveys (LFS), Merchandise Trade Statistics, Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Price Indices, and Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS). The compilation of Balance of Payments, Government Finance, and Monetary statistics continues to be a part of the core official statistics collected in the region, in many countries these are compiled by Ministries of Finance and Reserve Banks.

- TYPSS is scheduled to be reviewed during 2020/21 with a view to a new programme being developed to support statistics through to 2030 and the completion of the period of the Sustainable Development Agenda.
- Existing CROP Taskforce and working Groups, which are coordinating efforts in areas such as Sustainable Development, and Socio-Economic Impact Assessment of COVID-19 are addressing data needs in key sectors.
- Other initiatives have been put in place to address data gaps in the region, including the Roadmap for Gender Statistics (initiated in 2019 by UN Women and SPC), and the regional support for the collection of standard disability statistics (UNICEF SPC, Pacific Disability Forum).

Technology and Connectivity (Driver of Change 6)

Ensuring connectivity through access to more affordable and reliable air and sea transport infrastructure, systems and operations and adoption of up-to-date ICT infrastructure and technology.

Potential Regional Collective Action

- PASO has access to a range of international agencies with technical capacity to increase the use of technology and ICT in the transport sector (FAIDP and PRISAP). Necessary to broaden the mandate of PASO.
- Need for regional focus and collaboration between countries to achieve EI scores to improve aviation security and safety.
- Encourage the re-introduction of the “Pacific-Pass” for airline travel in the region.
- Regional online workshops on policy evaluation, capacity building and knowledge sharing.
- Establish research and development centers for ICT.
- A consolidated regional policy approach to progressing ICT including driving and encouraging Pacific digital economies and markets for digital public goods.
- Need for a review of ICT development in the region to inform post COVID-19 recovery strategy and to ensure maximum benefit to the region towards a well-connected 2050 region – potential for public-private partnerships.

Existing Regional Policies/Programs/Declarations/Strategies/Action Plans

- The Boe Declaration is an update on the mechanism used to establish the Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands (RAMSI) from 2003 to 2017. As well as occasional episodes of domestic conflict and political unrest, there are other well documented challenges.
- The 2010 Framework for Action on ICT for Development in the Pacific (FAIDP) outlines a revised approach to developing and improving information and communication technology (ICT) services to support development, strengthen governance and improve the livelihoods of communities in the Pacific region.
- The Pacific Regional ICT Strategic Action Plan (PRISAP) which was formulated in response to calls from Pacific ICT Ministers in 2010 for greater coordination in effectively utilizing ICT for sustainable development, governance, and improving the livelihood of Pacific communities. Key themes reflected in the PRISAP include policy and regulatory frameworks, cybersecurity, human capacity building, infrastructure and universal access, gender equality, leadership and governance, and disaster risk management. Its design is underpinned by FAIDP and the 2010 FAIDP Review.
- Micronesian Centre for Sustainable Development and focus on sustainable sea transport.
- Pacific Islands Chapter of the Internet Society
- Framework for Action on Transport Services (FATS)

Political (Drivers of Change 3, 13, 14 & 19)

Building Political Commitment to Regionalism with inclusive leadership and effective governance institutions.

Potential Regional Collective Action

- Regional organizations sharing expertise and best practices and providing technical advice and support to review national laws and policies of governance institutions.
- Developing a mechanism for making regional policies and commitments more legally binding.
- Development of a Regional Anti-corruption Framework.
- Network of Regional Leaders to promote implementation of the Teiniwa Vision on Anti-Corruption (2020).
- Effective Leadership on International and Public Diplomacy around Climate Change.
- Reform of regional organizations and/or regional architecture to deliver regional goods towards achieving the 2050 Strategy.
- Strengthen and sharing of statistics/data and science on oceans and fisheries.
- Full application of SOE findings in reporting, planning and policy.
- Development of a governance framework inclusive of NSAs;
- Development of regional accountability mechanisms and processes that supports national, sub-regional governments and institutions.
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- The potential for the Pacific countries to caucus and collectively review the membership fees that are paid for membership of international organizations.
 - The importance of reviewing and ensuring implementation of the recommendations in the 2017 PIFS Analysis of Governance and Finance Report.
 - Adoption of the Blue Pacific Principles.
 - To strengthen CROP collaboration from the executive to the official level develop: (i) a stronger process to translate the Leaders communique into a rolling work agenda with the role of CROP agencies clearly articulated and to then be used by Member states to develop Cabinet papers on national implications of Leaders decisions; (ii) an effective annual accountability mechanism of CROP Heads to leaders such as public accounts and estimates hearing; (iii) dedicated CROP coordination office within the Office of the SG, with strategic planning, coordination, communications and M&E capacity; (iv) a process for establishing 'CROP Officers' in countries where there is not a CROP agency headquarters to represent and coordinate the work of CROP in-country; (v) the process for establishing a Forum Leaders Fund to support funding allocations to CROP agencies to deliver on Leader's decisions; and (vi) ultimately restructure CROP architecture to a political organization and a technical/development organisation.
 - Potential for joint sub-regional presence and coordinated CROP agency delivery; harmonization of approaches between CROP, UN system and others; build synergies with

the relevant sub-regional mechanisms; support for sub-regional initiatives and delivery of decentralized services.

- Regional architecture that mirrors national architecture of how CSO and Private Sectors are engaging with Governments at the national level.
- Collective and Amplified Voice of national, sub regional and regional civic society solidarity.
- Convene a collective space for all stakeholders to come together and code-sign what the regional architecture should look like; because code-signing is a process that builds ownership.

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- Increasing opportunities for participation and collaboration in regional initiatives.
 - To regional agencies review the CSO Engagement policy of PIFS and expand finding across CROP agency and CSO engagement across.
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- Update the 2020 Money Matters Goals.
- In support of strengthening the region's financial service markets to support growth and resilience, the Regional Association of National Development Banks could be requested to explore the viability of regional development finance services targeted at specific sectors of comparative advantage in the Pacific.
- PASAI resourcing and capacity could be expanded and a regional governance framework adopted to increase adherence to basic principles of OAG independence and integrity.
- To support the negotiations under the US Compact of Free Association with the northern states, appointment of independent technical support maybe required, recognizing that the arrangements are bilateral between the USA and individual states.
- The provision of additional resourcing and capacity, with the support of international agencies, for PITAA and OCO would strengthen their capacity to provide advice on sustainable government revenue options.
- Support for legislators to bring together Auditors-General, PASAI, Public Accounts Committee, Parliamentarians to increase the understanding of the role of Auditors- General
- Clear regional arrangement to support this driver with enhancing diplomacy and collaboration between national, sub-regional and regional agencies and to reduce red tape.
- Collaboration on major investments, regulatory policies and share infrastructures to support each other.
- Regional policy framework focused on digital transformation. Advocate to strengthen the policy and regulatory frameworks that enable scaled-up investments in low-carbon solutions.
- Strengthen collaboration between Central Banks in the region.
- Establish an Ocean development bank
- Establish a regional sustainable funding policy framework.
- Tertiary curriculum in PFM and auditing in regional tertiary institutions
- Regional database on fiscal, monetary, national accounts and demographic survey (HIES, DHS, etc) data
- A regional economic and social policy research institution, with qualified regional experts. To be a space for Pacific governments to share ideas on policy issues.
- Regional collective action continues to support and guide our National Government to shift their PFM system to a Citizen Budget Structure.

- Continued support by stakeholders for civil societies role in simplify budget processes and citizens engagement.

Existing Regional Policies/Programs/Declarations/Strategies/Action Plans

Among the existing regional declarations and strategies there are the following:

Biketawa Declaration - is a framework agreed by Forum Leaders for coordinating response to regional crises. The declaration was agreed in October 2000 in the context of the 2000 Fijian coup d'état and ethnic tensions in the Solomon Islands.

- Forum Principles of Good Leadership – which takes into account both traditional Pacific values and Forum Leaders' commitment to the principles contained in the Biketawa Declaration. A Regional Model Leadership Code was considered as a useful document for those countries willing to explore the comprehensive processes it outlined.
- Forum Eight Principles of Accountability were adopted to promote the best practice for public accountability, at a whole of Government level based on the concepts of openness with Government information and public scrutiny of the performance of Governments and public officials, tailored to the circumstances of individual countries.
- Framework for Pacific Regionalism – endorsed by Leaders in July, 2014, this framework replaces the Pacific Plan for Strengthening Regional Cooperation and Integration. It is intended to support “focused political conversations and settlements that address key strategic issues, including shared sovereignty, pooling resources and delegating decision making”¹⁰. Rather than providing a list of regional priorities, it sets out a robust process through which regional priorities will be identified and implemented.
- Electoral Observer Missions.
- FFA Convention and Strategic Plan: Regional Roadmap; NTSA, PINA and WCPFC.
- SPREP Pacific data portal network.
- State of Environment (SOE) reporting at the national level using standard indicators for national planning, monitoring and reporting.

There are also a number of regional institutions and associations:

- Pacific Association of Supreme Audit Institutions
- Pacific Association of Supreme Audit Institutions
- Pacific Regional Branch of the International Council on Archives
- Pacific Islands Law Officers' Network
- Pacific Islands Chiefs of Police
- South Pacific Lawyers' Association
- There are also the role played by PIANGO and regional media organizations (PINA and Islands Business and the UNDP regional program, 'Pacific Parliamentary Initiative'.

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- 2013 Pacific Plan Review: a comprehensive review of the Pacific Plan for Strengthening Regional Cooperation and Integration, led by the late former Prime Minister, Sir Mekere Morauta.
 - Framework for Pacific Regionalism (FPR) (2014): following the 2013 review, the Pacific Plan was recast as the Framework for Pacific Regionalism, which set out the objectives,

¹⁰ Forum Leaders' Special Retreat on the Pacific Plan Review, Cook Islands, May 2014.

values and principles for Pacific regionalism, and an inclusive process for identifying regional priorities.

- 2017 Forum Leaders Communique: In 2017 Forum Leaders endorsed the Blue Pacific Identity as the core driver of collective action for advancing the Leaders vision under the FPR.

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- Pacific Plan Review - a comprehensive review of the Pacific Plan for Strengthening Regional Cooperation and Integration, led by the late and former Prime Minister, Sir Mekere Morauta.
 - Framework for Pacific Regionalism- following the 2013 review, the Pacific Plan was recast as the Framework for Pacific Regionalism, which set out the objectives, values and principles for Pacific regionalism, and an inclusive process for identifying regional priorities.
 - Forum Leaders Annual CSO and Private Sector Dialogues is to promote meaningful PIFS-CSO engagement that renders effective and relevant regional policy contributing to the attainment of the Pacific Vision articulated in the Framework for Pacific Regionalism. The specific objective of the PIFS-CSO Engagement strategy is to provide clarity for PIFS Staff and PIFS Stakeholders around the protocols, processes and purpose of engagement.
 - PIFS NSA Engagement Programme - The Forum Secretariat is committed to building stronger partnerships and relationships with NSAs. In terms of working with NSAs, the Forum Secretariat focuses on: 1) Engagement – facilitating the constructive engagement of NSAs with regional policy. 2) Capacity building – supporting non state actors to better inform regional policy with evidence-based approaches. 3) Partnership – working with NSAs to test and challenge policy advice. In partnership with the European Union, the Forum Secretariat manages the “*Strengthening Non-State Actors Engagement in Regional Policy Development and Implementation Programme*” which aims to build the capacity and ability of Non-State Actors (NSAs) to participate effectively in regional policy making processes and implementation.

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- Shared norms and standards in the area of public financial management were adopted in the region in the late 1990s and early 2000s with FEMM decision to adopt the IMF/PFTAC Fiscal Codes of Transparency and the reports on observance of Standards and Codes. IMF/PFTAC, ADB and World Bank have regional mechanism to provide technical assistance.
 - At the sub-regional level, the Micronesian Development Bank provides financial service market support.
 - In support of the offices of Auditors General in the Pacific, the Pacific Association of Supreme Audit Institutions (PASAI) has developed shared norms and the standards across all offices in the region. However, legislation differs between countries.
 - With respect to promoting sustainable government revenue, there exists the Pacific Islands Tax Administrations and Oceania Customs Organization (OCO). However, both are focused at the technical or operational level.
 - On growing Debt portfolios in the region, technical advice and support is provided by IMF/PFTAC, ADB and the World Bank.
 - To support digital transformation and adoption of digital services, USP provides formal ICT training but it is important that the coverage and curriculum of these courses are regularly refined to keep up with global developments and market demands.

- SPC and PFTAC provides support to PICs on statistics.
- Framework for Pacific Regionalism

Political (Drivers of Change 7 & 17)

Strengthening responses to geostrategic relationships between Pacific countries and between the region and its international partners.

Potential Regional Collective Action

- Establishment of a Deep Seabed Minerals Agreement.
 - Establishment of a Regional Policy Framework to deal with geostrategic issues.
 - Strengthening of OPOC to include enforcement functions.
 - PIF Annual Strategic Dialogue.
 - Region-wide moratorium on the establishment of new foreign military or strategic defence/observation facilities in the region.
 - Regional Framework for Maritime Security.
 - To engage with international partners in support of the regional agenda: (i) draw-up Joint CROP partnership agreements with major players in the region based on the priorities identified in the 2050 Strategy: and (ii) establish a Forum Leaders Regional Fund from which specific funding can be allocated to relevant CROP agencies to deliver on Leader's decisions.
 - To support Leader's decisions on international issues as the basis for advocacy and engagement in multilateral issues of critical importance to the Pacific: (i) establish dedicated a CROP presence in key places, New York and Geneva (ii) formalize inter-regional engagement such as with ASEAN and the African Union to strengthen working as a bloc; and (iii) identify from among members, Forum political champions on priority advocacy issues.
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- Build on and support UN project on Climate Change Migration in which PIFS is already indirectly a partner.
 - Develop a "Pacific Brand" with enforced minimum standards.
 - Implementation of PHP-C type mechanisms.
 - Strengthen Pacific Transnational Crime Networks.
 - Upscale PIURN to Polynesia and Micronesia through the establishment of a Centre for Multi-disciplinary Research for Development. Requires dedicated PhD Research scholarships with focused on applied multi-disciplinary research for development.
 - Upscale the Micronesian Centre for Sustainable Transport with establishment of similar centres in other Pacific island countries.
 - Finalisation of maritime boundaries.
 - Pacific Islands Protected Area Portal (PIPAP) - One-stop online resource for Pacific Island protected areas information in the region, providing user friendly access to latest news, tools, guidance and resources to inform and assist protected area planning and management.

Existing Regional Policies/Programs/Declarations/Strategies/Action Plans

The regional positions/policies that are directly linked to this theme are those emerging from the decisions of the Forum Leaders process and the annual dialogue sessions that are held with the

regions primary partners. It is also clear that the Blue Pacific principles are a key foundation for addressing both the positive and negative aspects of this driver of change.

OPOC exists as an oversight and advocacy mechanism on oceans policy matters. There are also a number of regional policy frameworks related to oceans, such as the Pacific Oceanscape. There are also a number of Leader's Declarations related to management of the Ocean and its resources.

- With respect to the development of a Pacific Brand, PT&I network assists in the marketing and promotion of Pacific goods and services to markets in Asia, Europe, Australia and New Zealand
- SIS Regional Strategy 2016 – 2020 of the Pacific Islands Forum: Cook Islands, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Republic of the Marshall Islands and Tuvalu, seek to ensure sustainable development for their people through working together to address issues of specific relevance and importance to the group. They do so in partnership among each other and with others, promoting mutual accountability and support as a group, while remaining fully committed to the vision, values and objectives of the Pacific Islands Forum Framework for Pacific Regionalism. At the Leaders Special Retreat on the Pacific Plan Review, held in Cook Islands on 5 May, 2014, in which Leaders endorsed the re-casting of the Plan as the Framework for Pacific Regionalism, they also agreed that the particular needs of SIS would form an integral part of the assessment and prioritisation process for future regional initiatives. The SIS share the vision of the Framework for Pacific Regionalism of a region of peace, harmony, security, social cohesion and prosperity, so that all Pacific people can lead free, healthy and productive lives.
- Blue Pacific Principles exist to ensure Forum solidarity and coordination on areas of common priority. This would ensure that at regional level, development partners align to regional priorities.
- Forum Compact and Peer Review process - is an important part of the Cairns Compact on Strengthening Development Coordination in the Pacific (Forum Compact) agreed by Pacific Forum Leaders in August 2009. The Compact is a tool for the Forum Island Countries (FICs) to support their existing efforts to become more efficient in managing national development and handling of aid. It is co-ordinated by the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) in Suva. The provisions of the Compact call for action on the ways that FICs, with support of development partners, use their own funding and overseas aid to ensure a better life for their people. The Compact helps FICs to make progress towards achieving their national priorities.
- Pacific Humanitarian Pathway on COVID-19 (PHP-C) under the Biketawa Declaration is the Region's mechanism that will provide the enabling political environment and commitment to expedite assistance and cooperation between member countries in preparing for and responding to COVID-19, by enabling the provision of medical and humanitarian assistance from regional, international and development partners in a timely, safe, effective and equitable manner.
- Pacific Island University Research Network (PIURN).