
PACIFIC MULTI-COUNTRY

Multi-annual Indicative Programme 2021-2027

A GREEN-BLUE ALLIANCE FOR THE PACIFIC

1. Introduction

This multi-country programme (henceforth “Pacific Multi-Country MIP”) covers the following 13 Pacific Island Countries (PICs): Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.¹ The 13 PICs count on Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) extending to around 17 million km², hence they are often referred to as “large ocean states”. With a population of around 2.5 million (or less than 0.04% of the global total) and spread over an ocean area equivalent in size to that of the South American continent, the Pacific region faces unique development challenges. Despite differences in geography, size, history, culture, economic and political systems, all PICs face a similar task of ensuring economic growth and progressing towards their Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets, while addressing the risks posed by increasing vulnerability to natural hazards and the effects of climate change.

The 13 PICs are united by a high level of ambition on the climate action agenda. While they account for only 0.014% of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, they will be the first to face the consequences of climate change, as a result of rising sea levels, changing coastlines, groundwater salinity, changing mean temperatures, etc. The Pacific is characterized by its exceptional biodiversity, home to a high proportion of endemic plant and animal species and some of the world’s most important biodiversity hotspots, which are facing pressures of habitat loss and degradation, climate change, pollution and overexploitation. Their small land-size compared to their enormous Exclusive Economic Zones combined with the isolated nature of the PICs makes them extremely vulnerable to these threats.

The partnership of the European Union (EU) with the Pacific region takes into account the region’s challenges and builds on the shared ambition of the two regions for an inclusive, low carbon and resilient global economy by 2050. Therefore, this Pacific Multi-Country MIP puts forward a Green-Blue Alliance between the two regions, based on the shared vision of the European Green Deal, the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent, and the by now initialled post-Cotonou Pacific Regional Protocol. The international cooperation agenda developed on this basis will bring the transformative power of the European Green Deal to the Pacific and strengthen the EU’s alliance with the region for the period 2021-2027.

Taking into account the unique features and challenges of the Pacific region, the Pacific Multi-Country MIP builds on the track-record and lessons learned from cooperation under national and regional programmes financed by the 11th European Development Fund (EDF).

In line with the principle of geographisation, cooperation actions under this MIP will focus primarily on interventions at country level, but will also seek to identify synergies and economies of scale in addressing common challenges faced by several (or all) of the countries supported through NDICI through multi-country projects and programmes.

The Team Europe Initiative for a “Green-Blue Alliance for the Pacific” will cover priority areas at country level, while taking account of commonalities of the regional dimension and contributing to push the global efforts on climate and environmental action.

¹ The French Overseas Countries and Territories of New Caledonia, French Polynesia and Wallis and Futuna are covered by a separate EU assistance framework and are therefore not discussed in this document. Regional programmes for the Pacific may cover the Pacific Island Countries as well as Papua New Guinea and Timor-Leste; they are funded from the Regional Multi-Annual Indicative Programme for Asia and the Pacific 2021-2027. Close coordination between the indicative programmes will be ensured.

2. EU international cooperation in the Pacific: background and priority areas

2.1. Basis for programming

Despite the distance between Europe and the Pacific, the region's importance for the EU has been growing, particularly against the background of on-going geopolitical shifts and an increased awareness of the significance of the Pacific Ocean for the global climate and the health of our planet. The EU is stepping up its relations with the PICs, moving from a partnership where development assistance has been playing a predominant role towards a more political and strategic engagement, as partners with shared interests and goals on climate and environmental action, green/blue and sustainable economic growth, support for gender equality and human rights, including marginalised groups at most risk from impacts of climate change, as well as multilateralism and a rules-based global order.

The EU has a long term partnership with the Pacific region, which it seeks to reinforce through the Partnership Agreement with the Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific states that will succeed the Cotonou Agreement. Together with the EU's Economic Partnership Agreement with Pacific States, it will provide the basis for stronger political and strategic engagement based on common values and objectives. In addition to its ACP partnerships, the EU maintains close relations and political dialogue with all Pacific Island States and cooperates closely with the Pacific Islands Forum, the Pacific Community and other members of the Council of Regional Organisations of the Pacific. Moreover, on 19 April 2021, the EU renewed its commitment to strengthen its partnership with the region through the adoption of Council Conclusions on cooperation in the Indo-Pacific, followed on 16 September 2021 by a Joint Communication to the European Parliament and the Council, setting out the EU strategy for cooperation in the Indo-Pacific.

When the Pacific Island Leaders called in 2019 for the development of a *2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent*², currently under consultations, they drew on a long tradition of Pacific Regionalism, which intertwines regional leadership with support for national sustainable development efforts. The vision laid out by the Pacific Leaders in this strategy embodies the commitment of the region to work together as one, building on its shared stewardship of the Pacific Ocean and the connections that the people of the Pacific have with their natural resources, environment, cultures and livelihoods.

The 2014 *Framework for Pacific Regionalism* committed the Pacific countries to work together in addressing common challenges based on a shared vision and a set of shared values and common objectives.³ The Pacific Leaders, through the 2018 *Boe declaration*, identified climate change as the “single greatest threat to the livelihoods, security and wellbeing of the peoples of the Pacific”⁴. This was followed in 2019 by the *Kainaki II Declaration for Urgent Climate Action Now*⁵, through which the Pacific Leaders committed to bold regional climate change action and called for higher global ambition. In this context, it is important to highlight the central role of the *Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP) 2017-2030*. The FRDP establishes an overarching regional framework for climate change and disaster risk management, supports Pacific countries and communities to reduce climate and disaster risk, i.e. exposure and vulnerability to natural hazards, supports low carbon development, and improves disaster preparedness, response and recovery/reconstruction⁶. The FRDP also makes clear that climate change and disasters are understood as development challenges.

In addition, gender equality is also an important priority recognized at regional level, marked by the 2012 Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Declaration (PLGED) and the forthcoming independent review foreseen in 2021. The 2012 Declaration commits PICs to action in five key areas: government programmes and policies, decision making, economic empowerment, ending violence against women, and health and education. PLGED is matched at the EU level by the Gender Action Plan (GAP) III,

² <https://www.forumsec.org/pacific-regionalism/>

³ https://www.forumsec.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/Framework-for-Pacific-Regionalism_booklet.pdf

⁴ <https://www.forumsec.org/2018/09/05/boe-declaration-on-regional-security/>

⁵ <https://www.forumsec.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/50th-Pacific-Islands-Forum-Communique.pdf>

⁶ <https://www.forumsec.org/frdp-pacific-resilience-partnership/>

which was endorsed in 2020 and provides an ambitious vision on gender equality and women's empowerment as part of the EU's external action.

While sharing a common regional vision, the PICs have their own socio-economic and cultural contexts and specificities that need to be taken into account. Therefore, each country has developed a localised response to the global 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development tailored to their own national priorities:

- Cook Islands: Te Kaveinga Nui – National Sustainable Development Plan 2016-2020
- Federated States of Micronesia: FSM Strategic Development Plan 2004-2023
- Fiji: National Development Plan (NDP) 2017-2036
- Kiribati: Kiribati Vision 2016-2036 (KV20)
- Marshall Islands: National Strategic Plan 2020-2030
- Nauru: National Sustainable Development Strategy 2005-2025
- Niue: National Strategic Plan 2016-2026
- Palau: Republic of Palau National Master Development Plan 2020
- Samoa: Strategy for the Development of Samoa 2021-2025; Samoa 2040
- Solomon Islands: National Development Strategy 2016-2035
- Tonga: Tonga Strategic Development Framework 2015-2025
- Tuvalu: Te Kete – National Strategy for Sustainable Development 2021-2030
- Vanuatu: Vanuatu 2030 - The People's Plan.

Broadly speaking, these national development plans respond to a number of challenges and constraints that are specific to SIDS, such as vulnerability to external shocks, in particular those driven by climate change and natural hazards, geographic and economic isolation, lacking capacity to control their EEZ and oceanic resources, difficulties to ensure food security and heavy reliance on food imports, restraints to private investment, lack of adequate infrastructure, productivity restrictions of the labour force, limited economic diversity, weak exports and a relatively narrow economic base, as well as the need to enhance good governance, promote gender equality and address non-communicable diseases. The impact of COVID-19 in 2020 on the Pacific region has only increased the vulnerability of the PICs to these development challenges. In terms of climate change policy, all PICs have committed to ambitious Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement, while Fiji and the Marshall Islands have already developed 2050 Low Emissions Development Strategies. Several PICs, such as Tonga and Cook Islands, have developed and implemented an integrated action plan, or Joint National Action Plan (JNAP) for climate change and disaster risk management (DRM) and many have also started work on National Adaptation Plans (NAPs).

The PICs' national development plans identify appropriate strategic responses, but require significant support for their implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. Lack of data, inadequate links between planning and national budgets, and the overall lack of administrative and financial resources compound the development challenges faced by the Pacific countries. Indeed, for some PICs it is very challenging to find the resources needed to address sudden major shocks, such as extreme weather events, let alone plan for and adapt to the long-term effects of climate change.

Similarly to the *2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent*, which presents the Pacific with a unique opportunity to develop long-term approaches to critical challenges such as climate change, sustainable development and security, the European Union adopted in 2019 the *European Green Deal* as the new EU growth strategy. Its vision is to transform the EU into a fair and prosperous society with a modern, resource-efficient and competitive economy where there will be no net emissions of GHG by 2050 compared to 1990 IPCC's baseline benchmarks.

The *European Green Deal* and the *2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent* represent transformative agendas for the two regions, whose ambitions can only be achieved through partnership and joint efforts. This represents the basis for programming an ambitious Pacific Multi-Annual Programme for the period 2021-2027, which will help both the EU and the Pacific deliver on a shared vision for a more sustainable future.

2.2. Status of joint programming

The political engagement of EU Member States in the Pacific has increased in recent years, with France, Italy, Germany and Spain being recognized, in addition to the European Union, as Pacific Island Forum Dialogue Partners. However, France is currently the only Member State with ambassadors in residence in the PICs, while Spain also has a *chargé d'affaires* based in Fiji. The other Member States' representation in the region is ensured by their missions in Wellington (New Zealand), Canberra (Australia), Manila (the Philippines) or Tokyo (Japan), demonstrating also the challenge posed by the geographic dispersion of the PICs.

Nevertheless, EU Member States have made important contributions to the development efforts of the Pacific. The German development agency, *Deutsche Gesellschaft für internationale Zusammenarbeit* (GIZ), has had a long-standing presence in the Pacific, with important projects on forestry, climate change adaptation, oceans and the blue economy, and currently hosting *the Pacific Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) Hub*⁷. Furthermore, the French development agency, *Agence Française de Développement* (AFD) has recently extended its mandate to cover all Pacific Islands and strengthened its regional office in New Caledonia, hosting the flagship *Kiwa Initiative – Nature Based Solutions for Climate Resilience*⁸, co-financed by the EU, France, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Sweden has also made important contributions in the region, in particular on gender and human rights issues, but also by co-financing the Pacific-European Union Marine Partnership. However, the role played by the Member States' agencies in the Pacific is often limited to technical and project implementation, with strategic planning and programming decisions taken centrally in the capitals.

Taking into account the dispersed and complex nature of the region and the limited diplomatic presence of Member States, the conditions for joint programming are not met in the Pacific.

2.3. Priority areas of the EU's cooperation with the Pacific

The Pacific and the European Union share a common ambition of achieving a low carbon and resilient future by 2050. Attaining this objective will require ambitious and comprehensive actions across a wide range of sectors and policies, public and private investments, as well as the creation of incentives for governments, local communities and the private sector to act and deliver on the climate, environmental, economic and democratic challenges of the Pacific.

To achieve this goal, the Pacific Multi-Country MIP will focus EU support in the Pacific for the period 2021-2027 on three priority areas:

1. **Climate Action and Environmental Sustainability.** This priority area encompasses three sectors:
 - 1.1. *Climate Action;*
 - 1.2. *Adaptation, Resilience and Recovery;*
 - 1.3. *Environmental Protection and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources.*

Actions under this priority area seek to strengthen the underlying governance, policy planning and implementation mechanisms, which will form the basis of ambitious sustainable efforts both in terms of climate action, disaster risk reduction and environmental governance for the Pacific countries, including in order to meet their international commitments under the Paris Agreement, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and other Multilateral Environmental Agreements. In addition, awareness-raising and improved environmental education among all communities, with a focus on enabling young people to become environmentally conscious citizens, will be essential to ensure support and commitment to these changes at individual and community level.

In the areas of *Climate Action* as well as *Adaptation, Resilience and Recovery* our partnership with the Pacific will be based on the pillars of the response to global warming: mitigation, adaptation and resilience. The EU will support the PICs to deliver on their international commitments and implement and monitor their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Renewable and efficient energy use, as well as sustainable and smart mobility will be promoted. Other measures reducing GHG emissions,

⁷ <https://www.spc.int/updates/news/2020/02/fiji-prime-minister-hon-bainimarama-opens-the-regional-pacific-ndc-hub-office>

⁸ <https://www.oneplanetsummit.fr/en/coalitions-82/initiative-kiwa-119>

and therefore contributing to progress towards climate neutrality, could also be envisaged. In addition, the EU will support the PICs to establish adequate Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems, to develop and implement National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), integrate climate change and disaster risk management into their regulatory and institutional frameworks, and strengthen the implementation of NAPs and Disaster Risk Management policies. This is expected to contribute to reducing the vulnerability of most PICs to natural hazards and tackle the impacts of climate change.

PICs are regularly affected by natural disasters, such as tropical cyclones, droughts or flooding, causing significant economic damage. Responding to such events occupies the limited administrative capacities of governments, distracting from long-term reform efforts. Improved preparedness and capacity to reduce such risks need to be supported, for example through impact-based and gender-sensitive early warnings of natural hazards. However, the capacity to recover quickly in case of severe events will be equally important. In this context, it will also be important to continue addressing the lingering effects of COVID-19 on the region. Reconstruction efforts represent good opportunities to build back better and put the economies and societies of the Pacific on a sustainable, resilient, risk-informed and low-carbon economic growth pathway.

In terms of *Environmental Protection and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources*, actions will support integrated approaches to ecosystem management and a circular economy that bring together the land and ocean, ensure the restoration of biodiversity and expand the use of nature-based solutions, providing environmental and resilience benefits as well as income opportunities. Support for effective conservation and management of biodiversity will be in line with the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, as well as the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030. As one of the most important resources of the Pacific, it is important to strengthen ocean governance, including the conservation and sustainable management of oceanic and coastal fisheries, particularly through Regional Fisheries Management Organisations, eradicate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing, promote the development and sustainable management of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), ensure maritime security and support compliance with international law. In addition, sustainable and comprehensive measures to prevent and address pollution from land and at sea will be encouraged to further protect ecosystems and people. It is important to increase the capacity of the PICs to effectively use the available data from earth observation services, including the EU's Copernicus Programme, to better monitor, understand and protect the region's natural resources. Remote sensing data can also better inform mitigation and adaptation policies for climate change and facilitate emergency management and disaster recovery planning.

Under the framework of the Gender Action Plan III, a gender sensitive approach will be applied in this priority area and particular attention will be given to promoting gender equality and providing access and avenues for women's participation in various sectors such as climate action, biodiversity, natural resources management and fisheries.

While the focus under this priority area will be on governance aspects, such as improvement of policies and capacity development, the EU will also seek to facilitate investments that provide climate or environmental benefits. This can be done in particular through blending or guarantees.

In this respect, the EU will help accelerate financial flows towards green, inclusive and resilient transitions. This includes:

- Supporting the development of innovative financial instruments and providing appropriate risk-sharing mechanisms to mobilise private investors towards sustainable investments. In particular, green bonds play a central role in scaling up sustainable finance and enabling countries to implement their sustainable infrastructure plans and NDCs.
- Helping the Pacific countries and in particular Fiji to develop sound enabling frameworks for scaling up sustainable finance and for spurring green and sustainable investments, in line with EU principles and concepts. This includes for instance taxonomies, standards & labels, benchmarks which are meant to guide investors in their investment decisions. It also includes

developing adequate sustainability reporting frameworks enhancing transparency to respond to the increasing investor demand for information on sustainability risks and opportunities.

- Helping the Pacific countries and in particular Fiji to integrate climate and environmental risks in their financial systems.
- Encouraging better strategic financial planning by supporting integrated financing frameworks (including INFFs) with a view to mobilise a wide range of financing sources (public / private; domestic / international).

2. Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Development. This priority area encompasses two sectors:

2.1. Sustainable Green & Blue Economy;

2.2. Economic Governance.

Sustainable Green & Blue Economy is and will remain a long-term priority. The EU will support actions that have the potential to create opportunities for income, decent jobs and growth, while at the same time contributing to climate and environmental goals as well as economic diversification and resilience. This can be achieved for example by promoting sustainable agri-food systems, eco-tourism, circular economy, green technologies and digitalisation such as e-commerce, digital finance and other digital solutions, and other economic activities that contribute to the greening/blueing of the economy. The activities will follow the principles of the new approach for a sustainable blue economy in the EU, adapted to the context of the Pacific with the aim to transform the Pacific blue economy for a sustainable future. There will be accompanying measures to improve the business and investment environment and to support the development of new skills needed in a sustainable economy, including by providing access to such new skills through training and knowledge for young people. The transition to a sustainable economy could be a real opportunity to empower women and include traditionally marginalised groups such as persons with disabilities, who risk being left out of programmes for new skills development. Specific efforts are foreseen to support PICs to seize opportunities from existing trade arrangements such as the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA).

These development efforts need to be embedded in good *Economic Governance*, ensuring budget transparency and accountability, including the fight against corruption, measures related to anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing (AML and CTF) and the promotion of international tax governance standards. Macro-economic and fiscal policies and Public Finance Management (PFM) reforms should be aligned with and conducive to achieving climate objectives. It is important to support countries to enhance financial resilience, to transition to risk-informed investment planning and budgeting, and to further strengthen PFM systems. This will include increasing fiscal resources (e.g. through green taxes or green bonds), promoting digitalisation and e-governance, creating or expanding contingent financing, improving access to and effective use of climate finance, and improving institutional arrangements for risk management and post-disaster response.

By modernising their tax administrations, e.g. through upgraded or new software for revenue management systems, governments can increase their domestic tax collection. This will contribute not only to improved domestic revenue mobilisation, but also to a society that produces less paper (e.g. through digital instead of paper tax forms and communication) and to a lower level of dependency on other sources of income.

While the main focus under this priority area will be on economic reform programmes and the creation of an enabling environment for the private sector, it is also important to mobilise private capital through blending or guarantees, where it will not lead to the deterioration of debt sustainability, to facilitate infrastructure investments that support the green and digital economy.

Under the framework of the Gender Action Plan III, a gender sensitive approach will be applied in this priority area and particular attention will be given to promoting inclusive growth and providing opportunities for women's participation in economic governance and economic activities that contribute to the greening/blueing of the economy.

3. **Fundamental Values, Human Development, Peace and Security.** This priority area encompasses two sectors:

- 3.1. *Strengthening of Democratic Institutions, the Rule of Law and Protection of Human Rights;*
- 3.2. *Mainstreaming Gender and Addressing Violence against Women and Children.*

In the long term, addressing climate change and sustainable economic development can only take place in the framework of democratic institutions that promote good governance and accountability, ensure protection of human rights and gender equality, include representation of marginalised groups, address economic inequality and create an enabling environment for civil society. Furthermore, certain sectors, such as fisheries, are vulnerable to forced labour and trafficking of human beings that impact the most vulnerable groups. Climate change will lead to specific challenges in terms of human development, as prolonged drought and regular cyclones destroy livelihoods, affect food and water security, create conditions for infectious diseases to spread, and force communities to be displaced.

The Pacific is still characterised by wide-spread problems of violence against women and children. In this region, the violence rates double those of the global average (e.g. Tonga (79%), Samoa (76%), Kiribati (73%), Fiji (72%)⁹), which means that 2 in 3 women from the Pacific will experience violence in their lifetime. Taking into account the situation of women in the region, the 2012 Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Declaration (PLGED), which will be reviewed in 2021, identifies five key areas for action: i) government programmes and policies, ii) decision-making, iii) economic empowerment, iv) ending violence against women and v) health and education. Building on this and in line with the EU Gender Action Plan III, gender action will be mainstreamed across all priority areas of this multi-annual programme and particular attention will also be given to preventing and fighting gender-based violence, ensuring access to services, including access to sexual and reproductive health care, fostering opportunities for the social and economic empowerment of girls and women, and promoting pathways for equal participation and leadership of women, including at the level of local communities.

Moreover, recognizing the importance of youth in the Pacific region, attention will also be given to providing young people with skills and opportunities to get involved in promoting the rule of law and human rights in their own communities.

In this context, support will also be provided to address remaining forms of child labour and for ratification and effective implementation of the ILO child labour convention No. 138 about minimum age for access to employment and its important interactions with the education system. This crucial convention has been ratified by 173 ILO member states already. While several PICs have already ratified this convention, the following countries are still missing to bring the world community closer to universal ratification: Cook Islands, Marshall Islands, Palau, Tonga, Tuvalu.

This priority area will therefore promote EU values in the cooperation with Pacific countries, such as strengthening democratic institutions, respect for the rule of law and human rights, promotion of gender equality, youth empowerment and the creation of an enabling environment for civil society, also to include voices and experiences of underrepresented groups such as persons with disabilities.

2.4. Justification and context

The Pacific Leaders endorsed in 2017 the *Pacific Roadmap for Sustainable Development* to guide the regional and national responses to achieve the objectives of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs¹⁰. This was followed in 2018 by the first quadrennial Pacific Sustainable Development Report (PSDR)¹¹, which highlights progress made, but also the remaining challenges towards achieving sustainable development in the Pacific region. Moreover, the EU and the Pacific States have agreed to establish a dialogue and share information and experience in order to develop, and implement cooperation and capacity-building activities in the context of a joint instrument on trade and sustainable development. Taking a more comprehensive view of the developmental context of the Pacific and the necessary response to ensure

⁹ <https://pacificwomen.org/our-work/focus-areas/ending-violence-against-women/>, p.1

¹⁰ <https://www.forumsec.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/The-Pacific-Roadmap-for-Sustainable-Development.pdf>

¹¹ https://www.forumsec.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/2018-1st-Quadrennial-Pacific-Sustainable-Development-Report_final-as-of-July-4-2019.pdf

meeting the SDG targets, the different goals can be brought together under the broader categories of *Planet, Prosperity, People, Peace and Partnerships*. The first two, *Planet* and *Prosperity*, are clearly aligned with the first and second priority areas outlined in the preceding section, which represent the main focus of the Pacific Multi-Country MIP. The third priority area complements the first two and mainstreams across all actions the EU's fundamental values and the principles covered under *People* and *Peace*.

Priority area 1 on *Climate Action and Environmental Sustainability* comes as a response to the challenges and ambitious targets set by the Pacific under the SDGs that can be put in the *Planet* category, such as those related to climate change (SDG13), disaster risk management (SDG11), integrated oceans management (SDG14), biodiversity (SDG15), as well as clean water and sanitation (SDG6) and sustainable energy (SDG7). Climate change represents the major risk factor for the future of the PICs. They are already among the countries with the highest vulnerability to natural hazards, including tropical cyclones, volcanic activity, earthquakes, droughts, and flooding. Climate change has the potential to raise the frequency and intensity of these threats and also brings new threats, in particular in the form of sea level rise. In many of the atoll islands of the Pacific, the highest elevation is only a few metres above sea level. Under various climate change scenarios, there is a real possibility that the atoll nations of Kiribati, Tuvalu and the Marshall Islands may see a significant reduction of their landmass, salt water infiltration, and become ultimately uninhabitable. Furthermore, environmental degradation, pollution, and inadequate waste management continue to impact people's health and livelihood opportunities, as well as exacerbate the effects of climate change. The Pacific has a high dependency on fossil fuels. While most countries have ambitious renewable energy production targets – also enshrined in their NDCs under the Paris Agreement – they are not always costed or linked to actual deployment capacities. Policy coordination, public engagement, and legal enforcement to ensure environmental protection and natural resource management are not consistent across the region, making evident the need for greater awareness of the contribution of natural resources and environmental health to the region's prosperity.

Priority area 2 on *Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Development* responds to needs under the *Prosperity* SDGs, such as poverty reduction (SDG1), food security (SDG2), ensuring decent work and economic growth (SDG8), sustainable tourism and sustainable consumption (SDG12) and oceans (SDG 14). Economic growth in most of the PICs has been subdued during the last decades due to the limited human capacity and weak institutional frameworks, but also due to the unique geographic situation of the countries of the region. The PICs are among the most remote places on earth and small populations are dispersed over many islands. High transaction costs (e.g. for transportation), low levels of connectivity and frequent extreme-weather events negatively impact economic opportunities for both private and public capital. Informal and subsistence economic activity dominates in many parts of the Pacific. Opportunity gaps for women, youth or persons with disabilities are apparent in unemployment, labour force participation, wage levels, and opportunities to work overseas. Tourism has been a key source of employment and income in some of the PICs and the sector's development has offered them a path to economic security that dovetailed with broader development goals around infrastructure and employment. However, COVID-19 has had a significant economic impact on Pacific countries and has aggravated some of their problems, in particular in countries reliant on tourism (e.g. Fiji, where tourism accounted previously for almost 40% of the economy). These countries entered the COVID-19 pandemic with limited fiscal space, inadequate external buffers, and foreign exchange revenue highly concentrated in the tourism sector.

Nevertheless, there are important economic opportunities that PICs can seek to take advantage of during the expected post-pandemic economic recovery. Key growth sectors are likely to be tourism, fisheries and information and communication technologies (ICT), while productivity increases in agriculture can also bring an important contribution. By promoting inclusive and sustainable green and blue economy, digitalisation, facilitating trade and enhancing economic governance, the EU can facilitate their transition to modern, resource-efficient and competitive economies. The private sector and civil society organizations (CSOs) can contribute to ensuring that vulnerable groups benefit from this transition, either through the direct implementation of support measures or by influencing policy-making and budgetary decisions.

Priority area 3 on *Fundamental Values, Human Development, Peace and Security* responds to the issues identified by the SDGs grouped under *People and Peace*, such as reducing inequality (SDG10), including gender inequality (SDG5), addressing the needs of persons living with disabilities (SDG11), and promoting peace, justice and strong institutions (SDG16). Limited access to basic social services for scattered, small populations living on outer islands, or in rural areas, means that many Pacific Islanders are missing out on adequate access to water, education, health and other human development opportunities. Those most vulnerable to poverty and exclusion are children and youth, women, the elderly and persons with disabilities, as well as people living in rural areas and outer islands. The rate of violence against women and girls in Pacific countries is among the highest in the world, with gender-based/domestic violence rooted in traditional behavioural norms and often remaining unreported. The prevalence of non-communicable diseases across the PICs is also among the highest in the world, reaching critical levels in many countries with risk factors including adult and child obesity, a lack of physical activity, poor diets, as well as tobacco and alcohol abuse. On the positive side, civil society has started to more effectively engage with governance institutions.

The choice of priority areas under the Pacific Multi-Country MIP is embedded in the Pacific developmental challenges, but also reflects the EU's interests in the region. These include regional stability, peace and prosperity linked to the strategic partnership on climate change issues, environmental sustainability and support for multilateralism and a rules-based global order. Balancing economic development with the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources will be crucial. The Pacific region has some of the few fisheries resources in the world that are not yet completely overexploited, and the EU has an interest in the conservation and sustainable development of Pacific tuna resources, which account for almost 60% of world production and are the backbone of the Pacific economy.

The EU is a strong supporter globally of economic good governance, including anti-money laundering (AML), the fight against terrorism financing (CTF) and the promotion of international tax governance. Support to democratic structures, human rights and inclusive societies, based on the rule of law, good governance and international human rights standards and gender equality is particularly pertinent for the EU. The capacity of civil society is to be enhanced in the different countries as well as at the regional level, to facilitate active involvement of civil society in policy-making and dialogue with the authorities.

The continued EU-Pacific partnership will benefit from the lessons learned from the implementation of past assistance under the EDF programmes. Cooperation with the Pacific overseas countries and territories of France should be better aligned and connected with cooperation with the Pacific ACP countries, creating opportunities for sharing of best practices and ideas. This notably applies to fisheries as France has a seat as a full member in the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) due to its OCTs.

In order to maximize the transformative power of the EU, support needs to be focused both thematically and geographically, complementing the interventions of other strategic partners. Past regional interventions have resulted in a diluted impact at country level. Under the principle of geographisation, it will be useful in the future to focus on bilateral or multi-country interventions, covering typically up to five countries.

Budget support has been a key implementation modality to push for sector policy reforms, PFM reforms, as well as the maintenance of macro-economic stability. Budget support programmes could be expanded to address more systemic challenges such as environmental governance and climate risks, fast-tracked state building programmes supporting post-COVID-19 recovery programmes, or rebuilding in the aftermath of severe disasters caused by natural hazards. The implementation of non-budget support (multi-)country or regional programmes may be undertaken with the support of the mandated Pacific regional organisations under the umbrella of the Council of Regional Organisations of the Pacific (CROP), EU Member States' development agencies or other international organisations, such as United Nations bodies. The choice of implementation partners will take into account the preferences of the beneficiary countries, but also the technical and institutional capacities and the track-record of the respective organisations regarding the implementation and financial management of previous EU funded programmes, as well as their geographic coverage.

Given the size and complexity of the Pacific and the challenges that need to be overcome, the European Union development cooperation under this programme will be embedded in the principle of partnership. In addition to the partnership with the PICs and the CROP agencies, it is important to also step up existing collaboration with other strategic and likeminded partners, such as Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, the United States, as well as the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank.

2.5. Duration of the MIP and option for synchronisation

The Pacific Multi-Country MIP has a duration of seven years, with a mid-term review foreseen for 2024. The mid-term review will take stock of progress made in the implementation of national and multi-country projects and programmes financed under the national windows, and it may propose re-allocations on the basis of this analysis.

The mid-term review will take due account of budget decisions taken in the context of the Annual Action Plans for the first four years.

3. EU support per priority area and proposals of Team Europe Initiatives

3.1. Priority Area 1 - Climate Action and Environmental Sustainability

The *Climate Action and Environmental Sustainability* priority area seeks to adapt and transfer the principles of the European Green Deal to the Pacific. Pacific countries have identified climate change as an existential threat. For PICs, rising sea levels and hydro-meteorological hazard events, such as drought or tropical cyclones, not only endanger their development goals, but also their ultimate survival. Therefore, reducing and preparing for the effects of climate change represent the number one priority of Pacific countries.

This priority area brings together three different categories of actions, grouped under the following three sectors:

- *Climate Action (Rio Marker on Mitigation; DAC 410 - General Environment Protection)*
- *Adaptation, Resilience and Recovery (Rio Marker on Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction; DAC 410 - General Environment Protection)*
- *Environmental Protection and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources (DAC 410 - General Environment Protection)*

These three sectors are closely interrelated in the Pacific. Efforts to reduce GHG emissions or to improve climate change resilience are often inter-linked with pollution control and environmental protection measures. Coral reefs and mangrove forests provide classic examples that illustrates this interdependence. They are crucial ecosystems for Pacific islands by providing coastal protection, acting as natural wave breakers and reducing coastal erosion, as well as serving as fish nurseries and supporting local livelihoods through fishing and tourism. Although coral reefs are among the most vulnerable ecosystems to the effects of climate change (ocean acidification and higher sea temperatures leading to bleaching events), they are currently most impacted by human activities. Marine pollution, untreated waste water and leachates, runoff due to unsustainable agricultural practices and deforestation, as well as overfishing of key species such as parrotfish or sea cucumbers are significant stress factors, reducing their chances to survive the impact of climate change.

PICs face constant pressures from frequent natural disasters, but also health crises such as measles, dengue, leptospirosis or the COVID-19 outbreak, that often result in significant economic damage and the loss of human life. Governments, communities and individuals need to better manage and reduce the risks posed by natural disasters, allowing them to recover faster from the impact of such events.

In the Pacific, enhancing blue-green carbon sinks or increasing the resilience of communities needs to go hand in hand with measures to reduce pollution or to protect and sustainably manage natural resources; interlinkages and synergies between sectors, e.g. water-food-energy, are to be taken into consideration to guarantee sustainability. Both climate action and environmental protection are cases of common goods and externalities, which underlines the importance of good governance solutions,

strengthening policy planning, implementation and enforcement mechanisms in order to achieve sustainable results. At the same time, it will be necessary to mobilise private capital investments in green and resilient infrastructure. Across this priority area it will be important to promote wherever possible integrated approaches to ecosystem management, including ridge-to-reef and nature-based solutions. Rather than addressing problems in isolation, integrated approaches lead to more sustainable solutions that provide environmental, disaster risk reduction and climate benefits and also support livelihoods for local communities.

The activities, especially the ones focusing on pollution prevention and sustainable waste management, will aim to be in line with circular economy principles. Although the circular economy is still a very ambitious concept for the region, many Pacific island countries are already adopting policy mechanisms that will stimulate the Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Recover and Return philosophy that is key to developing the circular economy. Mechanisms include extended producer responsibility, container deposit schemes, advance disposal fees, environmental taxes and levies, user-pays or pay-as-you-go fees, product bans or a combination of measures. The EU is already supporting such mechanisms in the Pacific island countries and will continue to do so under this programme. Circular economy efforts towards the establishment of sub-regional recycling hubs may also be supported.

The main risks to be considered under this priority area is the ownership and political will of governments to engage in the necessary reforms. PICs have been global leaders in calling for more ambitious climate action and the protection of the ocean. However, this activism has not translated well into local actions due to the lack of capacity, financing or entrenched interests that delay reforms. EU public diplomacy and policy dialogue will seek to mitigate these risks.

CSOs will play an important role and help achieve the overall climate, resilience and environmental objectives of the Pacific. Given the governance focus under this priority area, policy reforms need to take place in a participatory, inclusive and transparent manner. Therefore, it is important to support and encourage the participation of CSOs, including those that have been traditionally left out of climate initiatives (e.g. CSOs focusing on women or persons with disabilities) in the policy-making and monitoring process. Success in this priority area will depend largely on awareness raising of the importance of good climate and environmental practices and behaviour change by individuals and communities, a role that is best played by CSOs representative of the different groups.

Building human capacity in the delivery of programmes in these sectors is essential for their sustainability. Where possible and relevant, formal training will be mainstreamed in the programmes and may include different levels: primary, secondary, vocational and tertiary, as appropriate. To establish a more stable and consistent educational platform for sound environmental and climate change management, vocational and/or tertiary certified training programmes may also be designed and implemented.

Virtually all financial allocations under this priority area will contribute to the 30% overall NDICI spending target on climate change.

3.1.1. Specific objectives related to the priority area

The *Climate Action and Environmental Sustainability* priority area will address the following objectives. Given the complexity of this policy area, achieving these objectives will require a dual approach, combining governance reforms and capacity development measures with investments implemented under sectoral plans.

- To support the *climate mitigation* efforts of Pacific countries, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and assist them to meet their international commitments under the Paris Agreement

Support may include actions to embed climate goals in national legislation, develop climate policies, review and enhance NDCs, establish and implement adequate MRV systems, create national adequate systems to enable the international trading of mitigation outcomes, as well as mainstreaming climate change in sectoral policies. In addition, support may also focus on the implementation of investments in priority sectors identified in NDCs, such as the further development of renewable energy and energy

efficiency, sustainable transport, the modernisation of waste management or the enhancement of carbon sinks.

- To help Pacific countries *adapt to the effects of climate change*, improve their overall *resilience to natural disasters*, support *recovery efforts* in case of severe events and crises, and meet their international commitments under the *Paris Agreement* and Sendai Framework

This objective will assist PICs to develop, review and implement NAPs, JNAPs or DRM plans, as well as to mainstream and integrate climate change adaptation and disaster risk management into their national regulatory and institutional frameworks, including measures such as reviewing building codes, urban planning, etc. and integrating disaster risks and response into the national budget and investment planning (see section 2.2 on Economic Governance). Strengthening inclusive inter-governmental coordination across different ministries and levels of government (national, provincial and local/community) will also be essential. In addition, there is a need to invest in increased resilience in terms of coastal protection, early warning systems, water, food security and health measures, but also planned relocation of the most vulnerable communities, ensuring their human rights are respected.

The vulnerability of the region and the increasing frequency of natural hazard events due to climate change practically guarantees the occurrence of severe events causing significant economic damage for one or more partner countries during the timeline of this programme, while the impact of COVID-19 will likely continue to be felt in the Pacific well into the 2020s. In this context, it will be important, on one hand, to increase the capacity to prepare for and respond to natural hazards and manage any resulting disasters, including through early warning systems and effective evacuation plans to manage disaster displacement. On the other hand, in case of severe events, it will be necessary to support recovery and reconstruction efforts based on the ‘build back better principle’, in order to prevent lasting economic damage. Such recovery programmes, building on the possibility of immediate response through European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid operations, are essential to increase the overall societal resilience of PICs, ensure their macro-economic stability, the continued provision and stability of basic social services (health, education, support for vulnerable groups) and the retention of their capacity and resources to implement long-term reforms. As the speed of the response can be essential in such cases, recovery support should be fast-tracked or pre-programmed in combination with resilience and preparedness measures, and released contingent on event occurrence or damage assessments. If needed, support may also be given to PICs to improve their access to other sources of disaster risk financing and risk transfer mechanisms.

- To support Pacific countries in their *biodiversity conservation and management of protected areas*

This objective will support PICs in protecting and restoring their biodiversity, which is under intense pressure from habitat loss, degradation, climate change, pollution and over-exploitation. It will support the safeguarding of diverse ecosystems restoration and sustainable use and species-driven conservation, in line with the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. Activities will include, among others, monitoring of ecosystems, land use change and biodiversity situation; support for the expansion of ecologically representative and well-connected protected and other conserved areas and their integration into wider land and seascapes; innovative solutions to increase management effectiveness and enforcement of protected areas and biodiversity hot-spots making use of local community strengths in traditional knowledge and governance; fighting invasive species; improving watershed management from ridge to reef, while protecting freshwater sources. PICs may also be supported in the use of the UN System of Environmental-Economic Accounting—Ecosystem Accounting (SEEA EA) to help them better acknowledge the value of their natural systems.

- To support Pacific countries in their *biodiversity conservation and management of protected areas on land and in the ocean*

This objective will support PICs in protecting and restoring their biodiversity, which is under intense pressure from habitat loss, degradation, climate change, pollution and over-exploitation. It will support the safeguarding of diverse marine and terrestrial ecosystems restoration and sustainable use and species-driven conservation, in line with the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. Activities will

include, among others, monitoring of ecosystems, land use change and biodiversity situation; support for the expansion of ecologically representative and well-connected protected and other conserved areas and their integration into wider land and seascapes; innovative solutions to increase management effectiveness and enforcement of protected areas and biodiversity hot-spots making use of local community strengths in traditional knowledge and governance; fighting invasive species; improving watershed management from ridge to reef, while protecting freshwater sources. PICs may also be supported in the use of the UN System of Environmental-Economic Accounting—Ecosystem Accounting (SEEA EA) to help them better acknowledge the value of their natural systems.

- To promote *strengthening ocean governance, including the conservation and sustainable management and use of living marine resources* at bilateral, regional and multilateral levels in the Pacific
- This objective will continue to support the EU's active contribution to better ocean governance, both at national and regional level, to ensure a safe, secure, clean and sustainably managed Pacific Ocean. The conditions for a sustainable blue economy in the Pacific Ocean will be established by strengthening EU cooperation with its Pacific partners in key areas of ocean governance and by supporting a holistic island-based approach to development and management of marine resources. As such, it will be important to support the effective implementation of international law and of ocean-relevant SDGs and to contribute to build and strengthen capacities in support of the conservation and sustainable management and use of marine resources at bilateral, regional and multilateral levels. This includes the fight against IUU fishing. It will be also important to contribute to build and strengthen capacities in relation to marine science and marine genetic resources; environmental assessment for the development of blue economy activities; the identification, designation and management of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs). Maritime spatial planning and integrated coastal zone management will be promoted and the development of sustainable food and seafood production systems and value chains, including in the aquaculture sector, will be supported. This also requires the promotion of decent working conditions. Finally, it will be important to help with the diversification of coastal economies (including ecotourism), to tackle marine pollution and to enhance maritime security. To reduce *the impact on the environment of human activity* by reducing waste, improving pollution control and supporting the transition to a resource-efficient and circular economy

Actions under this objective will seek to create a good regulatory and policy basis for proper waste management, creating incentives for reducing and recycling waste wherever possible. The small size and geographic isolation of Pacific islands will require innovative solutions, such as establishing regional centres to aggregate sufficient waste volumes and import pricing to reflect the cost of exporting of waste from the islands. The actions will support development of regulatory frameworks for waste prevention and transition to a more circular economy, where waste is reduced and resources are kept in the economy, thus creating further value. The ban on single-use plastics and the promotion of sustainable local alternatives, already in place in a few countries, will be supported and enhanced further, with an emphasis on awareness raising and education. Waste water and sanitation also remain critical in the Pacific, where the lack of adequate sanitation facilities in rural areas or of waste water treatment in urban concentrations lead to significant environmental harm and risks to human health. In addition to reform efforts, it is important to create the enabling environment to allow private capital to operate and mobilise funding for investments in infrastructure.

3.1.2. Expected results per specific objective

Based on these objectives, the actions and measures supported under this programme are expected to help the Pacific countries to achieve the following results:

- PICs implement the Paris Climate Change Agreement through coordinated and coherent actions that promote resilience, reduce climate risk, and contribute to reduced GHG emissions;
- PICs increase their energy efficiency and renewable energy generation;

- PICs have integrated climate adaptation and natural disaster risk in their national development and investment strategies and have adequate disaster preparedness, response and recovery capacity;
- PICs have improved access to water, sanitation and hygiene;
- Improved conservation and sustainable management and use of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems in the Pacific;
- PICs have developed and are implementing their sustainable biodiversity policies;
- Protection and restoration of marine ecosystems and sustainable management of ocean resources in the Pacific is supported;
- PICs have developed and are implementing comprehensive ocean policies;
- PICs have effectively promoted sustainable waste management practices and are on a path to transition to a circular economy.

3.1.3. Indicators (including baseline and targets), per expected result

- GHG emissions avoided (tonnes CO₂eq) with EU support;
- Number of policies, strategies and plans: a) developed or revised, b) implemented with EU support to integrate climate action / align with NDC priorities and objectives;
- Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption;
- Renewable energy generation capacity installed (MW) with EU support;
- Number of countries with climate change and/or disaster risk reduction strategies: a) developed, b) under implementation with EU support; c) that are gender responsive and include gender equality objectives in line with the United Nations framework convention on climate change (UNFCCC) gender action plan;
- Number of people / communities benefiting from EU-supported adaptation / disaster risk reduction interventions;
- Number of individuals with access to improved drinking water sources and/or sanitation facilities with EU support, gender disaggregated;
- Number/Area (km²) of new terrestrial areas in the Pacific a) protected b) sustainably managed with EU support;
- Number of Pacific countries with an updated biodiversity strategy;
- Percentage of national EEZ under management or protection;
- Marine areas under a) protection b) sustainable management with EU support (km²);
- Number of PICs supported to update and implement their National Plan of Actions to address IUU fishing;
- Number of Pacific countries that have improved their ocean governance framework (adoption, ratification and implementation of key instruments);
- Volume of waste avoided, collected and recycled with EU support (tonnes).

3.1.4. EFSD+ Guarantees

Subject to its confirmation during the implementation phase, it is expected that an indicative amount of EUR 3.83 million may be used between 2021 and 2024 to provision EFSD+ Guarantee operations under this priority area, for sovereign or sub-sovereign operations implemented through the EIB-dedicated window in the areas of climate mitigation and climate adaptation.

3.2. Priority Area 2 - Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Development

The *Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Development* priority area responds to the particular economic development challenges faced by the Pacific. PICs are some of the most vulnerable countries in the world to the effects of natural disasters, with regularly occurring events that result in damage equivalent to double-digit percentages of GDP. Economic growth in PICs is also restricted by the micro size and isolation of their markets, creating high transaction costs and making them dependent on revenue from remittances and individual economic sectors, such as tourism or fisheries. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has further accentuated these challenges, causing the collapse of international tourism, restricting regional trade and travel, exposing the vulnerability of import-dependent Pacific food

systems, and placing enormous burdens on state budgets and debt levels. At the same time, PICs have set themselves the challenge to transition to a low carbon economy by 2050, while facing important long-term climate adaptation challenges.

Support under this priority area will be grouped under the following two sectors:

- *Sustainable Green & Blue Economy (DAC 250 - Business & Other Services and 310 - Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing)*
- *Economic Governance (DAC 151 - Government & Civil Society-general)*

These sectors are closely interrelated, with the first supporting long-term economic growth measures, while the second addresses the underlying good economic governance necessary to ensure sustainable and inclusive growth. While climate change and environmental protection considerations are primarily addressed in priority area 1, these issues are interlinked with economic development measures, which need to be resilient to disaster risks and consistent with the policy objectives of reducing GHG emissions and environmental protection. Reciprocally, priority area 1 can contribute to the creation of economic opportunities and good governance and innovative finance.

Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and tourism are some of the most important economic sectors for the Pacific. In particular, agriculture and fisheries are the main source of livelihoods in rural areas and outer islands. These two sectors also play a significant role in addressing the root cause of migration from rural to urban areas. In line with the EU ‘farm to fork’ strategy under the European Green Deal, it is important to bolster sustainable food systems by promoting the development of circular bio-based agriculture and aquaculture sectors, including their value chains. An integrated approach considering the entire food system and the ecosystem (sustainable, climate-resilient farming practices, soil and water management, energy- and resource-efficient processing and storage, and environment-friendly food packaging and transportation) results in local environmental, economic and social benefits. On the one hand, these benefits range from food production sustainability, added value and decent job creation to local food processing. On the other hand, looking at the entire food system also encompasses the promotion of sufficient nutritious food (available, accessible and affordable) to meet the dietary needs and cultural food preferences for an active and healthy life in the fight against obesity.

In line with the new approach for a sustainable blue economy in the EU, climate change mitigation, prevention of pollution, biodiversity conservation and protection, coastal resilience, responsible food systems, research, as well as maritime security objectives will be mainstreamed into the activities promoting sustainable green and blue economy in the Pacific.

Tourism has become one of the main income sources for many Pacific countries over the last decades. Although tourism bounced back relative quickly from the impact of past epidemics and natural disasters, the COVID-19 pandemic is creating long-term effects. How the tourism sector recovers will depend on the availability and distribution of vaccines, but also on policy choices regarding fiscal stimulus to support the sector, re-opening with special attention for health and hygiene protocols, promotion of sustainable tourism, and a shift toward ecologically sustainable tourism services. Domestic tourism is currently being incentivised in some Pacific countries and the tourism sector is being integrated into governments’ re-opening strategies. Targeted policies to address the pandemic’s impact on youth and women, enhancing access to new opportunities including through digitalisation, can help to mitigate long-term impacts, broaden inclusion, and help increase potential growth. As many small and medium enterprises (SMEs) are at risk of slipping from liquidity stress into insolvency, support for restructuring and a shift towards eco-sustainable tourism services may foster a sustainable and greener recovery by making good use of environmental resources and by conserving natural heritage and biodiversity, while increasing the benefits to local communities.

The development of the private sector, in particular of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), continues to be constrained by unsuitable regulatory frameworks and the lack of access to finance. Promoting an inclusive business environment that encourages investment, entrepreneurship and the economic empowerment of women and other vulnerable groups facilitates private sector growth, job creation, productivity and higher incomes but also increased tax revenues, thus contributing to inclusive socio-economic development. Emerging digital technologies also offer new opportunities for

economies to grow. Investing in strategic connectivity partnerships and promoting the EU approach to digital cooperation can support the participation of Pacific countries in the digital economy, which can further boost their productivity and competitiveness and enhance market participation, resulting in poverty reduction, improved livelihoods and economic growth.

Supporting the implementation of the Aid for Trade Strategy is of great importance to enable developing and least developed countries to convert trade policies and strategies into tangible socio-economic development by building trade capacity and infrastructure. In this regard, intensifying the implementation and broadening the scope of the existing Economic Partnership Agreement with the EU, including through further accessions and accompanying measures, would create new opportunities and attract investment for sustainable green-blue economy.

Stability-oriented macroeconomic policies and strong PFM systems are economic fundamentals. The impact of COVID-19 is threatening the debt sustainability of PICs, increasing therefore the importance of domestic revenue mobilisation and of improving the transparency and accountability of how public funds are spent. In view of the short- to medium-term climate adaptation needs of PICs, it will be necessary to integrate climate and disaster risks in the budget and investment planning, to improve asset management and maintenance, while also considering the use of new instruments such as contingency financing and insurance.

In terms of risks, the Pacific will continue to face challenges to its economic growth posed by its geography. The potential for private sector development remains limited to a few promising sectors. One of these promising sectors, tourism, has been severely affected by the COVID-19 restrictions impacting economies, livelihoods, public services and regional opportunities. All parts of its vast value-chain have been affected. Climate and disaster risks are likely to increase in the future and they will represent a heavy burden for small economies. The necessary reforms will require government ownership and political will to implement. Mitigation of these risks is already included in the choice of priorities and the focus on particular types of reforms. As a further means for risk reduction for individual households, a strengthening of social protection systems will be supported.

CSO engagement will be necessary to promote dialogue with private sector associations (including representatives of both employers and of workers) to identify the issues at stake in order to enhance trade, but also to support innovation and greener businesses.

A significant part of the spending under this priority area will contribute to the 30% overall NDICI spending target on climate change.

3.2.1. Specific objectives related to the priority area

The *Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Development* priority area will seek to address the following objectives:

- To support *diversified, sustainable and resilient economic growth*, in particular by strengthening the role of MSMEs and supporting local livelihoods through diversification of the economy

This objective will support the sustainable economic recovery of Pacific countries and help create diversified local income opportunities by developing and certifying sustainable deforestation-free agricultural and fishing practices and value chains. Local processing and the promotion of value chains will enable capturing more of the added value of export products based on local resources and taking better advantage of existing trade arrangements, such as the EPA. Enhancing trade opportunities for Pacific products and strengthening economic integration will also require support to comply with rules of origin, sanitary and phyto-sanitary measures and quality standards. The private sector and trade facilitation dialogues will support the identification of new trade and business opportunities to be seized. A particular focus will be placed on sustainable, climate-smart agriculture and fisheries and their value-chains, as well as eco-tourism and other economic activities that promote biodiversity, environmental or resilience co-benefits (e.g. circular economy initiatives such as waste prevention and recycling). It will also be necessary to strengthen the role of the private sector across all priority areas, improve the business and investment environment and leverage private capital. Harnessing the potential of

digitalisation and of the digital economy will also be key. E-commerce, digital entrepreneurship and the adoption of digital solutions such as digital finance that contribute to the sustainable green and blue economy by using mobile data, earth observation or other digital tools will be particularly encouraged. In addition, capacity building and skills development in the digital field (including regulatory aspects and data policy), especially as regards the use of Copernicus data, is envisaged. Measures to support the development of new skills, for example through TVET, are needed to facilitate the transition to a sustainable economy and the economic empowerment of women and other vulnerable groups and will accompany the actions implemented.

- To improve *economic governance, including budget transparency and accountability*, while ensuring that the macro-economic and fiscal policies and PFM reforms of PICs are aligned with and conducive to achieving their climate objectives

This objective will support countries to enhance their financial resilience, transition to risk-informed investment planning and budgeting, as well as the strengthening of their PFM systems. This will include increasing fiscal resources and improving domestic revenue mobilisation (e.g. higher tax collection through the modernisation and digitalisation of tax administrations), promoting digitalisation and e-governance, creating or expanding contingency financing, improving access to and effective use of climate finance (including as relevant opportunities associated with carbon markets), and improving institutional arrangements for risk management and post-disaster response. Synergies with digitalisation could be created through e-governance, e-procurement and connectivity projects.

Given the complexity of this priority area, achieving these objectives will require a dual approach combining support to both the private and public sectors. While the main focus will be on economic reform programmes and the creation of an enabling environment for the private sector, it will also be important to mobilise private capital through blending or guarantees where it will not lead to the deterioration of debt sustainability, and to facilitate infrastructure investments that support the green and digital economy.

3.2.2. Expected results per specific objective

Based on these objectives, the actions and measures supported under this programme are expected to help the Pacific countries to achieve the following results:

- PICs have improved the investment and private sector climate, increasing the number of green, inclusive and sustainable businesses and decent jobs;
- PICs have increased resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production;
- PICs have increased sustainable agriculture and fisheries, especially for smallholders;
- PICs have increased their exports of green/blue value chain products to the EU;
- PICs have increased digitalisation of businesses and of public services;
- PICs ensure macro-economic stability and progress on PFM reforms, budget transparency and accountability, including climate readiness measures;
- PICs have strengthened domestic and other revenue mobilisation, public expenditure management and increased efficiency and effectiveness of public expenditure.

3.2.3. Indicators (including baseline and targets), per expected result

- Average rank of PICs in the Ease of Doing Business Index;
- Number of decent jobs supported/sustained by the EU, disaggregated for green jobs and gender;
- Number of countries supported by the EU to strengthen the investment climate;
- Number of MSMEs applying Sustainable Consumption and Production practices with EU support;
- Number of smallholders/MSMEs reached with EU supported interventions aimed to increase their sustainable production, access to markets and/or security of land;
- Percentage of workers related to green technologies or the circular economy, gender disaggregated;

- Number of terrestrial, marine and coastal ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support;
- Increase in GDP contribution from coastal/marine tourism;
- Number/value of green/blue value chain products exported to the EU;
- Pacific e-commerce turnover;
- Number of Pacific e-Government users or number of e-Government services;
- Increase of expenditure outturn for climate activities in PICs;
- Volume of climate finance accessed / used by PICs;
- Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source – average of the Pacific countries.

3.2.4. EFSD+ Guarantees

Subject to its confirmation during the implementation phase, it is expected that an indicative amount of EUR 0.68 million may be used between 2021 and 2024 to provision EFSD+ Guarantee operations under this priority area, for sovereign or sub-sovereign operations implemented through the EIB-dedicated window in the area of sustainable green and blue economy.

3.3. Priority Area 3 - Fundamental Values, Human Development, Peace and Security

In line with the EU Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy 2020-2024, actions under the *Fundamental Values, Human Development, Peace and Security* priority area will be advancing universal values, such as strengthening democratic institutions, respect for the rule of law and human rights. In line with the ambitions set by the EU Action Plan and GAP III, promoting gender equality, human rights for all and creating an enabling environment for civil society will also be an important priority for EU cooperation in the Pacific region.

COVID-19 has affected disproportionately the economically weakest individuals, in particular women, vulnerable and disadvantaged persons. While the pandemic has given unprecedented centrality to everyone's rights to life, health, housing, food and water across the globe, it is important to also acknowledge and address the particular impact climate change and repeated natural hazards and resulting disasters have on human development in the Pacific.

Therefore, this priority area brings together actions grouped under the following two sectors:

- *Strengthening of Democratic Institutions, the Rule of Law and Protection of Human Rights (DAC 151 - Government & Civil Society-general)*
- *Mainstreaming Gender and Addressing Violence against Women and Children (Gender marker; DAC 151 - Government & Civil Society-general)*

The Pacific is still characterised by wide-spread violence against women and children. Traditional views on gender roles go hand in hand with limited opportunities for women's economic development and also lead to gaps in women's participation in leadership and decision-making, with the Pacific region parliaments having, on average, the lowest representation of women in the world. In line with the EU GAP III, gender action, including measures to protect vulnerable women such as those with disabilities should be mainstreamed across all priority areas. Based on lessons learnt from previous gender specific programmes in the Pacific, dedicated multi-country action with gender as its main objective will be considered.

Adaptable legal systems, aligned with international standards, will ensure access to justice for all and a human rights-based approach that focuses on persons in vulnerable situations, including migrants and internally displaced persons. While the fisheries sector is one of the economic backbones of the Pacific, labour conditions on fishing vessels can be very poor, with forced labour as well as smuggling and trafficking of human beings being recorded. Further support will be needed to strengthen fisheries management measures by PICs and to ensure proper enforcement of the rules.

Climate change may lead to specific challenges in the Pacific in terms of human development. Prolonged drought and regular cyclones may destroy livelihoods, affect food and water security and

create conditions for infectious diseases, ultimately forcing communities to be displaced. Therefore, it will be important to complement the actions under the first two priority areas with measures mitigating the human impact of climate change and natural hazards, including migration.

While enrolment in basic education is relatively high in the Pacific and most countries are on track to achieve universal primary education, significant challenges remain. Challenges include low access to quality early childhood education; equity gaps preventing children with disabilities, those on outer islands, out-of-school children and other vulnerable populations from accessing and benefitting fully from schooling; limited parent and community engagement; and limited availability and use of data to inform improvements to the education system. Education has been traditionally widely covered by other donors such as Australia and New Zealand¹². The sector is covered under the Global Partnership for Education, which has recently allocated 15 million USD for a regional Pacific Application comprising Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, Samoa, the Solomon Islands, Tonga and Tuvalu. Pacific countries can also access Erasmus+ funding through a series of international actions targeting both individuals and institutions in the sector of Higher Education. Mobility grants are available for short-term study or teaching as part of international credit mobility (ICM), while full degree mobility at Master's level can be funded through Erasmus Mundus Joint Masters. Organizations from the region can also benefit from Erasmus+ capacity-building projects for higher education. In addition to the above-mentioned Erasmus+ initiatives and in line with the current programming, Technical-Vocational Education and Training (TVET) initiatives will be streamlined throughout other future programmes. Building on some of the ongoing EU programmes at national and regional levels (e.g. Pacific-European Union Marine Partnership (PEUMP), Pacific Partnership to End Violence against Women and Girls, Fiji Access to Justice Project), formal and informal capacity building will represent a key component of most future actions.

3.3.1. Specific objectives related to the priority area

The *Fundamental Values, Human Development, Peace and Security* priority area will seek to address the following objectives.

- To strengthen *the functioning of democratic institutions, electoral processes, access to justice, the rule of law, and protection of human rights*

Measures under this objective will support the functioning of democratic structures, free and fair elections, access to justice and the protection of human rights based on the rule of law and good governance, including the strengthening of civil society. In addition, the EU will support governance systems to stem irregular migration, forced labour and smuggling and of human beings, drug trafficking and the related criminal networks, with a specific focus on the protection of victims and the development of prevention strategies for persons at risk.

- To *mainstream gender* across all priority areas and tackle the widespread problem of *violence against women and children*

The EU will follow up closely and build upon the results of past programmes on gender equality and ending violence against women and girls, while paying particular attention to addressing intersecting dimensions of discrimination. Women and girls with disabilities, minority groups, migrant women and girls, LGBTIQ are among the groups particularly at risk. The EU will systematically include gender elements as a high-priority cross-cutting issue in all future actions in the Pacific, including from the perspective of the climate change and gender nexus.

3.3.2. Expected results per specific objective

- PICs have strengthened accountable and transparent institutions, inclusive, transparent and credible elections and a pluralist democratic system;

¹² Through the Office of the Pacific, Australia invests approximately AUD 200 million per year in education and skills partnerships; education is also one of the 12 priority areas of New Zealand's Official Development Assistance (ODA).

- Continued promotion of the universal values of human rights for all, including support for an enabling space for civil society;
- Supported PICs eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and children.

3.3.3. Indicators (including baseline and targets), per expected result

- Voice and Accountability score – average across the countries;
- Government Effectiveness score – average across the countries;
- Progress with the adoption and implementation of relevant legislation and policies related to fundamental rights and freedoms;
- Number of women and children victims of domestic violence benefitting from assistance funded by the EU;
- Number of grassroots CSOs benefitting from, or reached by, EU support.

3.4. Proposal for a “Green-Blue Alliance for the Pacific” Team Europe Initiative

The Team Europe Initiative (TEI) for a Green-Blue Alliance for the Pacific lies at the basis of this programme. In line with the initialled post-Cotonou Pacific Regional Protocol, this will bring the transformative power of the European Green Deal to the Pacific and strengthen the EU’s alliances with the region.

Based on the region’s own priorities and recent assessments, this systemic, cross-sectorial alliance will focus on climate action, resilience, and sustainable management and use of natural capital. The challenge of achieving by 2050 a low carbon and resilient future requires cross-cutting action over the entire spectrum of public policies. The TEI will bring the incentives of governments, local communities and the private sector in line with the climate ambitions and vulnerabilities of the Pacific. The TEI will focus support on structural reforms and effective governance solutions. Rule of law, the rights-based approach and digitalisation will be among the foundations of the TEI.

The TEI identifies key actions around two main pillars, aiming (1) to mainstream and enhance climate ambition and disaster risk management across all policies, including policies targeting macro-economic stability and PFM reforms; and (2) to develop a stewardship model reconciling biodiversity, environmental protection and restoration with sustainable economic development.

These pillars are largely reflected in the design of the first two priority areas, complemented by support on gender, CSOs and the rights-based approach under the third priority area.

In addition to the support under this programme, the TEI will seek to develop synergies and joint responses with EU Member States and their development agencies active and interested in the Pacific. One important partner in this regard will be GIZ, which has extensive experience in the Pacific on forestry, climate change adaptation, oceans and blue economy and currently hosts the Pacific NDC Hub. In addition, AFD has recently extended its mandate to cover all Pacific Islands and strengthened its regional office in New Caledonia to implement the flagship *Kiwa Initiative*. Other Member States have also expressed interest in this TEI, including Sweden and Ireland.

From the total budget of EUR 117 million foreseen in this Pacific Multi-Country MIP for the 2021-2024 period, 90% (EUR 105.3 million) will contribute to the TEI, namely all of Priority Area 1 (45%), all of Priority Area 2 (40%), and also the Cooperation Facility and Support to CSOs (5%).

The EU’s indicative contribution to this TEI (EUR 105.3 million) is subject to the confirmation of the Team Europe partners’ indicative meaningful contribution as early as possible. In the absence thereof, the EU’s indicative contribution may be redirected in accordance with the priority areas of the MIP and their allocations. The obligation of the Union and the Member States to coordinate their development policies following initiatives by the Commission to this effect, as per article 210 TFEU, always applies.

4. Support measures

4.1. Public Diplomacy

Support measures will also be designed to deliver on the main objectives in relation to future EU actions in the field of public diplomacy: prepare strategic communication initiatives that will inform Pacific Island Country audiences about key EU policies and priorities. Efforts will also be made to strengthen EU-Pacific relations by mobilising networks via public diplomacy actions, including in the academia and scientific environment, business circles, and youth community; and tackle disinformation and enhance the resilience of the information environment.

4.2. Measures in favour of civil society

Civil society has been and will continue to be a key partner in the EU's development programmes. In line with the EU Roadmap for Civil Society, EU support in this area will focus on promoting an enabling environment in which CSOs can operate, reinforcing institutional and technical capacities of CSOs for advocacy and monitoring, and at the same time fostering structural partnerships between civil society and local authorities. CSOs will play a crucial role to promote and monitor the protection of human rights and gender equality.

The EU will continue supporting CSOs throughout the Pacific, increasing their capacity to advocate, monitor and report on national policies, as well as to provide basic services for vulnerable parts of the population, complementing local and national authorities. While the Pacific has a vibrant civil society ecosystem, most organisations have limited capacities, in particular as regards financial management of grant funding. Local and regional branches of international organisations often have better access to funding due to their capacities to develop grant applications. Therefore, capacity building, including on PRAG rules, will have to remain an important cross-cutting priority for support to CSOs, including those for underrepresented groups (e.g. women's organisations and disabled persons' organisations).

Support measures in favour of civil society under this heading will complement the support provided under the global CSO thematic programme and focus on dedicated measures benefitting and strengthening the civil society, with a focus on enabling environment and capacity building while still contributing to the objectives of this programme. In addition, civil society activities will be mainstreamed across all priority areas. For example, CSOs can help raise awareness on climate change issues and resilience, deliver humanitarian aid in case of natural disasters, protect biodiversity or accelerate the transition to a circular economy by raising awareness, advocacy, sharing of best/alternative practices, as well as monitoring of government and business practices. Due to their development related expertise and experience on the ground, especially with the most vulnerable and marginalised people, the contribution of CSOs to the promotion of gender equality and human development is indispensable. CSOs also have a potential role to play in supporting livelihoods by establishing cooperatives and helping integrate the informal sector. Their activities regarding social entrepreneurship, smallholder associations, alternative business models, transitions towards the formal economy, etc. should be supported. Gender should be mainstreamed across all CSO support.

4.3. Cooperation Facility

In addition to the three priority areas identified in this programme, a specific allocation will also be foreseen for a Cooperation Facility that will support and complement the other avenues of the EU-Pacific partnership. This facility may be used to benefit national or regional stakeholders, as appropriate.

The Cooperation Facility will be used in particular to:

- Support general capacity development and institution building, including through technical assistance and exchange of public expertise, such as TAIEX and Twinning.
- Support policy and political dialogues: regional and national meetings, events, conferences, studies, fellowships, exchange platforms to support sector dialogues and donor coordination

leading to structural reforms and engagement with governments and other stakeholders, including in the context of the implementation of the post-Cotonou Pacific Regional Protocol.

- Support the implementation of EU public diplomacy initiatives that advance EU values and priorities and are aligned with the objectives of this programme. This will include engaging with existing and future leaders, multipliers and influencers through recurrent people-to-people activities and through the organisation of regular fora involving media, politicians, youth leaders, think tanks, civil society, business organisations or academia. In addition, it will be important to ensure EU presence and visibility at national, regional or international events organised by other parties on topics relevant to this programme.
- Facilitate Team Europe coordination at country and regional level.
- Support the implementation of the EU Strategy for Cooperation in the Indo-Pacific, including ocean governance and maritime security in line with the International Ocean Governance Agenda and the European Union Maritime Security Strategy.
- Support the preparation, implementation and evaluation of the Union's cooperation, including through technical assistance for training and assistance in managing EU financing.
- Finance strategic communication and visibility of EU cooperation and public diplomacy in the Pacific.

5. Support to investments under the EFSD+

The investment needs of the Pacific to achieve its climate and development objectives exceed by far the public funding and development grants available to the region. Mobilizing public and private sector investments will therefore be essential, which the EU will support through the use of blended financing and guarantee operations under the EFSD+, as well as technical assistance.

It will be essential to support public investments and facilitate access to capital, including climate finance, to address the significant adaptation needs faced by the Pacific countries. Several large public investment projects are expected to be supported through EFSD+ Guarantees, as outlined in sections 3.1.4 and 3.2.4 above, with matching funding provided by the Regional Multi-Annual Indicative Programme for Asia and the Pacific 2021-2027.

The Pacific is a challenging region for attracting private investment and the key barriers include the small size of markets and economies, insufficient infrastructure and poor connectivity, non-conducive business environments and difficulty in accessing financing, lack of maturity of projects, and high vulnerability to external shocks. These factors combined with the general availability of grant financing in the region mean that investments in most Pacific countries are done with public resources, most often development grants. As most PICs are constrained by debt, or have little spending capacity, grants or concessional loans remain the main funding sources. Involving the private sector in infrastructure investment therefore remains a challenge. Capital expenditure aside, most PICs have difficulties covering the operational cost of infrastructure due to low revenues (small population with relatively low purchasing power) as well as their overall limited economic potential. Most infrastructure investments are not profitable to invest in, as economies are relatively small, underdeveloped, and remote. Utility services are dominated by state-owned enterprises (SOEs), which provide moderately efficient services and insufficient funding for maintenance, renewal, upgrading or extension of the infrastructure.

Public debt sustainability, already at risk in the Pacific before the COVID-19 pandemic, represents a serious concern. This will significantly limit the potential for blended finance through the use of sovereign and sub-sovereign loans and guarantees. Nevertheless, the climate adaptation needs of Pacific countries will require significant investments in coastal and flood protection and relocation of vulnerable assets, which will not be commercially viable. In this case, EU grant funding can be used to leverage financing from other sources, such as from the Adaptation Fund or the Green Climate Fund.

Some larger Pacific countries, such as Fiji and to some extent the Solomon Islands, Tonga, Samoa or Vanuatu, have moderately developed private sectors and show potential for increased private sector engagement and diversification of the economies.

The economic governance, competitiveness and private sector reforms outlined in priority area 2 will be essential in addressing the challenges identified as limiting the role of the private sector or access to finance of sovereign actors. For example these reforms can take the form of technical assistance focused on improving PFM and macro-economic policies to increase the fiscal space of governments and improve the functioning of SOEs. Engagement may also take the form of technical assistance facilities that focus on the overall enabling environment for the private sector, e.g. through the improvement of regulations, tax reforms and support for access to finance. However, it is equally important to provide support for project developers to mature their business ideas into bankable projects, leading to private sector financing of the most promising projects through equity financing or loans. Therefore, private financing initiatives, such as ElectriFI, should be complemented by instruments that are able to enter into joint ventures or private direct support for the preparation of a pipeline of mature projects. Given the disaster risks in the Pacific, which significantly impact households and businesses, a particular priority should be support for the availability and affordability of adequate insurance instruments.

As a response to the importance, but also the inherent challenges, of increasing infrastructure investments and the mobilisation of private capital in the Pacific countries, the EU and the EIB are active members of the Pacific Regional Infrastructure Facility (PRIF), together with Australia, New Zealand, ADB, WB and other partners. PRIF helps develop priority national infrastructure project pipelines, identifies gaps and builds capacity in infrastructure planning and management, as well as facilitates donor coordination and acts as a regional knowledge hub. Increased collaboration and joint efforts with all the PRIF partners will be necessary in order to address the challenges outlined above.

Based on the priorities identified in this programme, the highest potential for supporting private sector investments will be in the areas of renewable energy, energy efficiency, sustainable transport, tourism, and agriculture or fisheries value chains. These are sectors with well-established business practices and private sector initiatives should be supported to develop further in line with the climate objectives of Pacific countries. In addition, it will be important to explore and develop new opportunities for private sector engagement to support resource efficiency and circular economy practices, as well as coral reef, forest and landscape restoration or protection schemes that lead to carbon sequestration, increased biodiversity and resilience to natural disasters. New market-based instruments, such as waste levies, carbon credits, payment for ecosystem services, certification schemes, or sustainable nature-based eco-tourism can provide the basis for new business models that may be supported in order to enable more private sector investments in these areas.

6. Financial overview

Overall indicative amounts in EUR million for 2021-2024 until the synchronised mid-term review for the multi-country and regional MIPs:

Priority Area	Indicative amount (M EUR)	%
Priority area 1 – Climate Action and Environmental Sustainability	52.65	45%
Priority area 2 – Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Development	46.8	40%
Priority area 3 – Fundamental Values, Human Development, Peace and Security	11.7	10%
Cooperation Facility and Support to CSOs	5.85	5%
TOTAL	117.0	100%

Notes:

1. The country windows will finance national as well as multi-country projects and programmes.
2. The indicative allocations for the period 2025-2027 will be decided in function of the results of the mid-term review foreseen to be carried out in 2024.

Annex I: Intervention Framework

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline & targets	Means of verification
Priority area 1: Climate Action and Environmental Sustainability			
Strategic objective 1: To support the climate mitigation efforts of Pacific countries, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and assist them to meet their international commitments under the Paris Agreement			
<p>a) PICs have implemented the Paris Climate Change Agreement through coordinated and coherent actions that promote resilience, reduce climate risk, and contribute to reduced GHG emissions</p>	<p>a1) GHG emissions avoided (tonnes CO₂eq) with EU support</p> <p>a2) Number of policies, strategies and plans: a) developed or revised, b) implemented with EU support to integrate climate action / align with NDC priorities and objectives</p>	<p>a1) Baseline: 0 Target a1) At least 100.000 t CO₂eq avoided with EU support</p> <p>a2) Baseline: 0 Target: At least 5</p>	<p>For all indicators: National communications and MRV reports FRDP M&E reports Project and programme reports Delegation reporting (Rio Marker mitigation)</p>

<p>b) Energy efficiency and renewable energy generation in PICS have increased (SDG 7)</p>	<p>b1) SDG 7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption</p> <p>b2) Renewable energy generation capacity installed (MW) with EU support</p>	<p>Baseline b1): The share of renewable energy in PICS averages approximately 30% of final consumption, but with huge variations between countries (between 60% and 0%)</p> <p>Target b1): At least 35% on average, with at least 4 Pacific countries achieving their RE goals stated in NDC by 2030</p> <p>Baseline b2): 0</p> <p>Target b2): at least 5 MW renewable energy</p>	<p>b1) National and regional sectoral reporting (energy reports, national communications, MRV reports)</p> <p>World Bank SE4ALL database</p> <p>b2) Project and programme reports</p>
<p>Strategic objective 2: To help Pacific countries adapt to the effects of climate change, improve their overall resilience to natural disasters, support recovery efforts in case of severe events and crises, and meet their international commitments under the Paris Agreement and Sendai Framework</p>			
<p>c) PICS have integrated climate adaptation and natural disaster risk in their national development and investment strategies and have adequate disaster preparedness, response and recovery capacity</p>	<p>c1) Number of countries with climate change and/or disaster risk reduction strategies: a) developed; b) under implementation with EU support; c) that are gender responsive and include gender equality objectives in line with the United Nations framework convention on climate change (UNFCCC) gender action plan</p> <p>c2) Number of additional people benefiting from EU-supported adaptation / disaster risk reduction interventions</p>	<p>c1) By 2017, none of the Pacific ACP countries had communicated their strategies regarding SDG indicator 13.2.1; by 2022-23 (end of PacRes) 5 additional Pacific ACP countries.</p> <p>By 2030, Pacific countries supported by the EU have CC and/or DRR strategies.</p> <p>c2) Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: at least 200,000</p>	<p>For all indicators except d):</p> <p>UN SDGs reporting by country</p> <p>FRDP M&E reports</p> <p>InfoRM Index</p> <p>Project and programme reports</p> <p>Delegation reporting (Rio Marker adaptation)</p> <p>d): WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP)</p>

<p>d) PICs have improved access to water, sanitation and hygiene (SDG 6)</p>	<p>d1) Proportion of the population in the Pacific (%), excluding PNG, with access to improved drinking water sources and/or sanitation facilities with EU support, gender disaggregated.</p> <p>d2) Proportion of population in the Pacific (%), excluding PNG, with access to improved sanitation.</p>	<p>d1) Baseline: 91 % of the total population (87% in rural areas).</p> <p>Target: 94% of the total population (91% in rural areas)</p> <p>d2) Baseline: 68% of the total population (55% in rural areas).</p> <p>Target: 70% of the total population (60% in rural areas)</p>	
<p>Strategic objective 3: To support Pacific countries in their biodiversity conservation and management of protected areas</p>			
<p>e) Improved conservation and sustainable management and use of ocean and land related natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems in the Pacific (SDGs 14, 15)</p>	<p>e1) Areas of terrestrial and freshwater and marine ecosystems under (a) protection, (b) sustainable management with EU support (km2)</p>	<p>e1) Baseline: 138.28 km2 (As of May 2021 for both protected and sustainably managed with EU support. To be updated after the end of the EDF 11 BIOPAMA programme)</p> <p>Target: 600 km2</p>	<p>IUCN reports BIOPAMA reports (for the baseline) project and programmes reports</p>
<p>f) PICs have developed and are implementing their sustainable biodiversity policies.</p>	<p>f1) Number of Pacific countries with an updated biodiversity strategy in line with the post-2020 global biodiversity framework</p>	<p>f1) Baseline: 0 Target: at least 4</p>	

Strategic objective 4: To strengthen ocean governance, including the conservation and sustainable management and use of living marine resources at bilateral, regional and multilateral levels			
<p>g) Protection and restoration of marine ecosystems and sustainable management of ocean resources in the Pacific is supported (SDG 14).</p>	<p>g1) Percentage of national EEZ under management or protection (SDG Indicator 14.2.1)</p> <p>g2) Additional marine areas under a) protection, b) sustainable management with EU support (km²)</p> <p>g3) Number of PICs supported to update and implement their National Plan of Actions to address IUU fishing</p>	<p>g1) Baseline: Among the Pacific ACP countries (excluding Nauru), an average of 20% of EEZ is now under some form of protection or management exceeding the Aichi Target 11 and SDG 14.5, although the situation by country varies widely (Cook Islands and Palau 100%; Niue 40%, Kiribati 12%; Fiji, Samoa, Tuvalu, RMI, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, FSM and Tonga less than 1%)</p> <p>Target: At least 10% of EEZ under management or protection for all supported countries</p> <p>g2) Baseline : 0 km</p> <p>Target: At least 0.5 million km² of new MPAs</p> <p>g3) Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 5</p>	<p>For all indicators: National policies and mpatlas.org/</p> <p>Blue Pacific Ocean Reports</p> <p>Programme and project reports</p>
<p>h) PICs have developed and are implementing comprehensive ocean policies.</p>	<p>h1) Number of Pacific countries that have improved their ocean governance framework (adoption, ratification and implementation of key instruments)</p> <p>h2) Number of PICS supported in line with Article 30 of WCPFC Convention</p>	<p>As of 2018, most PICs had outdated National Fisheries Development Plans or Policies. By 2030, 9 PICs have been supported to update their National Fisheries Development Plans or Policies</p>	<p>For all indicators: Project and evaluation reports</p>

Strategic objective 5: To reduce the impact on the environment of human activity by reducing waste, improving pollution control and supporting the transition to a resource-efficient and circular economy			
i) PICs have effectively promoted sustainable waste management practices and are on a path to transition to a circular economy	i1) Volume of waste avoided, collected and recycled with EU support (tonnes)	i1) Baseline: 0 Target: at least 20 tonnes	Project and evaluation reports
Priority area 2: Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Development			
Strategic objective 1: To support diversified, sustainable and resilient economic growth, in particular by strengthening the role of MSMEs and supporting local livelihoods through diversification of the economy			
a) PICs have improved the investment and private sector climate, increasing the number of green, inclusive and sustainable businesses or decent jobs.	a1) Average rank of PICs in the Ease of Doing Business Index a2) Number of decent jobs supported/sustained by the EU, disaggregated for green jobs and gender a3) Number of countries supported by the EU to strengthen the investment climate	a1) Baseline: 130 (2020) Target: <130 (2027) a2) Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: 2500 – 30% green jobs, 40% women (2028) a3) Baseline: 2 (2021) Target: at least 5 (2027)	World Bank doing business report Project and evaluation reports
b) PICs have increased resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production (SDG 12)	b1) Number of MSMEs applying Sustainable Consumption and Production practices with EU support	b1) Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: at least 50 (2027)	Project and evaluation reports

<p>c) PICs have increased sustainable agriculture and fisheries, especially for smallholders (SDG2)</p>	<p>c1) Number of smallholders/MSMEs reached with EU supported interventions aimed to increase their sustainable production, access to markets and/or security of land</p> <p>c2) Percentage of workers related to green technologies or the circular economy, gender disaggregated</p> <p>c3) Number of terrestrial and marine and coastal ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support</p> <p>c4) GDP contribution from coastal/marine tourism</p> <p>c5) Number of PICs having ratified the Maritime Labour Convention</p> <p>c6) Number of PICs having ratified the Decent Work in Fishing ILO Convention C188</p>	<p>c1) Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: at least 20,000 (2027)</p> <p>c2) Baseline: To be defined Target: to be defined</p> <p>c3) Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: at least 6 (2027)</p> <p>c4) Baseline: To be defined Target: to be defined</p> <p>c5) Baseline: 7 Target by 2027: all PICs which are members of ILO</p> <p>c6) Baseline: 0 (2021) Target by 2027: all PICs which are members of ILO</p>	<p>Project and evaluation reports</p> <p>ILO reports</p> <p>ADB and WB reports</p>
---	---	---	--

d) PICs have increased their exports of green/blue value chain products to the EU	d1) Value of green/blue value chain products exported to the EU	Baseline: Pacific ACP agricultural exports to the EU in 2019 = EUR 426 million Target: > EUR 426 million (2027) Baseline: Pacific ACP fisheries exports to the EU in 2019 = EUR 229 million Target: > EUR 229 million (2027)	Eurostat
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> e) PICs have improved their regulatory and administrative structures dealing with the implementation and functioning of the Economic Partnership Agreement through enhanced dialogue with the EU and sharing of experience on trade and sustainable development. 	<p>e1) EPA implementing legislation and action plans</p> <p>e2) PICs participation in enhanced dialogue mechanisms</p>	<p>f1) Baseline: 4 PICs apply the EPA Target: >4 PICs apply the EPA</p> <p>f2) Baseline: EPA Trade Committee and Special Committee on Customs Cooperation and Rules of Origin operational Target: Increased number of Special Committees and/or Trade and Development Forums</p>	<p>PICs notifications</p> <p>Number of meetings/forums</p>
PICs and EU have established a dialogue and share information and experience on TSD	xxx		
PICs have improved support for EPA implementation, functioning and development	xxx		
<p>Strategic objective 2: To improve economic governance, including budget transparency and accountability, while ensuring that the macro-economic and fiscal policies and PFM reforms of PICs are aligned with and conducive to achieving their climate objectives</p>			

<p>f) Macro-economic stability and progress on PFM reforms, budget transparency and accountability, including climate readiness measures is ensured by PICs</p>	<p>f1) Increase of actual expenditure outturn (excluding grants, as % of total actual expenditures) for climate activities – simple unweighted average of the Pacific countries</p> <p>f2) Volume of climate finance accessed / used from AF & GCF by PICs in US dollar</p>	<p>f1) Baseline in 2018 – close to zero Target by 2027 – 20 percentage points average increase across supported countries</p> <p>f2) Baseline in 2021 - USD 225 million Target by 2027: USD 1 billion</p>	<p>Public Expenditures and Financial Accountability Assessments with Climate Change module, National Budgets, reports AF & GCF, PIFS reporting Working Group on Climate Change Finance</p>
<p>g) PICs have strengthened domestic and other revenue mobilisation, public expenditure management and increased efficiency and effectiveness of public expenditure (SDG 17)</p>	<p>g1) Increase in total government revenue as a percentage of GDP) – simple unweighted average of the Pacific countries</p>	<p>Baseline 2021 – 40% Target by 2027 – increase by 10 percentage points</p>	<p>IMF Article IV reports, and if not available then from the National Budgets</p>
<p>Priority area 3: Fundamental Values, Human Development, Peace and Security</p>			
<p>Strategic objective 1: To strengthen the functioning of democratic institutions, electoral processes, access to justice, the rule of law, and protection of human rights</p>			
<p>a) PICs have strengthened accountable and transparent institutions, inclusive, transparent and credible elections and a pluralist democratic system (SDG16)</p>	<p>a1) Voice and Accountability score – average across the countries</p> <p>a2) Government Effectiveness score (1.27) – average across the countries</p> <p>a3) Number of government policies developed or revised with civil society organisation participation through EU support</p>	<p>a1) Baseline (2019): 0.80; Target: 1</p> <p>a2) Baseline (2019): -0.32; Target: -0.10</p> <p>a3) Target: 4</p>	<p>a1) & a2) World Bank, Worldwide Governance Indicators</p> <p>a3) CSO activity reports Expert Survey, Focus Groups and Document Review. Project reporting and evaluation</p>

<p>b) Promotion of the universal values of human rights for all, including support for an enabling space for civil society is continued (SDG16)</p>	<p>b1) Number of people benefiting from legal aid interventions (First Hour Procedure) supported by the EU</p> <p>b2) Progress with the adoption and implementation of relevant legislation and policies related to fundamental rights and freedoms</p>	<p>b1) Baseline (November 2016-April 2021): 6,309; Target: 7,500</p> <p>b2) Baseline and target numbers will be established in conjunction with concerned govt. authorities</p>	<p>b1) Legal Aid Commissions' databases, expert surveys, project reporting and evaluation</p> <p>b2) Assessment through project reporting and evaluation; reports from civil society organisations monitoring fundamental rights in the region</p>
<p>c) Addressing child labour effectively, thereby implementing the principle 'leaving no one behind' and also contributing symbolically to the campaign for universal elimination of child labour (SDG 8.7).</p>	<p>c1) Number of PICs having ratified ILO convention No. 138</p> <p>c2) Number of PICs having been criticised by the ILO's Committee for Application of Standards (CAS) for lack of effective policies against child labour in the last five years.</p>	<p>c1) Baseline 2021: 5 Target: all PICs which are members of ILO</p> <p>c2) Baseline 2016-2021: 5 (tbc) Target 2022-2027: none</p>	<p>c1) ILO Normlex database</p> <p>c2) CAS reports 2022-2027</p>
<p>Strategic objective 2: To mainstream gender across all priority areas and tackle the widespread problem of violence against women and children</p>			

<p>c) All forms of discrimination against women and children are eliminated (SDG5)</p>	<p>c1) Number of victims of human rights violations directly benefitting from assistance funded by the EU (disaggregated by sex and age).</p> <p>c2) Number of grassroots CSOs benefitting from, or reached by, EU support</p> <p>c3) Number of PICs having ratified ILO convention No. 100 about equal pay for work of equal value</p>	<p>c1) Data not available yet. Baseline and target figures will be established in conjunction with the concerned authorities.</p> <p>c2) Target: At least 20</p> <p>c3) Baseline 2021: 5 Target by 2027: all PICs which are members of ILO</p>	<p>c1) Police Units dealing with Child Abuse and Sexual Offences; Public Prosecutor's Office – rape and sexual offence statistics</p> <p>c2) Delegation reporting</p> <p>c3) ILO Normlex database</p>
--	---	--	---

Annex 2: Donor Matrix

Country	Donors	Sectors	Allocation duration	Amounts (EUR, millions)	Annual average (EUR, millions)
Fiji	ADB	Disaster Management	2020	2,8	2,8
		Gender	2021 - 2024	0,4	0,1
	Australia (DFAT)	Infrastructure	2019 - 2021	25,5	8,5
		Agriculture, Fisheries and Water	2019 - 2021	4,9	1,6
		Effective Governance	2019 - 2021	16,9	5,6
		Education	2019 - 2021	33,4	11,1
		Health	2019 - 2021	17,1	5,7
		Building Resilience	2019 - 2021	12	4,0
		Gender	2019	4,6	4,6
		Social Protection	2020	12,9	12,9
	China	Transport	2019	6,9	6,9
		Health	2019	0,6	0,6

		Agriculture	2019	2,2	2,2
Germany (GIZ)		Pacific Blue Carbon Project	2019 - 2024	2,3	0,4
		Accelerating Climate Education	2019 - 2021	0,25	0,1
		Human mobility - Climate change	2017 - 2023	0,4	0,1
France (AFD)		Climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation - KIWA Initiative.	2020 – 2026	13.0 *to be shared between 18 PICs and Territories.	0,1
		Sustainable Waste Actions in the Pacific (SWAP) project.	2020 - 2024	3.0*to be shared with 5 PICs and Territories.	0,1
Japan (JICA)		Capacity building	2019 - 2020	2,6	1,3
		Disaster management	2019 - 2020	1,2	0,6
		Education	2019 - 2020	0,7	0,4
		Energy	2019 - 2020	0,4	0,2
		Environment	2019 - 2020	0,9	0,5
		Health	2019 - 2020	2,4	1,2
Korea (KOICA)		Capacity building	2019	1,2	1,2
		Health	2020 - 2021	3,4	1,7
		Energy	2019 - 2021	3,9	1,3
New Zealand (MFAT)		Education	2015 - 2024	16,1	1,6
		Health	2015 - 2024	14,2	1,4
		Population Policies/Programmes	2019 - 2024	0,9	0,2
		Water And Sanitation	2015 - 2024	4,3	0,4
		Government And Civil Society	2015 - 2024	40,0	4,0
		Other Social Infrastructure And Services	2015 - 2024	9,8	1,0
		Transport And Storage	2020 - 2024	2,4	0,5
		Energy Generation And Supply	2015 - 2024	0,5	0,1

		Banking And Financial Services	2015 - 2024	4,2	0,4	
		Business And Other Services	2015 - 2024	6,1	0,6	
		Agriculture	2015 - 2024	12,8	1,3	
		Fishing	2015 - 2024	5,3	0,5	
		Construction	2021 - 2024	0,6	0,2	
		Trade Policy And Regulations And Trade	2015 - 2024	2,3	0,2	
		Multisector/Cross-Cutting	2015 - 2024	20,7	2,1	
		Commodity Aid	2018 - 2022	28,8	5,8	
		Humanitarian Aid	2015 - 2022	19,1	2,4	
		United States (USAID)	Institutional Strengthening in Pacific Island Countries to Adapt to Climate Change	2015 - 2021	0,5	0,1
			Tropical cyclone Yasa response	2021	0,3	0,3
			WASH Interventions to Reduce the Transmission of COVID-19 in Fiji	2021	0,5	0,5
		World Bank	Natural Resource Management – Carbon Fund	2020 - 2024	10,3	2,1
			Natural Resource Management	2024 - 2026	2,9	1,0
			Health	2020	0,1	0,1
	Federated States of Micronesia	ADB	Agriculture, NRM, Rural development	2018 - 2023	4,6	0,8
			Education	2018 - 2023	12,3	2,1
			Energy	2018 - 2023	44,4	7,4
			Finance	2018 - 2023	2	0,3
		Health	2018 - 2023	7,5	1,3	
		Industry and trade	2018 - 2023	1,4	0,2	
		Multisector	2018 - 2023	2,6	0,4	
		Public Sector Management	2018 - 2023	47,8	8,0	
		Transport	2018 - 2023	3	0,5	

		Water and urban development	2018 - 2023	40,7	6,8
Australia (DFAT)		Education	2020 - 2021	1,8	0,9
		Gender	2020 - 2021	3,4	1,7
France (AFD)		Climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation - KIWA Initiative	2020 – 2026	13.0 *to be shared between 18 PICs and Territories.	0,1
New Zealand (MFAT)		Education	2015 - 2024	1,1	0,1
		Other Social Infrastructure And Services	2021 - 2023	0,3	0,1
		Energy Generation And Supply	2016 - 2022	1,0	0,1
		Fishing	2016 - 2023	0,9	0,1
		Multisector/Cross-Cutting	2018 - 2024	0,7	0,1
		Commodity Aid And General Programme	2020 - 2022	0,8	0,3
United States (USAID)		Health	2020	13,8	13,8
		Education	2020	13,6	13,6
		Supplementary Education grant	2020	6,4	6,4
		Infrastructure	2020	2,4	2,4
		Public Sector Management	2020	0,7	0,7
		Governance	2020	0,4	0,4
		Disaster Response	2020	0,2	0,2
		FSM Compact Trust Fund	2020	27,9	27,9
		Institutional Strengthening in Pacific Island Countries to Adapt to Climate Change	2015 - 2021	0,5	0,1
World Bank		Maritime Investment Project	2020	2,1	2,1
		Digital FSM project	2020 - 2026	26	3,7
		Maritime Investment Project	2019 – 2024	32,8	5,5
		Sustainable Energy Project	2019 - 2023	25,5	5,1
		Strengthening PFM	2018 - 2023	9,8	1,6
		Palau-FSM Connectivity Project	Since 2017	13,7	
		Pacific Islands Oceanscape Program	2014 - 2021	4,7	0,6

Kiribati		Pacific Regional Connectivity	2015 - 2022	40,5	5,1
		Prioritized Road Investment	Pipeline	34	
	ADB	Agriculture, NRM, Rural development	2018 - 2023	3,6	0,6
		Education	2018 - 2023	0,25	0,0
		Energy	2018 - 2023	17,2	2,9
		Finance	2018 - 2023	0,7	0,1
		Health	2018 - 2023	2,3	0,4
		ICT	2018 - 2023	38,9	6,5
		Multisector	2018 - 2023	0,3	0,1
		Public Sector Management	2018 - 2023	48	8,0
		Transport	2018 - 2023	52,7	8,8
		Water and urban development	2018 - 2023	51,8	8,6
	Australia (DFAT)	Education	2019-2021	16,1	5,4
		Governance	2020-2021	5,1	2,6
		Health	2020-2021	0,8	0,4
		Resilience	2020-2021	0,6	0,3
		Infrastructure	2020-2021	0,5	0,3
		Agriculture	2020-2021	0,6	0,3
	China	Ec. Growth & Poverty Reduction	2015-2020	1,3	0,2
		Environment	2015-2020	1,3	0,2
	Health	2015-2020	0,4	0,1	
	Infrastructure	2015-2020	0,6	0,1	
France (AFD)	Climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation - KIWA Initiative	2020 – 2026	13.0 *to be shared between 18 PICs and Territories.	0,1	
Germany (GIZ)	Accelerating Climate Education	2019 - 2021	0,25	0,1	

		Human mobility - Climate change	2017 - 2023	0,4	0,1
	New Zealand (MFAT)	Ec. Growth & Poverty Reduction	2018-2021	11,3	2,8
		Education	2016 - 2018	3,7	1,2
		Environment	2018-2021	5,2	1,3
		Governance	2018-2021	2,1	0,5
		Health	2018-2021	19,1	4,8
		Human Resources Development	2018-2021	0,2	0,1
		Infrastructure	2018-2021	11,9	3,0
		United States (USAID)	Institutional Strengthening in Pacific Island Countries to Adapt to Climate Change	2015 - 2021	0,5
	World Bank	Inclusive Growth and Resilience	2021 - 2022	4,3	2,2
		Emergency Response COVID-19	2020 – 2023	2,1	0,5
		Pacific Islands Oceanscape Program	2020 - 2026	16,6	2,4
		Outer Islands Transport Infrastructure	2020 – 2026	25,6	3,7
		Statistical Innovation	2020 - 2025	1,7	0,3
		South Tarawa Water Supply Project	2020 - 2027	12,8	1,6
		Pacific Regional Connectivity	2017 - 2022	17	2,8
		Aviation Investment Project	Since 2016	6,05	
		Road Rehabilitation Project	pipeline	4,9	
		Health Systems Strengthening Project	pipeline	7,7	
		Outer Islands Resilience	pipeline	12,8	
Marshall Islands		ADB	Agriculture, NRM, Rural development	2018 - 2023	4,6
	Education		2018 - 2023	12,3	2,1
	Energy		2018 - 2023	44,4	7,4
	Finance		2018 - 2023	2	0,3
	Health		2018 - 2023	7,5	1,3

		Industry and trade	2018 - 2023	1,4	0,2
		Multisector	2018 - 2023	2,6	0,4
		Public Sector Management	2018 - 2023	47,8	8,0
		Transport	2018 - 2023	3	0,5
		Water and urban development	2018 - 2023	40,7	6,8
	Australia (DFAT)	Gender	2020 - 2021	3,4	1,7
		Ebeye Water Supply and Sanitation	2021 - 2022	1,3	0,7
	Germany	Low Carbon Sea Transport	2017 - 2022	11,5	1,9
	France (AFD)	Climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation - KIWA Initiative	2020 – 2026	13.0 *to be shared between 18 PICs and Territories.	0,1
	Japan (JICA)	Energy	2018 - 2020	8,5	2,8
	New Zealand (DFAT)	Water And Sanitation	2015 - 2024	2,6	0,3
		Government And Civil Society	2019 - 2024	0,5	0,1
		Other Social Infrastructure And Services	2020 - 2023	0,3	0,1
		Energy Generation And Supply	2016 - 2023	1,8	0,2
		Fishing	2016 - 2023	1,2	0,2
		Multisector/Cross-Cutting	2018 - 2022	0,8	0,2
	United States (USAID)	Education	2020	7,4	7,4
		Health	2020	3,1	3,1
		Infrastructure	2020	2,9	2,9
		Ebeye special needs - Health and Education top-up	2020	2,6	2,6
		Special education grant	2020	1,7	1,7
		Ebeye special needs - infrastructure	2020	1,3	1,3
		Disaster assistance	2020	0,2	0,2
		Environment	2020	0,1	0,1
		Kwajalein Impact Fund	2020	0,1	0,1
		Institutional Strengthening in Pacific Island Countries to Adapt to Climate Change	2015 - 2021	0,5	0,1

	World Bank	Early Childhood Development	2019 - 2024	10,7	1,8	
		Education	2021 - 2026	8,2	1,4	
		RMI - Pacific Resilience Project	2020 - 2024	28,9	5,8	
		COVID-19 emergency project	2020 - 2022	2,1	0,7	
		Sustainable Energy Project	2018 - 2022	28	5,6	
		Maritime Investment Project	2019 - 2024	27,3	4,6	
		Public Finance Management	2018 - 2023	7,4	1,2	
		Pacific Oceanscape	2015 - 2021	5,6	0,8	
	Samoa	ADB	Agriculture, NRM, Rural development	2018 - 2023	15,5	2,6
			Education	2018 - 2023	33,6	5,6
			Energy	2018 - 2023	162	27,0
			Finance	2018 - 2023	6,9	1,2
			Health	2018 - 2023	14,5	2,4
ICT			2018 - 2023	57,7	9,6	
Industry and trade			2018 - 2023	1,5	0,3	
Multisector			2018 - 2023	3,4	0,6	
Public Sector Management			2018 - 2023	89,6	14,9	
Transport			2018 - 2023	113,6	18,9	
Water and urban development			2018 - 2023	11,9	2,0	
Australia (DFAT)		Infrastructure and Trade	2019 - 2021	1,1	0,4	
	Agriculture, Fisheries and Water	2019 - 2021	2,0	0,7		
	Effective Governance	2019 - 2021	11,9	4,0		
	Education	2019 - 2021	21,5	7,2		
	Health	2019 - 2021	4,4	1,5		
	Building Resilience	2019 - 2021	2,7	0,9		

		COVID-19 Support Package	2020 - 2021	6,8	3,4
	Germany	Accelerating Climate Education	2019 - 2021	0,25	0,1
	France (AFD)	Climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation - KIWA Initiative.	2020 – 2026	13.0 *to be shared between 18 PICs and Territories.	0,1
		Sustainable Waste Actions in the Pacific (SWAP) project.	2020 - 2024	3.0*to be shared with 5 PICs and Territories.	0,1
	Japan (JICA)	Infrastructure	2008 - 2017	83,4	8,3
		Environment	2009 - 2016	9,7	1,2
	New Zealand (MFAT)	Education	2015 - 2024	38,3	3,8
		Health	2015 - 2024	19,8	2,0
		Population Policies/Programmes	2015 - 2024	1,0	0,1
		Government And Civil Society	2015 - 2024	6,0	0,6
		Other Social Infrastructure And Services	2015 - 2024	4,3	0,4
		Transport And Storage	2015 - 2024	4,4	0,4
		Energy Generation And Supply	2015 - 2021	3,6	0,4
		Banking And Financial Services	2015 - 2024	3,0	0,3
		Business And Other Services	2015 - 2024	9,3	0,9
		Agriculture	2015 - 2024	8,0	0,8
		Construction	2015 - 2024	7,9	0,8
		Trade policy and regulations	2015 - 2024	2,7	0,3
		Tourism	2015 - 2024	8,9	0,9
		Multisector/Cross-Cutting	2015 - 2024	4,7	0,5
		Commodity Aid And General Programme	2015 - 2024	38,9	3,9
	United States (USAID)	Institutional Strengthening in Pacific Island Countries to Adapt to Climate Change	2015 - 2021	0,5	0,1

	World Bank	Pacific Resilience Project	2015 - 2023	11,4	1,3
		Response, Recovery and Resilience	2021 - 2023	21,3	7,1
		Emergency Response COVID-19	2020 - 2023	2,5	0,6
		Health Systems Strengthening Project	2020 - 2025	9,3	1,6
		Climate Resilient Transport Project	2019 - 2024	29,5	4,9
		Agriculture & Fisheries Productivity	2019 - 2025	16,4	2,3
Solomon Islands	ADB	Agriculture, NRM, Rural development	2018 - 2023	15,5	2,6
		Education	2018 - 2023	38,3	6,4
		Energy	2018 - 2023	97,4	16,2
		Finance	2018 - 2023	4,4	0,7
		Health	2018 - 2023	12,6	2,1
		ICT	2018 - 2023	52,6	8,8
		Industry and trade	2018 - 2023	1,5	0,3
		Multisector	2018 - 2023	3,4	0,6
		Public Sector Management	2018 - 2023	85,38	14,2
		Transport	2018 - 2023	83,4	13,9
		Water and urban development	2018 - 2023	20,4	3,4
		Australia (DFAT)	Infrastructure Program	2020 – 2030	162
	Transport Sector		2016 – 2021	13,7	2,3
	Private Sector Investment		2016 – 2022	49,6	7,1
	Urban Development		2021 – 2022	6,5	3,3
	Gender Equality		2012 – 2022	26	13,0
	Rural Livelihoods		2018 – 2022	21	5,3
			Health Sector Support	2016 – 2021	64,2
		Education Support	2020 – 2023	41	10,3

		Climate Change and Disaster	2020 – 2022	1,8	0,6
		Governance	2017 – 2021	47,3	9,5
		Coral Sea Cable System	2018 - 2020	53,4	17,8
	Germany (GIZ)	Pacific Blue Carbon Project	2019 - 2024	2,3	0,4
		Accelerating Climate Education	2019 - 2021	0,25	0,1
	France (AFD)	Climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation - KIWA Initiative.	2020 – 2026	13.0 *to be shared between 18 PICs and Territories.	0,1
		Sustainable Waste Actions in the Pacific (SWAP) project.	2020 - 2024	3.0*to be shared with 5 PICs and Territories.	0,1
	New Zealand (MFAT)	Education	2015 - 2024	47,8	4,8
		Health	2015 - 2024	4,1	0,4
		Population Policies/Programmes	2015 - 2024	1,0	0,1
		Water And Sanitation	2015 - 2024	1,9	0,2
		Government And Civil Society	2015 - 2024	50,8	5,1
		Other Social Infrastructure And Services	2015 - 2024	9,0	0,9
		Transport And Storage	2015 - 2024	12,9	1,3
		Energy Generation And Supply	2015 - 2024	6,4	0,6
		Banking And Financial Services	2015 - 2024	3,2	0,3
		Business And Other Services	2015 - 2024	3,8	0,4
		Agriculture	2015 - 2024	13,3	1,3
		Fishing	2015 - 2024	10,3	1,0
		Industry	2019 - 2023	1,7	0,3
		Construction	2018 - 2024	2,7	0,4
		Trade Policy And Regulations And Trade	2015 - 2024	0,9	0,1

		Tourism	2015 - 2024	15,1	1,5
		Multisector/Cross-Cutting	2015 - 2024	17,3	1,7
		Commodity Aid And General Assistance	2019 - 2020	1,8	0,9
	United States (USAID)	SCALE - Trade & Investment	2021 – 2023	2,6	0,9
		SCALE - Market Systems and Partnerships (MSP)	2021 – 2023	4,3	1,4
		SCALE - Architecture and Engineering (A&E)	2021 – 2023	4,3	1,4
		SCALE - Small Scale Infrastructure	2021 – 2025	6,8	1,4
		SCALE-Natural Resources Management	2021 – 2025	3,4	0,7
		COVID 19 Response	2020	2,9	2,9
		Support to the Pacific Cluster for Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications to Respond to COVID-19 project.	2020 – 2021	4.3* shared between 21 Pacific Countries and Territories covered by WHO	0,1
		Solomon Islands and Vanuatu COVID-19 Preparedness and Response Project.	2020 – 2021	2.7*shared between SI and Vanuatu	0,7
		USAID Ready (Environment and disaster preparedness).	2016 – 2021	20.0*shared between 12 PICs.	0,3
		Equipping Vulnerable Communities in the Solomon Islands.	2020 – 2022	0,9	0,3
		Strengthening Democratic Governance in the Pacific Islands (SDGPI)	2020 – 2022	2.6*shared between 12 PICs.	0,1
		Institutional Strengthening in Pacific Island Countries to Adapt to Climate Change	2015 - 2021	0,5	0,1
		World Bank	Energy	2018 - 2023	8,5
	Social Development and protection		2018 - 2022	2,3	3,9

		Hydro Power Development Project	2017 - 2025	28,5	3,2
		Governance	2015 – 2021	2,5	0,3
Tonga	ADB	Urban Development	2019 - 2026	15,16	1,9
		Health	2019 - 2026	10	1,3
		Transport	2021 - 2026	58,13	9,7
		Disaster Management	2020 - 2024	6,67	1,3
		Energy	2019 - 2026	37,07	4,6
		Agriculture	2019 - 2021	9,9	3,3
		Public Sector Management	2019 - 2025	39,9	5,7
	Australia (DFAT)	Health	2019 - 2021	6	1,0
		Water	2019 - 2021	1,9	0,3
		Women's empowerment	2019 - 2022	2,6	0,4
		Education	2019 - 2022	10,6	1,8
		Disaster Management	2019 - 2020	0,3	0,1
		Public Sector Management	2019 - 2022	14,8	2,5
		Energy	2019 - 2022	4	0,7
		Governance	2019 - 2022	1,8	0,3
		Agriculture/trade	2019 - 2022	2,8	0,5
	China	Health	2020 - 2021	1,1	0,6
		Transport	2020 - 2021	8,2	4,1
		Agriculture	2020 - 2021	3,4	1,7
	France (AFD)	Climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation - KIWA Initiative.	2020 – 2026	13.0 *to be shared between 18 PICs and Territories.	0,1
		Sustainable Waste Actions in the Pacific (SWAP) project.	2020 - 2024	3.0*to be shared with	0,1

				5 PICs and Territories.	
	Japan (JICA)	Health	2020 - 2021	0,4	0,2
		Energy	2019 - 2020	10,6	5,3
		Disaster Management	2019 - 2021	23	7,7
	New Zealand (MFAT)	Public services delivery	2019 - 2021	8,6	2,9
		Governance	2019 - 2021	4	1,3
		Economic resilience	2019 - 2021	8	2,7
		Other	2019 - 2021	6	2,0
	United States (USAID)	Education (Peace Corps)	2020	0,7	0,7
		Emergency response	2020	0,1	0,1
	World Bank	Social Protection	2021 - 2022	24,9	12,5
		Transport	2019 - 2026	48,2	6,0
		Public Sector Management	2019 - 2026	32,1	4,0
		Natural resources management	2019 - 2025	8,33	1,2
		Education/skills development	2019 - 2026	26,2	3,3
		Resilience	2019 - 2023	10,4	2,1
Vanuatu	ADB	Agriculture, NRM, Rural development	2018 - 2023	1,4	0,2
		Education	2018 - 2023	12,9	2,2
		Energy	2018 - 2023	22,8	3,8
		Finance	2018 - 2023	11,2	1,9
		Health	2018 - 2023	19,5	3,3
		Industry and trade	2018 - 2023	0,3	0,1
		Multisector	2018 - 2023	1,4	0,2
		Public Sector Management	2018 - 2023	33,8	5,6

		Transport	2018 - 2023	138,7	23,1
		Water and urban development	2018 - 2023	34,1	5,7
	Australia (DFAT)	Government & Civil Society	2014-2018	58,8	11,8
		Humanitarian aid	2014-2018	41,2	8,2
		Education	2014-2018	33,0	6,6
		Multisector/ Cross-cutting	2014-2018	19,6	3,9
		Health	2014-2018	14,4	2,9
		Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	2014-2018	8,9	1,8
		Industry, Mining & Construction	2014-2018	5,5	1,1
		COVID 19 Response Package	2020 - 2021	11,0	5,5
		Tropical Cyclone Harold Response Package	2020 - 2021	7,1	3,6
		Infrastructure and trade	2020 - 2021	7,8	3,9
		Agriculture, fisheries and water	2020 - 2021	1,5	0,8
		Governance	2020 - 2021	11,6	5,8
		Education	2020 - 2021	14,1	7,1
		Health	2020 - 2021	6,3	3,2
		Building Resilience	2020 - 2021	4,4	2,2
		China	Transport	2014-2018	35,6
	Education		2014-2018	9,1	1,8
	Other/ Unspecified		2014-2018	8,4	1,7
	Government & Civil Society		2014-2018	5,3	1,1
	Humanitarian aid		2014-2018	4,1	0,8
	Germany	Pacific Blue Carbon Project	2019 - 2024	2,3	0,4
		Human mobility - Climate change	2017 - 2023	0,4	0,1
		Vanuatu Value Chain	2019 - 2022	3,5	0,9

	France (AFD)	Climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation - KIWA Initiative.	2020 – 2026	13.0 *to be shared between 18 PICs and Territories.	0,1
		CLIPSSA (Climat du Pacifique, Savoirs Locaux et Stratégies d'Adaptation - Pacific Climate, Local knowledge and Adaptation Strategy.	2020 - 2024	4.0 *to be shared between 18 PICs and Territories.	0,04
	Japan (JICA)	Transport	2014-2018	33,8	6,8
		Education	2014-2018	4,6	0,9
		Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	2014-2018	2,4	0,5
		Other/ Unspecified	2014-2018	2,2	0,4
		Multisector/ Cross-cutting	2014-2018	2,2	0,4
		Water & Sanitation	2014-2018	2,1	0,4
		Health	2014-2018	1,7	0,3
		Humanitarian aid	2014-2018	0,9	0,2
		Communication	2014-2018	0,6	0,1
		Industry, Mining & Construction	2014-2018	0,4	0,1
		Government & Civil Society	2014-2018	0,3	0,1
		Energy	2014-2018	0,3	0,1
	New Zealand (MFAT)	Industry, Mining & Construction	2014-2018	16,0	3,2
		Government & Civil Society	2014-2018	15,0	3,0
		Humanitarian aid	2014-2018	10,9	2,2
		Water & Sanitation	2014-2018	10,6	2,1
		Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	2014-2018	8,8	1,8
Education		2014-2018	8,6	1,7	
Energy		2014-2018	7,2	1,4	
Multisector/ Cross-cutting		2014-2018	5,6	1,1	

		Transport	2014-2018	4,5	0,9
		Health	2014-2018	3,9	0,8
		Other/ Unspecified	2014-2018	2,1	0,4
	United States (USAID)	Education	2014-2018	5,7	1,1
		Humanitarian aid	2014-2018	5,1	1,0
		Health	2014-2018	4,2	0,8
		Institutional Strengthening in Pacific Island Countries to Adapt to Climate Change	2015 - 2021	0,5	0,1
	World Bank	Climate Resilient Transport	2020 - 2025	56,2	11,2
		Disaster Risk Management	2020 - 2023	8,5	2,8
		Rural Electrification	2017 - 2022	3,4	0,6
		Aviation Investment Project	Since 2017	12,1	
		Infrastructure Reconstruction	2016 - 2022	42,6	6,1
		FCPF Readiness Plan Preparation	Pipeline	3,2	
		Fair Land Dealings Pilot Project	Pipeline	2,3	
		Affordable and Resilient Settlements	Pipeline	21,3	
Methodological remarks:					
All amounts have been rounded off to one decimal point.					
For World Bank (WB) figures, only grants, including grants from the International Development Association (IDA), have been included. Loans have been excluded.					
For figures pertaining to ADB, grants and technical assistance have been included. Loans have been excluded.					