



Evaluation of the European Union's cooperation with the Pacific Region 2006-2012 Final Report Volume 2 – Annexes 1-7 2014

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The opinions expressed in this document represent the authors' point of view which are not necessarily shared by the European Commission or by the authorities of the concerned countries.

Cover pictures, clockwise from top left:

Timor Leste – 10th EDF 'Fourth Rural Development Programme'

Fiji – 'Retrofitting - Habitat for Humanity'

Timor Leste – 10th EDF 'Fourth Rural Development Programme'

Timor Leste – 10th EDF 'Fourth Rural Development Programme'

Timor Leste – 10th EDF 'Fourth Rural Development Programme'

Fiji - Vocational training – 'Social mitigation Programme 2010 - Habitat for Humanity'

Timor Leste – 10th EDF 'Support to Health Sector'

This report has been prepared by

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EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation —

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Quality and Impact - Evaluation

**Evaluation of the European Union's
co-operation
with
the Pacific Region**

Regional Level Evaluation

TERMS OF REFERENCE

November 2012

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1 MANDATE AND OBJECTIVES

Systematic and timely evaluation of its programmes and activities is a priority¹ of the European Commission including legislation and other non-spending activities². Evaluation is key to account for the management of the allocated funds, for informing the decision making and for promoting a lesson-learning culture throughout the organisation.

Of great importance is the focus on the **outcomes and impact** of European Union (EU) actions in the context of its evolving cooperation policy with an increasing emphasis on **result-oriented approaches**³.

The evaluation of the European Union's co-operation with the **Pacific Region** is part of the **2012** evaluation programme as approved by Development Commissioner.

The main objectives of the evaluation are:

- to provide the relevant external co-operation services of the European Union and the wider public with an **overall independent assessment** of the European Union's past and current cooperation and partnership relations with the **Pacific Region**;
- to identify key lessons and to produce recommendations in order to mainly improve the current and future European Union's strategies, programmes and actions.

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Regional context

The Pacific covers 1/5 of the globe. The Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTS) consists of 22 island States⁴. The European Union deals with the Pacific ACP states: the island countries that aren't overseas territories plus Timor Leste thus 15 in total :Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, The Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Marshall Island, Niue, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Timor-Leste, Tuvalu, Vanuatu . In addition, four Overseas Countries and Territories are located in the Pacific: French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Wallis et Futuna and Pitcairn. The first three are linked to France, while Pitcairn is linked to the UK. They are spread over an area more than twice the size of Europe From a total land area of 527 000 km² ² (OCTs not included) PNG account for 87.6 %, Fiji accounts for 3.4 %, Solomon Island and Vanuatu 7%, while the other 11

¹ EU Financial regulation (art 27); REGULATION (EC) No 1905/2000, REGULATION (EC) No 1889/2006, REGULATION (EC) No 1638/2006; REGULATION (EC) No 1717/2006; COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 215/2008 -

² SEC(2007)213 "Responding to Strategic Needs: Reinforcing the use of evaluation"

³ COM (2011) 637 final "Increasing the impact of EU Development Policy: an Agenda for Change"

⁴ American Samoa, Cook islands, Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), Fiji islands, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), Palau, Papua New Guinea (PNG), Pitcairn Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, and Wallis and Futuna.

countries make up the remaining 1.3% All 15 Pacific ACP countries are Small Island Developing States (SIDS), 10 of which are among the world's 15 smallest economies, while three are atoll nations. SIDS were recognized as a distinct group of developing countries facing specific social, economic and environmental vulnerabilities⁵ to natural hazards, limited resource base and undiversified economies. The 4 Pacific OCTs represent 6% of the Pacific region's population, 4% of its land surface, however, they account for 30% of the Region's EEZ.

While distances are very great, the total population of the region is about 10.5 million. There is great diversity in population densities over the islands; over 86 % of inhabitants are located on 3 countries : (68% in PNG which has a low density, 10% in Timor-Leste, 8% in Fiji).

Tourism is the largest and fastest growing sector in the Pacific. The region is largely dependent on **natural resources** for its prosperity. The combined Exclusive Economic Zone is 20 million km² and constitutes the world's largest tuna fishery. The marine environment is also gaining interest as a potential for deep sea mining. Logging is still an important source of income for the region mainly in PNG and Solomon Island, but threatened by unsustainable practices (see Regional Strategy Paper and Regional Indicative Programme 2008-2013).⁶

Most countries and territories in the Pacific are among the first to suffer consequences of **global warming**. **Climate change** is the single greatest threat to Pacific Islands⁷. It poses a threat to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and has affected the Pacific for decades, with the increased frequency and intensity of natural hazards, such as tropical cyclones and floods. The combination of rising sea levels, ocean acidification, coastal erosion, sea-water intrusion, and more frequent and devastating tropical storms and cyclones is rendering many of the Pacific Islands and coastal zones barely inhabitable. Climate change sets off a chain of interlinked impacts, including on security and **gender**.⁸ Recognising that gender inequalities and human rights violation hamper the countries capacity to address the impacts of climate change, Ministers have called on Pacific governments to fulfil their commitments in that regard⁹. All Pacific ACP's except, Tonga, are signatories to the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)¹⁰.. However, the majority of the countries have not yet fulfilled their reporting obligations under the Convention¹¹.

Access to clean water and sanitation remains a major challenge for most PICTS, causing serious **health hazards**, especially for women, children and communities living in outer islands. The protection/conservation/management of supply/quality of water is becoming an important issue given

⁵ at the Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil 3-14 June 1992 – see <http://www.unohrls.org/en/sids/43>

⁶ Regional programming for Pacific, Strategy Document 2008-2013 - http://ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/repository/scanned_r6_rsp-2007-2013_en.pdf

⁷ <http://www.sprep.org/Climate-Change/climate-change-overview>

⁸ UN Security Council open debate on “Maintenance of international peace and security: the impact of climate change” (July 2011) - <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2011/sc10332.doc.htm> ;Conclusions on EU Climate Diplomacy (3106th Foreign Affairs Council – 18.07.2011)

⁹ Ministerial Workshop on Climate Change held in conjunction with the Fourth Pacific Women's Ministerial Meeting (July 2011)

¹⁰ <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/>

¹¹ Vanuatu and Fiji have reported, but PNG, Timor-Leste, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and the others have not reported. Nauru acceded the convention in 2011 and New Zealand signed on behalf of Niue <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/reports.htm>

the impact of climate change in increasing rainfall variability and saltwater intrusion. An approach to managing this impact was set up in 2005 with Integrated Water Resources Management.¹²

Access to **energy** is a key constraint. Pacific SIDS are highly dependent on imported petroleum products as the main source of energy. Unstable international prices and shipping and transport costs place a heavy strain on national budgets and operational expenses for utilities and businesses, leading to high prices for food and electricity.

Renewable energy technologies have provided alternative means of producing energy. However, changes in both the supply of energy (availability and accessibility) and demand (affordability) pose an increasing threat to energy security for Pacific populations.¹³ Only around 30% of the population have access to electricity, concentrated in urban areas, ranging from less than 25% in some countries (PNG, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu) to over 95% in others (Cook Islands, Nauru, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Samoa, Tonga, Tokelau and Tuvalu).

Most Pacific ACP States operate as multi-party democracies with freely elected governments but most of them face a wide range of development challenges which include good governance and capacity development of public institutions in particular. There is still a need for enhanced political and social dialogue although the Biketawa Declaration¹⁴ lays the basis for regional Political Cooperation and creates a mechanism for regional conflict prevention and resolution.

Some constitutional arrangements are under revision (Solomon Islands), some have changed significantly with a high degree of devolution to the provinces (PNG), TONGA is now considered democratic. Timor Leste has defended (with the assistance of the international community) its democratic credentials despite major challenges¹⁵. All Pacific OCTs are parliamentary democracies with varying constitutional arrangements to the Member States they are linked with.

Democratic principles and human rights are respected for the most part across the region, with Fiji remaining an exception after the 2006 coup. However, Pacific countries have a poor record of ratifying human rights conventions and have high rates of gender-based violence and low proportions of women at decision-making levels.

Kiribati, PNG, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste are countries in fragile situations in the Pacific area, some of them notably Solomon islands and Timor-Leste have endorsed New Deal.¹⁶ Following the coup of 2006, Fiji is subject to Article 96 of the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement, which means that aid is restricted as a consequence of the violation of the essential elements referred to in Article 9 of the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement and of the values referred to in Article 3 of the Development Cooperation Instrument.

¹² <http://www.gwp.org/Global/Activities/MoU's/SOPAC-GWP%20MoU.pdf>

¹³ This led, in 2009, to the formulation of the "Framework for Action on Energy Security in the Pacific" (FAESP) http://www.sprep.org/att/irc/ecopies/pacific_region/686.pdf

¹⁴ <http://www.forumsec.org/resources/uploads/attachments/documents/Biketawa%20Declaration,%2028%20October%202002.pdf>

¹⁵ [http://www.crisisgroup.org/~media/Files/asia/south-east-asia/timor-leste/b134-timor-lestes-elections-leaving-behind-a-violent-past.pdf](http://www.crisisgroup.org/~/media/Files/asia/south-east-asia/timor-leste/b134-timor-lestes-elections-leaving-behind-a-violent-past.pdf) <https://www.dropbox.com/sh/44y9h9kz8nh0na9/a1rU-37YKS>

There is also a great diversity in **economic terms**: Five of PICTS are ranked as Least Developed Countries according to the Human Development Index¹⁷: Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. The Pacific ACP countries have agreed on a regional trade agreement (PICTA)¹⁸ that will progressively establish a free trade area among them¹⁹. The Melanesian countries have also agreed on a trade agreement (MSGTA).. Moreover, under the Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations (PACER) countries are involved in negotiations are foreseen on a Free Trade Area with its neighbours Australia and New Zealand (PACER Plus).

The region has a strong structure of ten **regional organisations** that constitute the Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific – CROP (details on request) providing technical assistance and policy advice, with leadership provided by the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat²⁰ and its Secretary General, who is also mandated as the Regional Authorising Officer for EDF and the chair of CROP. The Pacific Islands Forum is facilitating cooperation and integration through its support for the implementation of PICTA or its coordination between various regional co-operation bodies. These bodies work on issues such as fisheries, education, the environment or tourism and are sectorial catalysts for increasing regional cooperation and integration²¹. Gradual integration first at the regional level and then with the wider world should enhance productivity, competitiveness and economic opportunities. OCT participation in these organisations is limited, mostly restricted to associate member or observer status.

The need for a **Pacific Plan** was identified by an Eminent Persons Group as part of a review of the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat in 2004. The Pacific Plan was envisaged as a key driver for regional integration and cooperation. It is based on four strategic objectives (or pillars): stimulate economic growth, sustainable development, good governance and security for Pacific countries through regionalism. The revised Pacific Plan²² structures this idea and outlines concrete projects how to move forward. It is subject to an “independent comprehensive review of progress every three years”. The last **review/evaluation** was conducted in 2009 and The Pacific Plan Action Committee (PPAC) agreed to defer a review until 2012 (actually taking place)²³ presented to Pacific Leaders at the Forum meeting in 2013²⁴.

¹⁷ http://hdr.undp.org/en/media/HDR_2011_EN_Tables.pdf

¹⁸ <http://www.forumsec.org/fj/resources/uploads/attachments/documents/PICTA.pdf>

¹⁹ <http://www.forumsec.org/pages.cfm/newsroom/press-statements/2012/progress-in-picta-tis-negotiations.html>

²⁰ Founded in 1971

²¹ Annex 6

http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/evaluation/evaluation_reports/reports/2007/1093_vol2_en.pdf

²² adopted by Pacific leaders in 2007

²⁴ http://www.forumsec.org/resources/uploads/attachments/documents/Pacific_Plan_Nov_2007_version.pdf and **review**

<http://www.forumsec.org/resources/uploads/attachments/documents/Pacific%20Plan%20Review%202013%20Consultant%20TOR.pdf>²⁵

<http://www.forumsec.org/resources/uploads/attachments/documents/Cotonou%20Agreement.pdf>

2.2 Overview of European Union's development cooperation with Pacific region

2.2.1 Institutional framework for intervention in the Pacific Region

The European Union (EU) and the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) nations signed their first co-operation agreement in Lomé, Togo, in 1975. After four such Lomé conventions, a broader partnership agreement was signed in Cotonou, Benin, in June 2000. Known as the Cotonou Agreement²⁵, this was signed by the Heads of State of all EU and ACP nations. This international treaty defines how the EU and ACP will co-operate on political and development issues and, as regards trade, sets out a framework for an Economic Partnership Agreement²⁶. Article 28 of the Cotonou Agreement establishes the legal framework for ACP-OCT regional cooperation. The 2001 Overseas Association Decision also includes provisions for regional cooperation (Article 16). The Cotonou Agreement enters into force on 1 January 2008, and placed development firmly at the centre of trade arrangements between Europe and the Pacific. In March 2010, the European Commission and the African Caribbean Pacific group have concluded the second revision of the Cotonou Partnership Agreement²⁷ following a first revision in 2001. ACP-EU cooperation has been adapted to **new challenges**, such as **climate change, food security, regional integration, State fragility and aid effectiveness**.

In 2006, the EU adopted its first ever comprehensive strategy for the Pacific: "A strategy for a strengthened Partnership in response to the Pacific Plan and the deepening of regional cooperation and integration within the Forum and within the EU". This strategy aims :

- To enhance political dialogue;
- To make development more focused, with greater emphasis on regional cooperation;
- To improve the effectiveness of aid delivery.

In 2012 the new Commission Communication was issued: "Towards a renewed EU-Pacific development Partnership"²⁸.

The Commission uses a combination of policies and financial resources to put the strategy into effect²⁹:

- Increased development assistance to the Pacific Countries and the region.
- Enhanced EU-PIF political dialogue, through participation in the Annual Forum Meetings and Ministerial Troika Meetings. The dialogue covers matters of common interest, ranging from regional security and governance to economic stability and growth, international trade, environment, climate change and development cooperation.

²⁶ <http://ec.europa.eu/trade/wider-agenda/development/economic-partnerships/negotiations-and-agreements/#pacific>

²⁷ http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/acp/overview/documents/devco-cotonou-consol-europe-aid-2012_en.pdf

²⁸ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2006:0248:FIN:EN:PDF>

²⁹ Council Conclusions of 17 July 2006 (doc. 11182/06).

- Trilateral Pacific dialogue with Australia and New Zealand at Heads of Mission level, covering: country situations, peace and security in the region, Cairns Compact, climate change, Aid for Trade, energy, budget support and delegated arrangements.

Both the Strategy and the Communication acknowledge the importance of OCTs for the region and encourage regional cooperation.

The relationship between the European Union and the non-European countries and territories of Member States is based on Part IV of the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU (Articles 198 to 204 TFEU). Detailed rules and procedures are provided for by the Council Decision of 27 November 2001 on the association of the OCTs with the European Community (2001/822/EC)^{30,31}, referred to as the Overseas Association Decision (OAD).

In view of the envisaged revision of the OAD, the Union and the OCTs have engaged in discussions on how to best further develop the partnership as to address the new and future challenges of climate change and sustainable energy supply, amongst others³².

The proposal for the Council's decision on a new ODA (16.7.2012; 2012/0195 COM) proposes support to OCTs' participation in relevant regional integration organisations shall focus in particular on:

- (a) capacity building of relevant regional organisations and institutions of which OCTs are members;
- (b) regional or sub-regional initiatives such as the implementation of sectoral reform policies relating to the areas of cooperation identified in Parts Two and Three of this Decision;
- (c) the awareness and knowledge of the OCTs on the impacts of regional integration processes in different areas;
- (d) OCT participation in the development of regional markets within the context of regional integration organisations;
- (e) cross-border investment between OCTs and their neighbours.

The strengthening of EU cooperation in the region will be pursued in line with the objectives of the EU Agenda for Change³³ and also with the New Deal for engagement in fragile situations for those countries which have already endorsed New Deal³⁴, as well as with the ODA and its revised version.

30 decision 2001/822/EC of the Council of 27/11/2001 on the OAD (OJL 314/1, 30.11.2001) amended by Decision 2007/249/EC (OJL 109/33, 26.04.2007)

31 Decision 2001/822/EC of the Council of 27/11/2001 on the OAD (OJL 314/1, 30.11.2001) amended by Decision 2007/249/EC (OJL 109/33, 26.04.2007)

³² Major stepping stones in this process are the Green Paper (COM, 2008, 383 final, 25 June 2008), the outputs of the following consultation process (COM, 2009, 623 final), the Council's adoption of conclusions, the annual OCT/EU Forum in March 2010, and the joint position paper of OCTs and the Member States that they are linked to on their Ministerial Conference on 28 February 2011.

³³ http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/what/development-policies/documents/agenda_for_change_en.pdf

³⁴ Timor Leste is a pilot country for New Deal and PNG is part of the member countries

2.2.2 Cooperation framework for intervention in Pacific

2.2.2.1 European Development Fund (EDF).

The main instrument of cooperation with the PACP states is the European Development Fund (EDF). The programmable funds of the EDF are allocated through Regional Indicative Programmes (RIPs) and National Indicative Programmes (NIPs). OCTs benefit from specific allocations under the EDF. The EDF funds are allocated on the basis of Territorial as well as Regional Single Programming Documents.

Within the 9th EDF, the Regional Strategy Paper (RSP 2002-2007) and Regional Indicative Programme (RIP) amounted to €29 million. It is broken down in 4 sectors as follows:

- Regional economic integration and Trade - €9 million (31% of total),
- Human resource Development €8 Million (28%);
- Fisheries €5 million (17%),
- non focal sector €7 million (24%).

The 9th EDF RIP was awarded €10 million additional funding as a result of 'good performance' assessed at the time of the Mid-Term review.

Development assistance to the Pacific has increased 65 % between the 9th European Development Fund and the 10th European Development Fund (2008-2013) including a considerable Aid for Trade envelope.

Within the 10th European Development Fund (EDF), the Regional and Country Programmes, has now reached **€ 567 million** after the Mid-Term Review (MTR) top-ups and other un-programmed allocations

The 10th EDF Regional Strategy Paper (RSP) and Regional Indicative Programme (RIP) - **€114 million**. It is broken down as follows:

- Regional economic integration - **€45 million**,
- Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and the Environment - **€59 million**,³⁵
- Non state actors, technical cooperation, etc. - **€10 million**.

A separate regional envelope is foreseen for Pacific OCTs. For the 10th EDF, this amounts to EUR 12 million to support the integrated management of natural resources. Previous regional programmes also included actions in the Pacific, albeit to a lesser extent³⁶; these concerned primarily renewable energies and disaster preparedness.

³⁵ The allocation for the Focal Sector 2 – Sustainable Management of Natural Resources is increased by €19 million, thus bringing the total allocation for the 10th EDF RIP to €114 million.

³⁶ For more information, please see tables in Annex.

Non-programmable funds can be mobilised through specific mechanisms including the Vulnerability Flex mechanism Instrument, the FLEX to help the most vulnerable Pacific countries to cope with the Financial Crisis; losses in export revenues, cope with natural disasters. These funds can be added to existing programmes or contribute to top up new programmes³⁷

The EU provides financial support for the OCTs development strategy, set out in a 'single programming document' which includes funds allocated for regional cooperation and integration. Regional allocations under 10th EDF for the OCT Pacific strand amount to 12 million EUR.

OCTs benefit from agreements in many fields, such as trade, sustainable development, regional cooperation and integration.

2.2.2.2 Other Instruments

Bilateral and regional Geographic cooperation address Country-specific and Pacific region needs. Geographic cooperation is complemented with "thematic" Intra-ACP programmes³⁸ – inter alia – in the fields of climate change (Disaster Risk Reduction programmes or the Investment facility for the Pacific), trade, agriculture, energy³⁹, fisheries⁴⁰, etc.

Geographic and thematic cooperation funded under EDF is also complemented with thematic programmes funded under the DCI such as "investing in people", "non-state actors in development", "migration and asylum", "environment and sustainable management of natural resources" and "food security", plus projects funded from other instruments, such as the "Stability Instrument", the "Instrument for the Promotion of Human Rights and Democracy" or the "Instrument for Humanitarian and Emergency Assistance", to contribute to cross-cutting issues and help to implement this response strategy.

In the case of Fiji (under article 96), a significant part of the cooperation is funded under the framework of accompanying measures for ACP Sugar protocol countries.

Other programmes from other Directorates General, may also support sector policies. The new generations of **Fisheries Partnership Agreements (FPAs)** are an important milestone. They provide for close cooperation to promote responsible fishing and ensure conservation and sustainable use of the fishery resources of the partner countries concerned in exchange for regulated access to fishing opportunities for European vessels. However, the eight Pacific Islands Countries which are Parties to the Nauru Agreement (PNA) have embraced a new method of granting fishing licences, the 'vessel day

³⁷ The top-up is intended particularly for notably to support of Climate Change Action in the Pacific which will be put forward as one package together with action in the Energy Sector and Technical and Vocational Training (TVET) in 2013

³⁸ The Water Facility (Intra-ACP) has projects of € 6.6 million in the Pacific

³⁹ Eight projects related to access to sustainable energy have been funded by the ACP-EU Energy Facility (9th and 10th EDF) for a total of €9.5 million and are currently under implementation in Vanuatu, FSM, Tuvalu (and one in Timor-Leste).

⁴⁰ € 2.5 M under ACP Fish II

scheme' (VDS), which is somewhat at odds with how FPAs operate. Accordingly, there is resistance within the region to enter agreements which are not based on VDS.

2.2.3 Donors in the region

The EU with its Member States is the second largest donor in the region, after Australia. Australia (AusAID) provides around half of all ODA to the region (\$1.17 billion in 2012–13)⁴¹ and it supports disaster preparedness initiatives developed under the auspices of regional organisations⁴².

The EU represents the only donor further to support provided by its Member States France and the United Kingdom for the three French territories, and Pitcairn respectively.

UNDP has a regional Programme for Asia and the Pacific covering the period 2008-2011⁴³. There is also the Asia-Pacific Regional Center 2012 Work Plan outlines the annual priorities and institutional results, as well as specifies the development results UN aspire to reach⁴⁴.

Pacific Leaders have established the "Cairns Compact"⁴⁵ on Strengthening Development Coordination (2009), for donors to reduce aid fragmentation, ease aid administration and improve aid effectiveness, through the increased use of country systems, multi-year funding commitments, pooled financial resources, the delegation of aid delivery and collaborative analytical work. With its development partners, the PIF Secretariat has coordinated a Roadmap to strengthen the public expenditure management, procurement, accountability and monitoring systems of the Forum Countries, so that country systems are widely used to channel Official Development Assistance (ODA), including through budget support when eligibility criteria are met.

Further coordination among donors is achieved through the Pacific Region Infrastructure Facility (PRIF). The current PRIF partners are: the Asian Development Bank, the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), the European Commission and the European Investment Bank, the New Zealand Government via the New Zealand Aid Programme, and the World Bank Group (WBG); in addition, PRIF has recently welcomed the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) as an observer.

⁴¹ <http://www.ausaid.gov.au/countries/pacific/Pages/home.aspx>

⁴² such as the East Asia Summit, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community. Australia also works through FRANZ, an arrangement between France, Australia and New Zealand supporting international response to natural disasters in the South Pacific.

⁴³ <http://regionalcentrebangkok.undp.or.th/ourwork/documents/AsiaPacificRPD2008-2011.pdf>

⁴⁴ <http://asia-pacific.undp.org/ourwork/documents/APRC2012WorkPlan.pdf>

⁴⁵ Australian initiative :

<http://www.forumsec.org.fj/resources/uploads/attachments/documents/The%20Cairns%20Compact,%20Info%20Flyer.pdf>

PRIF aims to improve harmonisation and prioritisation of infrastructure support provided by the different partners in the domain of energy, telecommunications, transport, waste management, water and sanitation.

3 SCOPE

3.1 Legal scope

The overall EU engagement with **the Pacific Region including four Pacific OCTs** should be taken into consideration including agreements, the co-operation framework and any other official commitments. This concern all the instruments mentioned in the cooperation framework section 2.2.

Changes in the European Union institutional set-up with the creation the European External Action Service (EEAS) should be taken into account.

3.2 Temporal scope

The scope of the evaluation covers the European Union's co-operation strategies and their implementation during the period **2006-2012**⁴⁶.

The Evaluators must assess:

- the relevance⁴⁷ and coherence⁴⁸ of the European Union's co-operation strategies (all instruments included for the period (at the strategic level) 2006-2012;
- the consistency between programming and implementation for the same period;
- the implementation of the European Union's co-operation, focusing on impact, sustainability, effectiveness and efficiency for the period 2006-2012 - and on intended effects for the period under the current programming cycle 2008-2013;
- the value added⁴⁹ of the European Union's interventions (at both the strategic and implementation levels);
- the 3Cs: coordination and complementarity of the European Union's interventions with other donors' interventions (focusing on EU Member States); and coherence⁵⁰ between the European Union 's interventions in the field of development cooperation and other European Union policies that are likely to affect the region.

⁴⁶ The evaluation period starts on 2006 since there is a previous evaluation of the Commission's support to the ACP Pacific region which covers the period 1997-2005

⁴⁷ According to the DAC Glossary the **relevance** is the extent to which the objectives of a development intervention are consistent with beneficiaries' requirements, country needs, global priorities and partners' and donors' policies. The terms 'relevance and coherence' as European Union's evaluation criteria cover the DAC definition of 'relevance'.

⁴⁸ This definition of coherence corresponds to the evaluation criterion (see annex 5).

⁴⁹ See annex 5.

⁵⁰ This definition of coherence refers to its definition under the 3Cs (see annex 5).

- whether the recommendations of the previous regional level evaluation have been taken into account.⁵¹

3.3 Thematic scope

The Contractor must assess the following key areas of co-operation:

- **Regional economic integration notably through Trade and investments, including Education**
- **Sustainable Management of Natural Resources including Oceanic**(fisheries as well as deep sea minerals),, **Climate change and Disaster Risk Reduction**⁵², **Energy**⁵³, **Water and the Environment**

During the inception phase, the contracting authority may decide to concentrate on a more limited number of areas.

Coordination and complementarities amongst the various instruments of the Union applied in the Pacific, and the political and policy dialogue should be assessed.⁵⁴

The complementarity and coordination between the Regional Strategy (RSP) and the different Country Strategies (CSPs) should be taken in due consideration with special focus on social and rural infrastructures⁵⁵, and state building⁵⁶.

The contractor should also consider whether the following key cross-cutting issues: the promotion of democracy and in particular **gender equality**, environment, the **Security-Development Nexus**, were

⁵¹http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/evaluation/evaluation_reports/2007/1093_docs_en.htm

⁵²Special attention should be given to the issue of tropical forests' illegal logging (PNG, Solomon Islands) and its impacts on Climate Change, Disaster Risk Reduction, Fisheries and Water & Sanitation.

⁵³ The EC is significantly involved in the Energy sector in the Pacific Region, considering that seven countries have chosen Energy as focal sector for the 9th and 10th EDF: Palau, Niue, Nauru, Federated States of Micronesia Republic of Marshall Island, Tonga and Kiribati. Since 2005, the Commission has contributed with more than €65 M in national and regional projects aiming at promoting Renewable Energies and Energy Efficiency in the Pacific islands through institutional support for policy development and capacity building and actions aiming at setting up infrastructures to increase access to sustainable energy such as solar and wind power systems.

⁵⁴ Special attention should be dedicated to the complex dialogue between the European Union and the sub-regional partners from Pacific as well as to the institutional architecture of regional organisations.

⁵⁵ "Social and rural infrastructure" as one of the key areas of cooperation to be assessed, it is more a big programme on water and sanitation under the 10th EDF and have already a programme from the 10th EDF Water Facility. The majority of the support in since 2006 was for rural development (mainly social and rural infrastructure, including WatSan, building school and clinics, and works for rural transport, rural jetties or navigational lights). We know that other Pacific countries (and OCTs) have supported rural development and WatSan (Samoa has an important Water programme). PNG, like the Solomons, has a percentage of "rural" population around 80%. The PRIF supports rural infrastructure as well. Thus we proposed to include social and rural infrastructure in the scope (for your consideration).

⁵⁶ "State building" is the core of EU intervention in fragile contexts, It is one of the pillars of the New Deal for engagement in fragile states is related to peace building and state building goals

actually taken into account in the programming documents and the extent to which they have been reflected in the implementation modalities.

Complementarity and coherence of the European Commission's cooperation in the Pacific and in particular in view of its cooperation with Pacific OCTs should be considered in accordance with the provisions of the Cotonou Agreement and the 2011 Overseas Association Decision provisions, in terms of both programming and implementation. The evaluation report should address the extent to which Pacific OCTs have been included in ACP Regional programming and participated in regional programmes. It should also address the underlying obstacles for the consideration and inclusion of Pacific OCTs in regional programmes; and provide recommendations with a view to improving OCT inclusion in the future⁵⁷.

The visibility of the European Union's interventions should be also taken into consideration.

The interventions funded by ECHO (European Commission Humanitarian Office) and/or EIB (European Investment Bank) are not part of the evaluation scope. However, coherence and complementarity between these interventions and the strategies evaluated must be examined, in particular in Disaster Risk Reduction areas.

4 METHODOLOGY AND DELIVERABLES

The overall methodological guidance to be used is available on the web page of the DG DEVCO Evaluation Unit under the following address:

http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/evaluation/methodology/index_en.htm

The basic approach to the assignment consists of three *main phases*, which encompasses several methodological stages. *Deliverables* in the form of reports⁵⁸ and slide presentations should be submitted at the end of the corresponding stages.

⁵⁷ See the Evaluation of the European Commission's co-operation with Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT): conclusions 3&4 and recommendations 1&3

http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/evaluation/evaluation_reports/2011/1294_docs_en.htm

⁵⁸ For each Report a draft version is to be presented. For all reports, the contractor may either accept or reject through a *response sheet* the comments provided by the Evaluation manager. In case of rejection the contractor must justify (in writing) the reasons for rejection. When the comment is accepted, a reference to the text in the report (where the relevant change has been made) has to be included in the response sheet.

The table below summaries these links:

<i>Evaluation Phases:</i>	<i>Methodological Stages:</i>	<i>Deliverables⁵⁹:</i>
1. <u>Desk phase</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inception: Structuring of the evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Slide presentation</i> ➤ <i>Inception report</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collection • Analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Desk report</i>
2. <u>Field phase</u> (Mission in the region)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collection • Verification of the hypotheses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Slide presentation</i>
3. <u>Synthesis phase</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis • Judgements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Draft final report</i> ➤ <i>Slide presentation adapted + minutes of the country seminar</i> ➤ <i>Final report</i> ➤ <i>Quality control note</i>

All Reports will be written in **English**. The main volume of the Final Report should be translated into **French**. The reports must be written in Arial or Times New Roman minimum 11 and 12 respectively, single spacing. Inception and Desk reports will be delivered only electronically. The Draft Final and the Final report will also be delivered in hard copies. The Executive summaries in **English and French** required will be delivered separately in electronic form. The electronic versions of all documents need to be delivered in both editable and not editable format.

4.1 The desk phase

The desk phase comprises two components: the Inception stage covering a presentation and the delivery of the *Inception report* and a second stage which ends with the production of the *Desk report*.

4.1.1 Presentation of the Intervention Logic & Evaluation Questions (Inception meeting)

The assignment will start with the Team leader's mission to Brussels for a briefing session

Then the contractor will prepare a *slide presentation* including logical diagram(s), the evaluation questions and when possible judgement criteria.

⁵⁹ The contractors must provide, whenever requested and in any case at the end of the evaluation, the list of all document reviewed, data collected and databases built.

The main work consists in:

- Identifying and prioritizing the co-operation objectives as observed in relevant documents regarding the European Union's co-operation with the **Pacific Region** and translate these specific objectives into intended results.
- Reconstructing the intervention logic of the EU in the framework of its co-operation with the **Pacific Region**. The reconstructed logic of the EU intervention will be shaped into one or more logical diagrams (objective/impact diagrams).
- Defining the Evaluation Questions. The logical diagram(s) will help to identify the main evaluation questions which are presented with explanatory comments.

More information on the main principles for drafting evaluation questions, on the evaluation criteria and key issues can be found in the annexes 5 and 6.

An Inception meeting will be held with the Reference group in Brussels to discuss the *slide presentation* and to validate:

- the logical diagrams;
- the evaluation questions and (when possible, judgement criteria).

4.1.2 The Inception report

Taking into account the outcome of the Inception meeting, the contractor must deliver an **Inception report** which should contain the following elements:

- the national background/context (political, economic, social, etc.) and the cooperation context between the European Union and the partner country and/or territory;
- a concise description of the European Union's cooperation rationale with the **Pacific Region**,
- the intervention logics (**both faithful and logically reconstructed**) of the European Union's cooperation;
- an inventory of spending and non-spending activities carried out by the EU during the period to be finalised in the desk report.
- the validated evaluation questions (upon validation by the Evaluation unit, the evaluation questions become contractually binding); a limited number of appropriate judgment criteria per evaluation question and a limited number of quantitative and/or qualitative indicators related to each judgment criterion;
- a proposal outlining suitable methods of collection and analysis of data and information, indicating any limitations;
- a detailed work plan for the next phases.

If necessary, the report will also suggest modifications to contractual provisions inter alia for the following points:

- the final composition of the evaluation team; and
- the final work plan and schedule.

4.1.3 The Desk report

Upon approval of the Inception report, the contractor will proceed to the last stage of the desk phase and will present a **Desk report** which should include at least the following elements:

- the agreed evaluation questions with judgement criteria and their corresponding quantitative and qualitative indicators;
- first analysis and first elements of answer to each evaluation question and the assumptions to be tested in the field phase;
- progress in the gathering of data. The complementary data required for analysis and for data collection during the field mission must be identified;
- the comprehensive list of EU activities finalised and a list of activities examined during the desk phase, bearing in mind that activities analysed in the desk phase must be representative⁶⁰;
- methodological design, including the evaluation tools to be applied in the field phase, and appropriate methods to analyse the information, indicating any limitations;
- a work plan for the field phase: a list with brief descriptions of activities for in-depth analysis in the field. The Evaluators must explain their representativeness and the value added of the planned visits.

The contractor will present and discuss the Desk report with the Reference group in a meeting in Brussels. The report will be finalised on the basis of the comments received.

The field mission cannot start without the authorisation of the Evaluation manager.

4.2 Field phase (regional missions)

The fieldwork shall be undertaken on the basis set out in the Desk report. The work plan and schedule of the mission will be agreed in advance (in principle at least three weeks before the mission starts). If in the course of the fieldwork it appears necessary to substantially deviate from the agreed approach and/or schedule, the contractor must ask the approval of the Evaluation manager before any changes can be applied. At the conclusion of the field mission the contractor will present the preliminary findings of the evaluation:

- (1) to the Delegation, during a de-briefing meeting; and
- (2) to the Reference group in Brussels with the support of *a slide presentation*

For this evaluation two field missions are foreseen. The selection criteria for the choice of the countries will be proposed by the contractor. Due to geographical distance the contractor should verify if each mission could cover two island countries.

⁶⁰ The representativeness must address the different dimensions (percentage of funds, sample size and choice – diversity, illustration of the chosen interventions ...).

4.3 Synthesis phase

4.3.1 The Draft Final report

The contractor will submit *the Draft Final report* in conformity with the structure set out in annex 2. Comments received during de-briefing meetings with the Delegation and the Reference group must be taken into consideration.

The *Draft Final report* will be discussed with the Reference group in Brussels.

Following the meeting with the Reference group, the contractor will make appropriate amendments to the Draft Final report based on the comments sent by the Evaluation Manager.

4.3.2 The Final report

The contractor will prepare the *Final report* taking into account the comments expressed during the seminar. The Final report must be approved by the Evaluation manager before it is printed. The executive summary should be also translated in **French**. The electronic version of the report (inclusive the annexes) will be provided to the Evaluation Manager.

50 hard copies of the *Final main report* in **English** (without annexes) as well as 2 copies of annexes must be sent to the Evaluation Unit. **20** hard copies of the *Final main report* in **French** should be sent as well. An electronic support (CD-ROM) should be added to each printed Final main report (PDF format) in both languages.

The Evaluation Unit will make a formal judgement on the quality of the evaluation in the "Quality Assessment Grid" (see annex 3) to be sent to the contractor before publication.

4.3.3 The dissemination regional seminar

The approved Final Report will be presented at a seminar in **Brussels** using *a slide presentation*. The purpose of the seminar is to present the results, the conclusions and the recommendations of the evaluation to all the main stakeholders (EU Member States, partner 'countries and territories' representatives, civil society organisations, European institutions and other donors, etc.). The slide presentation is considered as a product of the evaluation.

The contractor shall submit **minutes** of the seminar to the evaluation manager for approval.

The seminar logistic aspects (room rental, catering etc.) may be contracted later, as part or not of the Specific contract for the present evaluation.

4.3.4 The Quality control note

The contractor shall submit a Quality control note explaining how quality control was addressed during the evaluation and how the Consortium has built on lessons learned from previous evaluations (maximum 5 pages).

5 RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE EVALUATION

The Evaluation Unit is responsible for the management and the supervision of the evaluation. The progress of the evaluation will be followed closely by a Reference Group consisting of members of all

concerned services in the Commission and EEAS, the delegation in **Fiji, and possibly** EU Delegations or offices **from Papua New Guinea, New Caledonia, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, Wallis et Futuna.**

Its principal functions will be to:

- discuss draft reports produced by the evaluation team during meetings in Brussels;
- ensure the evaluation team has access to and consults all information sources and documentation on activities undertaken
- discuss and comment on the quality of work done by the evaluation team
- provide feedback on the findings, conclusions and recommendations of the evaluation

6 THE EVALUATION TEAM

The evaluation team as such is expected to possess expertise in:

- **evaluation methods and techniques in general** and, if possible, of evaluation in the field of external relations and development cooperation. It is highly desirable that at least the team leader is fully familiar with the Commission's methodological approach (*cf. Evaluation Unit's website: http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/evaluation/introduction/introduction_en.htm*).

- **the Pacific Region;**

the following fields:

- **Regional economic integration and Trade,**
- **Management of Natural Resources (including Oceanic and Fisheries)**
- **Climate change and Disaster Risk Reduction**
- **Environment**
- **Energy (energy efficiency and Renewable energy) and access to energy**
- Human resources development – basic and higher education
- Expertise in governance in fragile contexts and Security-Development Nexus and Social and rural infrastructure (water) will be considered as an additional advantage.
- The working knowledge of the following language(s): **English and French**

The key skills are indicated **in bold**. In their absence, the 80 points threshold may not be reached.

It is expected that the team leader will be an expert of **Category Senior**

The team composition should be justified and the team coordination should be clearly described.

Evaluators must be independent from the programmes/projects evaluated. Should a conflict of interest be identified in the course of the evaluation, it should be immediately reported to the Evaluation manager for further analysis and appropriate measures.

The team will have excellent writing and editing skills. The Contractor remains fully responsible for the quality of the report. Any report which does not meet the required quality will be rejected

7 TIMING

The assignment implementation is due to start **in second half of January 2013**. The foreseen duration is **of 12 months**. As part of the methodology, the framework contractor must fill-in the timetable in the Annex 4.

8 OFFER FOR THE EVALUATION

The offer will be itemised to allow the verification of the fees compliance with the Framework contract terms as well as, for items under h to k of the contractual price breakdown model, whether the prices quoted correspond to the market prices.

The offer will be written in English. The methodology may not exceed 20 pages and must be written in Arial or Times New Roman minimum 11 and 12 respectively, single spacing.

9 ANNEXES

The contracting authority reserves the right to modify the annexes without prior notice.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: INDICATIVE DOCUMENTATION TO BE CONSULTED FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE EVALUATION BY THE SELECTED CONTRACTOR

General documentation

- Communications of the European Union; and
- Various Regulations

Country/region

- CRIS⁶¹ (information on the projects and ROM⁶²) and other databases concerning the financed projects, engagements, payments, etc.;
- EU Cooperation strategies; Communication A strategy for a strengthened partnership⁶³
- RIP 2002-2004-2007
- RSP/RIP 2008-2013
- Pacific Plan⁶⁴
- Programming Documents for the 9th and 10th EDF for Pacific OCTs; Regional Programming Documents; and relevant evaluation reports, including the Evaluation of Past cooperation of the European Commission with Overseas Countries and Territories.
- Conclusions of the Mid-term and End-of-Term Reviews;
- Key government planning and policy documents;
- Projects evaluation reports; and
- Relevant documentation provided by the local authorities and other local partners, etc.
- Other donors and OECD/DAC documentation
- Evaluation of the Commission's Support to PACIFIC region (2007).⁶⁵

The following will to be provided to the selected contractor:

- Access to the information contained in the ROM system for an evaluation;
- Template for Cover page

⁶¹ Common RELEX Information System

⁶² Results Oriented Monitoring

⁶³ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:52006DC0248:EN:NOT>

⁶⁴ <http://www.forumsec.org/pages.cfm/strategic-partnerships-coordination/pacific-plan/>

⁶⁵ http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/evaluation/evaluation_reports/2007/1093_docs_en.htm

Overview of PICTs situation and EU Regional Allocation

•	Population (2010-2012 est.)	Area (1000 km ²)	HDI ⁶⁶	EEZ (1000 km ²)	9th EDF in m €	10th EDF in m €
Cook Islands	17 791	240		1 830	2->2.5 A 0.6 B	3.6 A 0.3 B
Timor Leste	1 066 409	15 410	0.495	0.466		91.0 A
Fiji	876 000	18 272	0.688	1 260	21 A 2.1 B	2.0 (EDF Reserve)
Kiribati*	130 000	690	0.624	3 600	8.8 A 2.2 B	20.0 A 1.0 B
Marshall Islands	54 305	170	0.752*	2 131	3.5 A 1.1 B	6,4 A 0,5 B
Micronesia	102 843	700	0.636	2 978	4.1 A 1.4 B	8.3 A
Nauru	10 000	24	???	320	1.8 A 0.5 B	2,7 A
Niue	1 000	259	0.774	390	2 A 0.6 B	3.6 A 0.1 B
Palau	21 000	487	0.861	601	2 A 0.6 B	2,9 A
Papua New Guinea	7 170 000	462 840	0.466	3 120	81 A 85 B	104.0 A 0.7 B
Samoa*	186 340	2 857	0.688	120	20 A 7.1 B	38.2 A 10.0 B
Solomon Islands*	553 935	28 446	0.510	1 630	6.7 A 7.8 B	33.0 A 17.7 B
Tonga	103 036	699	0.647	700	3.7 A 2 B	7.1 A 7.9 B
Tuvalu*	10 000	26		757	3.3 A 0.7 B	5.5 A 1.5 B
Vanuatu*	234 023	12 189	0.617	680	12 A 3.3 B	21.6 A 1.4 B
Total	10 536 682	527 900		20 117		391.2
Regional (after mid-term review)					39	114.0

Pacific OCT: Basic Data and Territorial Allocations under the 9th and 10th EDF

OCT EDF	Related MS	Population	Area (sq. km)	Focal Sector	EDF 9 (million euro)	EDF 10 (million euro)	All EDF Total
New Caledonia	FR	252000	18576	Roads project, Voc. training	31.12	19.81	50.93
Wallis and Futuna	FR	12500	142	Schools, roads, water	16.86	16.49	33.35
French Polynesia	FR	270000	3251	Housing WATSAN	21.00	19.79	40.79
Pitcairn	UK	50	47 sq. km	Transport	2.00	2.40	4.40
Total EDF Territorial Allocations					70.98	58.49	129.468

Source: IEOM 2012: 2011
population estimates

Focal Areas 8th – 9th and 10th FED – Country Strategy Paper and Regional⁶⁷

	Focal areas 8 th EDF	Focal areas 9 th EDF	Focal areas 10 th EDF
Cook Islands	----	- Outer island dvpt * support to NSA act	- Water & Sanitation * Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF)
Timor Leste		- Rural development - Instit. Capacity building (PFM + NAO)	- Rural development - Health - Instit. Capacity building (PFM + NAO) - Governance *TCF + support to NSA act.
Fiji	- Human Resources dvpt - Environment	- Rural education - NSA in rural education * not yet decided	* Civic education
Kiribati*	- training, - Seaweed devpt, - solar energy	- Outer island social dvpt (health, solar e) support to NSA act	- Renewable energy - Water & Sanitation * TCF
Marshall Islands	----	- new+renewable energy - Human Ressource dvpt support to NSA act	- Renewable energy * TCF
Micronesia	----	- new+renewable energy *support to NSA act	- Renewable energy * TCF
Nauru	----	- new+renewable energy support to NSA act	- Renewable energy * TCF
Niue	----	- energy capac build new+renewable support to NSA act	- Renewable energy * Support to NSA act
Palau	-----	- new+renewable energy *support to NSA act	- Renewable energy * TCF

Papua New Guinea	- Human Resources - rural environment /water supply	- education, training Human Resources - rural water supply inst capac + governance	- Rural econ. Dev. - HR dev. - Good Governance (including NAO, NSA) * Trade assistance
Samoa*	- rural water supply - economic infrastructure	- public health thru water + sewerage MPP + NSA contributions to regional projects * reserve	- Water Sector Support Program * TCF * Support to NSA act
Solomon Islands*	Transport, education, MPP	- sustain rural dvpt support to NSA act	- Sustainable Rural Development * TCF - * NAO
Tonga	Outer island dvpt (vava'u group)	Outer island dvpt (vava'u group) Social sector	- Renewable energy * TCF * Support to NSA act
Tuvalu*	Budget support HRD + environment	- Outer island dvpt, Social sectors support to NSA act	- Water & Waste management * TCF - * NSA
Vanuatu*	Education Rural tourism	- education, training Human Resources - agricultural dvpt - support to NSA act	- Economic Growth & HRD - Macro- economic support – GBS * TCF * Support to NSA act.
Regional	- HRD - Natural resources/ environment * trade, private sector, cultural heritage	- regional economic integration ; trade - HRD - Fisheries * 8 th EDF projects for new states	- Regional economic integration - Sustainable management of natural resources - NSA*

* non focal sectors

OCTs apply for regional focal areas, some regional programmes under 8th and 9th EDF had an ACP and an OCT component, under 10th EDF efforts are underway to create synergies between ACP and OCT regional; programmes

ANNEX 2: OVERALL STRUCTURE OF THE FINAL REPORT

The overall layout of the **Final report** is:

- Executive summary (1);
 - Context of the evaluation and methodology;
 - Evaluation questions and their answers (Findings);
 - Conclusions (2); and
 - Recommendations (3).
- Length: the final main report may not exceed 70 pages excluding annexes. Each annex must be referenced in the main text. Additional information regarding the context, the activities and the comprehensive aspects of the methodology, including the analysis, must be put in the annexes.

(1) Executive summary

The executive summary of evaluation report may not exceed 5 pages (3.000 words). It should be structured as follows:

- a) 1 paragraph explaining the objectives and the challenges of the evaluation;
- b) 1 paragraph explaining the context in which the evaluation takes place;
- c) 1 paragraph referring to the methodology followed, spelling out the main tools used (data on number of projects visited, number of interviews completed, number of questionnaires sent, number of focus groups conducted, etc.) ;
- d) The general conclusions related to sectorial and transversal issues on one hand, and the overarching conclusion(s) (for example on poverty reduction) on the other hand;
- e) 3 to 5 main conclusions should be listed and classified in order of importance; and
- f) 3 to 5 main recommendations should be listed according to their importance and priority. The recommendations have to be linked to the 3 to 5 main conclusions.

Chapters on Conclusions and Recommendations should be drafted taken into consideration the following issues:

(2) Conclusions

- The conclusions have to be assembled by homogeneous "clusters" (groups). It is not required to set out the conclusions according to the evaluation criteria;
- The general conclusions related to sectorial and transversal issues and the overarching conclusion(s) (for example on poverty reduction);
- Specific conclusions on each financial instrument indicated in the ToRs section "3.1.1. Legal scope". These conclusions will be focused on effectiveness, efficiency, added value, complementarity and synergies with other financial instruments.
- The chapter on "Conclusions" must also make it possible to identify lessons learnt, both positive and negative.

(3) Recommendations

- Recommendations should be substantiated by the conclusions ;
- Recommendations have to be grouped in clusters (groups) and presented in order of importance and priority within these clusters;
- Recommendations have to be realistic and operational.
- The possible conditions of implementation (who? when? how?) have to be specified and key steps/action points should be detailed when possible.

Annexes (non exhaustive)

- National background;
- Methodological approach;
- Information matrix;
- Monograph, case studies;
- List of institutions and persons met;
- List of documents consulted; and
- People interviewed;
- Results of the focus group, expert panel, etc...
- Slide presentations in the country seminar and the seminar minutes.

EDITING

The Final report must:

- be consistent, concise and clear;
- be well balanced between argumentation, tables and graphs;
- be free of linguistic errors;
- include a table of contents indicating the page number of all the chapters listed therein, a list of annexes (whose page numbering shall continue from that in the report) and a complete list in alphabetical order of any abbreviations in the text; and
- contain a summary (in several linguistic versions when required).
- be typed in single spacing and printed double sided, in DIN-A-4 format;
- The presentation must be well spaced (the use of graphs, tables and small paragraphs is strongly recommended). The graphs must be clear (shades of grey produce better contrasts on a black and white printout);
- Reports must be glued or stapled; plastic spirals are not acceptable
- The contractor is responsible for the quality of translations and their conformity with the original text.

ANNEX 3 - QUALITY ASSESSMENT GRID

Concerning these criteria, the evaluation report is:	Unacceptable	Poor	Good	Very good	Excellent
1. Meeting needs: Does the evaluation adequately address the information needs of the commissioning body and fit the terms of reference?					
2. Relevant scope: Is the rationale of the policy examined and its set of outputs, results and outcomes/impacts examined fully, including both intended and unexpected policy interactions and consequences?					
3. Defensible design: Is the evaluation design appropriate and adequate to ensure that the full set of findings, along with methodological limitations, is made accessible for answering the main evaluation questions?					
4. Reliable data: To what extent are the primary and secondary data selected adequate? Are they sufficiently reliable for their intended use?					
5. Sound data analysis: Is quantitative information appropriately and systematically analysed according to the state of the art so that evaluation questions are answered in a valid way?					
6. Credible findings: Do findings follow logically from, and are they justified by, the data analysis and interpretations based on carefully described assumptions and rationale?					
7. Validity of the conclusions: Does the report provide clear conclusions? Are conclusions based on credible results?					
8. Usefulness of the recommendations: Are recommendations fair, unbiased by personnel or shareholders' views, and sufficiently detailed to be operationally applicable?					
9. Clearly reported: Does the report clearly describe the policy being evaluated, including its context and purpose, together with the procedures and findings of the evaluation, so that information provided can easily be understood?					
Taking into account the contextual constraints on the evaluation, the overall quality rating of the report is considered.					

ANNEX 4 – TIMING

To be filled by the contractors and submitted as part of its methodology

<i>Evaluation Phases and Stages</i>	<i>Notes and Reports</i>	<i>Dates</i>	<i>Meetings/Communications</i>
Desk Phase			
Structuring Stage			Briefing session in Brussels (optional)
	Slide presentation		RG Meeting
			Short preparatory visit of the Evaluators to the field (optional).
	Draft Inception Report		RG meeting
	Final Inception Report		
Desk Study	Draft Desk Report		RG Meeting
	Final Desk Report		
Field Phase			De-briefing meeting with the Delegation.
	Presentation		RG Meeting
Synthesis phase (seminar in the country)			
	1 st Draft Final report		RG Meeting
	2 nd Draft Final Report Presentation + Minutes		Seminar in [country]
	Final Report + other deliverables		

ANNEX 5: EVALUATION CRITERIA AND KEY ISSUES

(1) Definitions of the **five OECD-DAC evaluation criteria** can be found at the following address:

<http://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluationofdevelopmentprogrammes/daccriteriaforevaluatingdevelopmentassistance.htm>

(2) **Relevance**: the extent to which an intervention's objectives are pertinent to needs, problems and issues to be addressed.⁶⁸

(3) **"Coherence"** is used in two different contexts: as an evaluation criterion and as part of the 3Cs (key issues).

i. *The definitions of coherence as evaluation criteria:*

Coherence⁶⁹: the extent to which the intervention logic is not contradictory/the intervention does not contradict other intervention with similar objectives

ii. *Provisions regarding the 3Cs (key issues):*

Development cooperation is a shared competence between the European Community and the Member States. The EU competence on development cooperation was established in law by the adoption of the Maastricht Treaty in 1992. To guide its practical implementation the Maastricht Treaty established three specific requirements: *coordination, complementarity and coherence* – the “*three Cs*”. These commitments are reaffirmed in the “European Consensus for Development”⁷⁰. The legal provisions with regard to the 3Cs remain largely unchanged in the Lisbon Treaty. They offer basic definitions of the various concepts involved as can be seen in box below.

Lisbon Treaty

Art. 208 (ex Art. 177 TEC)

1. “Union policy in the field of development cooperation shall be conducted within the framework of the principles and objectives of the Union's external action. The Union's development cooperation policy and that of the Member States complement and reinforce each other”.

Union development cooperation policy shall have as its primary objective the reduction and, in the long term, the eradication of poverty. The Union shall take account of the objectives of development cooperation in the policies that it implements which are likely to affect developing countries.”

Art 210 (ex Art 180 TEC)

⁶⁸ European Union's budget glossary. While, according to the DAC Glossary the **relevance** is the extent to which the objectives of a development intervention are consistent with beneficiaries' requirements, country needs, global priorities and partners' and donors' policies. The terms '**relevance and coherence**' as European Union's evaluation criteria cover the DAC definition of 'relevance'.

⁶⁹ Evaluating EU activity - Glossary p.101 (Coherence: p.102):
http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/secretariat_general/evaluation/docs/eval_activities_en.pdf

⁷⁰ (2006/C 46/01)

1. "In order to promote the complementarity and efficiency of their action, the Union shall coordinate their policies on development cooperation and shall consult each other on their aid programmes, including in international organisations and during international conferences. They may undertake joint action. Member States shall contribute if necessary to the implementation of Community aid programmes.
2. The Commission may take any useful initiative to promote the coordination referred to in paragraph 1."

Coordination. In EC policy documents the distinction is made between three levels of coordination: (i) policy coordination; (ii) operational coordination and (iii) coordination in international fora.

Complementarity. The obligation to ensure complementarity is a logical outcome of the fact that development cooperation is a shared competence between the EC and the Member States. Over time, the concept was linked to a better distribution of roles between the Commission and the Member States on the base of their respective comparative advantages. This interpretation is also the basis for the Code of Conduct on Complementarity (2007) emphasizing the need for a „division of labour“ (DOL) between the various European actors in delivering aid.

Coherence. One such typology distinguishes between (i) coherence/incoherence of European development policy itself; (ii) coherence/incoherence with the partner country's policies; and (iii) coherence/incoherence between development co-operation policies and policies in other fields⁷¹.

- (4) **Value added of the European Union's interventions:** The criterion is closely related to the principle of subsidiarity and relates to the fact that an activity/operation financed/implemented through the Commission should generate a particular benefit.

There are practical elements that illustrate possible aspects of the criterion:

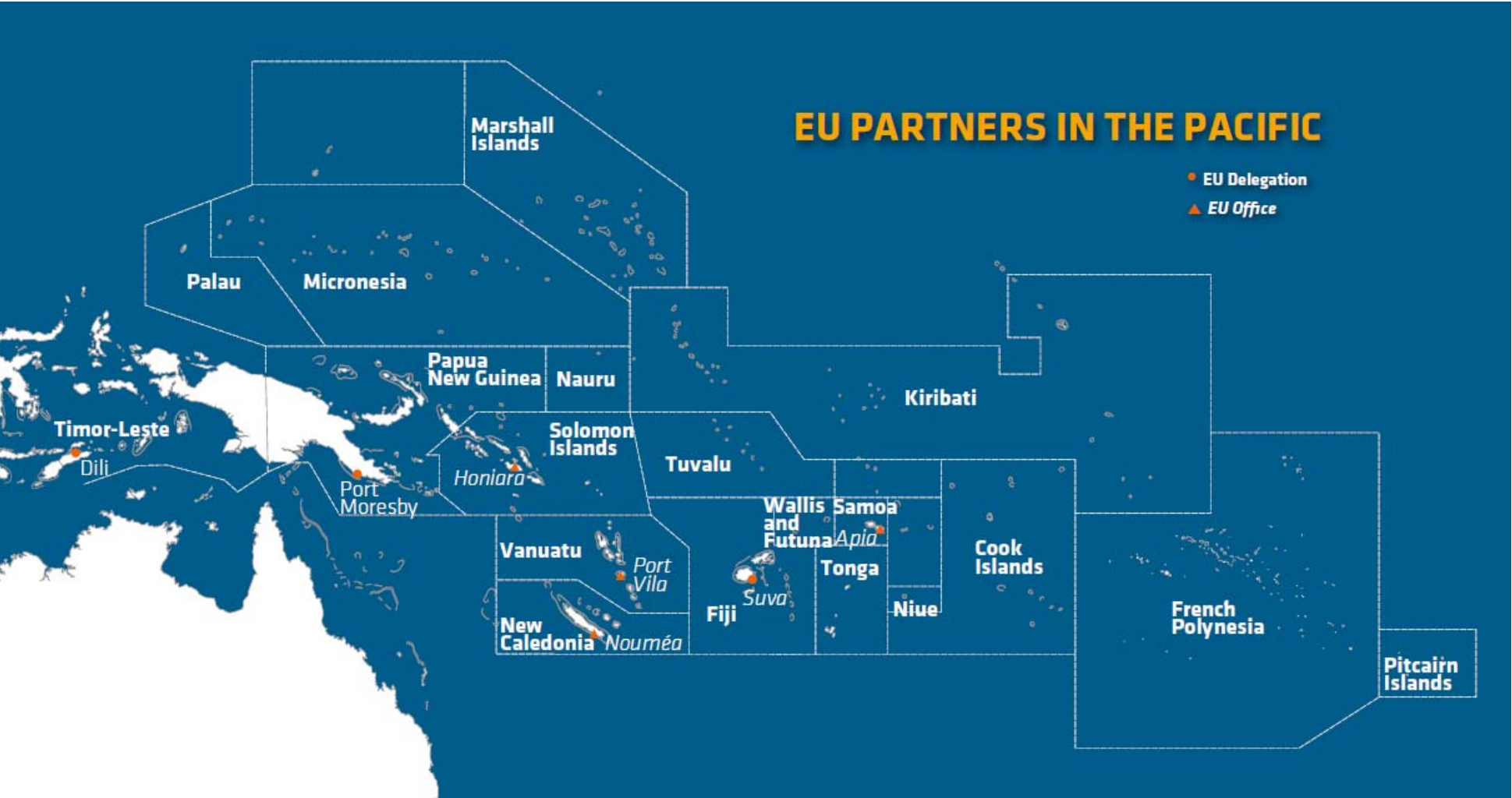
- 1) The European Union has a particular capacity, for example experience in regional integration, above that of EU Member States;
- 2) The European Union has a particular mandate within the framework of the '3Cs' and can draw Member States to a greater joint effort; and
- 3) The European Union's cooperation is guided by a common political agenda embracing all EU Member States.

⁷¹ In recent years, the concept of „policy coherence for development“ (PCD) has gained momentum, in the European Consensus (2005) PCD was defined as *“ensuring that the EU takes account of the objectives of development cooperation in all policies that it implements which are likely to affect developing countries, and that these policies support development objectives.”* (par 9).

ANNEX 6: PRINCIPLES REGARDING THE DRAFTING OF EVALUATION QUESTIONS

Main principles to follow when preparing evaluations questions (EQ)

- (1) Limit the total number of EQ to 10 for each evaluation.
- (2) In each evaluation, more than half of EQ should cover specific actions and look at the chain of results.
 - Avoid too many questions on areas such as cross cutting issues, 3Cs and other key issues, which should be covered as far as possible in a transversal way, introducing for example specific judgement criteria in some EQs.
- (3) Within the chain of results, the EQs should focus at the levels of results (outcomes) and specific impacts.
 - Avoid EQs limited to outputs or aiming at global impact levels; and
 - In the answer to EQs, the analysis should cover the chain of results preceding the level chosen (outcomes or specific impacts).
- (4) EQ should be focused and addressing only one level in the chain of results.
 - Avoid vague questions where follow-up questions are needed (*questions à tiroirs*); and
 - Avoid questions dealing with various levels of results.
(for example looking at outcomes and specific impacts in the same EQ).
- (5) The 7 evaluation criteria should not be present in the wordings of the EQ.
- (6) General concepts such as sustainable development, governance, reinforcement, etc. should be avoided.
- (7) Each key word of the question must be addressed in the answer.
 - Check if all words are useful;
 - Check that the answer cannot be yes or no; and
 - Check that the questions include a word calling for a judgement.
- (8) EQ must be accompanied by a limited number of judgement criteria; some of them dealing with cross cutting and some key issues (see point 2 above)
- (9) A short explanatory comment should specify the meaning and the scope of the question.



Annex 2 – Regional and Cooperation Context

This annex presents the regional and cooperation context of the Pacific region, as background to the findings of the Main Report.

The annex includes two sections:

- **Regional context:** this section covers the geographic, economic and political background in the region.
- **EU-Pacific cooperation context:** this section covers the chronology of EU-Pacific cooperation and its legal bases.

2.1 Regional context

Geographic background

EU cooperation with the Pacific region covers 18 of the 22 Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) plus Timor Leste. Of these 19 countries and territories, 15 are ACP states and four are Overseas Countries or Territories. EU cooperation is spread across the three sub-regional groupings of PICTs: Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia.

The following Table lists all 22 PICTs plus Timor Leste and indicates which are covered by EU cooperation, which are ACP countries, OCTs, and to which sub-region each country or territory belongs:

Table 1: Pacific Islands Countries and Territories plus Timor Leste

PICTs	EU Cooperation	ACP	OCT	Sub-region
Cook Islands	X	X		Polynesia
Federated States of Micronesia (FSM)	X	X		Micronesia
Fiji	X	X		Melanesia
Kiribati	X	X		Micronesia
Marshall Islands	X	X		Micronesia
Nauru	X	X		Micronesia
Niue	X	X		Polynesia
Palau	X	X		Micronesia
Papua New Guinea (PNG)	X	X		Melanesia
Samoa	X	X		Polynesia
Solomon Islands	X	X		Melanesia
Timor Leste	X	X		S.E. Asia
Tonga	X	X		Polynesia
Tuvalu	X	X		Polynesia
Vanuatu	X	X		Melanesia
French Polynesia	X		X	Polynesia
New Caledonia	X		X	Melanesia
Pitcairn Islands	X		X	Polynesia
Wallis and Futuna	X		X	Polynesia
American Samoa				Polynesia
Guam				Micronesia
Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI)				Micronesia
Tokelau				Polynesia

The countries and territories covered by EU cooperation in the Pacific are small and geographically remote. All of the Pacific ACP states are Small Island Developing States (SIDS)¹ and three (Kiribati, Tuvalu and Tokelau) are atoll nations. But they are spread over a large land area – 527,000 km – equivalent to more than twice the size of Europe.

The following Figure shows the geographical location of the Pacific Islands and their proximity to Australia and New Zealand:

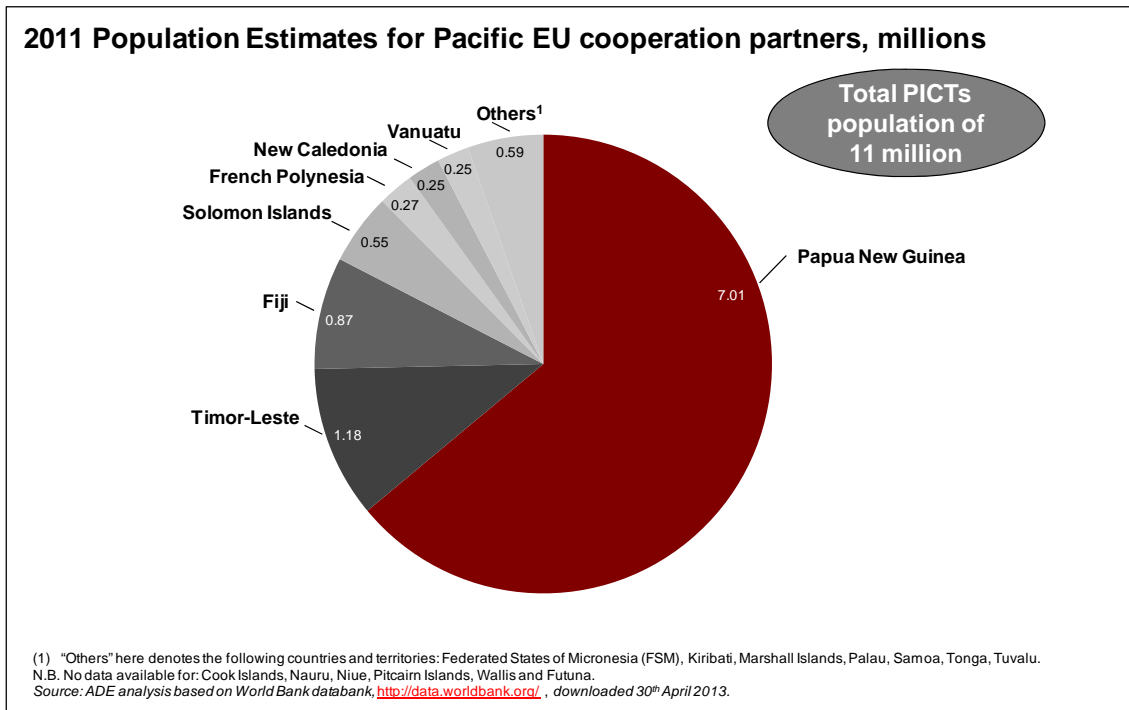
¹ The UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, recognises SIDS as a distinct group of developing countries facing specific social, economic and environmental vulnerabilities to natural hazards, limited resource base and undiversified economies.

Figure 1: Map of the Pacific region



The total population of the Pacific region reached 11 million people in 2011, though population sizes varying greatly between countries and territories. As the following Figure shows, the population of the PICTs is dominated by Papua New Guinea, which makes up just under two thirds (63%) of the region’s total population. The second-most populated island is Timor-Leste, with an 11% share of the group’s total population. The remaining Melanesian countries and territories – Fiji, Solomon Islands, New Caledonia and Vanuatu – together makes up almost 20% (1.9 million) of the total population, whilst the combined Micronesian and Polynesian populations constitute only 11% (1.2 million) of the total.

Figure 2: 2011 population estimates for the PICTs



Economic background

The key macro-economic indicators for each of the PICTs covered by EU cooperation are shown in the following table:

Table 2: Key 2011 macro-economic indicators for the Pacific Region

Country/ Territory	2011 GDP	Population (millions)	GNI per capita, (US\$)	GDP growth (%)	Current acc. balance (%GDP)	Total debt (%GDP)	Total exports	Total imports	Net ODA (US\$m)	Net ODA per capita (US\$)	Gov. revenue (%GDP)	Consumer prices (% change)	Joined WTO	LDC
Cook Islands	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	No	No
FSM	0.31	0.11	2,860	2.1	-18.9	na	40	187	133.88	1,217	65.9	4.6	No	No
Fiji	3.8	0.87	3,720	2.0	-9.9	22.5	861	1,987	75.23	86	25.1	8.7	1996	No
Kiribati	0.17	0.10	2,030	1.8	-22.4	na	9	74 ⁽¹⁾	63.96	640	67.9	1.2	No	Yes
Marshall Isl.	0.17	0.05	3,910	5.0	-12.6	na	41	106	82.29	1,646	63.6	5.4	No	No
Nauru	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	No	No
Niue	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	No	No
New Caledonia	na	0.25	na	na	na	na	na	na	314.51 ⁽²⁾	1,258	na	na	No	No
Palau	0.17	0.02	6,510	5.8	5.4	na	7	112	27.61	1,381	40.4	na	No	No
PNG	12.9	7.01	1,480	9.0	-2.9	97.3	4,920	3,970	612.32	87	21.7	8.4	1996	No
Pitcairn Isl.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	No	No
Fr. Polynesia	na	0.27	na	na	na	na	na	na	351.5 ⁽²⁾	1,302	na	na	No	No
Samoa	0.64	0.18	3,160	2.0	-8.5	57.5	12	279	101.11	562	37.5	2.9	2012	No
Solomon Isl.	0.84	0.55	1,110	9.0	-23.1	30.5	145	82 ⁽³⁾	333.75	607	34.7 ⁽¹⁾	7.4	1996	Yes
Timor Leste	1.1	1.18	na	10.6	77.1	na	15 ⁽¹⁾	286 ⁽¹⁾	283.76	240	124.6 ⁽¹⁾	13.5	No	Yes
Tonga	0.43	0.10	3,820	4.9	-1.4	43.9	11	175	93.73	937	25.7	5.3	2007	No

Country/ Territory	2011 GDP	Population (millions)	GNI per capita, (US\$)	GDP growth (%)	Current acc. balance (%GDP)	Total debt (%GDP)	Total exports	Total imports	Net ODA (US\$m)	Net ODA per capita (US\$)	Gov. revenue (%GDP)	Consumer prices (% change)	Joined WTO	LDC
Tuvalu	na	0.01	na	na	na	na	na	na	42.66	4,266	na	0.5	No	Yes
Vanuatu	0.76	0.25	2,730	1.4	-6.5	26.6	67	300	92.06	368	22.5	0.7	2012	Yes
Wallis & Futuna	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	No	No

1 Data for 2010 (most recent available)

2 Data for 1999 (most recent available)

3 Data for 2001 (most recent available)

Source: ADE based on World Bank, *Countries at a Glance*, 2011, except consumer prices data (IMF *World Economic Outlook* 2013) and the population and net ODA data (World Bank databank, <http://data.worldbank.org>, downloaded 30th April 2013). Consumer prices shown are annual percentage changes.

Notwithstanding specificities between islands, the economies of the Pacific Islands economies are focused on three key sectors:

Tourism: the largest and fastest growing economic sector in the Pacific, contributing €1 billion to the region's economy in 2004 (excluding the cruise sector) and growing by 50% in the five preceding years.² The Pacific tourism industry can be affected by changes in oil prices and the economic security of target markets in wealthier nations. The largest tourist destination in the Pacific is Fiji, which traditionally receives about 40% of all visitors. The sector has also grown in Samoa, Tonga and Vanuatu and contributes two thirds of Palau's economy.³

Agriculture and land-based natural resources: some of the larger Pacific islands have significant forestry resources, notably Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. Logging has previously taken place at unsustainable levels, with consequent deforestation and land degradation costs. As a result, the economic potential of logging across the Pacific has been significantly degraded. Agriculture across the Pacific ACP countries is largely subsistence, contributing 20 to 30 % of GDP whilst employing 40 to 80 % of the labour force.⁴ The rise in food and oil prices during the first half of the evaluation period put pressure on food security for the rural poor whilst decreasing the ability of small farmers to invest in food and agricultural production. In response, the Pacific Forum leaders committed in 2008 to tackle food security by implementing a range of measures in sectors including agriculture and fisheries, as well instructing the SPC to investigate options for increasing intra-regional trade in local food produce.

Fisheries : fish stocks, primarily tuna, make significant contributions to the region's trade balance, government revenue and employment levels. Several Pacific islands, notably in Micronesia, also gain a significant share of government revenue from the granting of fishing licences to non-Pacific island vessels.⁵ Indeed Pacific Islands' flagged vessels take only a small share of the total tuna catch in the Pacific, with most of the catch taken by vessels from other nations including Japan, Taiwan, Korea, China and the United States. Key challenges to the growth of this sector include the sustainability of the fish stocks, the reduction of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, and compliance with sanitary and phyto-sanitary measures. Moreover, with the Pacific contributing over 50% of the global tuna catch and the EU being the largest per capita importer of fisheries in the world, the sustainability of these stocks is of particular interest to the EU.

In addition to the productive sectors listed above, remittances play a significant and growing role in the economies of the Pacific region. Immediately prior to the evaluation period, in 2007, remittances were growing at an average rate of 36% per year in the Pacific. The largest recipient was Fiji, totalling €100 million, or 5.8% of GDP. Whilst receiving less in total, Tonga relied even more heavily on remittances, contributing 32.3% of GDP. The possibility therefore remains that remittances will outstrip aid in the Pacific region before 2020.⁶

² European Commission, *Regional Strategy Paper for the Pacific Region 2008-2014*, 2008.

³ European Commission, *Regional Strategy Paper for the Pacific Region 2008-2014*, 2008.

⁴ European Commission, *Regional Strategy Paper for the Pacific Region 2008-2014*, 2008.

⁵ Recent estimates suggest that payments of fishing licences contributed 30% of government revenue in Kiribati and 20 % in FSM. European Commission, *Regional Strategy Paper for the Pacific Region 2008-2014*, 2008.

⁶ European Commission, *Regional Strategy Paper for the Pacific Region 2008-2014*, 2008.

Political background

Most Pacific Islands operate multi-party democratic systems, despite facing a variety of different challenges across the islands. Whilst Tonga has a tradition of monarchy that predates its independence from colonial powers, constitutional reform, undertaken by King George Tupou V after his coronation in 2006 and culminating in the election of 2010, have moved Tonga towards a democratic system with a constitutional monarchy. Fiji, conversely, embraced democracy after independence in 1969, but has since suffered several coups. The most recent coup, in 2006, left the country as the only non-democracy in the region. Several other Pacific countries have seen upheaval in the period since independence including political scandals and instability (Papua New Guinea and Nauru), ethnic tensions and constitutional crises (e.g. Solomon Islands and Vanuatu), or political violence and threats to democracy (e.g. Timor Leste). Indeed, several Pacific Islands are on the OECD list of fragile states and are members of the G7+ group of fragile states (e.g., Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Timor Leste). Nevertheless, with the exception of Fiji and Tonga, all the islands and territories in the region have had functioning multi-party democracies throughout the evaluation period.

On the other hand, the correlates of democracy, including governance and respect for human rights, remain an obstacle to development. Good governance and capacity building of public institutions remains a challenge in most PICTs, whilst political and social dialogue are also an area of need.⁷ Gender equality and violence remain a challenge across the region, with Pacific countries having a poor record of ratifying human rights conventions and high rates of gender-based violence and low proportions of women at decision-making levels.

Regional governance and cooperation is led by a well-established group of regional organisations and agreements. The Pacific ACP countries have agreed on a regional trade agreement (PICTA) which aims to progressively establish free trade among them. The Melanesian countries have also agreed on a trade agreement (MSGTA). Moreover, under the Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations (PACER) countries are involved in negotiations are foreseen on a Free Trade Area with its neighbours Australia and New Zealand (PACER Plus). Regarding regional organisations, the Council of Regional Organisations (CROP) brings together the nine regional organisations operating in the Pacific.⁸ Many of these organisations have been established and functioning for several decades. The CROP is permanently chaired by the Secretary General of the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS), who is mandated to coordinate the CROP (in addition to acting as the Regional Authorising Officer for the European Development Fund in the Pacific). The individual CROP members are mandated to cover individual issues, including: fisheries, education, environment and tourism as well as catalysing regional cooperation and integration. PIFS also coordinates the implementation of the Pacific Plan for strengthening regional cooperation and integration.

⁷ Partly in response to this challenge, the Biketawa Declaration of 2000 presents a framework for political coordination and coordinated responses to crises in the region, including the deployment of military and civilian personnel from Pacific Island Forum countries in peacekeeping and stabilization operations within the region, e.g. in the Solomon Islands (2003), Nauru (2004) and Tonga (2006).

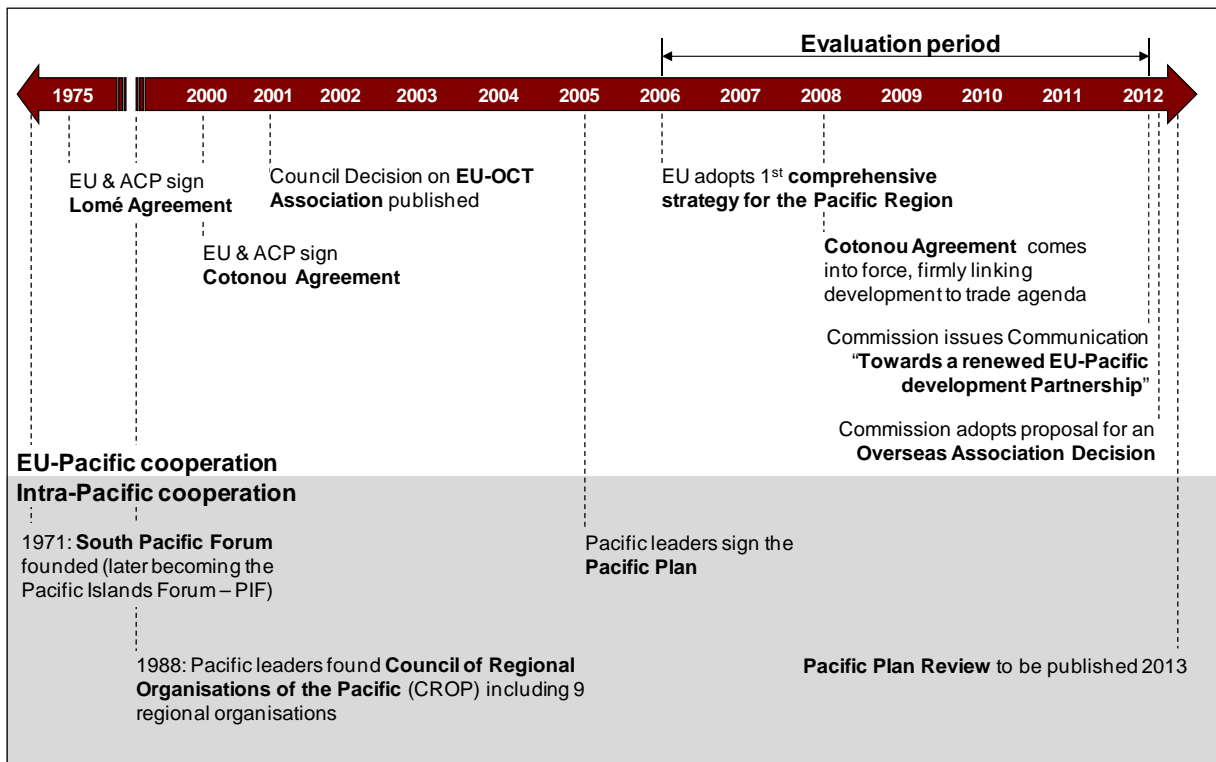
⁸ The full list of CROP member organisations is: the Pacific Islands Forum, the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency, the Pacific Islands Development Programme, the Secretariat for the Pacific Community, the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme, the South Pacific Tourism Organisation, the University of the South Pacific, the Pacific Power Association, the Pacific Aviation Safety Office.

Strategic coordination was identified as an area of need by an Eminent Persons Group as part of a review of the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat in 2004. As a result, **the Pacific Plan signed by the PIFS member leaders in 2005, with the intention of acting as a key driver for regional integration and cooperation.** It is based on four strategic objectives (or pillars): stimulating economic growth, sustainable development, good governance and security for Pacific countries through regionalism. The revised Pacific Plan structures this idea and outlines concrete projects for implementation. It is subject to an “independent comprehensive review of progress every three years”. The last review/evaluation was conducted in 2009 and The Pacific Plan Action Committee (PPAC) agreed to defer a review until 2012 (currently taking place), to be presented to Pacific Leaders at the Forum meeting in 2013.

2.2 EU-Pacific cooperation context

EU-Pacific cooperation has a long history, starting with the signature of the Lomé convention between EU and African Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries in 1975. The following Figure outlines the key agreements from Lomé to the present day, as well as the institutional developments guiding intra-Pacific regional cooperation over the same period.

Figure 3: Chronology of EU-Pacific cooperation



The legal bases for EU-ACP and EU-OCT cooperation have both been developed since the first signature of the Cotonou Agreement in 2000. EU-ACP cooperation was based originally on the Lomé agreement of 1975. In 2000, the signature of the Cotonou Agreement aimed to integrate development within the trade agenda and established the platform from which to work towards a European Partnership Agreement (EPA) for the Pacific. Interim EPAs were agreed with the two largest trading nations, Fiji and Papua New Guinea, in 2007 (although the former is not yet under implementation). The framework for OCT cooperation also developed after the Cotonou Agreement, Article 28 of which established the legal framework for ACP-OCT regional cooperation, whilst the 2001 Council Decision on EU-OCT Association (the “Overseas Association Decision”) included provisions for regional cooperation under Article 16. More recently, the basis for OCT cooperation has been amended by the provisions of Part 4 of the Treaty of the European Union on cooperation with Overseas Countries and Territories and the new Overseas Association Decision published in 2013 (755/2013/EU).

Intra-Pacific cooperation has preceded and informed EU-Pacific cooperation. Beginning with the founding of the South Pacific Forum (now the Pacific Islands Forum, or PIF) in 1971, intra-Pacific cooperation has been fostered by an array of regional organisations (listed in the preceding section) covering various technical fields including fisheries, tourism, energy and the environment. These organisations were brought together under the Council of Regional Organisations for the Pacific (CROP) in 1988. In 2005 the leaders of the Pacific Islands countries agreed the Pacific Plan, to guide intra-regional cooperation and development. The EU responded to the Pacific Plan in the following year, adopting its first comprehensive strategy for Pacific cooperation, “*A strategy for a strengthened Partnership in response to the Pacific Plan and the deepening of regional cooperation and integration within the Forum and within the EU*”⁹, with the aims of enhancing political dialogue, increasing the emphasis of EU-Pacific development policy on regional cooperation, and improving aid effectiveness. This was followed in 2012 with a new European Commission Communication aiming, *inter alia*, to build a more efficient development partnership, ensure funding is delivered in a way that is suitable for small island states, and draw attention to the impact of climate change.

EU-Pacific cooperation has been provided primarily through the European Development Fund, which in turn is guided by the Regional and Country Strategy Papers. Further details of the allocated amounts and focal sectors of the Strategy Papers is provided in the following chapter, which also presents faithful and reconstructed intervention logics for this cooperation.

⁹ EC, *A strategy for a strengthened Partnership in response to the Pacific Plan and the deepening of regional cooperation and integration within the Forum and within the EU*, 2006.

Annex 3 – The Intervention Logic of EU Regional Cooperation

This annex presents the intervention logic (IL) of EU cooperation with the Pacific Region during the evaluation period 2006-2012. It represents the hierarchy of strategic objectives and expected impact pursued by the EU. The intervention logic is the backbone for the evaluation, delineating the set of objectives against which the EU intervention will be assessed. The hierarchical links for attaining expected impacts are made explicit in the diagrams.

It is based on the official documents that set out the EU strategies in the region, namely:

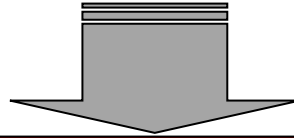
- the Regional Strategy Paper for the Pacific Region for the 9th and 10th EDFs ;
- the Country Strategy Papers for the Pacific ACP countries for the 9th and 10th EDFs ;
and
- the Single Programming Documents (SPDs) for the Pacific Overseas Countries and Territories for the 9th and 10th EDFs, including the regional programme for Pacific OCTs.

The PACPs benefit as well from the large array of non-programmable EU instruments that need to be integrated into the overall EU strategic response during the reference period.

The following approach was used for developing the intervention logic:

Step 1

Analysis of priorities of the EU cooperation with the Pacific region and changes during the period covered by the evaluation.

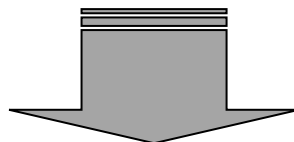


Step 2

Elaborating the intervention logic: This step consisted of making explicit the final objectives, the strategies and their expected impacts and focused on

- i. what the provider of assistance wanted to achieve (general objectives);
- ii. the strategies, policies, programmes, instruments that were envisaged to achieve the objectives; and
- iii. the channels through which the means were meant to contribute to the general objectives (i.e. the intermediate or specific objectives) and their expected impacts.

The evaluators based this review on EU regional and national programming documents and their addenda (Mid-Term Reviews/End of term Reviews), list of projects implemented under thematic programmes and budget lines (from CRIS and presented in end of period CSP), other information available on the EUDs' Websites.



Step 3

Finalising the effects/intervention logic diagram. The diagram of effects is a representation of the above EU strategy, including all EU instruments relevant for the Pacific region. A colour scheme was used to specify the type of instrument (Regional, national, global, OCTs, budget lines, trade regulations, others). Faithful diagrams of effects were elaborated for each programming cycle separately and then combined to represent the EU strategic response to development challenges during the whole reference period. Faithful diagrams present logical chains as they can be identified from programming documents and projects financing agreements. The combined diagram of effects is reconstructed with evaluators' input to restore a full logical chain from activities to global impact. Where the documents failed to spell out an important causal connection between components of the strategies, white boxes signalise that the item was part of consultants' reconstruction. The diagrams include page references to the respective RSPs and CSPs, and any other element of the EU strategic response.

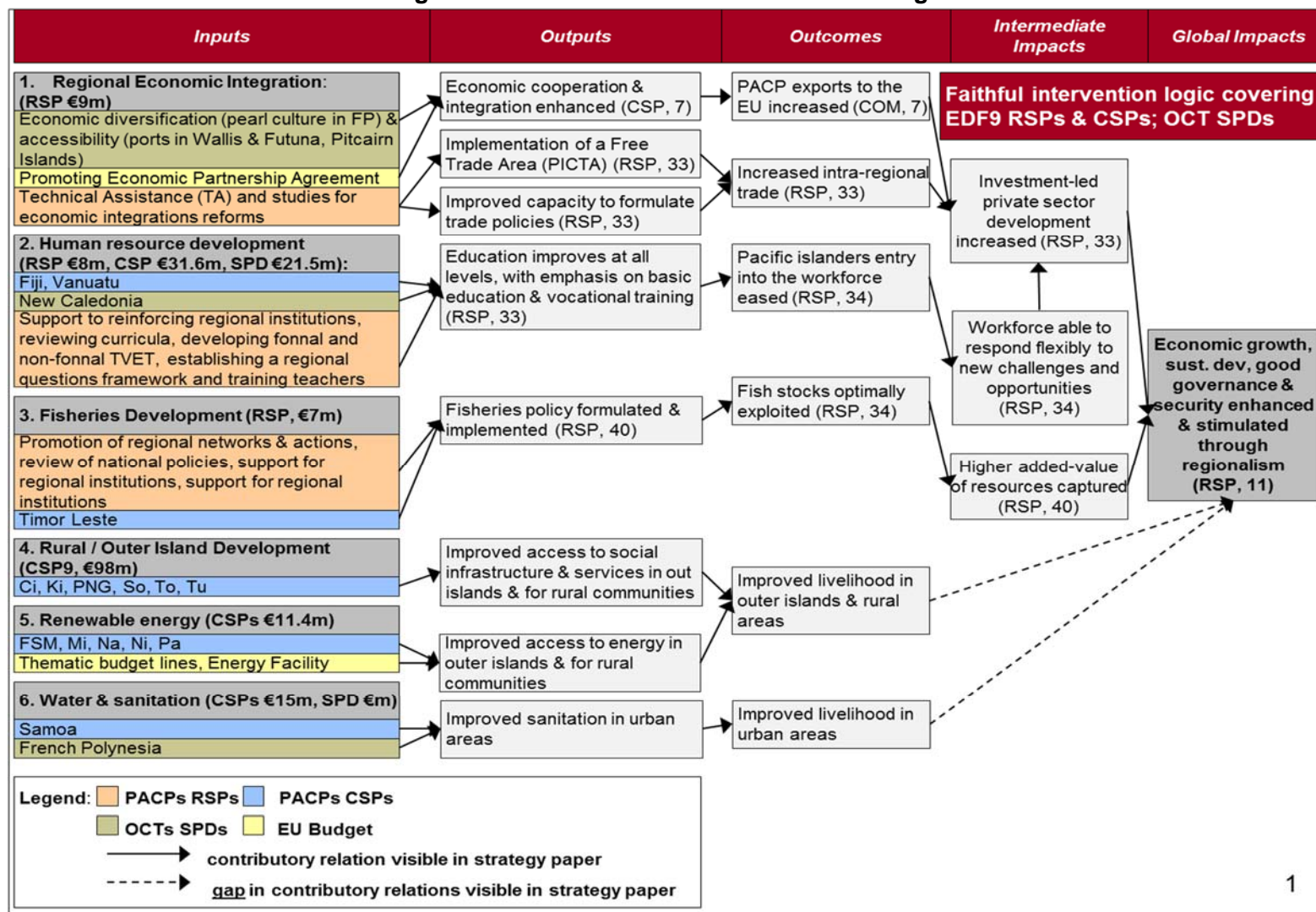
The intervention logic is presented in the form of three expected impact diagrams, shown and detailed hereafter, namely:

- the Expected Impact Diagram **2002-2007**, relating to the Regional Strategy Paper and Pacific Country Strategy Papers covering the 9th EDF;
- the Expected Impact Diagram **2008-2013**, relating to the Regional Strategy Paper and Pacific Country Strategy Papers covering the 10th EDF; *and*
- the Expected Impact Diagram **compiled for 2002-2007 and 2008-2013**, showing in a single, simplified diagram the key elements of both periods.

The intervention logic differentiates between four levels of expected impacts which correspond to five levels of objectives, and the intended activities for attaining the results:

- Global impact (corresponding to global objectives, in the long term);
- Intermediate impact (corresponding to intermediate objectives, in the long-medium term);
- Outcomes (corresponding to operational objectives);
- Outputs (corresponding to intervention deliverables);
- Inputs (corresponding to intervention activities).

Figure 1: Faithful 9th EDF intervention logic



Analysis of the II

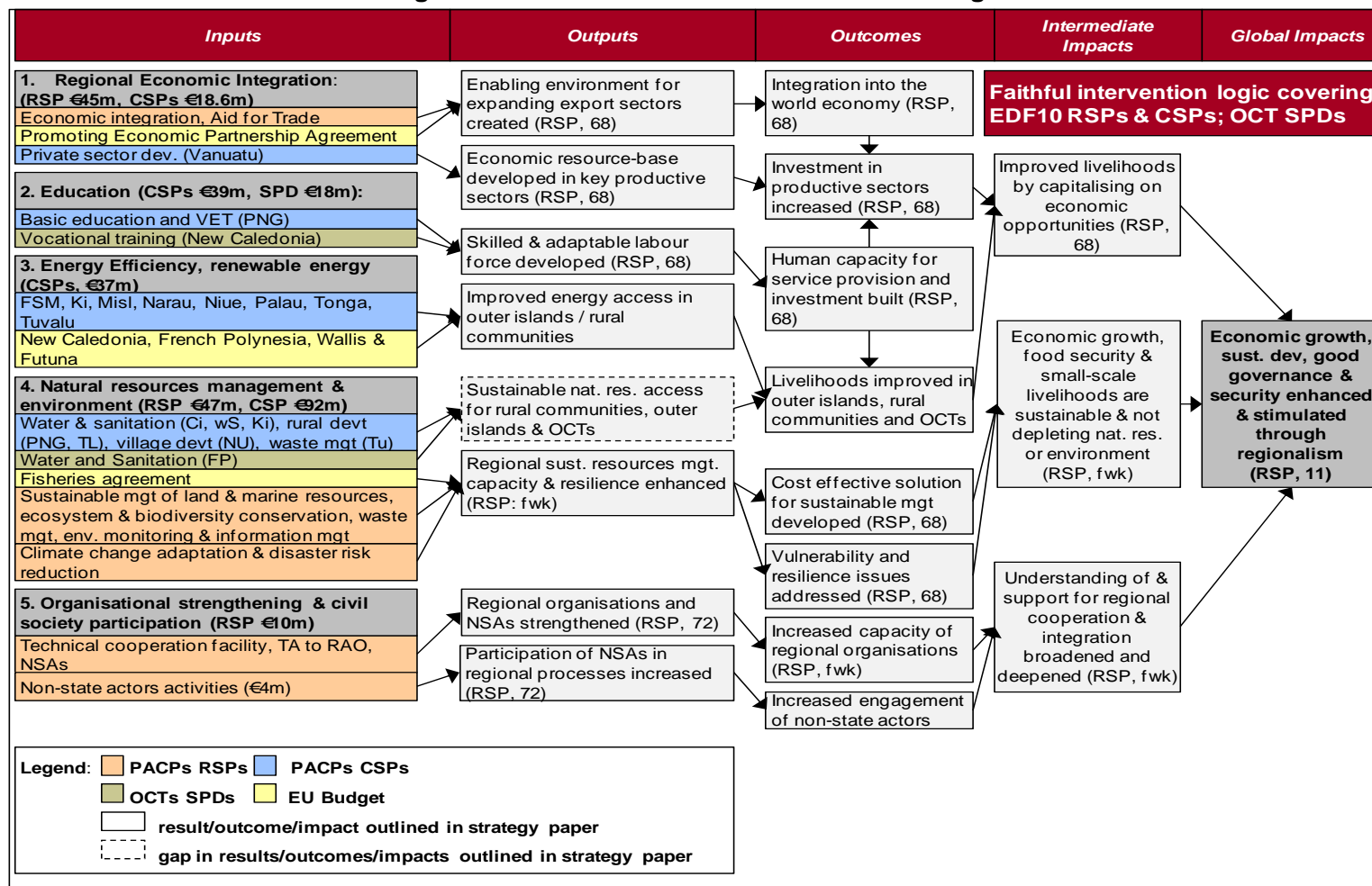
Causal links: The activity - output – outcome – impact chain is difficult to follow for all sectors. The strong point in the chain is the outcome level, and the rest is relatively formally built upon it. The links between activities and results in oversimplified, with generally only one result by activity. This weakness proved a strong constraint for proposing a credible path to the outcome. The impact links are also weak; the relation between the global impact and outcomes is hardly convincing. The lack of intermediary impacts for energy and outer islands social development is symptomatic of this weakness. The programming exercise seems retrospectively largely formal or not fully mastered by the staff in delegations at this time.

Chain of reasoning: for the various sectors of intervention, the chain of reasoning is at best elementary, based on generalities rather than on detailed need or sector performance assessments. Fishery provides a good example of this oversimplification or overstatement of EU cooperation capacity to resolve complex problems. The regional integration chain of reasoning set a more credible strategic answer by taking into account the education variable to come to the expected intermediary impact. In all chains the link with the global impact is weak as referring to the Pacific Plan, which set several high level objectives. The difference between output, outcome and intermediary impacts was apparently hard to make out, contributing to develop an unconvincing intervention logic.

Concentration: The level of concentration of EU resources shown by the diagram is limited. The resources are spread over a number of sectors to answer a wide array of demands and priorities.

Complementarity: Even for programmable cooperation, only one “sector” (regional integration) can account on contributions from RIP, NIP and SPDs. Beyond the fact that complementarity needs to be assessed even for regional integration at programme/project level, the NIPs clearly overweight the other resources for EU cooperation, and it would be difficult to find out complementarity in programming between the PACPs.

Figure 2: Faithful 10th EDF Intervention Logic



Analysis of the II

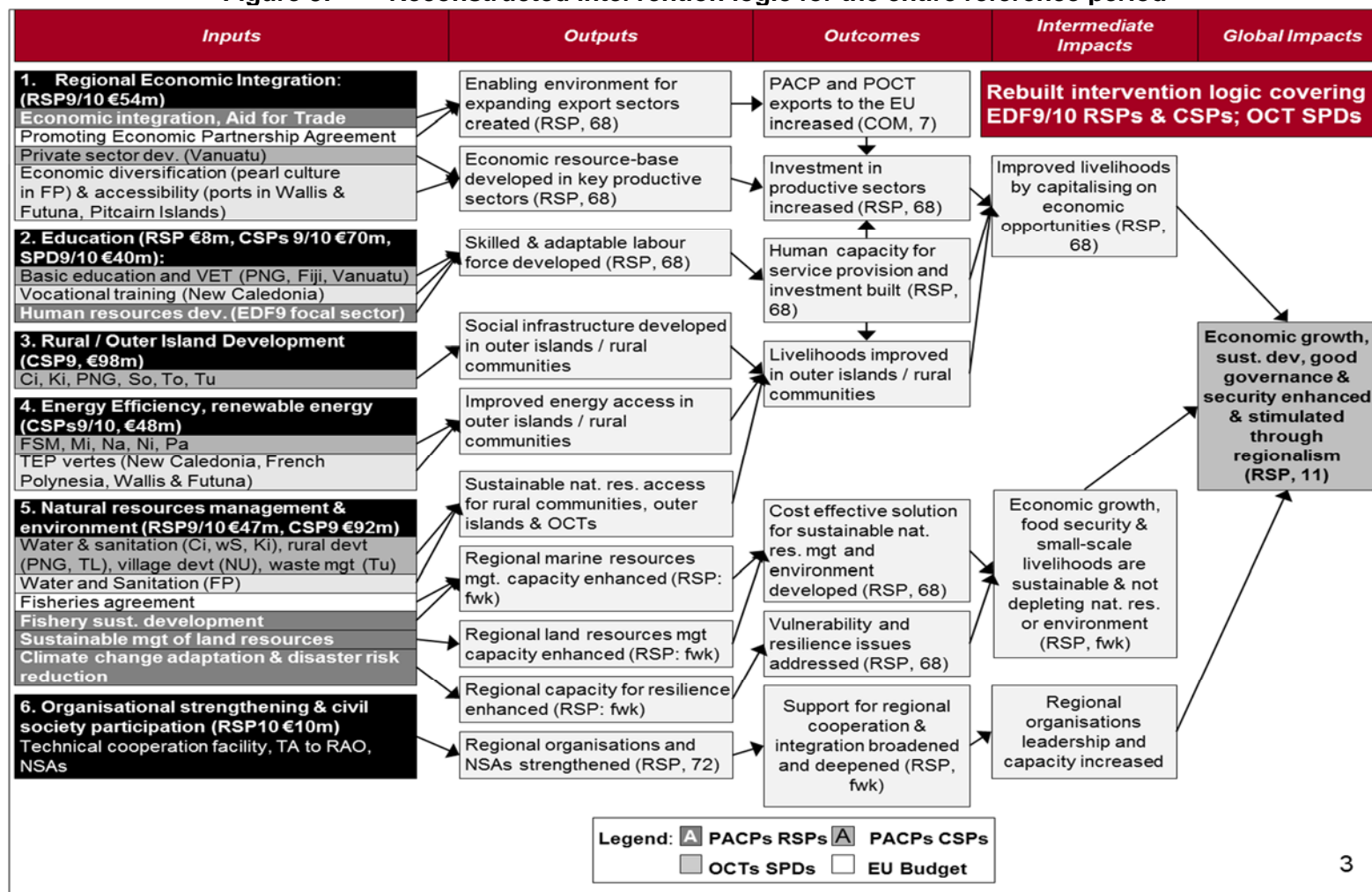
Causal links: The activity - output – outcome – impact chain is relatively clear for all sectors. The strong point in the chain is again the outcome level, and the rest being unevenly built upon it. As the understanding of the outcome level improved compared to the 9th EDF, the causal link are more convincing. The outcomes are more homogenous and better articulated to intermediary impacts. In turn, the output level was kept weak and over simplistic, with even some missing links (energy, natural resources) owing the PACPs' NIP weak rationale. The programming exercise appears retrospectively less formal than for the 9th EDF.

Chain of reasoning: for the various sectors of intervention, the chain of reasoning is more operational than before, with consistent identification of the reasoning. Some more complexity is introduced, though far from providing a credible answer to complex issues. The chain of reasoning allows ex post aggregations that make sense for outputs leading to outcomes. Some of the needed complexity / sensitivity is exposed between outcomes and intermediate impacts, providing some views of potential implementation issues.

Concentration: The level of concentration of EU resources improved from 9th EDF but stays still limited.

Complementarity: The main change compared to 9th EDF is an enhanced complementarity between the various EU cooperation instruments. The regionally focal sectors systematically combine RIP, NIP and budget lines, even if the grouping are sometimes relatively loose (in particular for the box natural resources).

Figure 3: Reconstructed intervention logic for the entire reference period¹



¹ Note: TA flow is not a separate causal chain in reality, but nevertheless treating it as analytically separate allows us to pose evaluation questions about capacity and leadership development or regional institutions and their link with national capacities, which is a strategic issue for EU regional cooperation.

By nature, the rebuilt intervention logic reconstructed the causal links and chain of reasoning and therefore does not call for further logical analysis.

3.1 Faithful intervention logic for 2002-2007

Figure 1 represents the faithful intervention logic for the 9th EDF period. Under the 9th EDF, the Regional Strategy Paper (RSP 2002-2007) and Regional Indicative Programme (RIP) amounted to €29 million. It was broken down into three focal sectors:

- Regional economic integration and Trade - €9 million (31% of total) ;
- Human resource Development - €8 Million (28%); *and*
- Fisheries - €5 million (17%).

The activities encompassed under the non-focal sectors were endowed with €7 million (24%).

On behalf of its good implementation performance, the 9th EDF RIP was awarded €10 million additional funding as a result of the Mid-Term review, within an unchanged strategic framework. Under the 9th EDF (for the period 2002-2007) there were eventually thirteen regional projects for a total value of €44 million, focusing on Regional Economic Integration; Human Resource Development; Fisheries; and cross-sectoral support (complementing the overall budget with €5 million).

The EU provides financial support for the OCT's development strategy, set out in a single programming document (SPD) which includes funds allocated for regional cooperation and integration.

From CSPs and RSP the total amount of the 9th EDF financial indicative support was €295 million², where regional programmes *per se* contributed modestly (10%).

² Before mid-term reviews that might have introduced some changes in total amounts, inducing discrepancies with figures from other sources, in particular from CRIS. These tables are providing orders of grandeur.

Table 1: 9th EDF A Envelope commitments

Country/Region	9th EDF	
	Total (€m)	%
Regional indicative programme	29	10%
Pacific ACP Island States NIPs	92,6	31%
Cook Islands	2	2,2%
Fiji	21	22,7%
Kiribati	8,8	9,5%
Federated States of Micronesia	4,8	5,2%
Palau	2	2,2%
Samoa	20	21,6%
Solomon Islands	6,7	7,2%
Tonga	3,7	4,0%
Tuvalu	3,3	3,6%
Niue	2	2,2%
Marhsall Islands	4,5	4,9%
Nauru	1,8	1,9%
Vanuatu	12	13,0%
Other Pacific countries NIPs	99	34%
Papua New Guinea	81	82%
Timor-Leste	18	18%
Pacific OCTs	74,8	25%
Regional	5,2	7,0%
French Polynesia	20,6	27,5%
New Caledonia	30,2	40,4%
Pitcairn	2	2,7%
Wallis & Futuna	16,8	22,5%
Total EU-Pacific under EDF	295,4	100%

The relative weight of Small Islands States is also limited, with still 31% of the total. PNG, with its €81m, is dominant in terms of financial contribution while thematically it is strongly differentiated from the rest of the region, apart from Timor Leste.

The distribution by focal sector of the PACPs' CSP and OCTs' SPD during the same programming cycle was relatively different, with a strong focus in PACPs on social development, in particular for outer islands, and no real focus among the four OCTs.

Table 2: 9th EDF A-Envelope Focal Areas

Country/Region	9th EDF	
	Total (€m)	Focal area
Regional indicative programme	29,0	Regional integration, human resources
Pacific ACP Island States NIPs	92,6	
Cook Islands	2,0	Outer Island Development
Fiji	21,0	Education, VET
Kiribati	8,8	Outer islands social development
Federated States of Micronesia	4,8	Renewable energy
Palau	2,0	Renewable energy & energy efficiency
Samoa	20,0	Water - sanitation
Solomon Island	6,7	Sustainable rural development
Tonga	3,7	Outer islands social development
Tuvalu	3,3	Outer islands social development
Niue	2,0	Renewable energy & energy efficiency
Marshall Islands	4,5	Renewable energy & energy efficiency
Nauru	1,8	Renewable energy & energy efficiency
Vanuatu	12,0	Education, VET
Other Pacific countries NIPs	99,0	
Papua New Guinea	81,0	Rural development
Timor-Leste	18,0	Rural development
Pacific OCTs	74,8	
Regional	5,2	Renewable energy
French Polynesia	20,6	Water - sanitation
New Caledonia	30,2	Vocational training
Pitcairn	2,0	Transport infrastructure
Wallis & Futuna	16,8	Transport infrastructure
Total EU-Pacific under EDF	295,4	

The regional strategic framework for the 9th EDF focal sectors was as follows:

- Regional Economic Integration (€ 9m) – facilitating the implementation of a Free Trade Area (PICTA) among Pacific ACP states and improvement of trade-negotiating capacities at regional and multilateral levels (including WTO and EPAs) was to result in increased intraregional trade; improved capacity to formulate trade policies and more investment-led private sector development. The provision of TA and financial support to undertake a wide array of reforms and studies encompassing all 14 Forum island states: legislative and fiscal reform; awareness campaigns (government, private sector, NGOs); implementation of tariff concessions and ‘negative lists’; notification procedures; rules of origin oversight; trade facilitation including quarantine, customs harmonisation and standards and conformance; social and environmental impact assessments; studies in government procurement; studies referring to trade in services; trade and services promotion; investment-related private sector development, and trade policy including: competition policy; IPR protection; SPS measures; trade and labour standards; consumer policy; activities in support of economic policy coordination; WTO representation; and preparation of an economic partnership agreement with the EU.
- Human Resources Development (€ 8m) – Providing enhanced basic education and TVET opportunities for the acquisition of life skills so that Pacific islanders can more

easily enter the workforce and gain the confidence to be able to respond flexibly to new challenges and opportunities, while at the same time supporting good governance at all levels. The main measures envisaged were: reinforcing regional institutions; reviewing the curricula of national and regional training centres and non-formal education programmes³, developing formal and non-formal TVET training and work-based programmes; establishing a regional qualifications framework; developing and delivering teacher training programmes. Two policy measures were expected from the Region: approval by leaders of the Forum Basic Education Action Plan and acceptance by all Pacific ACP states of the principles expressed in the “Education for All” Dakar Forum in April 2000.

- Fisheries Development (€ 5m) - The specific objective of EU support was the conservation and optimum exploitation of fish stocks in the Western and Central Pacific by promoting regional cooperation and coordination of policies aimed at eradicating poverty and securing maximum benefits for the people of the Region. The main activities were the promotion of regional networks and actions linking fisheries stakeholders; review of national fisheries policies especially where based on a shared regional fishery resource; support for regional institutions to support and coordinate action to formulate and implement national/regional fishery strategies; support for regional institutions in order to obtain accurate scientific data on coastal and oceanic marine resources. The major policy measures expected from the regional institutions the ratification of the Convention on the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean. The promotion of the principles enshrined in the International Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries are another important issue to deal with at regional level.

The CSP framework shared by most Small Islands Development States (SIDSs) was outer islands development and energy. The corresponding framework for PNG and Timor Leste was far more focused on rural development, including basic education, developed.

3.2 Faithful intervention logic for 2008-2013

Figure 2 presents a faithful intervention logic for the 10th EDF period. Development assistance to the Pacific has increased 65 % between the 9th European Development Fund and the 10th European Development Fund (2008-2013) including a considerable Aid for Trade envelope. The fact that the 10th EDF covers 6 years compared to 5 years for the 9th EDF contributed to this increase but does not contradict that the increase demonstrates an enhanced involvement of the EU in the Pacific.

Within the 10th European Development Fund (EDF), the Regional and Country Programmes, has now reached € 567 million after the Mid-Term Review (MTR) top-ups and other un-programmed allocations.

³ Drawing *inter alia* on the findings of the 8th EDF RIP-supported Employment & Labour studies unit at the USP.

The 10th EDF Regional Strategy Paper (RSP) and Regional Indicative Programme (RIP) - €95 million. Following the 10th EDF Mid Term Review, this allocation was increased by €19 million to €114 million. It is broken down as follows:

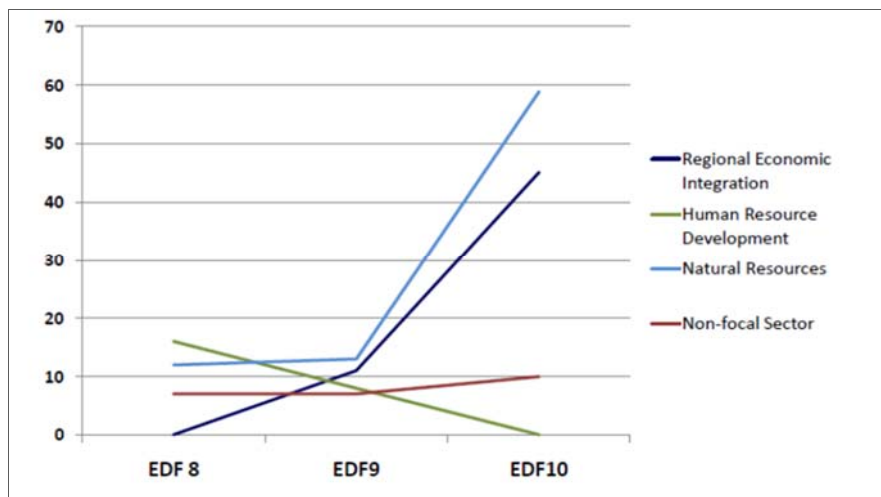
- Regional economic integration - €45 million,
- Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and the Environment - € 59 million, 35
- Non state actors, technical cooperation, etc. - €10 million.

Regional allocations under 10th EDF for the Pacific OCT amounted to € 12 m to support the integrated management of natural resources. Previous regional programmes also included actions in the Pacific, albeit to a lesser extent; these concerned primarily renewable energies and disaster preparedness. OCT's benefit also from agreements in many fields, such as trade, sustainable development, regional cooperation and integration. A separate regional envelope is foreseen for Pacific OCTs.

The non-focal sector of €10m includes €4m for NSA, even if not committed under the evaluation period (formulated during 2012, approved 2013).

The focal sectors' distribution of the 10th EDF are very much aligned with the 9th, apart from the relatively formal change for SISs from outer islands development in water & sanitation and the more substantive shift from education to natural resources management in the regional EU strategy.

Figure 4: Evolution of RSP funding envelopes (€m) for thematic sectors over EDF8-10⁴



⁴ These figures represent the total envelopes presented in the regional strategy papers for the Pacific over the 8th, 9th and 10th EDF. As such, they represent the planned spending allocations at the beginning of each EDF round. They do not reflect individual amounts committed, contracted or paid to specific projects or programmes during the EDF rounds in question (which are presented under the “commitments” column in the inventory presented in Annex 5). The difference between these envelopes and the committed amounts can thus be taken as one reflection of the difference between strategic planning and programming reality over the evaluation period.

The table below presents the relative continuity for the various grouping under EU cooperation.

Table 3: Comparison of A-envelopes for 9th and 10th EDFs

Country/Region	9th EDF		10th EDF	
	Total (€m)	Focal area	Total (€m)	Focal area
Regional indicative programme	29,0	Regional integration, human resources	95,0	Regional integration, human resources
Pacific ACP Island States NIPs	92,6		111,3	
Cook Islands	2,0	Outer Island Development	3,0	Water - sanitation
Fiji	21,0	Education, VET	-	Delayed after 2006 coup
Kiribati	8,8	Outer islands social development	12,7	Renewable energy and water - sanitation for outer islands
Federated States of Micronesia	4,8	Renewable energy	8,3	Renewable energy
Palau	2,0	Renewable energy & energy efficiency	2,5	Renewable energy and energy efficiency
Samoa	20,0	Water - sanitation	30,0	Water
Solomon Island	6,7	Sustainable rural development	13,2	Sustainable rural development and capacity building
Tonga	3,7	Outer islands social development	5,0	Renewable energy
Tuvalu	3,3	Outer islands social development	5,0	Water - sanitation
Niue	2,0	Renewable energy & energy efficiency	2,8	Renewable energy and energy efficiency
Marshall Islands	4,5	Renewable energy & energy efficiency	4,5	Renewable energy and energy efficiency
Nauru	1,8	Renewable energy & energy efficiency	2,7	Renewable energy and energy efficiency
Vanuatu	12,0	Education, VET	21,6	Education, VET and budget support
Other Pacific countries NIPs	99,0		185,0	
Papua New Guinea	81,0	Rural development	104,0	Rural development
Timor-Leste	18,0	Rural development	81,0	Rural development
Pacific OCTs	74,8		70,5	
Regional	5,2	Renewable energy	12,0	Environment and climate change
French Polynesia	20,6	Water - sanitation	19,8	Water - sanitation
New Caledonia	30,2	Vocational training	19,8	Vocational training
Pitcairn	2,0	Transport infrastructure	2,4	Transport infrastructure
Wallis & Futuna	16,8	Transport infrastructure	16,5	Transport infrastructure
Total EU-Pacific under EDF	295,4		461,8	

Source: RSPs, CSPs, SPDs

The total of the 10th EDF financial indicative support was € 462 million, where regional programmes per se contributed still modestly (21%, and 24% if including the POCT's regional programme INTEGRÉ) but for an increasing share. The overall contribution was twice the 9th EDF one.

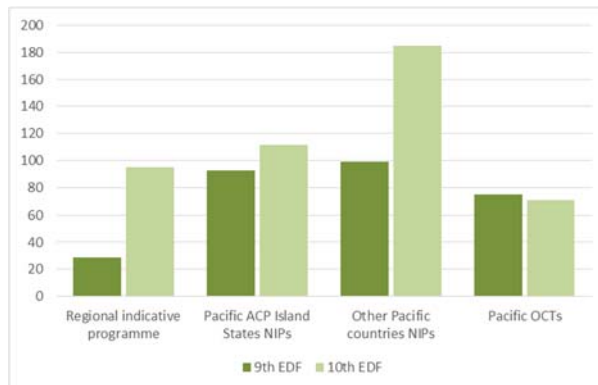
Table 4: Comparison of A-envelope amounts between 9th and 10th EDFs

Country/Region	9th EDF		10th EDF	
	Total (€m)	%	Total (€m)	%
Regional indicative programme	29,00	10%	95,0	21%
Pacific ACP Island States NIPs	92,60	31%	111,3	24%
Cook Islands	2,00	2,2%	3,0	2,7%
Fiji	21,00	22,7%	0,0	0,0%
Kiribati	8,80	9,5%	12,7	11,4%
Federated States of Micronesia	4,80	5,2%	8,3	7,5%
Palau	2,00	2,2%	2,5	2,2%
Samoa	20,00	21,6%	30,0	27,0%
Solomon Islands	6,70	7,2%	13,2	11,9%
Tonga	3,70	4,0%	5,0	4,5%
Tuvalu	3,30	3,6%	5,0	4,5%
Niue	2,00	2,2%	2,8	2,5%
Marhsall Islands	4,50	4,9%	4,5	4,0%
Nauru	1,80	1,9%	2,7	2,4%
Vanuatu	12,00	13,0%	21,6	19,4%
Other Pacific countries NIPs	99,00	34%	185,0	40%
Papua New Guinea	81,00	82%	104,0	56%
Timor-Leste	18,00	18%	81,0	44%
Pacific OCTs	74,80	25%	70,5	15%
Regional	5,20	7,0%	12,0	17,0%
French Polynesia	20,60	27,5%	19,8	28,1%
New Caledonia	30,20	40,4%	19,8	28,1%
Pitcairn	2,00	2,7%	2,4	3,4%
Wallis & Futuna	16,80	22,5%	16,5	23,4%
Total EU-Pacific under EDF	295,40	100%	461,8	100%

Source: RSPs, CSPs, SPDs

The share of small island economies in EU support was reduced compared to PNG and Timor Leste.

Figure 5: Evolution of beneficiary types across EDF9-10



The 10th EDF regional strategic framework for the focal sectors was as follows:

- Regional Economic Integration (€ 45m) – under the same title than for the 9th EDF, the strategic response is rather different i.e. focused on improving livelihood by way of initiatives designed to build human capacity needed to provide services and investing in other productive sectors of regional importance, and therefore enlarging the scope to human resources development, the previous EU 2nd focal sector. The following results were pursued: facilitated regional trade arrangements and integration into the world economy, notably through the EPA; developing economic resource base in key productive sectors; an enabling environment and expand the region's export sectors to help them respond to the opportunities provided by the regional and international trade arrangements; develop a skilled labour force, capable of adapting to rapidly changing regional and global markets and services.
- Natural resources development (€ 40m) – The EU intended to support governance, practices and capacity building at all levels to ensure that economic growth, food security and small-scale livelihoods are sustainable and will not deplete natural resources and the environment, and that thus both are preserved for future generations of Pacific Islanders. The EU assistance was targeted to developing cost-effective solutions for the sustainable management of marine and land-based natural resources, and address vulnerability issues in the Pacific, in particular fragile eco systems, waste management, water resources management and supply, sanitation services, disaster risk reduction and disaster preparedness and adaptation to climate change.

Compared to the 9th EDF, the 10th also innovated by introducing an indicative amount of €10 m for organisational strengthening and civil society participation.

The 10th EDF CSP framework shared by most SIDSs as well as for PNG and Timor Leste was continued from the previous programming cycle. The strategic options chosen for the 10th EDF framework was the alignment to the Pacific Plan as well as considering the content of EPA negotiations as a guiding factor for selecting sectors of interventions.

3.3 Reconstructed intervention logic for the reference period

Figure 3 presents the resulting intervention logic for the reference period combines the 9th and 10th EDF programming cycles and the additional outcomes that can be inferred from the large array of other instruments. The remarkable continuation of the response strategies, apart from regional programmes as such (shift from education to natural resources) brings about a relatively simple feature, unless for other EU regional strategies.

The main difficulty is to include the budget lines and other instruments into a comprehensive framework mainly based on the strategic framework of the programmable resources. Here again, there a relative consistency among the various instruments, with potential discrepancies appearing in implementation modalities rather than in identifying outcomes.

Strategic choices

To a large extent, the EU strategic choices in resource programming are explicated only for the regional resources, and in this respect strongly anchored in the economic sphere: regional integration with APE and natural resources with fishery. Even the Education was related to private sector development and lastly to integration into the world economy. The NIPs' resources were allocated outside this economic partnership, focusing on improved livelihood of the local communities, notably in outer islands by developing (social) infrastructure, access to energy or a clean environment. The opposition is therefore relatively strong with the views developed under regional funding – based on the Pacific Plan. In this junction, non-programmable resources do not bridge RIP and NIPs but develop a wholly different set of targets all across the board, as demonstrated by their absence in the intervention logic chart.

The NIPs are most probably closer to the felt needs (or assessed needs) of the population, and all the more so the poor sections of this population.

Assumptions

For the overall EU strategic framework, the main assumption underlying the RIP's resources allocation is the value of the Pacific Plan for bringing structural solutions to development shortcomings of the Pacific region. In sum, NIPs treat symptoms and RIP set a mid-term cure, betting on regional institutions – thus on the support provided to the later by national governments, which individually focus on symptoms.

At sector level, and for all causal chains, the shared assumption is that the weak link is the lack of capacity at all level: administration and workforce, topping up the logistic constraints specific to the Pacific. The “lack of” analysis/assumption cut across both 9th and 10th EDF. Though true, this unique focus might have hidden more complex blockages or driving factors for development.

The governance issue is mentioned occasionally but not strongly identified as a major bottleneck for sustainable and equitable development – which is a far reaching assumption in itself.

3.4 Other instruments

According to the background documents prepared by the EU Delegation for the 11th EDF programming, the other EDF instruments contributed over the 2007-2013 period to approximately 22% of EU funds dedicated to cooperation with the Pacific region.

Thematic budget lines addressed Country-specific as well as Pacific region needs. The related projects covered mainly the fields of climate change (Disaster Risk Reduction programmes or the Investment facility for the Pacific), energy (TEP vertes), trade, agriculture, energy and fisheries.

Other projects come under the DCI such as "investing in people", "non-state actors in development", "migration and asylum", "environment and sustainable management of natural resources" and "food security", plus projects funded from other instruments, such as the "Stability Instrument", the "Instrument for the Promotion of Human Rights and

Democracy" or the "Instrument for Humanitarian and Emergency Assistance", to contribute to cross-cutting issues and help to implement this response strategy.

Other programmes from specific Directorates General may also support sector policies. The new generations of Fisheries Partnership Agreements (FPAs) are an important milestone, with an annual contribution of €1.4 million (for Kiribati, Solomon Islands and FSM).

Country	Period	€year
Kiribati	2006-2012	478 400
Solomon Islands	2006-2009	400 000
Micronesia	2007-2010	559 000
Total Pacific		1 437 400

Apart from the contribution by the EU to access to the EEZ of third countries for fishing opportunities for European vessels, a separate contribution to the sectoral policy support to enhance the governance and the development of the third country fishery sector is provided by the EU.

In recent years climate change and disaster risk reduction programmes for the Pacific have been financed through the Global Climate Change Alliance and the Natural Disaster Facility.

Non-programmable funds can also be mobilised through specific mechanisms including the Vulnerability Flex mechanism Instrument, the FLEX to help the most vulnerable Pacific countries to cope with the financial crisis, losses in export revenues, or natural disasters. These funds were used to complement or strengthen existing programmes as well as to contribute toping-up new programmes.

Table 5: Overview of other instruments (€m)

	2002-2007 (9th EDF)	2008-2013 (10th EDF)
EDF regional	40.4	114
EDF national	266.3	387.6⁽¹⁾
Sugar Accompanying Measures ⁽²⁾	4.0	59.1
Global climate change alliance	-	30.4 ⁽³⁾
Other Thematic budget lines ⁽⁴⁾	2.6	33.8
Total Thematic Budget Lines	6.6	123.3
Intra ACP (only actions for the Pacific)	8.9⁽⁵⁾	51.9⁽⁶⁾
TOTAL	322.2	676.8

(1) Including EDF reserve allocation for Fiji.

(2) Only Fiji (AMSP)

(3) Excluding €8m GCCA programme from Intra-ACP

(4) EIDHR, NSA-LA, IFS, FSTP, ENV (excl. GCCA), etc.

(5) Water Facility, Energy Facility (still ongoing programmes only)

(6) Water Facility, Energy Facility, Disaster Risk Reduction, Investment Facility, Climate Change (€8m)

Source: EU, background documents for 11th EDF programming

In the case of Fiji only, a significant part of the cooperation is funded under the framework of accompanying measures for ACP Sugar protocol countries.

The detailed analysis of the EU budget projects is presented in the EU assistance inventory.

Annex 4 – Analysis of EU Pacific Cooperation Activities

This annex presents the analysis of the EU-Pacific cooperation activities falling within the scope of this evaluation.

The annex includes four sections:

- Overall cooperation: covering EU-Pacific cooperation by beneficiary zone, the EU-Pacific cooperation funding sources and the commitments by funding source.
- Regional interventions: covering EU regional interventions and commitments to the Pacific region and regional commitments by sector.
- Country-specific interventions: covering thematic areas of cooperation between the EU and Pacific ACP countries and EU commitments to the Pacific OCTs.
- Other donor interventions: with the overview of the other donor commitments to the Pacific region and other donor commitments to the Pacific Region per year.

4.1 Overall cooperation

The EU committed a **total of €794 million** to projects and programmes in the Pacific region over the evaluation period 2006-2012, from resources relating to DG RELEX, DG DEV and EuropeAid (hereafter referred to as EU support). Interventions funded by the European Investment Bank (EIB) and the European Commission Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid (DG ECHO) are outside the scope of this evaluation and are therefore not included in the inventory.

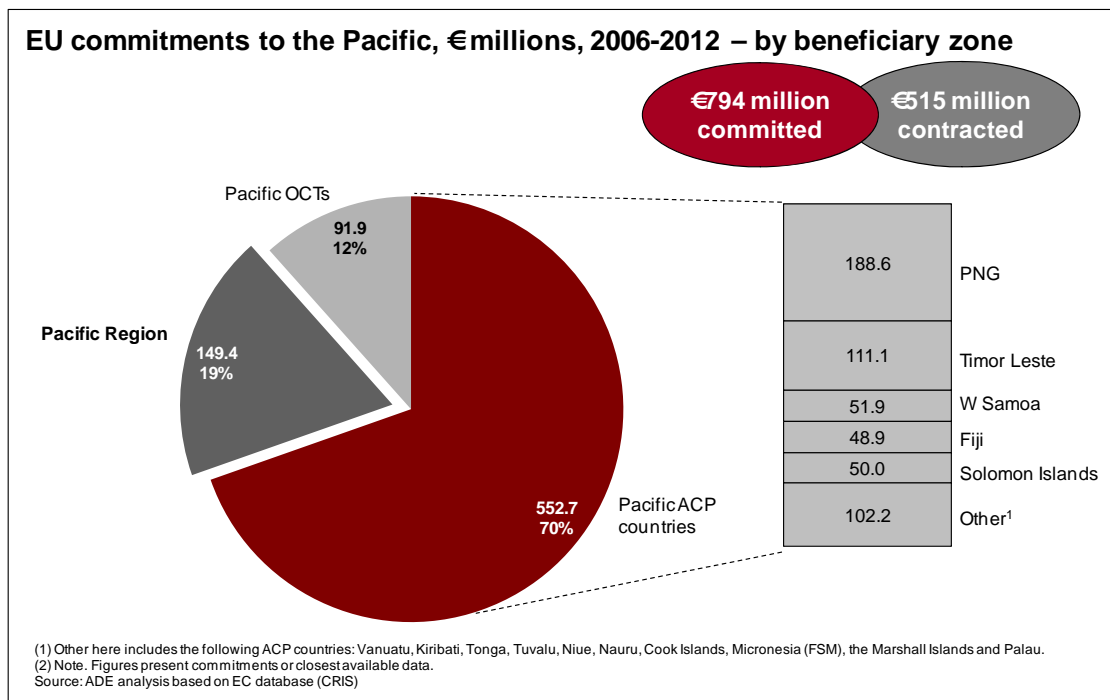
Annex 5 presents the full inventory of all decisions taken within the period 1st January 2006 – 31st December 2012 for the following beneficiary zones:

- The Pacific Region as a whole;
- Overseas Countries and Territories as a whole, excluding those decision targeting only non-Pacific OCTs;
- The 15 Pacific ACP countries ;
- The four Pacific OCTs.

The inventory includes funding source, decision year, title, amounts committed, contracted and paid, beneficiary zones and thematic sector.

As described in the Figure below, 70% (€552.7 million) of the support provided was directed towards specific Pacific ACP countries. Just under one fifth (€149.4 million) was designated as benefitting the Pacific Region or OCTs as a whole, whilst the remaining 12% (€91.9 million) was directed towards Pacific OCTs.

Figure 1: EU-Pacific cooperation by beneficiary zone¹



Regarding country-specific funding, cooperation levels varied significantly between the 15 Pacific ACP recipient countries. The two largest recipients (Papua New Guinea and Timor Leste) together received over 54% (€299.7 million) of the total country-specific EU cooperation for Pacific ACP countries over the evaluation period. In contrast, the 10 smallest recipients received only 18% (€102.2 million) of total cooperation.² With some exceptions (notably Vanuatu (GDP of US\$760 million in 2011) and Tonga (GDP of US\$433.9 million in 2011)) the smaller EU PACP cooperation partners were those with the smallest economies, whilst the larger recipients were the larger economies, e.g. Papua New Guinea (GDP US\$12.94 billion in 2011) and Timor Leste (US\$1.054 billion in 2011).³

As outlined above, the scope of this evaluation covers the cooperation of the European Union with the Pacific Region. As such, **the interventions designated as benefiting the Pacific Region as a whole will form the focus of the evaluation work.** Interventions targeting individual Pacific ACP countries and OCTs will nevertheless be taken into consideration in order to assess the complementarity and coordination between EU's regional and country strategies in the Pacific.

In terms of funding sources, a total of seven different instruments and programmes were used for EU cooperation with the Pacific Region between 2006 and 2012. These

¹ "Beneficiary zone" here refers to the geographical zones (countries, territories or regions) benefitting from the EU support in question. The European Commission's CRIS database defines a beneficiary zone for each decision and contract signed. The evaluation follows the definition of beneficiary zones given in CRIS.

² The ten smallest PACP country recipients were: Vanuatu, Kiribati, Tonga, Tuvalu, Niue, Nauru, Cook Islands, Micronesia (FSM), the Marshall Islands and Palau.

³ GDP figures taken from Table 2 in Annex 2..

included geographic instruments (EDF), thematic instruments (e.g. EIDHR) and thematic programmes (e.g. the Thematic Programme for Environment and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources). Each funding source is recorded in the evaluation inventory by a funding “source code”, corresponding to the source codes used in the European Commission’s CRIS database. The following table presents the source codes and full titles for each of the instruments and programmes in the evaluation inventory:

Table 1: List of EU-Pacific cooperation funding sources

Funding source codes	Funding instruments and programmes
Geographic instruments	
EDF	European Development Fund
Thematic instruments	
DDH	European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights
EIDHR	European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights
IFS – RRM	Instrument for Stability – Rapid Reaction Mechanism
Thematic programmes	
DCI-ENV	Thematic programme for Environment and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources
DEVCOM	Information and coordination
DCI-SUCRE	ACP Sugar Protocol Programme
DCI-INVEST	Investing in People

In terms of amounts committed from each funding source, the vast majority of interventions were funded by the EDF:

- 90% of the total commitments came from EDF sources. This ratio showed no significant variance between regional and country-specific interventions in the PACP and OCTs.
- Leaving aside EDF, the largest contributions came from two thematic programmes:
 - DCI-SUCRE, which provided €37.5 million across five interventions targeting the Fijian sugar sector⁴;
 - DCI-ENV, which provided €30.4 million across six country-specific and one regional intervention, all of which were enacted under the Global Climate Change Alliance.

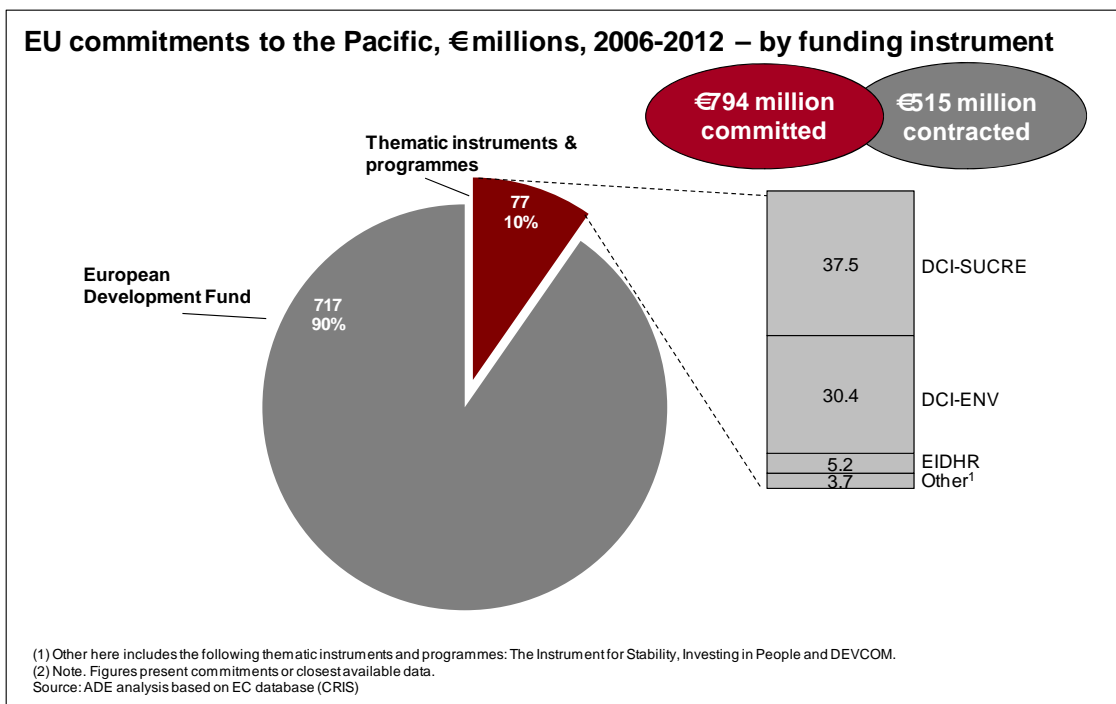
The following table and figure presents the total commitments and number of interventions funded from each funding source:

⁴ The five DCI-SUCRE interventions in Fiji were : Accompanying measures for sugar protocol countries for 2006 and 2008; Improvement of key services to agriculture (2011) ; Alternative Livelihood Programme 2012 (2012) ; and the Annual Action Program covered by the programming document, the Multi annual Indicative Program (2008-2013) in favour of the Republic of Fiji Islands/ Sugar for 2010 (2010).

Table 2: Total commitments by funding source

	Geographic instruments	Thematic instruments		Thematic programmes				Total funding
	EDF	EIDHR	IfS	DCI-ENV	Investing in People	DEV COM	DCI-SUCRE	
Regional €m	136.9	1.0	-	11.4	-	0.1	-	149.4
# Regional interventions	22	1	-	1	-	1	-	25
PACP €m	488.4	4.2	2.1	19.0	1.5	0.0	37.5	552.7
# PACP interventions	136	21	5	6	2	1	5	176
OCT €m	91.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	91.9
# OCT interventions	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Total €m	717.2	5.2	2.1	30.4	1.5	0.1	37.5	794
Total# interventions	171	22	5	7	2	2	5	214

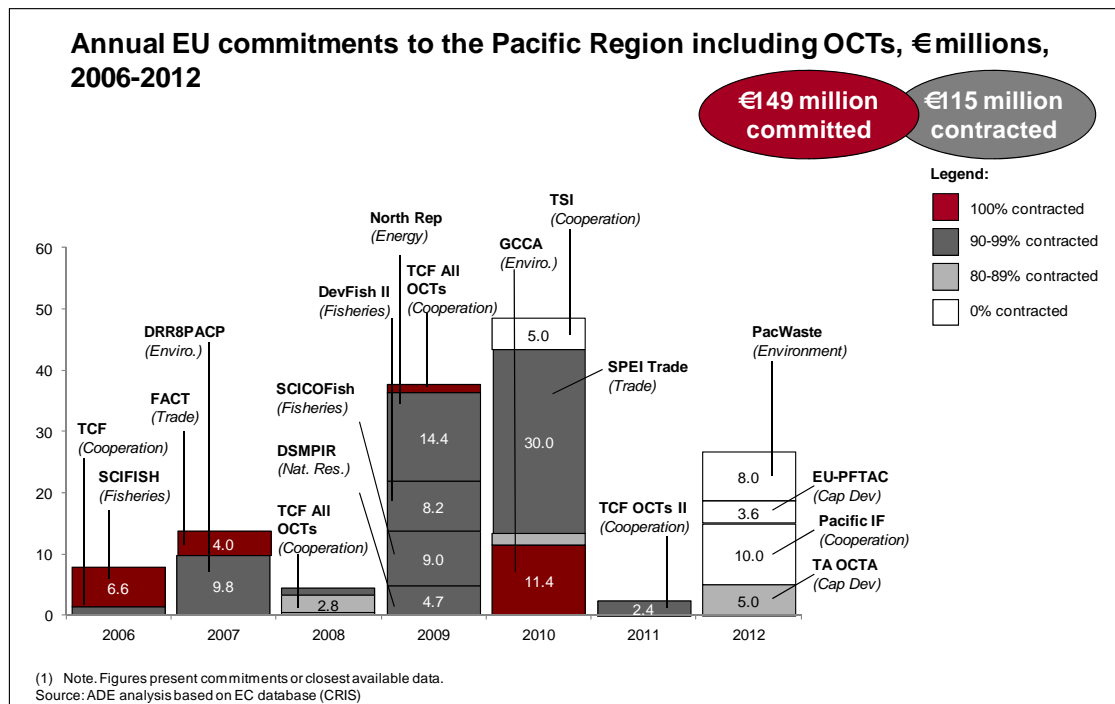
Figure 2: EU-Pacific cooperation by funding instrument



4.2 Regional interventions

The figure below presents the chronology of EU regional commitments in the Pacific Region over the period 2006-2012.

Figure 3: EU Commitments to the Pacific Region per year⁵



The following observations are of particular note:

Total commitments varied significantly between years. Significant drops in committed amounts occurred during the handover from EDF9 to EDF10 programming (2008), as well as in 2011. On the other hand, commitments in three years (2009, 2010 and 2012) amounted to 75% (€112.6 million) of the total commitment over the seven year period.

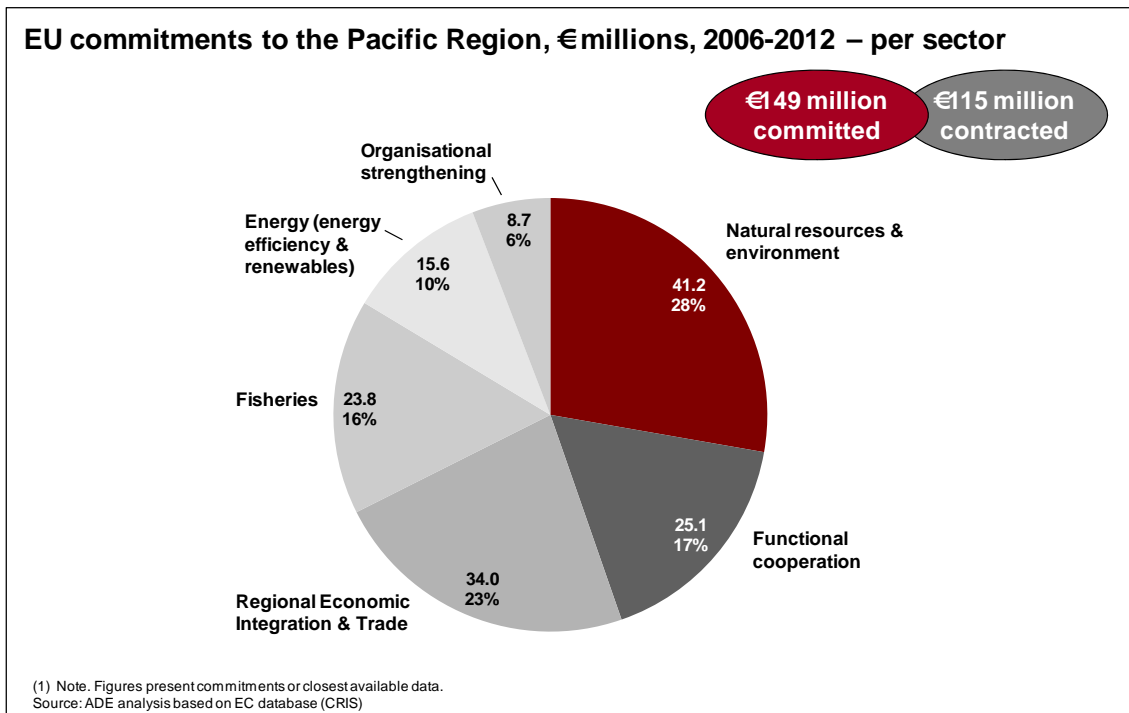
The disbursement rate of commitments to amounts contracted is relatively high. Excluding the commitments made in the year prior to the inventory extraction (i.e. those made in 2012), 92% of the committed amount has been contracted. When 2012 commitments are included, this amount is lower, at 77%, but it should be borne in mind that commitments made during 2012 may not yet have begun implementation prior to the evaluation's database extraction.

⁵ N.B. This includes three programmes that cover all OCTs, including but not limited to the Pacific Region: The TCF All OCTs - Technical Cooperation Facility for All OCTs (2008, 2009, 2011); the TSI Territorial Strategies for Innovation (2010); and the TA OCTA - Technical Assistance to the OCT Association (2012).

The interventions cover a wide range of thematic areas (see Figure below). These include most of the focal sectors of the regional indicative programmes for EDF9 and 10, i.e., trade and regional economic integration, fisheries and sustainable management of natural resources and the environment, and also additional areas outside the focal sectors (most of which are covered by the 10th EDF non-focal sector), e.g., organisational strengthening and capacity development, functional cooperation⁶, rural development and private sector development.

Nevertheless, a small number of intervention areas dominated the commitments made under regional cooperation. Over three-quarters of the regional cooperation went to four sectors: natural resources & environment, functional cooperation, regional economic integration and fisheries. By contrast, human resource development, which was a focal sector under EDF9, is not represented at all in the inventory of regional interventions.

Figure 4: Commitments to the Pacific Region per sector

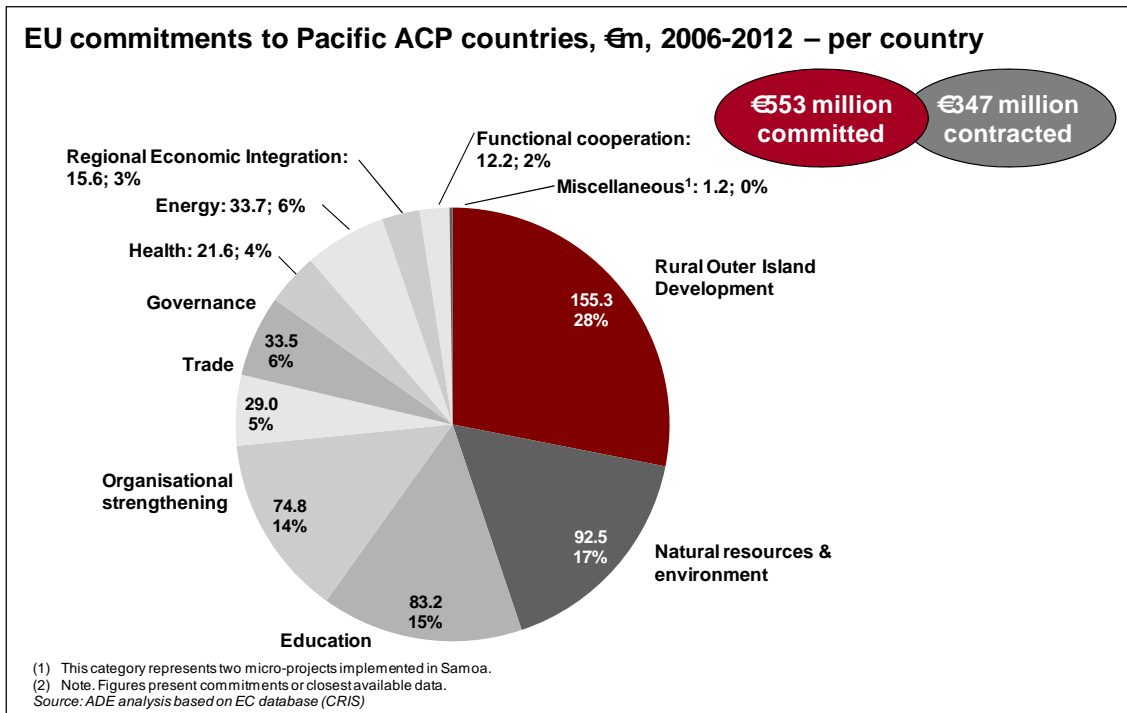


⁶ Functional cooperation is here meant to include all and only activities intended to increase regional cooperation in the Pacific in specific technical areas, excluding trade. The majority of the interventions falling within this category are Technical Cooperation Facility projects. For full details of which interventions have been classified as functional cooperation and which have not, see Annex 5.

4.3 Country-specific interventions

EU country-specific cooperation in the PACP countries was also spread across a wide range of thematic areas, as described in the Figure below:

Figure 5: Thematic areas of cooperation between the EU and Pacific ACP countries

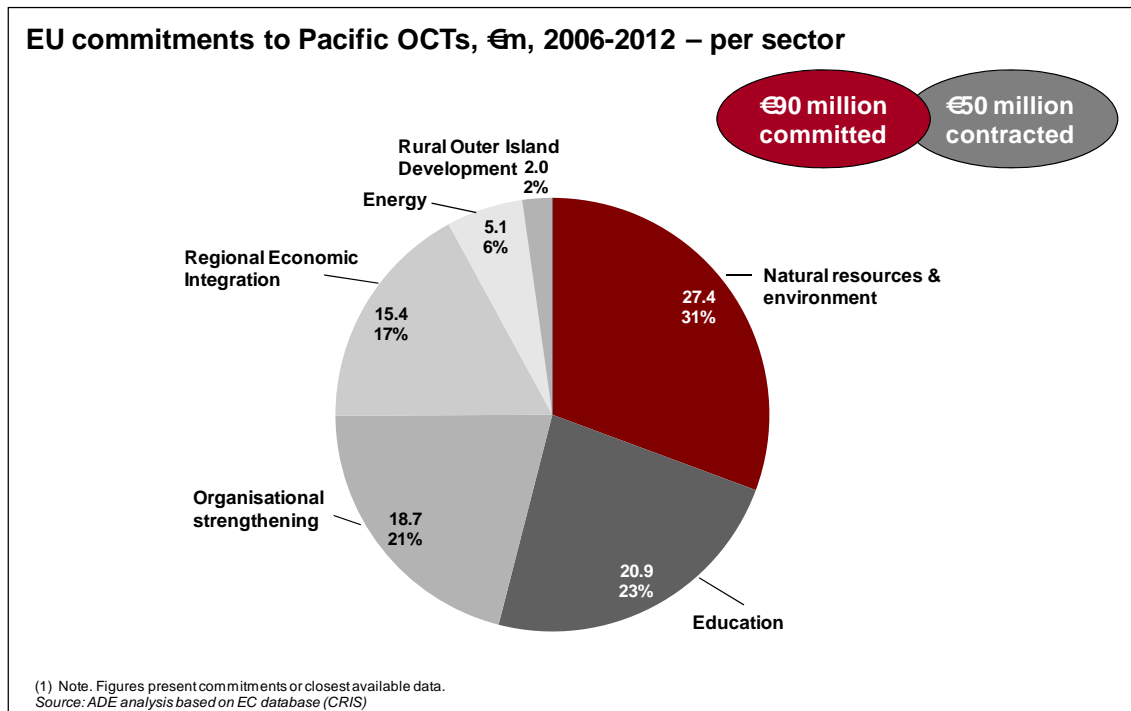


However, the prioritisation of sectors was notably different in the PACPs compared to the Pacific Region cooperation:

- Several areas of importance for regional cooperation were given greater prioritisation by region-level interventions than country-specific ones, i.e., functional cooperation, regional economic integration and fisheries.
- Likewise, several thematic areas were given greater prioritisation in country-specific interventions than in the regional envelope. Rural and Outer Island Development was the highest priority by commitment size in the country-specific PACP cooperation, receiving 28% of total commitments; whilst no regional interventions targeted this thematic area. Country-specific interventions also covered other areas not covered in the regional cooperation, namely, education, governance and health.
- Finally, it should also be noted that many of the National Strategy Papers for the smaller Pacific islands had only one focal sector, whilst the Regional Strategy Papers both had two focal sectors. This may also have contributed to the differences seen between national and regional programming.

Finally, country-specific cooperation in the Pacific OCTs was concentrated on a smaller selection of thematic areas than in either the PACPs or the Pacific Regional cooperation, as described in the Figure below:

Figure 6: EU commitments to the Pacific OCTs



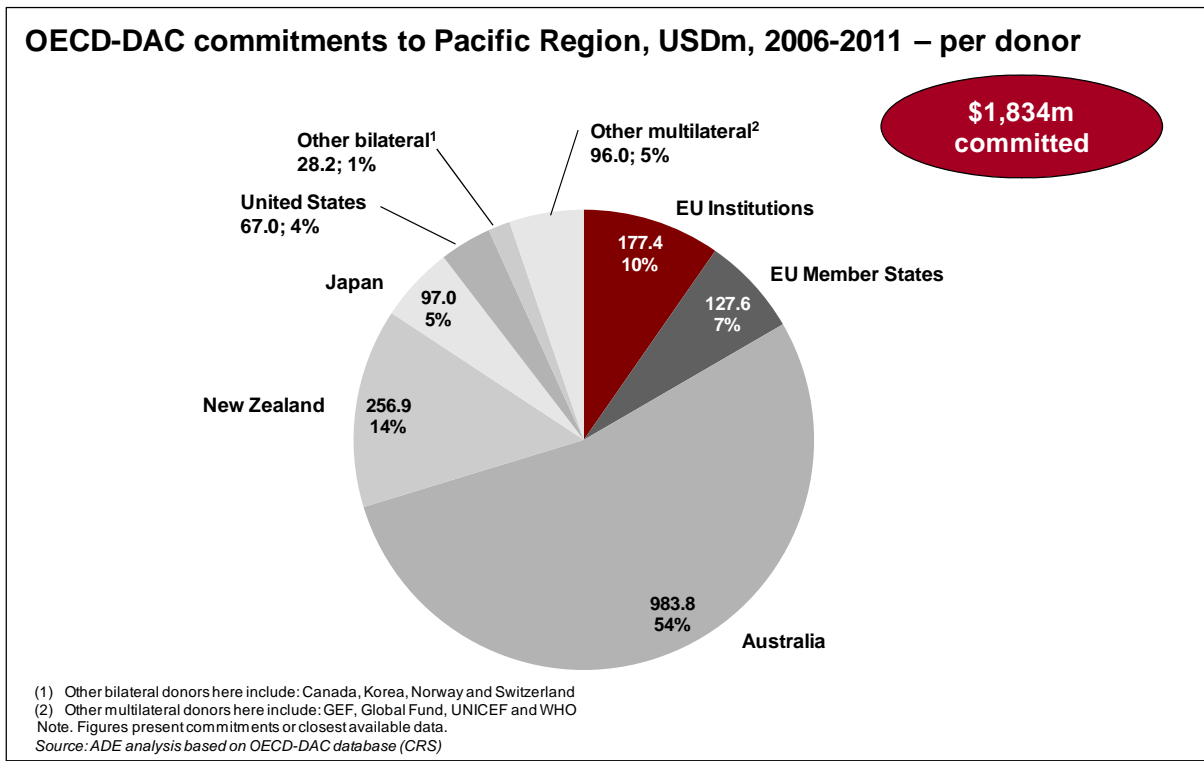
4.4 Other donor interventions

The EU was just one of several donors in the Pacific region over the evaluation period. The Figure below presents the share of each OECD donor among the total commitments to the Pacific Region over the period 2006-2011.⁷ The combined support from the EU institutions⁸ and EU Member States over the evaluation period totalled 17% (US\$305 million) of all OECD donor aid.

⁷ Data for 2012 are not yet available.

⁸ The data are taken from the OECD CRS database, which includes all and only grant-based support from EU Institutions. Thus, while the EIB is included in this figure, loans and non-grant resources are excluded.

Figure 7: Other donor commitments to the Pacific Region



On an annual basis, OECD donor commitments to the Pacific Region varied considerably over the period 2006-2011. As the Figure below shows, commitments from other bilateral donors (dominated by Australia) saw a drop in years 2009 and 2011 combined with a significantly larger commitment in 2010. EU commitments reflected a similar pattern but with an earlier minima in 2008 rather than 2009. A full table of donor commitments per year is provided in Annex 5, Table 2.

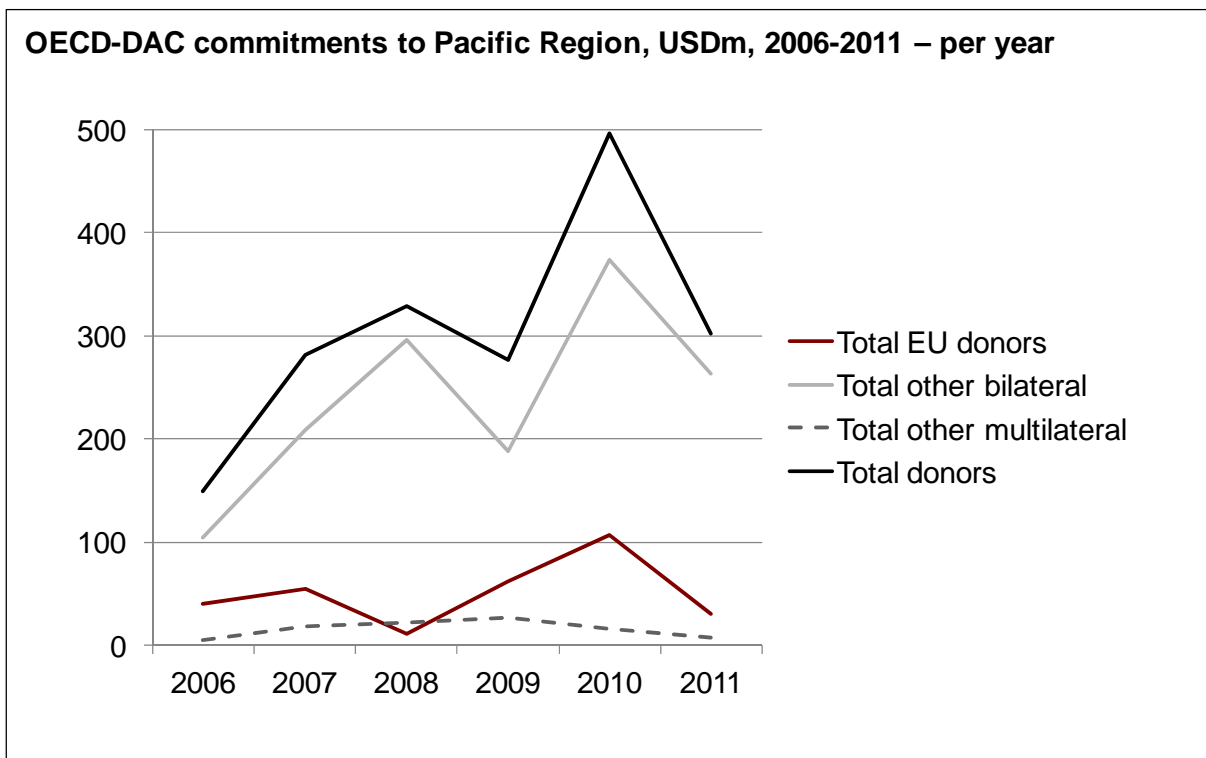
Among the EU Member States, France is involved, through its Overseas Countries and Territories in cultural cooperation and support to the health sector at regional level. Italy is committed to the sustainable development of the region (food security, climate change and clean environment initiatives). Portugal maintains strong bi-lateral cooperation with Timor-Leste. The UK keeps a close contact with the Pacific through the Commonwealth. Germany is active at the regional level through a forestry project implemented by GTZ on climate change.

Australia and New Zealand are funding a Regional Trade Facilitation Programme. Australia covers a wide range of issues such as health, governance, fishery, etc. New Zealand provides assistance to the Pacific in the areas of education, health, environment, governance, fisheries, and trade and economic projects.

Australia, New Zealand, the Asian development Bank and the UN are active in supporting law and justice and governance initiatives at regional level. More recently, the ADB, the WB, Australia and New Zealand have launched a major initiative for regional infrastructure,

the Pacific region Infrastructure Facility. UNDP finances a Regional Energy Programme for Poverty reduction and a Programme under the GEF promoting environmentally sustainable transport in PICs. The ADB is about to launch a Regional Partnerships for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Preparedness.

Figure 8: Other donor commitments to the Pacific Region per year



Annex 5 – Inventory of EU Pacific Interventions 2006-2012

The inventory table 1 presented overleaf shows the list of decisions managed by the European Commission (RELEX-DEV-AIDCO-DEVCO) during the evaluation period 2002-2009 that were designated as having the following beneficiary zones:

- The “Pacific Region” as a whole;
- The “Overseas Countries and Territories” as a whole (minus those which were benefitting only non-Pacific countries and territories);
- Any one of the 15 Pacific ACP countries plus Timor Leste;
- Any one of the four Pacific OCT countries and territories.

Decisions are ranked according to their year of commitment (in chronological order) and then commitment amounts (from high to low).

The inventory is the result of data analysis by ADE based on a data extract on from the EC CRIS database. Names of interventions are those reported in CRIS. Sector codes have been assigned by the evaluation team, based upon intervention titles, funding sources and internet searches. The sector codes have been simplified from the original OECD-DAC CRS codes, in order to provide a clear understanding of how the interventions relate to the intervention logic of EU cooperation in the Pacific region (presented in the main report, above). The full list of sector codes for the evaluation is presented below:

Sector Codes:	Cooperation sector
REI	Regional Economic Integration
NRE	Natural resources & environment
EERE	Energy efficiency, renewable energy
ORG	Organisational strengthening
FISH	Fisheries
COOP	Functional cooperation
ROID	Rural Outer Island Development
PSD	Private sector development
TRAD	Trade
EDU	Education
GOV	Governance
HEALTH	Health
MISC	Micro-projects & miscellaneous

Analytical study on the portfolio of interventions is developed in the Annex 4 of this report.

In addition, Table 2 presents the full list of annual OECD-DAC donor commitments to the Pacific Region over the period 2006-2011.

Table 1: Inventory of EU cooperation in the Pacific Region 2006-2012

Funding source	Decision year	Title	Committed €m	Contracted €m	Paid €m	Beneficiary zone	Sector code	Decision #
SUCRE	2006	Accompanying measures 2006 for sugar protocol countries - Fiji	4.0	4.0	4.0	Fiji	TRAD	SUCRE/2006/018-550
FED	2006	Tonnes équivalent Pétrole - Valorisation des énergies renouvelables et transfert d'expérience et de savoir-faire (TEP VERTES)	5.1	4.9	4.8	French overseas countries and territories	EERE	FED/2006/018-660
FED	2006	Fiji Solid Waste Lami Dump Rehabilitation	2.7	2.6	2.4	Fiji	NRE	FED/2006/018-747
DDH	2006	EU EOM to Fiji Legislative Elections 2006	1.2	1.2	1.2	Fiji	GOV	DDH/2006/018-015
FED	2006	NATIONAL INITIATIVE FOR CIVIC EDUCATION - NICE	0.8	0.8	0.6	Fiji	GOV	FED/2006/020-725
FED	2006	Marshall Islands Non-State Actors Capacity Building Programme (MINSAP)	0.4	0.4	0.4	Marshall Islands	ORG	FED/2006/018-574
FED	2006	Conservation and Environmental Protection Programme (CEPP)	0.6	0.6	0.6	Micronesia (Federated States of)	NRE	FED/2006/018-646
FED	2006	Scientific Support for Oceanic Fisheries Management in the Western & Central Pacific Ocean (SCIFISH)	6.6	6.6	6.6	Pacific Region	FISH	FED/2006/018-725
FED	2006	Technical Cooperation Facility	1.2	1.1	1.1	Pacific Region	COOP	FED/2006/018-659
DEVCOM	2006	Local Information Project 2006 - Fiji	0.1	0.1	0.1	Pacific Region	ORG	DEVCOM/2006/018-751
FED	2006	Palau Renewable Energy Programme (PREP)	0.3	0.2	0.2	Palau	EERE	FED/2006/018-664
FED	2006	EDUCATION, TRAINING AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (ETHRDP)	31.7	31.3	26.9	Papua New Guinea	EDU	FED/2006/017-946
FED	2006	Strengthening of districts and local level governments in PNG	15.0	10.6	5.9	Papua New Guinea	ORG	FED/2006/018-704
FED	2006	Support for Non-State Actors in Papua New Guinea	5.5	4.3	3.3	Papua New Guinea	ORG	FED/2006/018-571

Funding source	Decision year	Title	Committed €m	Contracted €m	Paid €m	Beneficiary zone	Sector code	Decision #
FED	2006	District Towns Water Supply	4.9	4.7	4.2	Papua New Guinea	NRE	FED/2006/018-524
FED	2006	Trade Related Assistance to PNG	3.0	2.9	2.0	Papua New Guinea	TRAD	FED/2006/018-486
FED	2006	IMPROVEMENT OF RURAL PRIMARY EDUCATION FACILITIES (IRPEF), INCREASE OF INITIAL FINANCING AGREEMENT	0.8	0.8	0.8	Papua New Guinea	EDU	FED/2006/020-684
FED	2006	Pitcairn Transport Infrastructure - Breakwater	2.4	2.4	1.2	Pitcairn Islands	ROID	FED/2006/018-551
FED	2006	SUPPORT TO NON STATE ACTORS	1.6	1.5	0.9	Solomon Islands	ORG	FED/2006/020-679
FED	2006	Provincial Governance Strengthening Programme (PGSP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	Solomon Islands	ORG	FED/2006/018-683
FED	2006	Institutional Capacity Building Programme for the Government of Timor Leste (GoTL)	0.0	0.0	0.0	Timor Leste	ORG	FED/2006/018-523
FED	2006	Tonga - Technical Cooperation Facility	0.6	0.6	0.6	Tonga	COOP	FED/2006/018-681
FED	2006	Support to the Economic Reform Programme (SERP) 2007-2010	3.1	3.0	2.5	Vanuatu	REI	FED/2006/018-697
FED	2006	Vanuatu Tourism and Education Growth	2.0	1.5	1.0	Vanuatu	EDU	FED/2006/018-617
FED	2006	Capacity Building and Support to the NAO Office	1.2	1.2	1.2	Vanuatu	ORG	FED/2006/018-510
FED	2006	CAPACITY BUILDING AND SUPPORT TO THE NAO OFFICE	1.0	1.0	1.0	Vanuatu	ORG	FED/2006/020-707
FED	2006	Wallis et Futuna - Programme de mise en oeuvre du 9ième FED	16.3	16.3	13.7	Wallis and Futuna	ORG	FED/2006/018-684
FED	2006	MICRO-PROJECTS PROGRAMME PHASE IV	1.2	1.2	1.2	Western Samoa	MISC	FED/2006/020-744
FED	2006	SAMOA MICRO-PROJECTS PROGRAMME PHASE IV	0.0	0.0	0.0	Western Samoa	MISC	FED/2006/018-581
FED	2006	Pacific Hydrological Cycle Observing System (Pacific HYCOS)	3.5	2.5	2.5	Pacific Region	NRE	FED/2004/017-430

Funding source	Decision year	Title	Committed €m	Contracted €m	Paid €m	Beneficiary zone	Sector code	Decision #
FED	2007	Building resilience to natural disasters	1.9	1.7	1.6	Cook Islands	NRE	FED/2007/018-922
FED	2007	Assainissement des eaux usées pour les communes de Punaauia (phase III) et Moorea (zone Haapiti)	0.0	0.0	0.0	French Polynesia	NRE	FED/2007/019-436
FED	2007	ENVIRONMENTALLY SAFE AGGREGATES FOR TARAWA (ESAT)	3.2	3.1	3.0	Kiribati	NRE	FED/2007/020-825
FED	2007	Environmentally Safe Aggregates for Tarawa (ESAT) Kiribati	0.0	0.0	0.0	Kiribati	NRE	FED/2007/018-985
FED	2007	Technical Co-operation Facility (TCF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	Kiribati	COOP	FED/2007/019-500
FED	2007	Technical Co-operation Facility (TCF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	Nauru	COOP	FED/2007/019-501
FED	2007	Disaster Risk Reduction in Eight Pacific ACP States	9.8	9.7	8.7	Pacific Region	NRE	FED/2007/019-181
FED	2007	FACILITATING AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY TRADE (FACT)	4.0	4.0	3.7	Pacific Region	TRAD	FED/2007/020-777
FED	2007	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme Phase II	17.0	16.4	14.9	Papua New Guinea	ROID	FED/2007/019-284
FED	2007	PROGRAMME FOR THE INTEGRATION OF TECHNICAL, VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING (TVET)	8.2	6.0	2.6	Solomon Islands	EDU	FED/2007/020-804
FED	2007	PROVINCIAL GOVERNANCE STRENGTHENING PROGRAMME	4.6	4.6	3.8	Solomon Islands	ORG	FED/2007/020-800
FED	2007	Integration of Technical, Vocational Education and Training (TVET) in Solomon Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	Solomon Islands	EDU	FED/2007/018-988
FED	2007	RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME PHASE III	10.0	9.7	7.2	Timor Leste	ROID	FED/2007/018-861
FED	2007	Capacity Building for Public Financial Management for Timor Leste TL	3.5	3.5	3.5	Timor Leste	ORG	FED/2007/018-796
FED	2007	INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF TIMOR LESTE	3.0	2.3	2.3	Timor Leste	ORG	FED/2007/020-757
FED	2007	SUPPORT TO THE TIMORESE ELECTORAL CYCLE	1.5	1.5	1.5	Timor Leste	GOV	FED/2011/022-743
FED	2007	Sustainable Urban and Environmental Management - Capacity Building and Environmental Protection	0.0	0.0	0.0	Tonga	NRE	FED/2007/018-999
FED	2007	Economic Growth and the Creation of Employment	0.0	0.0	0.0	Vanuatu	REI	FED/2007/019-580

Funding source	Decision year	Title	Committed €m	Contracted €m	Paid €m	Beneficiary zone	Sector code	Decision #
		(EGaCE)						
FED	2007	Short term rehabilitation of two main secondary schools in Vanuatu affected by earthquake in August 2007	0.0	0.0	0.0	Vanuatu	EDU	FED/2007/019-639
FED	2007	Technical cooperation Facility and Support to the NAO	0.0	0.0	0.0	Vanuatu	ORG	FED/2007/019-618
FED	2007	Technical Cooperation Facility	0.0	0.0	0.0	Western Samoa	ORG	FED/2007/019-523
FED	2007	Pacific SIDS Integrated Water Resources Management Planning Programme	3.8	2.8	2.8	Pacific Region	NRE	FED/2004/017-430
FED	2007	Integrated Rural Community Water and Sanitation Development Project in Timor Leste	1.1	1.1	1.1	Timor Leste	NRE	FED/2004/017-430
FED	2007	Water and Environmental Sanitation Project for 3 Provinces in Papua New Guinea	1.2	1.2	1.2	Papua New Guinea	NRE	FED/2004/017-430
FED	2007	The answer is blowing in the wind - improving access to energy services for the communities of Futuna and Aneityum Islands (Vanuatu) using wind technology	0.5	0.5	0.5	Vanuatu	EERE	FED/2007/195-949
FED	2007	Provision of renewable energy to 4 villages of North East Malekula Island, Malampa Province (Vanuatu) using locally produced copra oil as biofuel	1.2	1.2	1.2	Vanuatu	EERE	FED/2007/195-950
FED	2007	Provision of renewable energy to 3 villages in Ambae Island, Penama province, Vanuatu, using locally produced copra oil as biofuel	0.8	0.8	0.8	Vanuatu	EERE	FED/2007/195-952
FED	2007	Provision of renewable energy to two villages in Vanua Lava Island, Torba province (Vanuatu) using locally produced copra oil as biofuel	0.5	0.5	0.5	Vanuatu	EERE	FED/2007/195-953
FED	2008	TECHNICAL COOPERATION FACILITY	0.5	0.4	0.3	Cook Islands	COOP	FED/2008/020-909
DCI-SUCRE	2008	Accompanying Measures For Sugar Protocol Countries - 2008	8.0	0.0	0.0	Fiji	TRAD	DCI-SUCRE/2008/020-120
FED	2008	National Initiative for Civic Education (NICE)	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fiji	GOV	FED/2008/020-134
FED	2008	Programme d'assainissement des eaux usées de Punaauia III et Moorea II	8.9	8.5	4.1	French Polynesia	NRE	FED/2008/020-904

Funding source	Decision year	Title	Committed €m	Contracted €m	Paid €m	Beneficiary zone	Sector code	Decision #
FED	2008	TECHNICAL COOPERATION FACILITY	0.9	0.9	0.8	Kiribati	COOP	FED/2008/020-915
FED	2008	TECHNICAL COOPERATION FACILITY	0.5	0.2	0.1	Marshall Islands	COOP	FED/2008/020-913
FED	2008	TECHNICAL COOPERATION FACILITY	0.6	0.5	0.4	Micronesia (Federated States of)	COOP	FED/2008/020-911
FED	2008	TECHNICAL COOPERATION FACILITY	0.2	0.2	0.1	Nauru	COOP	FED/2008/020-925
FED	2008	Niue Village Economy Development Programme	0.2	0.2	0.2	Niue	ROID	FED/2008/020-139
FED	2008	Technical Cooperation Facility - all OCT	2.8	2.4	2.4	OCTs ¹	COOP	FED/2008/020-231
FED	2008	Technical Cooperation Facility Commission for OCTs	0.4	0.4	0.4	OCTs ²	COOP	FED/2008/020-228
FED	2008	Capacity Support for Sustainable Management of Energy Resources in the Pacific Region	1.2	1.1	1.0	Pacific Region	EERE	FED/2008/020-384
FED	2008	TECHNICAL COOPERATION FACILITY	0.3	0.2	0.1	Palau	COOP	FED/2007/019-506
FED	2008	INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING OF THE NAO SYSTEM IN PNG	5.0	4.6	3.4	Papua New Guinea	ORG	FED/2008/020-990
FED	2008	Institutional Capacity Building of the NAO System	0.0	0.0	0.0	Papua New Guinea	ORG	FED/2008/019-906
FED	2008	Non-state actors' support programme	0.0	0.0	0.0	Solomon Islands	ORG	FED/2008/020-122
FED	2008	Rural Advancement Microprojects Programme	0.0	0.0	0.0	Solomon Islands	ROID	FED/2008/019-985
FED	2008	SUPPLY AND INSTALLATION OF NAVIGATIONAL LIGHTS AND ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT	0.0	0.0	0.0	Solomon Islands	ROID	FED/2008/020-271
FED	2008	Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	Solomon Islands	COOP	FED/2008/019-986

¹ This intervention covered all OCTs including, but not limited to, Pacific OCTs. It has been included in here in order to ensure comprehensive coverage, evaluation assessments were made only in respect of activities in Pacific OCTs.

² This intervention covered all OCTs including, but not limited to, Pacific OCTs. It has been included in here in order to ensure comprehensive coverage, evaluation assessments were made only in respect of activities in Pacific OCTs.

Funding source	Decision year	Title	Committed €m	Contracted €m	Paid €m	Beneficiary zone	Sector code	Decision #
FED	2008	TECHNICAL COOPERATION FACILITY	1.5	1.5	1.3	Timor Leste	COOP	FED/2008/021-007
FED	2008	Institutional Capacity Building Support to the NAO	0.0	0.0	0.0	Timor Leste	ORG	FED/2008/020-580
FED	2008	Technical Cooperation Facility for Timor Leste	0.0	0.0	0.0	Timor Leste	COOP	FED/2008/019-954
FED	2008	Sustainable Urban and Environmental Management - Capacity building and environmental protection	1.9	1.9	1.5	Tonga	NRE	FED/2008/020-390
FED	2008	TECHNICAL COOPERATION FACILITY	0.6	0.6	0.4	Tuvalu	COOP	FED/2008/020-910
FED	2008	CAPACITY BUILDING AND SUPPORT TO NAO OFFICE	1.7	1.6	1.3	Vanuatu	ORG	FED/2008/020-943
DEVCOM	2008	Youth and EC Development Aid in Vanuatu	0.0	0.0	0.0	Vanuatu	EDU	DEVCOM/2008/020-110
FED	2008	Support to Non State Actors and Community Based Organisations in Vanuatu	0.0	0.0	0.0	Vanuatu	ORG	FED/2008/020-095
FED	2008	TECHNICAL COOPERATION FACILITY	1.0	0.9	0.8	Western Samoa	ORG	FED/2008/020-914
FED	2008	Water Sector Policy Support Programme	0.0	0.0	0.0	Western Samoa	NRE	FED/2008/019-913
FED	2008	Water Sector Policy Support Programme	0.0	0.0	0.0	Western Samoa	NRE	FED/2008/020-571
FED	2009	Cook Islands Water and Sanitation Project (CIWSP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	Cook Islands	NRE	FED/2009/022-074
IFS-RRM	2009	IFS 2007/01 - 08/019	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fiji	GOV	IFS-RRM/2009/021-728
FED	2009	Solar Energy for Outer Islands	4.1	0.5	0.3	Kiribati	EERE	FED/2009/021-648
FED	2009	Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy for Nauru	2.3	0.4	0.1	Nauru	EERE	FED/2009/021-297
FED	2009	Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency for Niue	2.6	2.4	1.7	Niue	EERE	FED/2009/021-437
FED	2009	TCF COMMISSION for OCT under 10th EDF	1.3	1.3	1.2	OCTs ³	COOP	FED/2009/021-472
FED	2009	North Pacific ACP Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Programme (North Rep)	14.4	13.6	6.5	Pacific Region	EERE	FED/2009/021-435

³ This intervention covered all OCTs including, but not limited to, Pacific OCTs. It has been included in here in order to ensure comprehensive coverage, evaluation assessments were made only in respect of activities in Pacific OCTs.

Funding source	Decision year	Title	Committed €m	Contracted €m	Paid €m	Beneficiary zone	Sector code	Decision #
FED	2009	Scientific Support for the Management of Coastal and Oceanic Fisheries in the Pacific Islands Region (SCICOFish)	9.0	8.8	6.3	Pacific Region	FISH	FED/2009/021-370
FED	2009	Development of sustainable tuna fisheries in Pacific ACP countries phase 2 (DevFish II)	8.2	7.7	3.4	Pacific Region	FISH	FED/2009/021-392
FED	2009	Deep Sea Minerals in the Pacific Islands Region: Legal Framework and Resource Management	4.7	4.4	1.9	Pacific Region	NRE	FED/2009/021-368
FED	2009	RURAL ADVANCEMENT MICRO PROJECT PROGRAMME	7.4	7.3	4.5	Solomon Islands	ROID	FED/2009/020-944
FED	2009	Strengthening the NAO (National Authorising Officer) system	1.8	0.8	0.5	Solomon Islands	ORG	FED/2009/021-487
FED	2009	TECHNICAL COOPERATION FACILITY	0.8	0.7	0.5	Solomon Islands	COOP	FED/2009/020-960
FED	2009	Institutional Capacity Building - Support to NAO 10th EDF	3.5	2.9	2.3	Timor Leste	ORG	FED/2009/021-443
FED	2009	Technical Cooperation Facility, good governance and NSA programme	0.9	0.5	0.3	Tonga	COOP	FED/2009/021-394
FED	2009	Tonga Energy Programme	0.0	0.0	0.0	Tonga	EERE	FED/2009/022-099
FED	2009	Tuvalu Water, Sanitation and Waste Management Project	4.9	2.9	2.5	Tuvalu	NRE	FED/2009/021-195
FED	2009	Good Governance and Development Contract: Vanuatu 2013-2016	12.1	0.0	0.0	Vanuatu	GOV	FED/2009/022-051
FED	2009	Primary Sector Growth Support Programme - Phase 1 Vanuatu (PSGSP - P1)	5.5	2.4	1.3	Vanuatu	REI	FED/2009/021-742
DCI-ENV	2009	GCCA - Global Climate Change Alliance: Vanuatu	3.2	3.0	1.4	Vanuatu	NRE	DCI-ENV/2009/021-827
FED	2009	Rehabilitation of two main secondary schools affected by earthquakes and cyclones	1.4	0.6	0.1	Vanuatu	EDU	FED/2009/021-361
FED	2009	Water and Sanitation Sector Policy Support Programme	24.8	24.8	22.3	Western Samoa	NRE	FED/2009/021-606
SUCRE	2010	Annual Action Program covered by the programming document, the Multi annual Indicative Program (2008-2013) in favour of the Republic of Fiji Islands/ Sugar for 2010	8.0	7.6	3.7	Fiji	TRAD	SUCRE/2010/022-145

Funding source	Decision year	Title	Committed €m	Contracted €m	Paid €m	Beneficiary zone	Sector code	Decision #
EIDHR	2010	Expenditure Verification of 2 EIDHR grants implemented by Live & Learn Environmental Education	0.0	0.0	0.0	Fiji	GOV	EIDHR/2010/022-880
FED	2010	10ème FED bilatéral: Projet 1 - Renforcement des capacités institutionnelles de la Polynésie française	1.3	0.0	0.0	French Polynesia	ORG	FED/2010/022-839
FED	2010	WATER AND SANITATION IN KIRIBATI OUTER ISLANDS- Phase I	3.4	3.2	1.3	Kiribati	NRE	FED/2010/022-422
FED	2010	Water Access and Security in the Marshall Islands (WASMI)	0.0	0.0	0.0	Marshall Islands	NRE	FED/2010/022-505
FED	2010	Niue Non State Actors and Technical Cooperation Facility Project	0.8	0.0	0.0	Niue	COOP	FED/2010/022-510
FED	2010	Territorial Strategies for Innovation (TSI)	5.0	0.0	0.0	OCTs ⁴	COOP	FED/2010/022-558
FED	2010	Strengthening Pacific Economic Integration Through Trade	30.0	28.9	10.5	Pacific Region	REI	FED/2010/022-414
DCI-ENV	2010	Increasing climate resilience of Pacific Small Islands States through the Global Climate Change Alliance	11.4	11.4	1.2	Pacific Region	NRE	DCI-ENV/2010/022-473
FED	2010	Technical Co-operation Facility	2.0	1.6	1.3	Pacific Region	COOP	FED/2010/022-413
FED	2010	Human Resources Development Programme Phase 1	13.0	49.0	1.1	Papua New Guinea	EDU	FED/2010/021-643
FED	2010	Rural Economic Development Programme Phase I	9.2	1.5	0.5	Papua New Guinea	ROID	FED/2010/021-699
FED	2010	Solomon Islands Economic Recovery Assistance (SIERA) Programme	15.2	15.1	15.1	Solomon Islands	ROID	FED/2010/022-271
DCI-ENV	2010	Solomon Islands Climate Change Assistance Programme (SICAP)	2.8	2.8	1.2	Solomon Islands	NRE	DCI-ENV/2010/022-483
FED	2010	Fourth Rural Development Programme	23.0	20.7	9.3	Timor Leste	ROID	FED/2010/022-146
FED	2010	Support to Democratic Governance Process in Timor-Leste	10.5	9.5	3.9	Timor Leste	GOV	IFS-RRM/2012/023-971

⁴ This intervention covered all OCTs including, but not limited to, Pacific OCTs. It has been included in here in order to ensure comprehensive coverage, evaluation assessments were made only in respect of activities in Pacific OCTs.

Funding source	Decision year	Title	Committed €m	Contracted €m	Paid €m	Beneficiary zone	Sector code	Decision #
FED	2010	Support to Non State Actors	4.0	3.1	1.0	Timor Leste	ORG	FED/2010/022-100
FED	2010	TECHNICAL COOPERATION FACILITY II	1.5	0.6	0.3	Timor Leste	COOP	FED/2010/022-058
FED	2010	V-FLEX Tonga	5.5	5.5	5.5	Tonga	REI	FED/2010/022-415
FED	2010	Tuvalu V-Flex Budget Support	1.5	1.5	1.5	Tuvalu	REI	FED/2010/022-457
DCI-ENV	2010	Pilot Action Global Climate Change Alliance, GCCA, Vanuatu	0.0	0.0	0.0	Vanuatu	NRE	DCI-ENV/2010/021-824
FED	2010	10ème FED Bilatéral- Wallis & Futuna - Projet 1- Renforcement des capacités: Planification économique et gestion portuaire	1.1	0.0	0.0	Wallis and Futuna	ORG	FED/2010/022-908
FED	2010	Civil Society Support Programme	3.0	2.2	1.5	Western Samoa	ORG	FED/2010/021-174
FED	2011	TCF (EDF 10) Audit for Programme Estimate 1 & 2 - Single Quote	0.0	0.0	0.0	Cook Islands	COOP	FED/2011/023-297
DCI-SUCRE	2011	Improvement of key services to agriculture	8.0	8.0	2.9	Fiji	ROID	DCI-SUCRE/2011/023-247
FED	2011	10ème FED - Polynésie française: Contribution à l'assainissement de la commune de Papeete	18.5	0.0	0.0	French Polynesia	NRE	FED/2011/023-434
FED	2011	Réparation de la protection de la route territoriale n°2, suite au cyclone Oli	2.0	0.0	0.0	French Polynesia	ROID	FED/2011/023-323
FED	2011	Nouvelle Calédonie: Appui au secteur de la Formation Professionnelle continue	19.8	19.8	6.7	New Caledonia	EDU	FED/2011/021-503
FED	2011	TCF Commission for OCTs II - 10th EDF	2.4	2.3	1.6	OCTs ⁵	COOP	FED/2011/022-488
FED	2011	10th EDF GBS - Pitcairn Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	Pitcairn Islands	ORG	FED/2011/023-383
FED	2011	Solomon Islands Second Road Improvement (Sector) Project	2.5	2.5	1.8	Solomon Islands	ROID	FED/2011/022-220
FED	2011	Support to the Health Sector	10.0	8.3	4.2	Timor Leste	HEALTH	FED/2012/023-655

⁵ This intervention covered all OCTs including, but not limited to, Pacific OCTs. It has been included in here in order to ensure comprehensive coverage, evaluation assessments were made only in respect of activities in Pacific OCTs.

Funding source	Decision year	Title	Committed €m	Contracted €m	Paid €m	Beneficiary zone	Sector code	Decision #
FED	2011	Construction of new Ministry of Finance Building	0.0	0.0	0.0	Timor Leste	ORG	FED/2011/023-320
FED	2011	Support to Non State Actors and Community Based Organisations in Vanuatu (NSA III)	1.6	0.1	0.1	Vanuatu	ORG	FED/2011/022-052
FED	2011	10ème FED Bilatéral - Wallis & Futuna - Projet 2 -Transport par voie maritime - Rénovation du quai de Leava (Futuna)	15.4	0.0	0.0	Wallis and Futuna	REI	FED/2011/023-435
FED	2011	Remise en état des établissements scolaire de Futuna, Territoire des îles de Wallis et Futuna, touchés par le cyclone TOMAS	1.1	0.9	0.1	Wallis and Futuna	EDU	FED/2011/023-322
DCI-ENV	2011	Global Climate Change Alliance:Supporting Climate Change Adaption for the Samoan Water Sector	3.0	3.0	0.8	Western Samoa	NRE	DCI-ENV/2011/023-206
FED	2011	Improving reliable access to modern energy services through solar PV systems for rural areas (outer islands) of Tuvalu	2.5	1.3	1.3	Tuvalu	EERE	FED/2011/023-215
FED	2011	Provision of affordable solar electricity to the peri-urban poor of Port Vila	4.2	2.1	2.1	Vanuatu	EERE	FED/2011/023-438
FED	2011	Energy for all (E4A) - Alternative Energy Solutions for Rural and Peri-Urban Timor-Leste	1.4	0.7	0.7	Timor Leste	EERE	FED/2011/264-697
FED	2011	Increasing access to modern, affordable and sustainable electricity services for the remote islands of Yap, FSM	2.5	1.3	1.3	Micronesia (Federated States of)	EERE	FED/2011/266-256
FED	2012	Cook Islands Sanitation Sector Reform Contract	0.0	0.0	0.0	Cook Islands	NRE	FED/2012/024-400
FED	2012	Sanitation Sector Reform Contract	0.0	0.0	0.0	Cook Islands	NRE	FED/2012/024-398
FED	2012	Sanitation Sector Reform Contract	0.0	0.0	0.0	Cook Islands	NRE	FED/2012/024-399
DCI-SUCRE	2012	Alternative Livelihood Programme 2012	9.4	0.0	0.0	Fiji	ROID	DCI-SUCRE/2012/023-856
FED	2012	Strengthening Civic Education and Dialogues to Support Transition to Democracy and the rule of Law in FIJI CivED	2.0	0.0	0.0	Fiji	GOV	FED/2012/024-140

Funding source	Decision year	Title	Committed €m	Contracted €m	Paid €m	Beneficiary zone	Sector code	Decision #
FED	2012	Improved Drinking Water Supply for Kiritimati Island in the Republic of Kiribati	4.8	0.0	0.0	Kiribati	NRE	FED/2012/024-350
FED	2012	Technical Cooperation Facility II - Kiribati	1.5	0.0	0.0	Kiribati	COOP	FED/2012/024-352
FED	2012	RMI Technical Cooperation Facility 2	0.0	0.0	0.0	Marshall Islands	COOP	FED/2012/024-375
FED	2012	FSM Technical Cooperation Facility 2	0.0	0.0	0.0	Micronesia (Federated States of)	COOP	FED/2012/024-378
FED	2012	Technical Assistance to OCTA	5.0	4.3	0.9	OCTs ⁶	ORG	FED/2012/021-998
FED	2012	Contribution to an Investment Facility for the Pacific	10.0	0.0	0.0	Pacific Region	COOP	FED/2012/022-172
FED	2012	Pacific Hazardous Waste Management (PacWaste)	8.0	0.0	0.0	Pacific Region	NRE	FED/2012/022-937
FED	2012	EU- PFTAC Programme	3.6	0.0	0.0	Pacific Region	ORG	FED/2012/022-716
FED	2012	Palau Technical Cooperation Facility 2	0.0	0.0	0.0	Palau	COOP	FED/2012/024-369
FED	2012	Rural Economic Development Programme Phase 2	32.3	0.0	0.0	Papua New Guinea	ROID	FED/2012/024-320
FED	2012	Human Resource Development Project Phase 2 (HRDP2)	26.0	0.0	0.0	Papua New Guinea	EDU	FED/2012/024-073
FED	2012	Institutional capacity building of the National Authorising Officer (NAO) system in PNG - Phase II (ICB-II)	7.5	0.3	0.2	Papua New Guinea	ORG	FED/2012/022-838
DCI-ENV	2012	GCCA - Technical support to the Papua New Guinea Forest Authority to implement a continuous and multi-purpose National Forest Inventory	6.0	0.0	0.0	Papua New Guinea	NRE	DCI-ENV/2012/023-750
FED	2012	TRADE RELATED ASSISTANCE TO PNG - PHASE 2	6.0	0.0	0.0	Papua New Guinea	TRAD	FED/2012/022-831

⁶ This intervention covered all OCTs including, but not limited to, Pacific OCTs. It has been included in here in order to ensure comprehensive coverage, evaluation assessments were made only in respect of activities in Pacific OCTs.

Funding source	Decision year	Title	Committed €m	Contracted €m	Paid €m	Beneficiary zone	Sector code	Decision #
FED	2012	Non State Actors (NSAs) Support Programme in Papua New Guinea	4.5	0.0	0.0	Papua New Guinea	ORG	FED/2012/023-538
FED	2012	Support to the electoral process in the Solomon Islands	4.0	0.0	0.0	Solomon Islands	ORG	FED/2012/024-256
FED	2012	Second Solomon Islands Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF II)	1.2	0.0	0.0	Solomon Islands	COOP	FED/2012/023-802
FED	2012	Improving governance and access to WASH for rural people	0.0	0.0	0.0	Solomon Islands	NRE	FED/2012/023-803
FED	2012	District Roads Rehabilitation and Maintenance - Complement to RDP IV	20.5	0.0	0.0	Timor Leste	ROID	FED/2012/022-733
FED	2012	Integrated Nutrition Project in Timor-Leste	10.2	0.0	0.0	Timor Leste	HEALTH	FED/2012/024-361
DCI-ENV	2012	Global Climate Change Alliance support programme to Timor Leste	4.0	0.0	0.0	Timor Leste	NRE	DCI-ENV/2012/023-745
FED	2012	MDG Initiative	0.0	0.0	0.0	Timor Leste	ORG	FED/2012/023-672
FED	2012	Support to PFM reform	0.0	0.0	0.0	Timor Leste	ORG	FED/2010/022-179
IFS-RRM	2012	Enhancing stabilisation through sustainable reintegration of IDPs	0.6	0.6	0.6	Timor Leste	GOV	IFS-RRM/2012/024-065
IFS-RRM	2012	investment budget execution support for rural infrastructure development and employment generation	0.7	0.7	0.6	Timor Leste	ROID	IFS-RRM/2012/023-970
IFS-RRM	2012	Security sector review in Timor-Leste - Capacity Development Facility	0.6	0.6	0.6	Timor Leste	ORG	FED/2007/020-854
FED	2012	SRC Renewable Energy	6.5	0.0	0.0	Tonga	EERE	FED/2012/023-407
FED	2012	Rehabilitation of Health Sector in Niutoputapu	1.4	0.0	0.0	Tonga	HEALTH	FED/2012/022-583
FED	2012	Improving reliable access to modern energy services through solar PV systems for rural areas (outer islands) of Tuvalu	1.9	0.0	0.0	Tuvalu	EERE	FED/2012/023-215
FED	2012	Adopting Household Eco-Sanitation Toilets in Eight Outer Island Communities	0.0	0.0	0.0	Tuvalu	NRE	FED/2012/024-367
FED	2012	Provision of affordable solar electricity to the peri-urban poor of Port-Vila	2.5	0.0	0.0	Vanuatu	EERE	FED/2012/023-438
FED	2012	Capacity building and support to the NAO Office III	0.0	0.0	0.0	Vanuatu	ORG	FED/2012/024-360

Funding source	Decision year	Title	Committed €m	Contracted €m	Paid €m	Beneficiary zone	Sector code	Decision #
FED	2012	Fiji-Samoa-Water and Sanitation Sector Policy Support Programme Phase II & MDG Initiative	18.1	0.0	0.0	Western Samoa	NRE	FED/2012/023-477
FED	2012	FIJI_SAMOA_10th EDF_Technical_Cooperation_Facility_II	0.9	0.0	0.0	Western Samoa	ORG	FED/2012/023-105
FED	2012	Fiji-Samoa-MDG_Initiative-Increase Access to Safe Drinking Water, Improved Sanitation and Food Security	0.0	0.0	0.0	Western Samoa	NRE	FED/2012/024-085
IFS-RRM	2012	Support to the constitutional process	0.3	0.3	0.3	Fiji	GOV	
DCI-INVEST	2010	Strengthening Participation of Children in Peace Building in Small Island Nations with High Prevalence of Violence, Ethnic Discrimination and Tribal Conflict	1.0	0.5	0.5	Fiji	GOV	
DCI-INVEST	2011	Creating safety nets to eliminate the worst forms of child labour	0.5	0.3	0.3	Fiji	GOV	
EIDHR	2012	Enhancing the political participation of marginalised women voters	0.2	0.1	0.1	Fiji	GOV	
EIDHR	2012	Towards sustainable constitutional democracy	0.2	0.1	0.1	Fiji	GOV	
EIDHR	2010	Supporting human rights and social participation for women in remote areas of Fiji	0.2	0.1	0.1	Fiji	GOV	
EIDHR	2011	Vanua Dialogue on Electoral and Parliamentary Reform	0.1	0.0	0.0	Fiji	GOV	
EIDHR	2011	Capacity Building support to the Pacific Centre for Peacebuilding and Training for the Government of Fiji	0.1	0.0	0.0	Fiji	GOV	
EIDHR	2011	Building for the Future: Community Radio and Women, Peace, Social Inclusion, Good Governance and Sustainable Human Development	0.1	0.0	0.0	Fiji	GOV	
EIDHR	2011	Leading Transitions: Building the Capacibilities of Local Community leaders and enhancing the skills sets of community based organisations	0.1	0.1	0.1	Fiji	GOV	
EIDHR	2011	Integrating and strengthening services for those affected by gender based violence in Fiji	0.1	0.0	0.0	Fiji	GOV	
EIDHR	2011	Making child protection a reality: Pursuit of common agenda for human rights and democratic reform	0.1	0.0	0.0	Fiji	GOV	

Funding source	Decision year	Title	Committed €m	Contracted €m	Paid €m	Beneficiary zone	Sector code	Decision #
EIDHR	2012	Strengthening rights of rural women by providing them with knowledge, access and control of their Reporductive Health	0.3	0.1	0.1	Fiji	GOV	
EIDHR	2012	Creating Fair Marketplace for Copnsumers through Consumer Information and Redress Health	0.1	0.1	0.1	Fiji	GOV	
EIDHR	2012	Assistance towards the rate of Pacific Islands Ratification and implementation of international human rights treaties	1.0	0.5	0.5	Pacific Region	GOV	
EIDHR	2008	Strengthening Fiji's Democracy	0.5	0.5	0.5	Fiji	GOV	
EIDHR	2010	Supporting Employment Relations Reform by Raising Awareness on basic Human Rights and Trade Union Rights	0.1	0.1	0.1	Fiji	GOV	
EIDHR	2011	Ethnic Relations and Anti-Discrimination in Fiji	0.1	0.1	0.1	Fiji	GOV	
EIDHR	2009	Building Grassroots Democracy in Fiji	0.2	0.2	0.2	Fiji	GOV	
EIDHR	2010	Promoting Disabled Persons Equal Participation in Society	0.2	0.2	0.2	Fiji	GOV	
EIDHR	2009	Education for human values	0.2	0.2	0.2	Fiji	GOV	
EIDHR	2009	Strengthening Consumer rights in Fiji	0.2	0.2	0.2	Fiji	GOV	
EIDHR	2010	Media for Democracy and Human Rights in the Pacific	0.2	0.2	0.2	Fiji	GOV	
TOTAL			794.0	515.2	316.9			

Table 2: OECD-DAC donor contributions to the Pacific Region 2006-2011 (US\$m)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2006-2011
Austria	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	1.6
Belgium	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Finland	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.7	5.8	7.4
France	0.3	0.0	0.0	18.7	18.8	16.6	54.4
Germany	0.2	0.0	6.8	3.2	19.8	4.4	34.4
Greece	0.0	0.1	2.2	0.6	0.4	0.0	3.4
Italy	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Spain	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.7	3.5	0.0	6.2
United Kingdom	2.7	1.5	0.0	5.8	5.8	4.2	20.0
Total EU MS	3.3	1.7	10.8	31.4	49.4	31.0	127.6
EU Institutions	36.5	52.6	0.3	30.5	57.5	0.0	177.4
Total EU donors	39.8	54.3	11.1	61.9	106.9	31.0	305.0
Australia	56.0	176.9	158.0	129.0	280.1	183.8	983.8
Canada	0.0	0.0	0.5	21.5	1.0	0.8	23.7
Japan	1.0	2.4	81.9	4.4	4.1	3.3	97.0
Korea	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.3	2.9
New Zealand	43.3	26.7	53.0	26.9	34.2	72.8	256.9
Norway	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9
Switzerland	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7
United States	3.7	2.9	2.1	6.3	51.1	1.0	67.0
Total other bilateral	104.1	208.9	295.7	188.1	373.2	263.0	1432.9
GEF	0.0	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5
Global Fund	2.4	1.9	16.4	21.4	9.9	0.7	52.6
UNICEF	2.7	6.7	5.6	5.7	6.1	5.6	32.5
WHO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.4
Total other multilateral	5.1	18.1	21.9	27.1	16.1	7.7	96.0
Total donors	149.0	281.4	328.7	277.0	496.2	301.7	1834.0

Annex 6 – Sector dashboards

This annex presents an overview of the EU's regional programming in the Pacific region over the period 2006-2012. The sector dashboards are intended to add to the analysis provided in EQs3-8 covering the following areas of EU regional support:

- Regional integration and trade ;
- Education and vocational training ;
- Energy ;
- Natural resources and climate change ;
- Fisheries and marine resource management ;
- Functional cooperation.

They provide snapshots of the expected outcomes, funding provided, activities conducted across all regional project in the evaluation inventory (see Annex 5) and the performance of the projects over their implementation period.

Each dashboard includes the following sections :

1. Expected outcomes:

- Summary expected outcomes per sector in accordance with the reconstructed intervention logic in the main report section 2.
- The expected outcomes were derived by the evaluation team from the EU's regional strategy papers for the Pacific EDF9 and EDF10.

2. Commitments made at regional and country levels¹:

- The total EU commitments to the sector at regional level: this figure represents the sum of commitments made to regional projects in the Pacific over the evaluation period.
- The total EU commitments to the sector at country level: for comparison, this figure represents the sum of commitments made to country projects in the Pacific over the evaluation period.
- The share of the country and regional envelopes: the sector's share of the regional and country commitments made to the Pacific over the evaluation period.
- The number of projects: the number of individual projects listed under each sector within the regional portfolio.
- The average project size: total EU commitments to the sector at regional level divided by the number of regional projects.

3. List of activities:

- A synthetic list of activities described in financing agreements across the regional portfolio over the evaluation period.

¹ Source : the evaluation inventory (Annex 5)

4. Performance analysis:

- The performance analyses are based on the available Results-Oriented Monitoring (ROM) Reports for each of the projects in the regional portfolio. The ROM reports provide a score from A-D (where A is the highest) for the performance of individual projects across five criteria: relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability.
- **It is important to remember that ROM reports are only one source among many for assessing project performance. The analysis presented in this annex will therefore be verified during the field phase.**
- The performance analyses include all available ROM reports for the projects in the regional portfolio. In some cases, a given project had several ROM reports, relating to ROM missions conducted at various stages through the project-cycle. In these cases, the performance analyses took the relevance score given in the first available ROM report, and the scores given in the last available ROM reports for all other criteria. This allowed the evaluation to consider the relevance of the project shortly after project design, and the effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability of the projects as close to the project-end as possible.
- To allow quantitative analysis, the performance analyses convert the alphabetical scores given in the ROM reports into numerical values on a scale of 0-20, using the following conversion :

ROM score	ROM definition	Performance analysis score	Traffic-light
A	Very good	17.5 (i.e. the median of the uppermost quartile)	
B	Good	12.5 (i.e. the median of the second quartile)	
C	Minor problems	7.5 (i.e. the median of the third quartile)	
D	Serious problems	2.5 (i.e. the median of the fourth quartile)	

The performance analyses provide two interpretations of this data for each sector :

- **Overall ROM scores:**
 - Average numerical scores are provided for relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and impact, taken from the available results-oriented monitoring reports across the regional portfolio over the evaluation period.
 - The average scores are presented in histograms, using the score of 12.5 as a reference point across all criteria. This score marks the transition between ROM scores indicating no problems (scores A and B in the ROM reports) and those indicating that problems are present (scores C and D grades in the ROM reports).
- **Individual ROM scores:** numerical scores for each project in the regional portfolio across each evaluation criteria. This includes scores for each criteria and the average score per project. For comparison, the tables also present the average score for each criteria for all regional projects and all projects within the sector in question. A traffic light coding has been provided on the following basis:
 - Green: no problems (score of 12.5 or higher);
 - Amber: minor problems (score between 7.5 and 12.4);
 - Red: serious problems (score between 0 and 7.4).

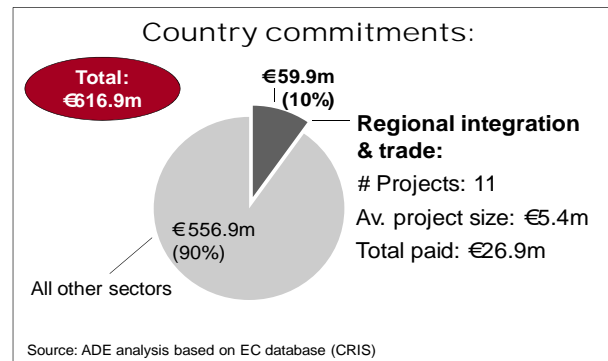
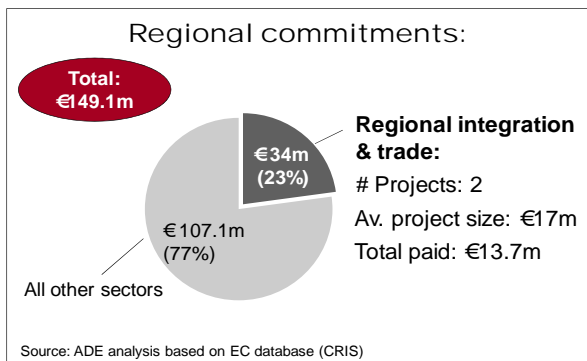
6.1 Regional Integration and Trade

Expected outcomes:



1. Enhanced sustainable livelihoods
2. Expanded regional market for free trade
3. Improved capacity to formulate trade policies

Commitments made at regional and country levels:



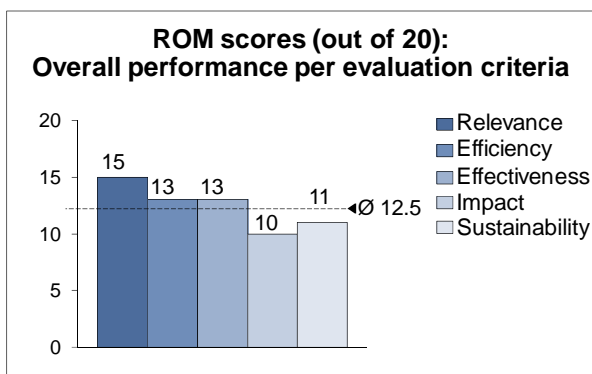
Activities, outputs, results and impacts recorded to date:

Activities
Area 1: Economic integration, Aid for Trade (TRAP, IFP, PFTAC, PRECAP-OCTA, PRCAP-MSG)
Area 2: Promoting Economic Partnership Agreements (PRECAP-OCTA)
Area 3 : Private sector development (IFP, PRCAP-MSG, PSGSP)
Area 4 : Economic diversification & accessibility (FACT)

Performance analysis:

The analysis below is based on the available ROM reports for the regional projects in the evaluation inventory. As such it represents just one of many possible sources for assessing project performance.

Average ROM scores for regional projects in regional integration & trade



Individual ROM scores for regional projects in regional integration & trade

	Relevance	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Impact	Sustainability	Average
SECTOR AV.	15	13	13	10	11	12.4
PACIFIC AV.	13	11.2	10.7	12.8	11.0	11.7
FACT						
FED/2007/020-777	17.5	12.5	12.5	7.5	12.5	12.5
SPEITT						
FED/2010/022-414	12.5	13.5	13.5	12.5	9.5	12.3

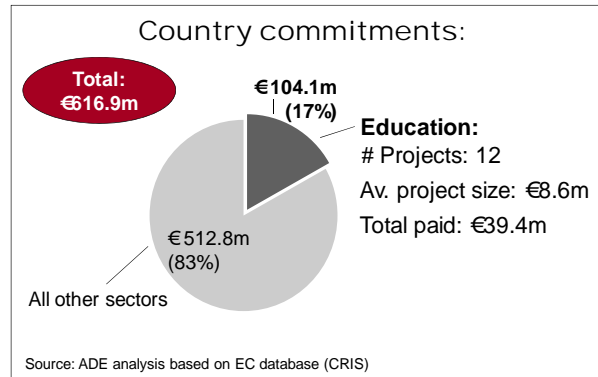
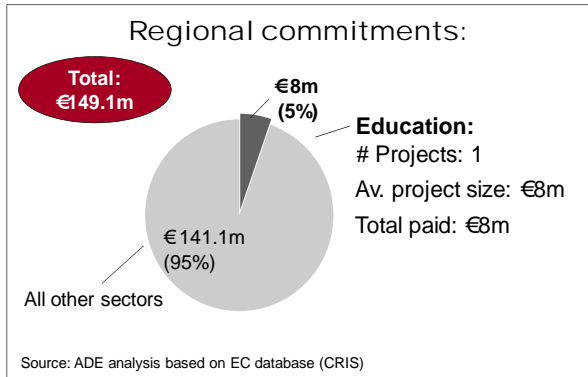
6.2 Education and vocational training

Expected outcomes:



Skilled and adaptable labour force developed

Commitments made at regional and country levels:



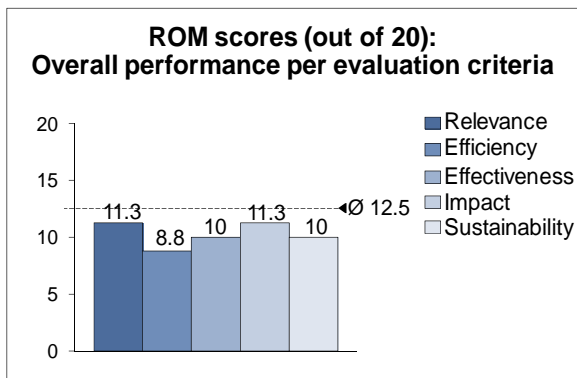
Activities, outputs, results and impacts recorded to date:

Activities
Activity area 1: Basic and Vocational Education (<i>PRIDE, ETHRDP, TVET</i>)
Activity area 2 : Vocational training (<i>VTEG, Formation Professionnelle</i>)
Activity area 3 : Human resources development (<i>VTEG, TVET, HRDP I, Formation Professionnelle</i>)

Performance analysis

The analysis below is based on the available ROM reports for the regional projects in the evaluation inventory. As such it represents just one of many possible sources for assessing project performance.

Average scores for regional and selected country project in education

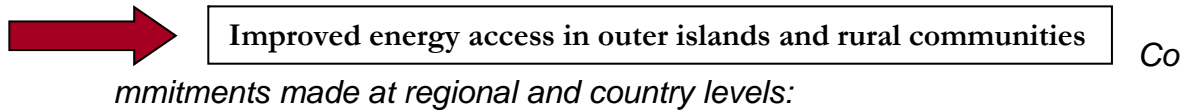


Individual ROM scores for regional and selected country projects in education

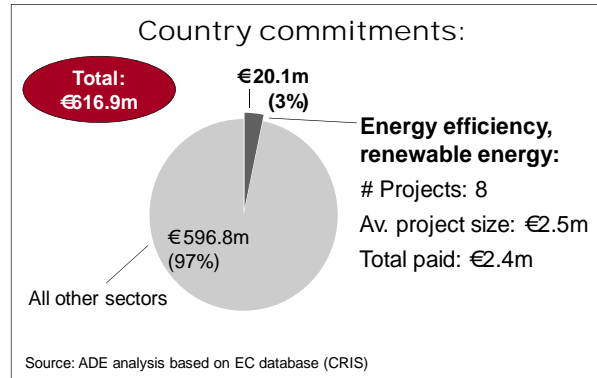
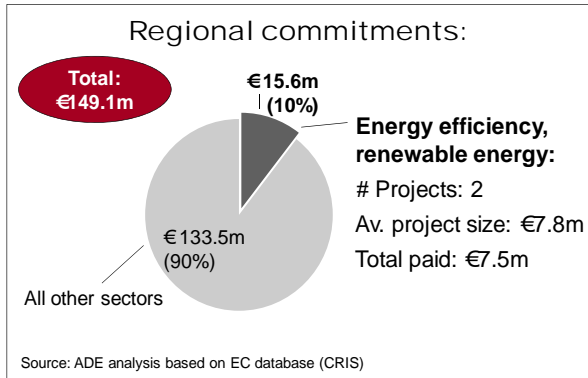
	Relevance	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Impact	Sustainability	Average
SECTOR Av.	11.3	8.8	10.0	11.3	10.0	10.3
PACIFIC Av.	13	11.2	10.7	12.8	11.0	11.7
PRIDE FED/2003/016-309	12.5	17.5	17.5	12.5	12.5	14.5
ETHRDP FED/2006/017-946	7.5	7.5	7.5	12.5	7.5	8.5
VTEG FED/2006/018-617	12.5	7.5	7.5	12.5	12.5	10.5
TVET FED/2007/020-804	12.5	2.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5

6.3 Energy efficiency and renewable energy

Expected outcomes:



Commitments made at regional and country levels:



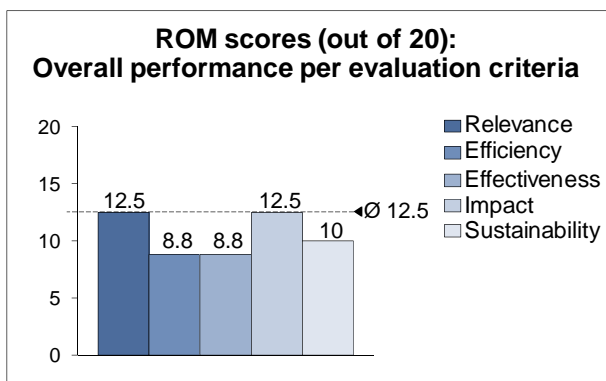
Activities, outputs, results and impacts recorded to date:

Activities
Area 1: Acquisition and installation of equipments (<i>TEP VERTES, NorthRep</i>)
Area 2 : Electrification (<i>TEP VERTES, NorthRep, SEOI</i>)
Area 3 : Technical advice (<i>TEP VERTES, SMER, NorthRep, SEOI</i>)

Performance analysis:

The analysis below is based on the available ROM reports for the regional projects in the evaluation inventory. As such it represents just one of many possible sources for assessing project performance.

Average ROM scores for regional and selected country projects in energy



Individual ROM scores for regional and selected country projects in energy

	Relevance	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Impact	Sustainability	Average
SECTOR Av.	12.5	8.8	8.8	12.5	10.0	10.5
PACIFIC Av.	13	11.2	10.7	12.8	11.0	11.7
TEP VERTES FED/2006/018-660	12.5	7.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	11.5
SMER FED/2008/020-384	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
North Rep FED/2009/021-435	12.5	7.5	7.5	12.5	7.5	9.5
SEOI FED/2009/021-648	12.5	7.5	2.5	12.5	7.5	8.5

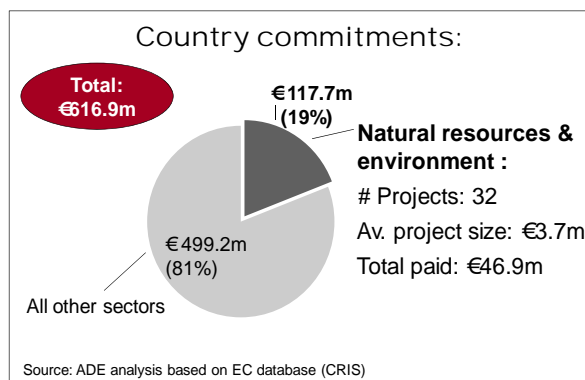
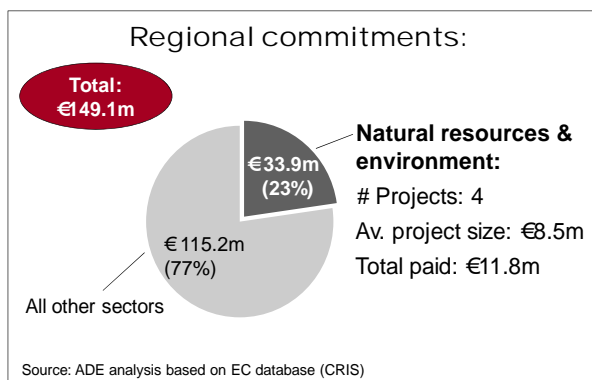
6.4 Natural resources and environment

Expected outcomes:



Cost effective solution for sustainable natural resource management and environment developed

Commitments made at regional and country levels:



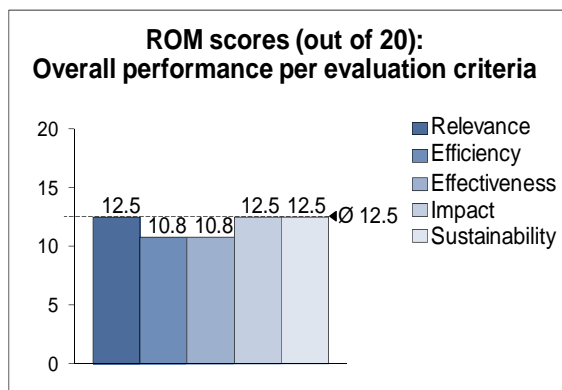
Activities, outputs, results and impacts recorded to date:

Activities
Area 1: Water & Sanitation, rural development, village development, waste management (<i>Samoa, Timor Leste, PACWASTE</i>)
Area 2 : Sustainable management of land resources (<i>PNG, INTEGRE</i>)
Area 3 : Climate change adaptation & disaster risk reduction (<i>GCCA, Samoa, Vanuatu, Timor Leste, DRR8PACP</i>)

Performance analysis:

The analysis below is based on the available ROM reports for the regional projects in the evaluation inventory. As such it represents just one of many possible sources for assessing project performance.

Average available ROM scores for regional projects in natural resources & environment



Individual available ROM scores for regional projects in natural resources & environment

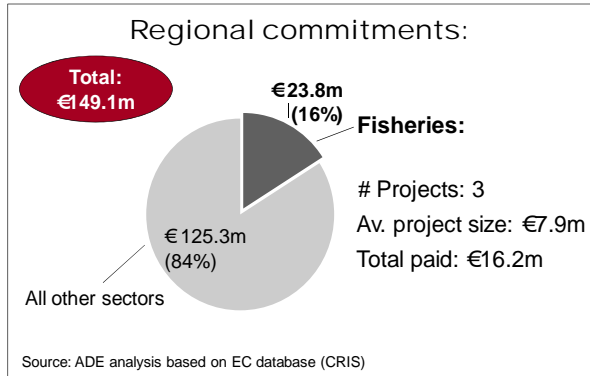
	Relevance	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Impact	Sustainability	Average
SECTOR Av.	12.5	10.8	10.8	12.5	12.5	11.8
PACIFIC Av.	13	11.2	10.7	12.8	11.0	11.7
GCCA DCI-ENV/2010/013-422	12.5	7.5	7.5	12.5	12.5	10.5
DRR8P ACP FED/2007/019-181	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
DSMPPIR FED/2009/021-368	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5

6.5 Fisheries

Expected outcomes:



Commitments made at regional level (none at country level):



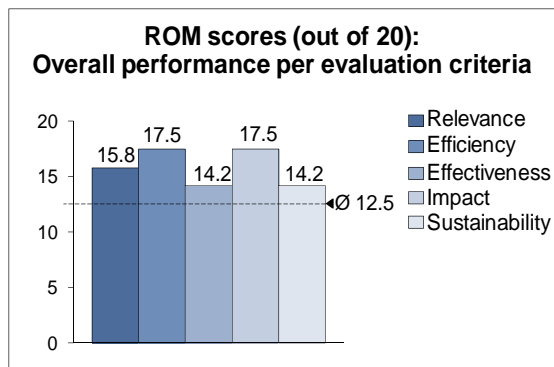
Activities, outputs, results and impacts recorded to date:

Activities
Area 1: Training, attachments and operational support for scientific observers and port samplers. (SCIFISH)
Area 2: Improvement of data collection and analysis techniques. (SCIFISH, SCICOFISH, DEVDFISH II, DEVDFISH II)
Area 3: Stakeholder consultations, development of management advice and regional fisheries strategies. (SCICOFISH, DEVDFISH II)

Performance analysis:

The analysis below is based on the available ROM reports for the regional projects in the evaluation inventory. As such it represents just one of many possible sources for assessing project performance.

Average ROM scores for regional projects in fisheries



Individual ROM scores for regional projects in fisheries

	Relevance	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Impact	Sustainability	Average
SECTOR Av.	15.8	17.5	14.2	17.5	14.2	15.8
PACIFIC Av.	13	11.2	10.7	12.8	11.0	11.7
SCIFISH FED/2006/018-725	17.5	17.5	12.5	17.5	12.5	15.5
SCICOFish FED/2009/021-370	12.5	17.5	12.5	17.5	12.5	14.5
DevFish II FED/2009/021-392	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5

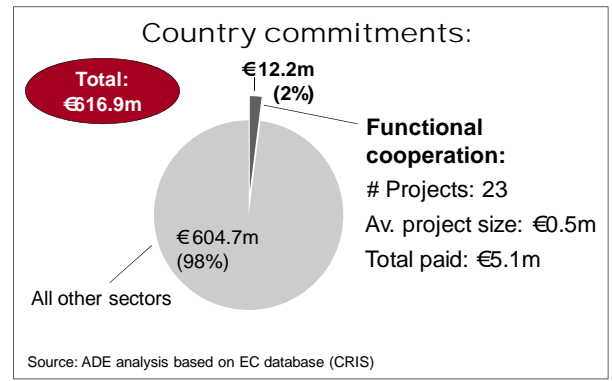
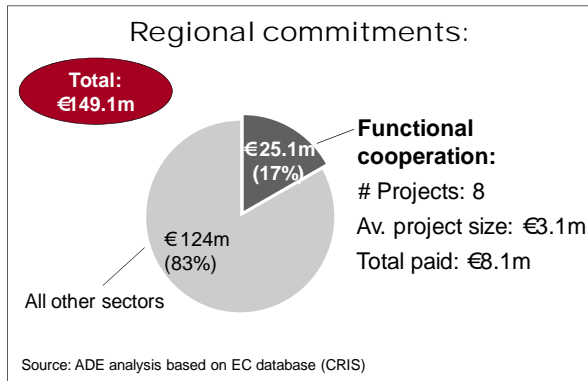
6.6 Functional cooperation:

Expected outcomes:



Support for regional cooperation and integration broadened and deepened

Commitments made at regional and country levels:



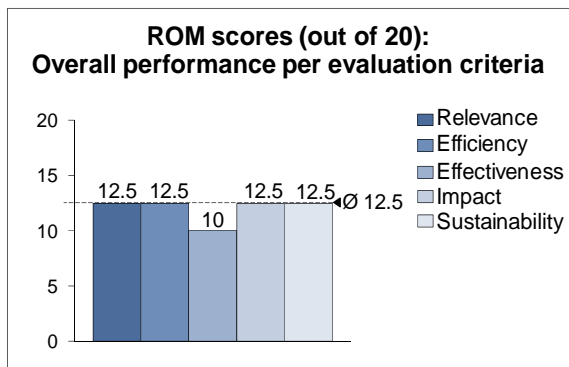
Activities, outputs, results and impacts recorded to date:

Activities
<p>Activity area 1 : Technical assistance to Regional Authorising Officers (TCF, TCF 2010, TCF OCT's II, TA OCTA)</p> <p>Activity area 2 : Visibility and awareness activities conducted in ACP and OCT beneficiary countries (LocInf, TCF OCT's II, TA OCTA)</p>

Performance analysis:

The analysis below is based on the available ROM reports for the regional projects in the evaluation inventory. As such it represents just one of many possible sources for assessing project performance.

Average available ROM scores for regional projects in functional cooperation



Individual available ROM scores for regional projects in functional cooperation

	Relevance	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Impact	Sustainability	Average
SECTOR Av.	12.5	12.5	10.0	12.5	12.5	12.0
PACIFIC Av.	13	11.2	10.7	12.8	11.0	11.7
TCF						
FED/2006/018-659	12.5	12.5	7.5	12.5	12.5	11.5
TCF 2010						
FED/2010/022-413	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5

Annex 7 – Intervention Fiche

This annex presents intervention fiche for regional projects in the evaluation inventory. Each intervention fiche aims to provide a summary of the available information available for each project and provides a clear and concise overview of the projects reviewed.

The information used to construct the fiche comes from project documentation made available to the evaluation team and corroboration in field-based interviews. The section “Outputs, results and impacts” is based on the available ROMs and mid-term and final evaluations of the projects in question. The statements included in this section cover strengths and weaknesses of the projects as noted in the ROM reports and evaluations.

Each intervention fiche is composed of three sections:

- Intervention design: a brief description of the project and its objectives, activities and expected results;
- Outputs, results and impacts: an outline of the main impact achieved and the strengths and weaknesses of project as well as lessons learnt;
- Evaluation and monitoring: a statement of the number and type of evaluations or ROMs currently available for each project.

The numbering of the fiche from 1-18 is arbitrary and serves only to allow easy reference. Each fiche is also labelled with CRIS decision number of the project in question, as well as its short title as used in this evaluation and the full title as given in the CRIS database.

The annex also includes four supplementary fiche covering the four sub-projects of the EU's SPEITT programme (intervention fiche #9). These fiche follow a shortened format in order to focus on the activities and results achieved by these sub-projects.

No. 1: SMER CRIS Ref. FED/2008/020384

Capacity Support for Sustainable Management of Energy Resources in the Pacific Region

Thematic sector		Regional Economic Integration and Trade
		Education & Skills
		Natural resources & environment
		Fisheries and marine resource management
		Functional cooperation
	X	Energy efficiency or renewable energy
INTERVENTION DESIGN	Budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Initial project size : €1 200 000 ▪ Final project size (if different): €1 200 000m ▪ EU Commitment: €1 200 000; 100% of total project size ▪ EU Contracted: €1 100 000; 92% of EU commitment ▪ EU Disbursed: €1 000 000; 83% of EU commitment
	Start date & End date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financial agreement signature date: 13/03/2008 ▪ Implementation start date: 13/03/2008 ▪ Final contract end date: 31/12/2014 ▪ # and nature of contract addenda: 4 (2 related to procedures and standard documents for the award of contracts and grants, 1 for the removal of EDF local paying agents accounts, 1 for 12 months extension).
	Beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Direct beneficiary: Pacific Islands Forum Member States ▪ End beneficiaries: households (in remote areas) in Pacific Islands Countries (PIC).
	Country(ies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pacific ACP Countries
	Description	This capacity building project addresses the generating efficiency of the power utilities. It focuses around ten utilities in the Southern region where it is most relevant to national plans and priorities. Selected trainees will complete an assessment of the course, and each participating utility will be required to sign a commitment to provide a quantitative assessment of the improvements that each trainee has made to their utility.
	Background & History	In a number of PICs, only 25% of the population has access to the electricity grid. Power utilities staff have limited access to professional development, while specialists are required to improve utilities performances. The project is an integrated part of the partnership between the Pacific Islands Energy Policy and Plan (PIEPP) and the European Union Energy Initiative (EUEI).
	Overall objectives	To promote economic integration of Pacific ACP countries through improved energy provision.
	Specific objectives (including targets)	To improve energy services in Pacific ACP countries with the focus on energy efficiency, development of renewable and sustainable sources and reduction of fossil fuel usage, according to the aims of the EU Energy Initiative.
	Expected results and result targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # expected result indicators: 11 ▪ # expected result targets set : 1 ▪ Summary of expected results: - Integrate a renewable energy component in to power utility services and to the supply of these services to remote areas.

OUTPUTS, RESULTS & IMPACT		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The skills of staff in Pacific Power utilities will be improved through training. Improvements in operation, maintenance and safety are expected. - Power system losses in Pacific Island Countries power utilities will be identified.
	Main activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Analysis of installations, skills, abilities, and need on energy in PICs. ▪ Training materials development, training workshops. ▪ Data collection and management, handbooks production, support to action and investment plans development.
	Delays	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # of months delay: 1 year ▪ Main causes of the delay (internal or external?): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Internal cause: procedural shortcomings.
	# expected results targets reached	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Degree of achievement of main expected results: no information available. ▪ # expected results targets reached : 0 ▪ # expected results targets on track: 3
	Main impact achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainable management of energy resources, particularly through grid connected systems, make an indirect contribution to the Millennium Development Goals. For remote areas, provision of environmentally generated electricity improves economic activities for families, thereby improving the livelihood of beneficiary groups. Positive environmental impact also results from reduction of CO2 emissions. <i>(ROM 2011, p.3)</i>
	Key strengths noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Activity flows are aligned with expected results, and the timeframes facilitate achievement of project purpose and overall objective. <i>(ROM 2011, p.2)</i> ▪ The quality standards of material covered and handouts. <i>(ROM 2011, p.3)</i>
	Key weaknesses noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Complicated organization of the project. <i>(ROM 2009, p.3)</i> ▪ Limited inputs. <i>(ROM 2009, p.3)</i>
	Lessons learnt / best practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Human resources skills and performance management capabilities should be mainstreamed more into utility development and training programs. <i>(ROM 2011, p.3)</i> ▪ Sustainability of the project's contributions in terms of capacity building, energy efficiency and provision of environmentally generated power will only be guaranteed if there is an effective collaboration and focused direction by all players in the energy sector and main stakeholders. <i>(ROM 2010, page 3)</i> ▪ A more structured across the board capacity building is an option, and avoiding a 'one-size-fits-all' global approach <i>(ROM 2011, p.3)</i>
Major external constraints noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of capacity within the Pacific Power Association to assess the technical losses incurred in the electricity grid around the Pacific. <i>(ROM 2011, p.2)</i> ▪ Complexity of processes and procedures <i>(ROM 2011, p.3)</i> ▪ The region has limited human resources and institutional capacity. <i>(ROM 2009, p.3)</i> 	

EVALUATION & MONITORING	# evaluations available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # Mid-term reviews : 0 ▪ # Final evaluations : 0
	# ROM reports available	3
	ROM scores (across all available ROM reports)	<p>ROM Mission : MR-124443.01 (01/10/2009)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relevance score : B ▪ Effectiveness score : B ▪ Efficiency score : C ▪ Impact score : B ▪ Sustainability score : B <p>ROM Mission : MR-124443.02 (30/09/2010)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relevance score : B ▪ Effectiveness score : B ▪ Efficiency score : B ▪ Impact score : B ▪ Sustainability score : B <p>ROM Mission : MR-124443.03 (04/10/2011)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relevance score : B ▪ Effectiveness score : B ▪ Efficiency score : B ▪ Impact score : B ▪ Sustainability score : B

No. 2: SEOI CRIS Ref. FED/2009/21648

Solar Energy for Outer Islands

Solar Energy for Outer Islands	
Thematic sector	Regional Economic Integration and Trade
	Education & Skills
	Natural resources & environment
	Fisheries and marine resource management
	Functional cooperation
	X Energy efficiency or renewable energy
INTERVENTION DESIGN	Budget <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Initial project size : €4 100 000 ▪ Final project size (if different): €4 100 000 ▪ EU Commitment: €4 100 000; 100% of total project size ▪ EU Contracted: € 500 000; 12% of EU commitment ▪ EU Disbursed: € 300 000; 7% of EU commitment
	Start date & End date <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financial agreement signature date: 23/03/2010 ▪ Implementation start date: 23/03/2010 ▪ Final contract end date: 23/03/2018 ▪ # and nature of contract addenda: 1 (24 months of extension).
	Beneficiary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Direct beneficiary: The republic of Kiribati ▪ End beneficiaries: households, school pupils, teachers, SMEs.
	Country(ies) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Kiribati
	Description <p>The project consists in providing electricity to outer islands communities through solar electrification.</p>
	Background & History <p>Kiribati is highly dependent on imported fuels for electricity generation, transport and cooking. Solar PV is an important source of energy in outer islands, but only accounts for less than 1% of national energy consumption. There is a clear demand and need for electricity for small business development and for supporting modern education. The 10th EDF funds will be used to improve the energy supply situation, focusing on the outer island where electrification is minimal.</p>
	Overall objectives <p>To address the current socio-economic imbalance between the urban and rural areas by achieving a more equitable distribution of resources to the outer islands.</p>
	Specific objectives (including targets) <p>To foster social development by improving living conditions through electric lighting and small appliance power and by electrifying public facilities.</p> <p>3 targets set:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ +10% of the population with access to basic electricity supply ▪ Reduction in kerosene use for lighting of 20 000L/month ▪ CO2 emissions reductions of 60 tons/month.
	Expected results and result targets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # expected result indicators: 8 indicators ▪ # expected result targets set : 8 targets ▪ Summary of expected results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To increase the provision of rural electricity to communities on the outer islands - To build Kiribati Solar Energy Company (KSEC) capacity to ensure solar systems are properly installed and maintained and continue to supply electricity reliably without subsequent failures

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To improve education facilities for school children through introduction of computers and media made possible by solar electrification - To improve small business prospects through electrification
	Main activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Equipment and solar installation, training, support for electrification
OUTPUTS, RESULTS & IMPACT	Delays	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # of months delay: At least 1.5 years ▪ Main causes of the delay (internal or external?): Internal and external ▪ Internal causes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - shortcomings in the definition of the project - lack of adequate technical and managerial assistance ▪ External cause: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of candidacies for the TA - Difficulties in EC contracting procedures
	# expected results targets reached	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Degree of achievement of main expected results: poor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # expected results targets reached : 0 - # expected results targets on track: 8
	Main impact achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There are no impacts apparent. <i>(ROM 2012, p.3)</i>
	Key strengths noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local ownership is ensured, as the project is managed by KSEC. <i>(ROM 2012, p.3)</i> ▪ Relevant crosscutting issues were taken into account in the design
	Key weaknesses noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of definition, technical features and scope of solar home system <i>(ROM 2012, p.2)</i> ▪ There is not a proper risk analysis in the proposal <i>(ROM 2012, p.2)</i> ▪ The implementing agency has no plans to manage the electronic and electric waste generated. <i>(ROM 2012, p.2)</i> ▪ Quality of the planning of activities doesn't seem adequate. <i>(ROM 2012, p.2)</i>
	Lessons learnt / best practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A bad selection of beneficiaries may counterbalance the "equitable distribution of resources" <i>(ROM 2012, p.3)</i> ▪ Subsidized fees without real funding on the side of the government might hamper dramatically the results of the project in the medium term. <i>(ROM 2012, p.3)</i>
	Major external constraints noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Some cooperation projects are aimed at fresh water supply (one the basic needs in the outer islands) and the lack of success in tackling this issue would jeopardise the final impact of this project. <i>(ROM 2012, p.3)</i> ▪ No formal financial commitment from institutions has been reported. <i>(ROM 2012, p.3)</i>

EVALUATION & MONITORING	# evaluations available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # Mid-term reviews : 0 ▪ # Final evaluations : 0
	# ROM reports available	1
	ROM scores (across all available ROM reports)	ROM Mission : MR-145064.01 (01/10/2012) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relevance score : B ▪ Effectiveness score : D ▪ Efficiency score : C ▪ Impact score : B ▪ Sustainability score : C

No. 3: North Rep CRIS Ref. FED/2009/021435

North Pacific ACP Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project

North Pacific ACP Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project	
Thematic sector	Regional Economic Integration and Trade
	Education & Skills
	Natural resources & environment
	Fisheries and marine resource management
	Functional cooperation
	X Energy efficiency or renewable energy
INTERVENTION DESIGN	Budget <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Initial project size : €14 440 000 ▪ Final project size (if different): €15 500 000 ▪ EU Commitment: €15 500 000 ; 100% of total project size ▪ EU Contracted: €13 600 000; 94% of EU commitment ▪ EU Disbursed: €6 500 000; 45% of EU commitment
	Start date & End date <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financial agreement signature date: 16/04/2010 ▪ Implementation start date: 16/04/2010 ▪ Final contract end date: 15/04/2017 ▪ # and nature of contract addenda: 1 (time extension of 12 months and budget extension of €1 100 000).
	Beneficiary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Direct beneficiary: Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), the Republic of Palau (Palau) and the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI). ▪ End beneficiaries outer island rural communities, primary schools and health centres, rural and urban households.
	Country(ies) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pacific Region: FSM, Palau and RMI
	Description <p>This project seeks to provide access to basic electricity through renewable energy for communities, schools and health centres in the outer islands (in FSM and RMI). It also addresses energy efficiency through access to financing by the development bank for retrofitting buildings focuses (in Palau).</p>
	Background & History <p>Increasingly heavy reliance on imported petroleum products is seen as a major threat to energy security in Pacific ACP countries. However, national expertise in renewable energy and energy efficiency strategies is limited and planning capacity is low. All 3 countries have been beneficiaries of prior projects by other donors. The main cause of their failure was lack of maintenance and spare parts. As the 9th EDF REP5 project, the North-REP project shall further ensure that investments made are sustainable.</p>
	Overall objectives <p>Improvement in quality of life on the outer islands (RMI, FSM) and reduced dependency on fossil fuels (RMI, FSM, Palau).</p>
	Specific objectives (including targets) <p>Improve the overall efficiency of the energy sector through energy efficiency and grid-connected renewable energy (RMI, FSM, Palau) and increased access of remote populations to reliable renewable electricity services (RMI, FSM).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 3 targets set: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Average electricity consumption reduced by 10% (urban HH) - Average access to electricity increased by 25% (rural HH) - Access to electricity increased by 25% (rural schools and health clinics)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # expected result indicators: 11 indicators

	Expected results and result targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # expected result targets set : 7 targets ▪ Summary of expected results: ▪ Increased in-country capacity to promote, deliver and sustain renewable energy (RE) and energy efficiency (EE) programs; ▪ Increased access to affordable, safe, clean, reliable and sustainable electricity supply in targeted islands; ▪ Improved energy efficiency.
	Main activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Trainings, development of Renewable Energy and Services Companies (RESCO), planning, promotion of the use of RE, support in policies and strategies. ▪ Provision, installation, of technologies and material, maintenance programmes ▪ Awareness campaigns, studies.
OUTPUTS, RESULTS & IMPACT	Delays	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # of months delay: One year ▪ Main causes of the delay (internal or external?): Internal and external: ▪ Internal cause: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Delay in having both the team leader and all the Energy Specialists ▪ External cause: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ SPC has not made or enforced a clear distinction between its own staff and Project staff recruited specifically to undertake only project activities.
	# expected results targets reached	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Degree of achievement of main expected results: no information available ▪ # expected results targets reached : 1 (# personnel trained) 0 ▪ # expected results targets on track: 6
	Main impact achieved	No apparent impact at this stage, but the project is likely to create great impact in all countries, particularly in FSM and RMI where outer islands will benefit as well. <i>(ROM 2011, p. 3)</i>
	Key strengths noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There are no foreseeable factors that will prevent target groups from accessing the outcomes <i>(ROM 2011, p.3)</i> ▪ The logframe outlines in a clear and logical form the three expected results from the 17 planned activities. <i>(ROM 2011, p.2)</i> ▪ The PP is achievable in the timeframe allocated. <i>(ROM 2011, p.2)</i>
	Key weaknesses noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is no clear timetable for completion or responsibility for action, explicit links to the budget are weak, and written reporting has been inadequate. <i>(Annual Report 2012, p.32)</i> ▪ Assumptions/ pre-conditions are poorly written and ambiguous. <i>(Annual Report 2012, p.31)</i> ▪ The suggested sources of information to verify some of the indicators can be an over ambitious thought. <i>(ROM 2011, p.2)</i> ▪ The intervention has no clear phase out/hand over plan. <i>(ROM 2011, p.2)</i>
	Lessons learnt / best practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Changes are needed in order to enable the more effective monitoring and quantification of results overall and by country. <i>(Annual Report 2012, p.31)</i> ▪ A regulatory environment is needed in the three countries specifically to address issues relating to independent power producers, energy efficient products that can be used or imported in the country, building and best practice codes addressing EE, review of electricity prices. <i>(ROM 2011, p.3)</i>

	Major external constraints noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Without an effective data collection/reporting system, as is the case in the three countries, it will be difficult to verify some indicators. (<i>ROM 2011, p.2</i>)
EVALUATION & MONITORING	# evaluations available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # Mid-term reviews : 1 ▪ # Final evaluations : 0
	# ROM reports available	4
	ROM scores (across all available ROM reports)	<p>ROM Mission : MR-142704.01 (04/10/2011)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relevance score : B ▪ Effectiveness score : C ▪ Efficiency score : C ▪ Impact score : B ▪ Sustainability score : C <p>ROM Mission : MR-142705.01 (04/10/2011)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relevance score : B ▪ Effectiveness score : C ▪ Efficiency score : C ▪ Impact score : B ▪ Sustainability score : C <p>ROM Mission : MR-142706.01 (04/10/2011)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relevance score : B ▪ Effectiveness score : C ▪ Efficiency score : C ▪ Impact score : B ▪ Sustainability score : C <p>ROM Mission : MR-142708.01 (04/10/2011)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relevance score : B ▪ Effectiveness score : C ▪ Efficiency score : C ▪ Impact score : B ▪ Sustainability score : C

No. 4: DRR8P ACP

CRIS Ref. FED/2007/019181

Disaster Risk Reduction in Eight Pacific ACP States

Disaster Risk Reduction in Eight Pacific ACP States	
Thematic sector	Regional Economic Integration and Trade
	Education & Skills
	X Natural resources & environment
	Fisheries and marine resource management
	Functional cooperation
	Energy efficiency or renewable energy
INTERVENTION DESIGN	Budget <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Initial project size : € 9 213 400 ▪ Final project size (if different): € 9 760 000 ▪ EU Commitment: € 9 760 000 ; 100% of total project size ▪ EU Contracted: € 9 713 400; 99% of EU commitment ▪ EU Disbursed: €8 664 660; 89% of EU commitment
	Start date & End date <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financial agreement signature date: 14/12/2007 ▪ Implementation start date: 14/12/2007 ▪ Final contract end date: 30/06/2015 ▪ # and nature of contract addenda: 1 (transfer of contract liability to SPC, 18 months extension and budget increase).
	Beneficiary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Direct beneficiary: Pacific Islands applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC), then the Secretariat Pacific Community (SPC) with the addenda. ▪ End beneficiaries: Pacific Island local communities.
	Country(ies) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pacific region – Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu.
	Description <p>The project intends to adequately address the most urgent needs in each of the participating countries. In Marshall Islands, Nauru, Tonga, Tuvalu, the project addresses access to safe water, while in the remaining 4 states, it focuses on renovation/construction of Emergency Operation Centres and equipment with early warning systems (EWS), particularly in the outer islands.</p>
	Background & History <p>Pacific ACP countries are vulnerable to a wide range of natural hazards. After consultations with the participating Pacific ACP States, the project targets two specific problem areas: access to safe drinking water, and emergency communications and operations centres. It is funded through the remaining B-envelope funds.</p>
	Overall objectives <p>To contribute to poverty reduction and improved sustainable development through disaster risk reduction.</p>
	Specific objectives (including targets) <p>To strengthen resilience of selected communities.</p>
	Expected results and result targets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # expected result indicators: 9 indicators ▪ # expected result targets set : 0 target ▪ Summary of expected results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase access to safe drinking water - Promote and implement good water management practices.

OUTPUTS, RESULTS & IMPACT	Main activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment of implementation plans and related annual work plans ▪ Studies, preparation of documents, installation of equipment ▪ Managerial and operational support, trainings, support for public awareness campaigns, and education.
	Delays	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # of months delay: 6 ▪ Main causes of the delay (internal or external?): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Internal causes: difficulties in selecting sites and designing the facilities, lack of a full time project manager. - External causes: lack of systematic support from the National Authorising Officer (NAO).
	# expected results targets reached	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Degree of achievement of main expected results: most of results should be fully achieved at the end of the project. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # expected results targets reached: no information available. - # expected results targets on track: no information available.
	Main impact achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In the Marshall Islands, many households had full tanks of water due to rain. <i>(ROM 2010, p.2)</i> ▪ In Tonga, there are improvements on water quality and supply. The improvements have also increased the efficiency of the Wellfield at large, affording conditions for better scheduling of pumping and maintenance, reducing energy costs and reducing contamination. <i>(ROM 2010, p.2)</i>
	Key strengths noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Management and financing arrangements are clearly defined and are supportive to institutional strengthening and local ownership. <i>(ROM 2012, p.2)</i> ▪ The logframe offers flexibility in the definition of individual projects. <i>(ROM 2012, p.2)</i> ▪ Community involvement was strong. <i>(ROM 2010, p.3)</i>
	Key weaknesses noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Logframe of poor formal quality (absence of activities, needed assumptions, and summarized budget), with no specific, measurable, attainable, relevant and time-bound (SMART) OVI. <i>(ROM 2012, p.2)</i> ▪ The centralized management by SOPAC caused a certain lack of ownership <i>(ROM 2012, p.2)</i> ▪ The focus on hardware makes the relevance dependent on the degree of ownership and management capacity of the local stakeholders. <i>(ROM 2010, p.2)</i>
	Lessons learnt / best practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community involvement has been a strength of the project, with potential good practices developed in the Marshall Islands through the awareness campaign. <i>(ROM 2010, p.3)</i>
	Major external constraints noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In some countries the national steering committees appear not to be very proactive and most often the NAOs are often not very aware of the Program and its possible linkages with other projects of their portfolio. <i>(ROM 2012, p.2)</i> ▪ Many countries have budgetary difficulties and the reasons which prevailed in the past for not maintaining the existing EOCs or water supplies will still be prevalent. <i>(ROM 2012, p.3)</i> ▪ Few Rural Internet Communication Systems (RICS) by satellites are installed, whereas they are very useful in case of disaster. <i>(ROM 2012, p.3)</i> ▪ The outer islands are not equipped with Chatty beetle systems. <i>(ROM 2012, p.3)</i> ▪ The Emergency Operation Centres (EOC) have no crucial backup generator. <i>(ROM 2012, p.3)</i>

EVALUATION & MONITORING	# evaluations available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # Mid-term reviews : 0 ▪ # Final evaluations : 0
	# ROM reports available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 3 regional reports ▪ 21 country reports
	ROM scores (across all available ROM reports)	<p>ROM Mission : MR-137421.01(22/11/2010)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relevance score : B ▪ Effectiveness score : B ▪ Efficiency score : B ▪ Impact score : B ▪ Sustainability score : B <p>ROM Mission : MR-137421.02 (14/11/2011)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relevance score : B ▪ Effectiveness score : B ▪ Efficiency score : B ▪ Impact score : B ▪ Sustainability score : B <p>ROM Mission : MR-137421.03 (12/11/2012)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relevance score : B ▪ Effectiveness score : B ▪ Efficiency score : B ▪ Impact score : B ▪ Sustainability score : B

No. 5: DSMPPIR

CRIS Ref. FED/2009/021368

Deep Sea Minerals in the Pacific Islands Region: Legal Framework and Resource Management

INTERVENTION DESIGN	Thematic sector	<input type="checkbox"/> Regional Economic Integration and Trade <input type="checkbox"/> Education & Skills <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Natural resources & environment <input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries and marine resource management <input type="checkbox"/> Functional cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Energy efficiency or renewable energy
	Budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Initial project size : € 4 704 000 ▪ Final project size (if different): € 4 410 000 ▪ EU Commitment: €4 704 000 ; 100% of total project size ▪ EU Contracted: €4 410 000; 100% of EU commitment ▪ EU Disbursed: €1 893 050; 40% of EU commitment
	Start date & End date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financial agreement signature date: 06/08/2010 ▪ Implementation start date: 06/08/2010 ▪ Final contract end date: 03/03/2016 ▪ # and nature of contract addenda: 0
	Beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Direct beneficiary: The Secretariat of the Pacific Community ▪ End beneficiaries: PACPs nationals
	Country(ies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pacific region – All P-ACPs
	Description	The project provides necessary technical assistance and support to develop or strengthen legislative and regulatory framework(s) for offshore minerals exploration and mining. It also supports active participation of PACPs nationals in the offshore mining industry. Finally, it provides effective management and mechanisms for the monitoring of offshore exploration and mining operations, and their impacts.
	Background & History	Deep-sea minerals are a potential source of economic development for many Pacific islands. As deep sea mining is a new area, technical concepts and impacts are not fully known. There is also a lack of specific technical capability and human resources capacity. The project, which is an innovative area of EU/Pacific cooperation, addresses these barriers to the development of this new activity.
	Overall objectives	Expand the economic resource base of Pacific ACP States by developing a viable and sustainable marine minerals industry.
	Specific objectives (including targets)	Strengthen the system of governance and capacity of Pacific ACP States in the sustainable management of their deep sea mineral resources through the development and implementation of sound and regionally integrated legal frameworks, improved human and technical capacity and effective monitoring systems.
	Expected results and result targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # expected result indicators: 9 indicators ▪ # expected result targets set : 4 targets ▪ Summary of expected results: ▪ Effective Regional Legislative and Regulatory Framework(s) (RLRF) for offshore minerals exploration and mining established.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National policy, legislation and regulations for the governance of offshore mineral resources within national jurisdictions established in accordance with RLRf. ▪ Strengthened and increased national capacities to support active participation of P-ACPs nationals in the offshore mining industry. ▪ Effective management and mechanisms for the monitoring of offshore exploration and mining operations.
	Main activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regional workshop, formulation, development and finalisation of the RLRf, ▪ National workshops, establishment of national offshore mineral committees, formulation, development and finalisation of national offshore minerals policy ▪ Trainings and capacity buildings, establishment of a regional database and an assessment process for proposals. ▪ Development of regional framework and guidelines, identification of research groups and suitable candidates for trainings, provision of information to stakeholders, inclusion of local communities
OUTPUTS, RESULTS & IMPACT	Delays	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # of months delay: 12 ▪ Main causes of the delay (internal or external?): ▪ Internal cause: late CA signing and long staff recruitment process. ▪ External cause: none cited.
	# expected results targets reached	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Degree of achievement of main expected results: the two first Key Result Areas are well on track. ▪ # expected results targets reached: 1 ▪ # expected results targets on track: 3
	Main impact achieved	There are still too many uncertainties about the exploitable resources and the exploitation technologies, to be able to predict when the economic impact will concretely be perceived by the population. <i>(ROM 2012, p.4)</i>
	Key strengths noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The logframe is well articulated and the four existing results are well complementary. <i>(ROM 2012, p.2)</i> ▪ It is a very innovative and advanced project in the way the regional to national level intervention is well-articulated. <i>(ROM 2012, p.2)</i> ▪ The resources appear adequate and even abundant. <i>(ROM 2012, p.2)</i> ▪ The information process has been very well conducted, with the contribution of relevant organizations and experts. <i>(ROM 2012, p.3)</i> ▪ Outcomes so far are of very good quality. <i>(ROM 2012, p.3)</i> ▪ A wide participation of all interested stakeholders has been guaranteed. <i>(ROM 2012, p.3)</i>
	Key weaknesses noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A disproportion is perceived between the importance of the legal and economic aspects, in comparison to the environmental issues. <i>(ROM 2012, p.2)</i> ▪ Not clear on how the capacity-building and monitoring results will be measured. <i>(ROM 2012, p.2)</i>
	Lessons learnt / best practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Everyone agrees that there is a need for precaution and careful and responsible management. <i>(ROM 2012, p.3)</i> ▪ Relevant data dissemination is helping to make interest groups and impacted communities better informed. <i>(ROM 2012, p.3)</i> ▪ Strong international coordination through the Secretariat of Pacific Community is a favourable factor in view of sustainability. <i>(ROM 2012, p.4)</i>

	Major external constraints noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The lack of capacity at all levels, including the capacity to enforce national DSM legislation and regulations. <i>(ROM 2012, p.4)</i>
EVALUATION & MONITORING	# evaluations available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # Mid-term reviews : 0 ▪ # Final evaluations : 0
	# ROM reports available	1
	ROM scores (across all available ROM reports)	<p>ROM Mission : MR-145062.01 (02/10/2012)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relevance score : B ▪ Effectiveness score : B ▪ Efficiency score : B ▪ Impact score : B ▪ Sustainability score : B

No. 6: GCCA CRIS Ref. DCI-ENV/2010/022473

Increasing climate resilience of Pacific Small Islands States through the Global Climate Change Alliance

Thematic sector		Regional Economic Integration and Trade
		Education & Skills
	X	Natural resources & environment
		Fisheries and marine resource management
		Functional cooperation
		Energy efficiency or renewable energy
INTERVENTION DESIGN	Budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Initial project size : € 10 983 550 ▪ Final project size (if different): € 11 400 000 ▪ EU Commitment:): € 11 400 000; % of total project size ▪ EU Contracted:): € 11 400 000; 100% of EU commitment ▪ EU Disbursed: €1 200 000; 11% of EU commitment
	Start date & End date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financial agreement signature date: 8/07/2011 ▪ Implementation start date: 19/07/2011 ▪ Final contract end date: 19/11/2016 ▪ # and nature of contract addenda: 1 (budget extension, and modification in recruitment procedure).
	Beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Direct beneficiary: The Secretariat of the Pacific Community. ▪ End beneficiaries: Local communities, especially rural and coastal communities.
	Country(ies)	Pacific region – 9 ACP: Cook Islands, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Tonga and Tuvalu
	Description	The project entails the delivery of a range of activities at the national and regional level. It includes work with national governments to help them in developing the expertise and skills required to address the complex range of issues climate change presents. It will also enhance the capacity of regional organizations, development partners and NGOs to supplement their skills in the field.
	Background & History	Pacific Small Island States (SIS) are highly vulnerable to climate change. Unfortunately, most of them are constrained in terms of their ability to adapt to climate change, and it is difficult for them to clearly articulate a detailed adaptation strategy. The project will address this issue. It is designed to support and translate into action the objectives of the Pacific-EU Joint Initiative on Climate Change.
	Overall objectives	To support the Governments of nine Pacific ACP (PACP) smaller islands states, in their efforts to tackle the adverse effects of climate change.
	Specific objectives (including targets)	To promote a long term/strategic approach to adaptation planning and budgets and to pave the way towards more effective and coordinated aid delivery modalities at national and at regional level.
	Expected results and result targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # expected result indicators: 14 indicators ▪ # expected result targets set : 3 targets ▪ Summary of expected results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supporting National Efforts to Successfully Mainstream Climate Change into National and Sector Response Strategies - Identifying, Designing and Supporting the Implementation of National

		<p>Adaptation Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhancing the Contribution of Regional Organizations to National Adaptation Responses ▪ Building Regional Capacity to Coordinate the Delivery of Streamlined Adaptation Finance and Targeted Technical Assistance to Countries .
	Main activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training, technical, financial and administrative assistance and support ▪ Review of existing activities, preparation of project proposals, impact assessment, coordination ▪ Data analysis and assessment
OUTPUTS, RESULTS & IMPACT	Delays	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # of months delay: 6 ▪ Main causes of the delay (internal or external?): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Internal cause: delays to put core staff in place ○ External cause: logistics, lack of workforce, varying beneficiaries capacities and slowness of governments to execute letters of agreements
	# expected results targets reached	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Degree of achievement of main expected results: no information available. ▪ # expected results targets reached : 0 ▪ # expected results targets on track: 3
	Main impact achieved	There is no information on impact at this stage.
	Key strengths noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participatory methodologies will be used to further encourage ownership. <i>(ROM 2012, p.3)</i> ▪ Project design recognizes that the beneficiaries will not be able to afford maintenance or replacement of the technologies/services. <i>(ROM 2012, p.3)</i> ▪ Reports provide a means to detect problems early despite the absence of specific, measurable, accepted, realistic and time-bound (SMART) indicators. <i>(ROM 2012, p.3)</i>
	Key weaknesses noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The desired results need to be stated in a more concise manner with associated SMART indicators. <i>(ROM 2012, p.2)</i> ▪ The project purpose does not seem achievable within the project framework because the islands are at different stages of development with regards to Climate change policies, strategies, and plans of action. <i>(ROM 2012, p.2)</i> ▪ The level of direct participation of stakeholders is not clear. <i>(ROM 2012, p.2)</i>
	Lessons learnt / best practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The maintenance of benefits is crucial to the lives and livelihoods of beneficiary country populations. This strongly suggests that all efforts will be made nationally and regionally for maintenance of benefits despite the occurrence of any change in economic factors. <i>(ROM 2012, p.3)</i>
	Major external constraints noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The slowness of some governments to execute the Letters of Agreement for the implementation of Climate Change Adaptation projects. <i>(ROM 2012, p.3)</i>

EVALUATION & MONITORING	# evaluations available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # Mid-term reviews : 0 ▪ # Final evaluations : 0
	# ROM reports available	1
	ROM scores (across all available ROM reports)	<p>ROM Mission : MR-145297.01(14/11/2012)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relevance score : B ▪ Effectiveness score : C ▪ Efficiency score : C ▪ Impact score : B ▪ Sustainability score : B

No. 7: FACT

CRIS Ref. FED/2007/020777

Facilitating Agricultural Commodity Trade		
Thematic sector	X	Regional Economic Integration and Trade
		Education & Skills
		Natural resources & environment
		Fisheries and marine resource management
		Functional cooperation
		Energy efficiency or renewable energy
INTERVENTION DESIGN	Budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Initial project size : € 4 000 000 ▪ Final project size (if different): €4 000 000 ▪ EU Commitment: € 4 000 000 ; 100% of total project size ▪ EU Contracted: € 4 000 000 ; 100% of EU commitment ▪ EU Disbursed: € 3 731 165 ; 93% of EU commitment
	Start date & End date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financial agreement signature date: 21/11/2007 ▪ Implementation start date: 21/11/2007 ▪ Final contract end date: 21/11/2012 ▪ # and nature of contract addenda: 2 (Budget reallocation)
	Beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Direct beneficiary: Secretariat of the Pacific Community. ▪ End beneficiaries: selected commercial farmers.
	Country(ies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pacific Region : P-ACP States
	Description	The project seeks to increase competitiveness of potential exports by addressing and upgrading standard components of the supply chain of selected products. In the short term, technical and financial support is provided to experienced farmers and their employees, and in the long term, by working with other stakeholders, institutional constraints to trade are addressed.
	Background & History	Average annual agricultural growth rates over the last decade have generally been poor. Key stakeholders highlighted the lack of competitiveness of products on foreign markets as a major problems faced by commercial farmers and resource owners. This problem concerns the entire supply chain. FACT will focus on increasing competitiveness of potential exports by addressing components of the supply chain of selected products.
	Overall objectives	To promote and increase trade in Pacific ACP States.
	Specific objectives (including targets)	To sustainably increase quality and range of exports of agriculture and forestry (AGFOR) products in and out of the Pacific region.
	Expected results and result targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # expected result indicators: 8 indicators ▪ # expected result targets set : 7 targets ▪ Summary of expected results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Result 1. Expand range of traded agricultural products - Result 2. Improved and sustained quality of traded agricultural products - Result 3. Achieved consistency of supply of traded agricultural products

	Main activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Surveys, development of selection criteria ▪ Evaluations and analyses, operational support ▪ Capacity building, promotion support, training support
OUTPUTS, RESULTS & IMPACT	Delays	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # of months delay: 0 ▪ Main causes of the delay (internal or external?): none cited
	# expected results targets reached	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Degree of achievement of main expected results: no information available. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # expected results targets reached : 3 (indicators of activities) - # expected results targets on track : 7 (indicators of activities)
	Main impact achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enterprises have improved knowledge of market requirements and standards in order to be competitive in international markets. <i>(ROM 2012, p.3)</i> ▪ Increased importance given to the trade sector for agricultural and agro-industrial products. <i>(ROM 2012, p.3)</i> ▪ SPC's Division of Natural Resources has received the official mandate for trade promotion of agricultural and agro-industrial products. <i>(ROM 2012, p.3)</i>
	Key strengths noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Good quality and flexibility of the logframe. <i>(ROM 2011, p.2; ROM 2012, p.2)</i> ▪ Key stakeholders are involved in the design of interventions. <i>(ROM 2009, p.2)</i> ▪ Coordination and complementarily with other SPC activities funded by the EC and other donors. <i>(ROM 2009, p.2)</i> ▪ High economic and financial viability of project's outcomes. <i>(ROM 2010, p.3)</i> ▪ Mixed skill-sets and in-house expertise. <i>(ROM 2011, p.2)</i>
	Key weaknesses noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unequal treatment among the beneficiaries, due to an inadequate definition of the extent of support and requirement from beneficiaries. <i>(ROM 2010, p.2)</i> ▪ Some interventions are ill-conceived. <i>(ROM 2010, p.3)</i> ▪ FACT provides training to parties that are not directly relevant or related to the beneficiaries. <i>(ROM 2010, p.3)</i> ▪ Increasing staff numbers hired on long term contracts. The deviation from the plan may indicate a poor project design. <i>(ROM 2010, p.3)</i> ▪ Countries are not informed on the progress and outcomes. <i>(ROM 2010, p.3)</i>
	Lessons learnt / best practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Advisory and training support should be focused on developing approaches to support key beneficiaries. <i>(ROM 2010, p.3)</i>
	Major external constraints noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The global financial crisis lowered the willingness of exporters to invest. <i>(ROM 2009, p.3)</i> ▪ High cost of imported raw materials, including fuel. <i>(ROM 2011, p.3)</i> ▪ Financial, legal and internal limitations of the enterprises. <i>(ROM 2012, p.3)</i> ▪ Difficulties related to climatic and logistic problems. <i>(ROM 2012, p.3)</i> ▪ SPC lack of specific technical expertise in targeted areas. <i>(ROM 2011, p.3)</i>

EVALUATION & MONITORING	# evaluations available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # Mid-term reviews : 0 ▪ # Final evaluations : 0
	# ROM reports available	4
	ROM scores (across all available ROM reports)	<p>ROM Mission : MR-124441.01(01/10/2009)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relevance score : A ▪ Effectiveness score : B ▪ Efficiency score : A ▪ Impact score : B ▪ Sustainability score : B <p>ROM Mission : MR-124441.02 (30/09/2010)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relevance score : A ▪ Effectiveness score : C ▪ Efficiency score : B ▪ Impact score : B ▪ Sustainability score : B <p>ROM Mission : MR-124441.03 (04/10/2011)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relevance score : A ▪ Effectiveness score : B ▪ Efficiency score : A ▪ Impact score : B ▪ Sustainability score : B <p>ROM Mission : MR-124441.04 (05/10/2012)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relevance score : B ▪ Effectiveness score : B ▪ Efficiency score : B ▪ Impact score : C ▪ Sustainability score : B

No. 8: PSGSP - P1 CRIS Ref. FED/2009/21742

Primary Sector Growth Support Programme - Phase 1 Vanuatu

Primary Sector Growth Support Programme - Phase 1 Vanuatu		
Thematic sector	X	Regional Economic Integration and Trade
		Education & Skills
		Natural resources & environment
		Fisheries and marine resource management
		Functional cooperation
		Energy efficiency or renewable energy
INTERVENTION DESIGN	Budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Initial project size : € 6 700 000 ▪ Final project size (if different): € 6 700 000 ▪ EU Commitment: € 5 500 000 ; 82% of total project size ▪ EU Contracted: € 2409 651 ; 44% of EU commitment ▪ EU Disbursed: € 1 345 314 ; 24% of EU commitment
	Start date & End date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financial agreement signature date: 08/03/2010 ▪ Implementation start date: 08/03/2010 ▪ Final contract end date: 08/03/2016 ▪ # and nature of contract addenda: 0
	Beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Direct beneficiary: The Republic of Vanuatu ▪ End beneficiaries: households (farmers, traders and processors)
	Country(ies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vanuatu
	Description	The project supports the development of a sector strategy, a co-ordination mechanism, a programmatic approach to the sector, the strengthening of public financial management and the transfer of aid flows from Development Partners (DP) to national financial, monitoring and reporting systems. It has 3 components: strengthening policy processes & capacity, private sector support to the department of trade (DoT), and delivery of public goods to the Ministry of Agriculture (MAQFF).
	Background & History	Vanuatu is traditionally an agricultural society where the majority of the population is involved in farm and fishing activities either for subsistence, livelihood and for cash income. The discussion on how to develop the primary sector or the productive sector has been the subject of a political debate in Vanuatu for many years. In order to pursue growth in the primary sector, the Government entered into the financing agreement with the European Commission for the PSGSP – P1.
	Overall objectives	<p>To contribute to an improved and sustained contribution by the primary sector to the implementation of the development policy of the Government (GoV), the Priorities and Action Agenda 2006-2015 (PAA).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1 target set: per capita incomes and employment continue their increase annually more than 3% between 2010 and 2013.
	Specific objectives (including targets)	<p>To enhance “readiness and eligibility of the government to qualify for a sector approach in the primary sector”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2 targets set: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least 5 clear examples of evidence-based policies accompanied by coherent regulatory and public expenditure decisions in the primary sector, annually from mid-2011.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Country programmes and aid commitments for the coming three years, made available to the GoV by all DPs by end-2010.
	Expected results and result targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # expected result indicators: 18 indicators ▪ # expected result targets set : 5 targets ▪ Summary of expected results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved policy processes and strengthened institutional capacity being developed and endorsed by GoV and stakeholders. - Reinforced public policies in support of Private Sector in Vanuatu. - Improve delivery of the public goods that are critical to the sustainability of the primary sector in the short term, and whose shortcomings have been identified.
	Main activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support in policy analysis and design ▪ Market analysis, trainings and capacity building ▪ Establishment of support programmes and new systems, and provision of services
	Delays	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # of months delay: not specified. ▪ Main causes of the delay (internal or external?): Internal and external. - Internal cause: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ lack of clarity of the project purpose ▪ poor capacity among all stakeholders ▪ dissatisfaction with the final project design ▪ lack of knowledge of EU procedures - External cause: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor availability of NAO staff or TAs for support.
OUTPUTS, RESULTS & IMPACT	# expected results targets reached	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Degree of achievement of main expected results: there has been little to no achievement of results to date. ▪ # expected results targets reached : 0 ▪ # expected results targets on track: 5
	Main impact achieved	There has been no impact to date and the indicator at this level although measurable has not been directly linked to the performance of the primary & productive sectors. <i>(ROM 2012, p.3)</i>
	Key strengths noted	There is no information at this stage.
	Key weaknesses noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The logframe has ineffective indicators and unclear objectives. <i>(ROM 2012, p.3; MTR, p.1)</i> ▪ Three coordinators operate separately, repeating long administrative procedures; and reducing efficiency of the implementation. <i>(MTR 2012, p.1-2)</i> ▪ The project follows the patterns of a “top down approach”, without entrusting an active role to stakeholders and beneficiaries. <i>(MTR 2012, p.1)</i>
	Lessons learnt / best practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rural people and their institutions are not economically specialized and there is no clear demarcation between social and economic activities. Development activities need to adjust to this context. <i>(MTR 2012, p.3)</i> ▪ Projects need to demonstrate fast results on the ground to build support and momentum for institutional reforms. <i>(MTR 2012, p.3)</i> ▪ It is advised to maintain a minimum level of local research in the agricultural and livestock. <i>(MTR 2012, p.3)</i> ▪ It is suggested to have two independent programmes, preferably with separate

		management. <i>(MTR 2012, p.3)</i>
	Major external constraints noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Despite the multi donor approach used during the project design and outlined in the FA, there has been no participation of these DPs since completing the FA. <i>(ROM 2012, p.2)</i>
EVALUATION & MONITORING	# evaluations available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # Mid-term reviews : 1 ▪ # Final evaluations : 0
	# ROM reports available	2
	ROM scores (across all available ROM reports)	<p>ROM Mission : MR-143588.01 (02/12/2011)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relevance score : C ▪ Effectiveness score : C ▪ Efficiency score : C ▪ Impact score : B ▪ Sustainability score : B <p>ROM Mission : MR-143588.02 (17/12/2012)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relevance score : B ▪ Effectiveness score : C ▪ Efficiency score : C ▪ Impact score : B ▪ Sustainability score : B

No. 9: SPEITT CRIS Ref. FED/2010/022414

Strengthening Pacific Economic Integration Through Trade

INTERVENTION DESIGN	Thematic sector	X	Regional Economic Integration and Trade
			Education & Skills
			Natural resources & environment
			Fisheries and marine resource management
			Functional cooperation
			Energy efficiency or renewable energy
	Budget		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Initial project size : €30 000 000 ▪ Final project size (if different): €30 000 000
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EU Commitment: €30 000 000; 100% of total project size ▪ EU Contracted: € 28 852 661 ; 96% of EU commitment ▪ EU Disbursed: € 10 540 557 ; 35% of EU commitment
	Start date & End date		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financial agreement signature date: 14/03/2011 ▪ Implementation start date: 14/03/2011 ▪ Final contract end date: 14/03/2017 ▪ # and nature of contract addenda: 0
	Beneficiary		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Direct beneficiary: Secretary General of the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) ▪ End beneficiaries: bureaucracies and private sector exporters/producer networks.
Country(ies)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pacific region – All P-ACP States including Timor Leste. 	
Description		Using a coordinated and integrated approach, the project addresses key issues in PACP trade development, translated into project components: policy and legislation; trade facilitation, and increased export capacity. Each component will deliver critical outputs and results that are necessary to help achieving the Overall Objective of the project. See the supplementary fiche at the end of this annex for further information on the sub-projects.	
Background & History		<p>This programme was proposed as a major contribution to the Regional Implementation Plan 2010-14 of the Pacific Aid for Trade Strategy, which is based on the Pacific Plan. It is implemented in the form of four regional projects:</p> <p>Two contribution agreements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pacific Integration Technical Assistance Program (PITAP), to strengthen national capacities of PACP line ministries and export enterprises in the targeted sector. Implemented by PIFS. ▪ Increasing Agricultural Commodities Trade (IACT), banking on and succeeding to the FACT. Implemented by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community. Targeting expected result 2 and 3 <p>Two grant agreements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Trade Facilitation in Custom Cooperation (TFCC), implemented by the Oceania Customs Organisation (OCO) Secretariat Targeting mainly expected result 1. 	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pacific Regional Tourism Capacity Building Programme (PRTCBP), implemented by the South Pacific Tourism Organisation (SPTO). Targeting mainly expected result 3 <p>The general Financing Agreement (not available) was signed in early 2011. The PITAP and IACT contribution agreements have been signed in April and May 2011. IACT started in February 2012., and PITAP started also with some delay. Thanks to preparation at its own cost the TFCC started early in January 2012 and to a lesser extent so did the PRTCB. According to monitoring of December 2012 all SPEITT components are progressing well so far, but it is already envisaged that a one year extension will be needed due to delays occurred at the beginning of implementation.</p>
	Overall objectives	To increase regional economic integration and cooperation in Pacific-ACP countries.
	Specific objectives (including targets)	<p>To improve economic integration through strengthened national systems and institutional frameworks to develop trade capacity, increase private sector competitiveness and increase international market access.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2 targets set: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Export markets supported by the project increase 5% by value against 2010 baseline; - Export markets supported by the project are diversified 5% by product against 2010 baseline.
	Expected results and result targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # expected result indicators: 19 indicators ▪ # expected result targets set : 19 targets ▪ Summary of expected results: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Improved trade facilitation through improved customs management and systems (2) Increased capacity in trade policy through improved technical capabilities and greater integration of trade policy into national development frameworks (3) Stenghtened productive capacity in key economic sector.
	Main activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development and implementation of trade policies and agreements, and customs legislation. ▪ Capacity building and market research.
OUTPUTS, RESULTS &	Delays	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # of months delay: all the components of the project experienced delays. ▪ Main causes of the delay (internal or external?): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - External causes: none cited. - Internal causes: the recruitment of staff was too long.
	# expected results targets reached	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Degree of achievement of main expected results: various projects seem on their way to reaching the planned outcomes. (<i>ROM 2012, p.3</i>) ▪ # expected results targets reached: not specified. ▪ # expected results targets on track: 19
	Main impact achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All sub-programmes can show a very impressive number of activities undertaken, meetings and capacity building held, enterprises assisted etc., but without being able to show whether the support provided has been translated into an increase of tourists (especially in the islands outside the normal tourism

		route), an increase of production and exports in volume and value, or an increase in interregional trade etc.
	Key strengths noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The programme has a good quality logframe. (ROM 2012, p.2) ▪ All components have the support of the relevant target groups and most are well embedded in regional structures and characterised by strong ownership. (ROM 2012, p.4) ▪ Implementing organisations manage their resources competently and professionally. (ROM 2012, p.3) ▪ Beneficiaries are likely to be able to afford the maintenance/replacement of technologies or services introduced by the project. (ROM 2012, p.4)
	Key weaknesses noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There has been no systematic measurement of the objectively verifiable indicators up to now.
	Lessons learnt / best practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Networking and the maintenance of good relations with national and regional institutions is one of strongest points of the implementing agencies of the various programme components. (ROM 2012, p.4) ▪ The Program has been successful in achieving part of the expected outputs of its sub-programs, especially those related to number of persons trained, supported, etc., but it has not yet succeeded in achieving all the expected results of its sub-components
	Major external constraints noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Changes in economic factors (e.g. prices, demand) are likely to affect the benefits of the projects directed at the private sector. (ROM 2012, p.4)
EVALUATION & MONITORING	# evaluations available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # Mid-term reviews : 0 ▪ # Final evaluations : 0
	# ROM reports available	1
	ROM scores (across all available ROM reports)	<p>ROM Mission : MR-145092.01 (01/10/2012)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relevance score : B ▪ Effectiveness score : B ▪ Efficiency score : B ▪ Impact score : B ▪ Sustainability score : C

No. 10: TRAP

CRIS Ref. FED/2006/018486

Trade-related Assistance to Papua New Guinea		
Thematic sector	X	Trade and Regional Economic Integration
		Education & Skills
		Natural resources & environment
		Fisheries and marine resource management
		Functional cooperation
		Renewable energy / energy efficiency
INTERVENTION DESIGN	Budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Initial project size : € 3 300 000 ▪ Final project size: € 3 300 000 ▪ EU Commitment: € 3000 000; 90.9% of total project size ▪ EU Contracted: € 2900 000; 96.6% of EU commitment ▪ EU Disbursed: €2000 000; 66.6% of EU commitment
	Start date & End date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financial agreement signature date: 18/10/07 ▪ Implementation start date: 27/04/2009 ▪ Final contract end date: 30/06/13 ▪ # and nature of contract addenda: 3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 budget reallocation, - 1 extension of the deadline (D+3) for the signature of contracts and programme estimates, - 1 technical amendment to finalise a secondary commitment
	Beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Direct beneficiary : the government of Papua New Guinea ▪ End beneficiaries : consumers, expoerts and importers of Papua New Guinea
	Country(ies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Country: Papua New Guinea
	Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The intervention seeks to support the government's export led growth strategy through 3 main components: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Component I supports trade policy formulation and implementation. - Component II strengthens the quality of infrastructure to enhance competitiveness of PNG products in the international markets. - Component III provides support to selected export promotion activities.
	Background & History	<p>PNG has declared strategically "export led growth" to be one of the 3 focal objectives of its recovery and development programme. The implementation of such a strategy is constrained by a large number of factors, including trade policy formulation and implementation. The End of Term Review Conclusions foresaw funding of €3 million for Trade-related Assistance (TRA). The present intervention constitutes the implementation of this TRA.</p>
	Overall objectives	<p>To support PNG in benefiting more from international trade with a view to increase growth and thereby contribute to poverty reduction.</p>
	Specific objectives (including targets)	<p>Strengthen capacity building for trade related policy formulation, analysis, administration and negotiations through the integration of trade aspects into PNG's development and sectoral strategies and through Export development and promotion activities.</p>
	Expected results and result targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # expected results indicators: 14 ▪ Summary of targets : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trade policy adopted and mechanisms for implementation put in place by DCI

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity for trade policy formulation, negotiation and implementation strengthened within DCI and other departments - Key export constraints stemming from quality infrastructure identified and technical support services used by exporters, importers and consumers - Effective export support services in place and used by private sector for improved market access and for facilitating new trading opportunities.
	Main activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prepare baseline studies and conduct sectoral analysis and reviews - Support the review, update and drafting of policies - Carry out needs assessments in key institutions - Conduct training and provide support to DCI
OUTPUTS, RESULTS & IMPACT	Delays	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # of months delay: 18 months ▪ Main causes of the delay: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - External causes: none recorded - Internal causes: procedural difficulties including the late arrival of TAs
	# output targets reached	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Degree of achievement of main outputs : no information provided ▪ # output targets reached : no information provided ▪ # output targets on track : no information provided
	# expected results targets reached	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Degree of achievement of main expected results: no information provided ▪ # expected results targets reached : no information provided ▪ # expected results targets on track : no information provided
	Main impact achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The main impact concerns trade-related legislation and the quality of infrastructures to enhance competitiveness of PNG products in the international market. This impact may be found in the quality of legislation and institutional capacity as well as in the professional capacity of Human Resources (in all activities, including the Trade Division). ▪ Important awareness has been raised by coordinated steps taken, at different levels of action, towards Trade Policy development.
	Key strengths noted	The project facilitated the interaction between trade-related institutions and their coordination.
	Key weaknesses noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The deliverables elaborated were not always used, for instance by the Director General. ▪ Most transfer of know-how was provided in the first 9 months of the project and very little is planned for the remainder of the project. ▪ The timeframe and activities are optimistic given the level of capacity and resources available. ▪ There is no budget line for visibility activities in the FA while an appropriate communication and visibility activity could have increased project's impact.
	Lessons learnt / best practices	None recorded
	Major internal constraints noted	The indicators focus on activities and outputs with few indicators measuring actual outcomes and impact. Hence, the task of assessing whether the project has delivered against expected results is particularly difficult.
	Major external constraints noted	None recorded

EVALUATION & MONITORING	# evaluations available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # Mid-term reviews :1 ▪ # Final evaluations : 0
	# ROM reports available	1
	ROM scores (across all available ROM reports)	<p>ROM Mission : MR-126160.01 (13/11/2009)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relevance score : B ▪ Effectiveness score : C ▪ Efficiency score : C ▪ Impact score : B ▪ Sustainability score : D

No. 11: TCF 2010 CRIS Ref. FED/2010/022413

Technical Co-operation Facility		
Thematic sector		Regional Economic Integration and Trade
		Education & Skills
		Natural resources & environment
		Fisheries and marine resource management
	X	Functional cooperation
		Energy efficiency or renewable energy
INTERVENTION DESIGN	Budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Initial project size : €2 000 000 ▪ Final project size (if different): €2 000 000 ▪ EU Commitment: €2 000 000 ; 100% of total project size ▪ EU Contracted: €1 600 000; 80% of EU commitment ▪ EU Disbursed: €1 300 000; 65% of EU commitment
	Start date & End date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financial agreement signature date: 04/03/2011 ▪ Implementation start date: 04/03/2011 ▪ Final contract end date: 04/03/2017 ▪ # and nature of contract addenda: 0 (1 for funds reallocation in preparation)
	Beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Direct beneficiary: The 15 Pacific ACP States ▪ End beneficiaries: representatives of CROP agencies, Pacific Financial technical Assistance Centre (PFTAC) and regional bodies, donors, governments of ACP States.
	Country(ies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pacific region – 15 ACP States
	Description	Through assistance in various activities related to project cycle management, training and participation in meetings, workshops and conferences, the TCF.
	Background & History	The EU uses a facility for the provision of short-term consultancies to assist project cycle under EU Programme of development cooperation. This is relevant for the Pacific Region which receives a lot of aid (US\$850million/year) from many donors, but has a lack of capacity both in terms of human resources and financing. The TCF will support the improvement of EU development cooperation in PACPs.
	Overall objectives	To contribute to the improvement of EU development cooperation in the Pacific ACP region, ensuring it is demand-driven by the Pacific actors, and fully integrated with the efforts of the other partners to promote and pave the way for new and more efficient approaches to development aid.
	Specific objectives (including targets)	To ensure smooth and efficient implementation of the 10 th EDF RIP while paving the way for new approaches to development aid.

	Expected results and result targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # expected result indicators: 7 indicators ▪ # expected result targets set : 3 targets ▪ Summary of expected results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Timely development of projects for funding under the 10th EDF Regional Indicative Program and improved capacity building of regional organizations and other stakeholders to deliver and report on better and sustainable outcomes. ▪ Enhanced political dialogue between Pacific ACP States, CROPs, the RAO, the EU and other development partners on future strategy and new implementation approach in view of the possible 11th EDF coming and in the context of the EU-Pacific Climate Change Initiative. ▪ Improved macro-economic and financial management capacity in Pacific States to improve their ability to withstand economic shocks and to improve their readiness for Budget Support.
	Main activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of short to medium term experts, technical assistance, studies, workshops and seminars ▪ Provision of financial contribution
OUTPUTS, RESULTS & IMPACT	Delays	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # of months delay: 0 ▪ Main causes of the delay (internal or external?): There is no delay recorded
	# expected results targets reached	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Degree of achievement of main expected results: no information available ▪ # expected results targets reached : 0 ▪ # expected results targets on track: 3
	Main impact achieved	<p>It is too early to assess the real impact of the TCF. However:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ TA to the Regional Authorizing Officer (RAO) and the support to PFTAC seem to be the actions with greater impact. (ROM 2012, p.3)
	Key strengths noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is a logframe which is of good quality, and some OVIs/targets are realistic and achievable in the project framework. (ROM 2012, p.2) ▪ Corrective measures could be taken quickly if required. (ROM 2012, p.3)
	Key weaknesses noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Some OVIs / targets seem rather ambitious and difficult to achieve completely. (ROM 2012, p.2) Contractual procedures are often not well understood. (ROM 2012, p.2)
	Lessons learnt / best practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is no relevant information at this stage.
	Major external constraints noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Political instability, poor knowledge of EU and international standards of rule and procedures by public officers and/or rapid turnover of this key staff (ROM 2012, p.3) ▪ The Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) is understaffed and consequently overloaded, which negatively impacts the quality assistance. (ROM 2012, p.2) ▪ The PIFS and the Secretariat of the Pacific regional Environment Programme (SPREP) have not created yet a regional facility for channeling development partners' contributions to Climate Change adaptation and mitigation.(ROM 2012, p.3)

EVALUATION & MONITORING	# evaluations available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # Mid-term reviews : 0 ▪ # Final evaluations : 0
	# ROM reports available	1
	ROM scores (across all available ROM reports)	ROM Mission : MR-145101.01 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relevance score : B ▪ Effectiveness score : B ▪ Efficiency score : B ▪ Impact score : B ▪ Sustainability score : B

No. 12: TCF

CRIS Ref. FED/2006/018659

Technical Cooperation Facility		
Thematic sector		Regional Economic Integration and Trade
		Education & Skills
		Natural resources & environment
		Fisheries and marine resource management
	X	Functional cooperation
		Energy efficiency or renewable energy
INTERVENTION DESIGN	Budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Initial project size : €1 200 000 ▪ Final project size (if different): €1 200 000 ▪ EU Commitment: €1 200 000; 100% of total project size ▪ EU Contracted: €1 100 000; 92% of EU commitment ▪ EU Disbursed: €1 100 000; 92% of EU commitment
	Start date & End date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financial agreement signature date: 28/08/2009 ▪ Implementation start date: 25/09/2006 ▪ Final contract end date: 31/12/2010 ▪ # and nature of contract addenda: 3 (extension of 12 months and budget reallocations)
	Beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Direct beneficiary: The Pacific Islands Forum ▪ End beneficiaries: National Authorising Offices (NAO) and Regional Authorising Office (RAO)
	Country(ies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pacific ACP countries
	Description	This project focuses mainly on support for short-term technical assistance to facilitate the design and formulation of projects and programmes under the 10th EDF, while supporting ongoing activities under the 9th EDF. The programme will provide a technical assistance facility for recruitment of consultants, training support for projects and programmes, and conferences and seminars.
	Background & History	There are currently 20 active projects under the EDF Pacific Regional Programme, all administered through the Regional Authorising Officer. The project, funded through balances of the 6th, 7th and 8th EDFs, aims at facilitating the implementation of the 9th EDF RSP/RIP in particular the Human Resource Development focal area of the Pacific Regional Strategy Paper.
	Overall objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To improve the implementation of National and Regional Indicative Programs among Pacific ACP countries especially the Small Island States and new Pacific ACP countries (PACPs) ▪ To foster a coherent and informed approach to development and trade issues.
	Specific objectives	Provide NAO/RAO offices with timely access to short term specialist assistance.
	Expected results and result targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # expected result indicators: 3 ▪ # expected result targets set : 0 ▪ Summary of expected results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Qualitative improvement in program/project implementation - Efficiency gains in program/project implementation

	Main activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish TCF operating guidelines, procedures and criteria ▪ Promote and advertise TCF including through electronic media ▪ Review and assess national and regional proposals ▪ Commission and manage consultants for approved studies
OUTPUTS, RESULTS & IMPACT	Delays	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # of months delay: 12 ▪ Main causes of the delay: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Internal to the project: none recorded - External to the project: the RIP for the 10th EDF was only signed in November 2008
	# expected results targets reached	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Degree of achievement of main expected results: not measurable or too early to measure the anticipated efficiency gains. (<i>ROM 2010, p.3</i>) ▪ # expected results targets reached : no information given ▪ # expected results targets on track: 3
	Main impact achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No significant impact yet
	Key strengths noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Flexibility and speed of its use to address needs arising in the framework of EC-Pacific region cooperation
	Key weaknesses noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The inadequate provisions for long term capacity building in EC programming, project management, raising awareness of trade issues and strengthening of NSAs could limit the achievement of the Overall Objectives (OO). ▪ The indicators do not adequately benchmark what has been the increased in efficiency, or commitment rates ▪ The OO should also have included in the description of its scope support for improved understanding of trade issues, given that regional economic integration is a focus of both EDF 9 and 10.
	Lessons learnt / best practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ More appropriate and measurable results need to be defined and reported against.
	Major external constraints noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The delay in programming of the 10th EDF Regional Indicative Programme had incurred spillover effects, including delays in the confirmation of activities eligible for funding consideration.
EVALUATION & MONITORING	# evaluations available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # Mid-term reviews : 0 ▪ # Final evaluations : 0
	# ROM reports available	1
	ROM scores (across all available ROM reports)	<p>ROM Mission : MR-136347.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relevance score : B ▪ Effectiveness score : C ▪ Efficiency score : B ▪ Impact score : B ▪ Sustainability score : B

No. 13: SCIFISH CRIS Ref. FED/2006/018725

Scientific Support for Oceanic Fisheries Management in the Western & Central Pacific Ocean

Thematic sector		Regional Economic Integration
		Education & Skills
		Natural resources & environment
	X	Fisheries and marine resource management
		Functional cooperation
		Energy efficiency or renewable energy
INTERVENTION DESIGN	Budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Initial project size : €6 600 000 ▪ Final project size (if different): €6 600 000 ▪ EU Commitment: €6 600 000; 100 % of total project size ▪ Details: € 4m from 9th EDF ACP RIP + €2 600 000 from 9th EDF OCT RIP) ▪ EU Contracted: €6 600 000; 100% of EU commitment ▪ EU Disbursed: €6 600 000; 100% of EU commitment
	Start date & End date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financial agreement signature date: 24/01/2008 ▪ Implementation start date: 01/03/2008 ▪ Final contract end date: December 2011 ▪ # and nature of contract addenda: 0
	Beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Direct beneficiary: The Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) ▪ End beneficiaries: national scientific observers, port samplers in Pacific ACPs, national fishery monitoring staff at SPC headquarters.
	Country(ies)	14 ACPs (Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Solomon Islands, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu) and 3 OCTs (New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna and French Polynesia)
	Description	SCIFISH comprises a programme of fishery monitoring and scientific research over a four-year period that will provide essential information for evaluating the status of stocks and the ecosystem, and for assessing the effectiveness of potential management options.
	Background & History	The development of fisheries is consistent with the region's poverty eradication targets. The project builds upon previous and current EC-funded projects implemented by the Oceanic Fisheries Programme (OFP) of the SPC, which is the regional focal point for tuna fisheries science and data acquisition (as elaborated in the OFP Strategic Plan 2006-2008).
	Overall objectives	Conservation and sustainable use of oceanic fish resources of the western and central Pacific Ocean
	Specific objectives (including targets)	Improved policy and scientific information for better management of the regional and national oceanic fisheries.
	Expected results and result targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # expected result indicators: 8 ▪ # expected result targets set : 5 ▪ Summary of expected results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhanced oceanic fisheries monitoring

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhanced stock assessments - Enhanced understanding of the pelagic ecosystem
	Main activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide training programs, attachments and operational support for scientific observers and port samplers; ▪ Develop and trail new technologies for enhancing quality of fisheries data and monitoring; ▪ Conduct studies and analysis, develop models, and provide scientific advices on ecosystem aspects.
OUTPUTS, RESULTS & IMPACT	Delays	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # of months delay: 0
	# expected results targets reached	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Degree of achievement of main expected results: 100% ▪ # expected results targets reached :5 ▪ # expected results targets on track : 0
	Main impact achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased capacity of ACPs and OCTs to participate in fishery management decision-making. ▪ 100% of Western Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) member countries submit annual catch data within one week of the 30 April deadline (60% before the project). ▪ 100% purse seine net coverage for bigeye and yellowfin tuna (as per Conservation and Management Measure CMM 2008-01). ▪ New standards for science-based fisheries management in the region.
	Key strengths noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ability of the project to channel scientific products to user-groups, in an evolving management environment. ▪ Flexibility in Observer Training: SPC staff supported by the project went to extraordinary lengths to train as many observers as possible given available resources. ▪ By the time of the Mid-Term Review, it was concluded that there was no negative impact on project implementation.
	Key weaknesses noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There were no specific Terms of Reference for the SPC ▪ Lack of detail provided for targets and indicators in the Annual Work Plan (AWP) and Six-Monthly Reports, which did not facilitate effective monitoring. ▪ Limited visibility: aside from the website, there were few materials produced or formatted for a general audience.
	Lessons learnt / best practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Importance of integrating scientific advancement into ongoing policy-making processes, and of institutional interactions. ▪ Greater attention will be paid to the definition of specific and measurable OVI in future projects. ▪ Importance of Visibility of EU Funding ▪ Need for More In-Depth Training for Stock Assessment Capacity Building ▪ Useful to consider the costs and benefits of dividing project management responsibilities between agencies for future projects. ▪ Adequate Resourcing of Administrative Costs ▪ Ensure compliance with EU regulations through the improvement of SPC's procurement and administrative systems. ▪ There is a need for long-term support for new institutional capacity, during start-up phase. ▪ It may be possible to reduce inputs to some ACP/OCT countries without detriment, and to allocate a greater amount of resources to those which require

		more assistance.
	Major external constraints noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Due to a vacancy in the key FFA project management post of Operations Director until early 2011, much of the IUU fishing-related work did not get underway until the end of the project. ▪ The effects of revisions to Conservation and Management Measure (CMM) 2008-01 by the WCPFC in early 2012 remain to be examined.
EVALUATION & MONITORING	# evaluations available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # Mid-term reviews : 1 ▪ # Final evaluations : 0
	# ROM reports available	2
	ROM scores (across all available ROM reports)	<p>ROM Mission : MR-124442.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relevance score : A ▪ Effectiveness score : B ▪ Efficiency score : B ▪ Impact score : A ▪ Sustainability score : B <p>ROM Mission : MR-124442.02</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relevance score : B ▪ Effectiveness score : B ▪ Efficiency score : A ▪ Impact score : A ▪ Sustainability score : B

No. 14: SCICOFISH

FED/2009/021370

Scientific Support for the Management of Coastal and Oceanic Fisheries in the Pacific Islands Region

Thematic sector		Regional Economic Integration
		Education & Skills
		Natural resources & environment
	X	Fisheries and marine resource management
		Functional cooperation
		Energy efficiency or renewable energy
INTERVENTION DESIGN	Budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Initial project size : €8 600 000 ▪ Final project size (if different): €8 600 000 ▪ EU Commitment: € 9 000 000m; 100% of total project size ▪ EU Contracted: €8 800 000m ; 98% of EU commitment ▪ EU Disbursed: €6 300 000m ; 70% of EU commitment
	Start date & End date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financial agreement signature date: 03/04/2010 ▪ Implementation start date: 04/04/2010 ▪ Final contract end date: 03/03/2016 ▪ # and nature of contract addenda: 0
	Beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Direct beneficiaries: ACP States of the Pacific Region ▪ End beneficiaries: coastal communities across the Pacific region, especially women.
	Country(ies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pacific Region - All ACP States
	Description	The project focuses on scientific support for oceanic fisheries management, and monitoring and management of coastal fisheries. These components will strengthen scientific understanding of oceanic and coastal systems, respectively, and will facilitate addressing cross-cutting issues such as ecosystem relationships and the impacts of climate change through linking results via databases.
	Background & History	Oceanic and coastal fisheries are under pressure. P-ACP countries have initiated and implemented a new suite of conservation and management measures, and extended control and monitoring systems onto the high seas. To avoid eroding benefits accrued through management of regulated fisheries, threats from illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing must be addressed through scientific analysis, and surveillance and control activities. The widely acknowledged importance of fisheries in the region has been well recognized in regional strategies for EU development assistance.
	Overall objectives	<p>Conservation and sustainable use of coastal and oceanic fisheries resources in the Pacific Islands region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One overall target set: Tuna discards by purse seiner fleets reduced to less than 1% of catch (<12 000t) confirmed by 100% observer coverage.
	Specific objectives (including targets)	<p>To provide a reliable and improved scientific basis for management and decision making in oceanic and coastal fisheries.</p> <p>Three specific targets set:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 100% of project stock assessment results for 4 main tuna species accepted by WCPFC Scientific Committee and forwarded to full Commission for decision-making;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observer coverage rates reach regionally-agreed levels by 2012 with no decrease in data quality; At least 5 Pacific ACP countries adopt coastal fisheries measures in line with project recommendations.
	Expected results and result targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # expected result indicators: 11 # expected result targets set : 17 targets for 2014 Summary of expected results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Result 1: Pacific ACP governments, the Forum Fisheries Agency and the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission are provided with scientific data, modelling and advice to underpin their management decision making and strategic positioning. Result 2: Pacific ACP governments, private sector and communities are equipped to monitor coastal fisheries to provide scientific advice in support of sustainable management of these resources.
	Main activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training, improvement and introduction of databases, modelling, tagging programmes. Stakeholder consultations, development and implementation of protocols, development of management advice.
OUTPUTS, RESULTS & IMPACT	Delays	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of months delay: There is no delay recorded at this stage.
	# expected results targets reached	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Degree of achievement of main expected results: no information at this stage # expected results targets reached : no information at this stage # expected results targets on track : no information at this stage
	Main impact achieved	There is no information at this stage. The project is in progress.
	Key strengths noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project concept received strong support from stakeholders. The project will rely on a significant amount of technical assistance (TA) to deliver its results. The quality of services' is perceived as very good by the beneficiaries.
	Key weaknesses noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The process of selecting participants for training may not always lead to the selection of the most adequate staff members. At first, cross-cutting issues like gender and donor coordination were mentioned in the design but without corresponding indicators. No activities intended to fully develop capacities in order to allow national institutions to provide self-produced scientific advice. For coastal fisheries, the project is overambitious considering time, budget, number of countries and differences in institutional development and technical capacities.
	Lessons learnt / best practices	<p>Lessons learned from previous project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National capacity building is critical for translating scientific advice into management action at the national level and for maintaining in-country data collection and monitoring; Before management action can be taken, communication of scientific advice must be effective and address economic concerns from the perspective of individual P-ACP countries; Long-term commitments are necessary to effectively tackle fisheries management issues in the region; Future monitoring programmes will be based on the individual needs,

		priorities and capabilities of P-ACP countries rather than a prescriptive approach for all.
	Major external constraints noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Differences between countries, depending on institutional development and technical capacities in their respective fisheries departments ▪ Impact on conservation and sustainability depends on the commitment of national administrations ▪ Maintaining the level of expertise reached by SPC will continue to require financial support from external sources ▪ Many of the results will be maintained by SPC through its core support services, although much of the technical skills and analytical capacity of this institution will remain dependent on donors support.
EVALUATION & MONITORING	# evaluations available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # Mid-term reviews : 1 ▪ # Final evaluations : 0
	# ROM reports available	1
	ROM scores (across all available ROM reports)	<p>ROM Mission : MR-145063.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relevance score : B ▪ Effectiveness score : B ▪ Efficiency score : A ▪ Impact score : A ▪ Sustainability score : B

No. 15: DevFish II CRIS Ref. FED/2009/021392

Development of sustainable tuna fisheries in Pacific ACP countries phase 2

Development of sustainable tuna fisheries in Pacific ACP countries phase 2		
Thematic sector	Regional Economic Integration	
	Education & Skills	
	Natural resources & environment	
	X Fisheries and marine resource management	
	Functional cooperation	
	Energy efficiency or renewable energy	
INTERVENTION DESIGN	Budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Initial project size : €8 200 000 ▪ Final project size (if different): €8 200 000 ▪ EU Commitment: €8 200 000; 100% of total project size ▪ EU Contracted: €7 700 000; 94% of EU commitment ▪ EU Disbursed: €3 400 000 ; 41% of EU commitment
	Start date & End date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financial agreement signature date: 03/03/2010 ▪ Implementation start date: 06/11/2010 ▪ Final contract end date: 04/09/2016 ▪ # and nature of contract addenda: 0
	Beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Direct beneficiary: ACP States of the Pacific Region ▪ End beneficiaries: Pacific Islanders involved in tuna fishing, marketing, processing (especially women) and service industries.
	Country(ies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pacific Region – All ACP States
	Description	The project focuses on the sustainable development of highly migratory oceanic living resources and comprises two components: support domestic tuna industry development, and building regional capabilities to reduce Illegal Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing.
	Background & History	DevFish II builds on the success of the DevFish project (EDF9) which contributed to the establishment of a concerted policy and economic environment, conducive to the further development of domestic fishing and processing operations. It is also strongly supportive of the EDF10 Pacific ACP Regional Indicative Programme and Countries NIPs that strive to achieve sustainable development of natural resources.
	Overall objectives	To increase the contribution from the sustainable use of marine resources to the alleviation of poverty in Pacific - ACP states (including Timor Leste). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One overall target set: increased employment in fishing and/or processing (15%)
	Specific objectives (including targets)	To reduce constraints to domestic tuna industry development. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One specific target set: Policy and economic conditions improved in 8 P-ACP countries
	Expected results and result targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # expected result indicators: 5 indicators ▪ # expected result targets set : 3 targets ▪ Summary of expected results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Result 1 - Improved institutional and technical capacity at the national level to promote domestic industry development. - Result 2 - Improved capacity at the national and regional level to monitor

		and combat IUU fishing.
	Main activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support to strategies development and improvement of transparency in systems and procedures, provision of technical assistance and training ▪ Conduct pilot projects, develop regional strategies, support to capacity building, assessment of databases
OUTPUTS, RESULTS & IMPACT	Delays	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # of months delay: 6 months ▪ Main causes of the delay: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - External causes: none recorded - Internal causes: signing of competent authorities took place 6 months late.
	# expected results targets reached	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Degree of achievement of main expected results: At the halfway point of its term the project is well underway to achieve the Project Purpose ▪ # expected results targets reached : no information given ▪ # expected results targets on track : 3
	Main impact achieved	There is no information at this stage.
	Key strengths noted	The project is well designed and provides flexibility to address a wide range of issues that relate to long-term, short term as well as ad hoc issues
	Key weaknesses noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Objectively Verifiable Indicators are not SMART (Specific, Measurable, Accepted, Realistic, Time-bound) and lack baseline as well as target data ▪ Lack of adequate capacity for improving public outreach
	Lessons learnt / best practices	The involvement and the collaboration among the stakeholders contributed to the success of the project.
	Major external constraints noted	There is no information at this stage.
EVALUATION & MONITORING	# evaluations available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # Mid-term reviews : 1 ▪ # Final evaluations : 0
	# ROM reports available	2
	ROM scores (across all available ROM reports)	<p>ROM Mission : MR-143586.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relevance score : A ▪ Effectiveness score : B ▪ Efficiency score : B ▪ Impact score : A ▪ Sustainability score : A <p>ROM Mission : MR-143586.02</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relevance score : A ▪ Effectiveness score : A ▪ Efficiency score : A ▪ Impact score : A ▪ Sustainability score : A

No. 16: ETHRDP

CRIS Ref. FED/2006/017946

Education, Training And Human Resources Development Programme		
Thematic sector		Regional Economic Integration
	X	Education & Skills
		Natural resources & environment
		Fisheries and marine resource management
		Functional cooperation
		Renewable energy / energy efficiency
INTERVENTION DESIGN	Budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Initial project size : € 39 000 000 ▪ Final project size (if different): € 31 700 000 ▪ EU Commitment: € 31 700 000; 100% of total project size ▪ EU Contracted: € 31 300 000; 98.7% of EU commitment ▪ EU Disbursed: € 26 900 000; 84.8% of EU commitment
	Start date & End date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financial agreement signature date: 23/02/06 ▪ Implementation start date: 10/09/06 ▪ Final contract end date: 31/12/13 ▪ # and nature of contract addenda: 0
	Beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Direct beneficiary: Government of Papua New Guinea ▪ End beneficiaries: teachers (focus on women living in rural remote communities), students and the entire population that may subscribe to basic, non-formal and vocational education.
	Country(ies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Country of intervention : Papua New Guinea
	Description	The intervention seeks to provide learning opportunities relevant to local needs, provision of materials, enhanced training and support for teachers, and improved management of education. The intervention covers basic (formal), non-formal and vocational education.
	Background & History	The National Education Plan (2005-2015) identified basic education as the first priority, followed by vocational and technical training. Actually, major reforms had taken place, leading to a rapid growth of the numbers of students. However, challenges remained in terms of staff retention, access, quality and equity. Furthermore, schools face severe problems in terms of management and administration, staffing, infrastructure and supplies. The ETHRDP addresses those specific problems.
	Overall objectives	To promote the development of Papua New Guinea's human resources
	Specific objectives (including targets)	Effective learning support mechanisms for education and training established to promote sustainable human resources development
	Expected results and result targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # expected result indicators: 6 ▪ # expected result targets set : 2 (2 annual target figures to be established in each annual Programme Estimate) ▪ Summary of expected results: - Quality of elementary and primary education improved by providing enhanced training and support for teachers and managers in selected remote rural

		<p>districts; and by providing teaching/learning materials country-wide.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access is increased to relevant and community-based literacy/skills training opportunities.
	Main activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support to schools leadership and management programmes in basic education; implementation of teacher-training scholarship programme, and provision of textbooks and materials for primary education. ▪ Implementation of Community-driven non-formal education programmes and Community-based vocational education, and support to Research and Small-scale initiatives.
OUTPUTS, RESULTS & IMPACT	Delays	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # of months delay: over 6 months ▪ Main causes of the delay: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Internal causes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ lack of capacity of key stakeholders ▪ disagreement regarding the type of contract and financial guarantees ▪ protracted length of time taken for agreement on Programme Estimate 1 resignation of Long Term Advisor ▪ lack of clarity of the role of the Programme Steering Committee - External causes: none cited
	# output targets reached	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Degree of achievement of main outputs : no information available ▪ # output targets reached : no information available ▪ # output targets on track : no information available
	# expected results targets reached	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Degree of achievement of main expected results: no information available ▪ # expected results targets reached: 1 (% females in education) ▪ # expected results targets on track : 1 (scholarships)
	Main impact achieved	<p>It is too early to assess the impact of the project on the promotion of human resource development (HRD). However, increased expenditure on schools' leadership and management, 2.6 million textbooks distributed, 240 teachers' scholarships awarded, competency-based training as well as strengthening of the NAO (National Authorising Officer) and National Department Of Education (NDOE) should impact HRD and income distribution.</p>
	Key strengths noted	<p>The quality of results, particularly in the textbook and learning materials and scholarship components were satisfactory.</p>
	Key weaknesses noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The quality of the logframe was poor and it did not show how increased access and enhanced quality of education could be achieved to contribute to achieving the Project Purpose and Overall Objective. - Returning teachers sometimes receive salaries only after several months due to remote locations.
	Lessons learnt / best practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The scholarship programme should be continued. - Greater institutional ownership should be demonstrated by the NDOE. - The NDOE's ICT division should be strengthened for continued benefits through enhanced technology. - Develop a system to track teachers returning to remote areas should be developed. - Projects should not be approved unless well-developed logframes exist to guide implementation.
	Major internal constraints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The design of the Project did not adequately take into consideration available capacity within the NDOE, the Department for Community Development

	noted	<p>(DfCD) and the National Authorising Officer (NAO) and consequently the Project Purpose was not achievable within the timeframe.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Required collaboration and partnership between key stakeholders the NDOE and the DfCD did not hold. - Widespread participation of all stakeholders in the project formulation and implementation was lacking, and management arrangements were complex.
	Major external constraints noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Physical inaccessibility of beneficiaries
EVALUATION & MONITORING	# evaluations available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # Mid-term reviews : 1 ▪ # Final evaluations : 0
	# ROM reports available	1
	ROM scores (across all available ROM reports)	<p>ROM Mission : MR-002170.03(19/11/2012)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relevance score : C ▪ Effectiveness score : C ▪ Efficiency score : C ▪ Impact score : B ▪ Sustainability score: C

No. 17: TVET

CRIS Ref. FED/2007/020804

Programme for the integration of technical, vocational education and training

Programme for the integration of technical, vocational education and training		
Thematic sector		Regional Economic Integration and Trade
	X	Education & Skills
		Natural resources & environment
		Fisheries and marine resource management
		Functional cooperation
		Energy efficiency or renewable energy
INTERVENTION DESIGN	Budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Initial project size : €8 700 000 ▪ Final project size (if different): €8 700 000 ▪ EU Commitment: €8 200 000 ; 94% of total project size ▪ EU Contracted: €6 000 000; 73% of EU commitment ▪ EU Disbursed: €2 600 000; 32% of EU commitment
	Start date & End date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financial agreement signature date: 02/10/2007 ▪ Implementation start date: 02/10/2007 ▪ Final contract end date: 30/09/2015 ▪ # and nature of contract addenda: 1 (time extension of 15 months, and adjustment of activities)
	Beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Direct beneficiary: Solomon Islands ▪ End beneficiaries: young people leaving school and adults seeking targeted short courses
	Country(ies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Solomon Islands
	Description	The project encompasses 4 components: skills training grants scheme, technical assistance, capacity building, and training, workshops and study visits. Through a demand-driven responsive approach, the project will help to facilitate the diversification of approaches to skills training and diversification, and relevance of the type of skills in which people can be trained.
	Background & History	In 2006, studies highlighted that there is a huge unsatisfied demand for relevant and certified programmes for adults and youth and confirmed a significant mismatch between skills taught and skills needed, the urgent need for a wide range of skills and in-service training opportunities in all sectors of the economy. The TVET programme addresses this mismatch.
	Overall objectives	To enhance socio-economic development through investment in human capital.
	Specific objectives (including targets)	The purpose is to enhance the quality and quantity of skill training provision in Solomon Islands.
	Expected results and result targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # expected result indicators: 42 indicators ▪ # expected result targets set : 38 targets ▪ Summary of expected results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formal, non-formal and private sector skill training centres provide a range of quality and relevant programs via a competitive Skills Training Grants Scheme.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quality and relevance of instructor training strengthened. - Capacity of planning and implementing authorities strengthened. - Development of relevant curricula for education in practical subjects in the formal school system (community high schools, senior secondary schools and Rural Training Centres) supported.
	Main activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Management, technical assistance, surveys ▪ Trainings, study visits, co-ordination ▪ Capacity building ▪ Support in material and equipments
OUTPUTS, RESULTS & IMPACT	Delays	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # of months delay: 2 years ▪ Main causes of the delay (internal or external?): Internal: PE1 was not approved, and the restricted international tender in respect of the provision of two long-term TA suffered severe delays.
	# expected results targets reached	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Degree of achievement of main expected results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # expected results targets reached : 0 - # expected results targets on track: 4
	Main impact achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No results at impact level recorded at this stage.
	Key strengths noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A LFM exists and is of good quality with SMART indicators at all levels.
	Key weaknesses noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There was only a stakeholder's workshop on the logframe.
	Lessons learnt / best practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ None reported in the project documentation.
	Major external constraints noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of absorption capacity in the TVET division (Ministry of Education and HR Development) ▪ Inadequate knowledge of practical guidelines for planned expenditures reported in the TVET division
EVALUATION & MONITORING	# evaluations available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # Mid-term reviews : 0 ▪ # Final evaluations : 0
	# ROM reports available	1
	ROM scores (across all available ROM reports)	ROM Mission : MR-137359.01 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relevance score : B ▪ Effectiveness score : C ▪ Efficiency score : D ▪ Impact score : C ▪ Sustainability score : C

No. 18: VTEG

CRIS Ref. FED/2006/018617

Vanuatu Tourism and Education Growth		
Thematic sector		Regional Economic Integration and Trade
	X	Education & Skills
		Natural resources & environment
		Fisheries and marine resource management
		Functional cooperation
		Energy efficiency or renewable energy
INTERVENTION DESIGN	Budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Initial project size : €2 000 000 ▪ Final project size (if different): €2 000 000 ▪ EU Commitment: €2 000 000; 100% of total project size ▪ EU Contracted: €1 500 000; 75% of EU commitment ▪ EU Disbursed: €1 000 000; 50% of EU commitment
	Start date & End date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financial agreement signature date: 18/10/2007 ▪ Implementation start date: 18/10/2007 ▪ Final contract end date: 30/06/2014 ▪ # and nature of contract addenda: 1 (1 year extension of the project) ▪ This addenda (signed on 28/06/2011) concerned a time extension of one year (from 48 to 72 months of execution of FA).
	Beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Direct beneficiary: The Republic of Vanuatu ▪ End beneficiaries: Tourism operators and service providers, students, and provincial employees.
	Country(ies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vanuatu
	Description	It encompasses formal (academic) and non-formal training (rural training courses, on-the-job training). The VTEG project has two components (i) the Hotel, Tourism & Leisure Training Centre (HTLTC) managed by the Vanuatu Institute of Technology (VIT); and (ii) Tourism Planning (TP) managed by the National Tourism Development Office (NTDO).
	Background & History	The EU has been providing support to the development of the tourism sector in Vanuatu since 1996, with a particular focus on rural tourism and technical training and education. Vanuatu has been efficient in committing and using the funds at this disposal through the NIP 9 th EDF, with most of the projects to be completed before end of 2007. VTEG fills the gap between 9 th and 10 th EDF activities, and responds to priorities of the Government of Vanuatu in terms of productive sectors as component of poverty reduction strategy.
	Overall objectives	<p>To contribute to achieving MDG objectives through the facilitation of economic development in the tourism sector by strengthening HRD capacity and sector planning.</p> <p>Two overall targets have been set:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 15% increase of the number of visitors to islands other than the main island of Efate over 2007-2010 ▪ 10% increase of the number of Vanuatu National Provident Fund employee accounts over 2007-2010
	Specific objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthen capacity, standards and provincial delivery within the VIT School of Hospitality and Tourism (HTTC)

	(including targets)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Facilitate the planning and development of sustainable tourism in the provinces of Vanuatu <p>One specific target has been set:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ At least 2 provinces to have developed tourism business plans by project end
	Expected results and result targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # expected result indicators: 7 indicators ▪ # expected result targets set : 7 targets ▪ Summary of expected results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The capacity of trainers at HTTC is upgraded to deliver competency-based training - The level of qualifications of students completing HTTC courses is increased and recognised by the industry - HTTC training activities are extended to the provinces - The capacity to prepare and implement sustainable tourism plan is increased
	Main activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training and improvement of curricula, management and private sector support, provision of equipment, press and visibility actions. ▪ Strategic support to provinces, training and capacity building.
OUTPUTS, RESULTS & IMPACT	Delays	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # of months delay: 4 ▪ Main causes of the delay: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - External causes: none cited - Internal causes: lack of understanding of EC requirements/procedures.
	# expected results targets reached	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Degree of achievement of main expected results: 33% of the activities for the HTLTC component and 60% of the activities for the Tourism Planning component ▪ # expected results targets reached : 0 in the end of 2011 ▪ # expected results targets on track: 7
	Main impact achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased demand for trained staff, for access to short term courses and skills training generally for hotels and restaurants. ▪ Increased tourism awareness in the outer provinces
	Key strengths noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Logical Framework provides clear direction for the successful implementation of the project ▪ Result areas, OVI's and activities are logical and measurable ▪ Coordination with other donors contributes to offer more advanced training. ▪ Active participation of stakeholders in the decision-making processes
	Key weaknesses noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of understanding of EC requirements/procedures ▪ Effective performance monitoring against plans and the taking of corrective action against deviations from plans are not evident ▪ Unsatisfactory working relationships between the project management and the EUD ▪ Several problems of recruitment
	Lessons learnt / best practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Working through existing organizations/ institutions and involving the private sector (tourism operators etc.) from the very beginning benefits the project.
	Major external constraints noted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Problematic lines of communication amongst the key stakeholders ▪ Lack of capability and human resources within the implementing agencies and the NAO

EVALUATION & MONITORING	# evaluations available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # Mid-term reviews : 1 ▪ # Final evaluations : 0
	# ROM reports available	2
	ROM scores (across all available ROM reports)	<p>ROM Mission : MR-126041.01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relevance score : B ▪ Effectiveness score : C ▪ Efficiency score : C ▪ Impact score : B ▪ Sustainability score : B <p>ROM Mission : MR- 1194821.02 (24/10/2011- Alise Stunnenberg)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relevance score : B ▪ Effectiveness score : C ▪ Efficiency score : C ▪ Impact score : C ▪ Sustainability score : C

Supplementary intervention fiche :

The following supplementary fiche cover the four sub-projects of the SPEITT programme (Fiche #9 above).

Intervention Title	Increasing Agriculture Commodity Trade (IACT)
Country/Region	Pacific Region
Commission Ref.	FED 2010/022-414 (SPEITT overall Programme)
Intervention Start date & End date	SPEITT overall programme: 14/3/2011 to 14/3/2015 IACT Component: Start date :1/4/2011 End date: 7/4/2014, extended by rider to 7/4/2016
Budget planned	€ 8 million increased by rider (date 2012?) to € 13. 9 million (Increase of € 5.9 mln due to delay in EPA negotiation, but covers also support to OCTA and MSG)
Implementation	The project is implemented by the Land Resource Division (LRD) of the SPC
Programme Background & History	This project is a follow-up of and banks on the results of the previous FACT project.
Overall objectives	To improve PACP economic integration through strengthened national systems and institutional frameworks to develop trade capacity, increase private sector competitiveness and increase international market access.
Specific objectives	To strengthen productive export capacity in primary industries (agriculture, forestry and aquaculture/mariculture) and allied downstream processing.
Expected results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased diversified products for exports; ▪ Increased market access; ▪ Compliance with trade standardisation.
Activities	Like its predecessor, the FACT, the IACT is assisting a selected number of small-medium businesses and producers, several of which are not familiar with the very nature and the intricacies of export-oriented activities. The selection process is based on calls for expression of interest screened by an independent multi-stakeholder Technical Advisory Group. So far (end 2013) 44 enterprises have been selected. The assistance provided covers capital investment, certification/HACCP compliance, marketing assistance, training and other TA. The selection of enterprises, made in two rounds, was first biased in favour of Fiji, whereas the second round (16 enterprises) allowed for a selection more representative of the PACP.
Main achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tangible results in terms of strengthening the production and export capacity of targeted enterprises have been achieved as evidenced by a number of “success stories” ▪ The mid-term evaluation could find evidence that IACT activities and results had a clear pro-poor focus through the number of people involved often organized in clusters or farmers/producers’ groups.
Project's main weak points	An excessively complex project design with too many expected results and somewhat overambitious objectively verifiable indicators. The selection of enterprises to be assisted is centred on a rather simplistic procedure/form that does not provide the comprehensive range of information indispensable to fully justify

Intervention Title	Increasing Agriculture Commodity Trade (IACT)
	the required support.
Issues	<p>The project addresses 44 enterprises and follows FACT that had assisted, generally with success, 18 enterprises.</p> <p>Whereas results achieved by the projects at the level of the selected enterprises seem generally sustainable, the sustainability of the entire process of supporting small and medium enterprises of the Pacific Region, thus moving from pilot activities into the establishment of permanent technical support system (extension services, certification, etc.), remains to be addressed.</p>
Monitoring reports marks	n.a.
Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mid-Term Review of the SPEITT, IACT Component. Draft Mid-Term Review , October 2013. ▪ Grow Pacific, Export Focus, vol. 1, November 2013 ▪ “We are driven to make exports grow”, IACT, An EU Funded Project, Secretariat of the Pacific Community. ▪ EC: Strengthening Pacific Economic Integration Through Trade (SPEITT).Monitoring Report MR-145092-01. October 2012

Intervention Title	Pacific Integration Technical Assistance Programme
Country/Region	Pacific Region
Commission Ref.	FED 2010/022-414 (SPEITT overall Programme PITAP Component: Contribution Agreement Nr. 2011/264-351 Signed 30.3.2011
Intervention Start date & End date	SPEITT overall programme: 14/3/2011 to 14/3/2015 PITAP Component: Start date :1/4/2011 End date: 7/4/2014, extended by rider to 7/4/2016
Budget planned	€ 8 million increased by rider (date 2012?) to € 13. 9 million (Increase of € 5.9 mln due to delay in EPA negotiation, but covers also support to OCTA and MSG)
Implementation	PIFS is the implementing agency for this component. PITAP Project is implemented by PIFS Economic Governance Program (EGP). The Director of EGP is the overall Project Manager. Implementation of the seven key activities for the project is carried out by various team members and in some cases implementing partners.
Programme Background & History	The PITAP component of the SPEITT programme started in April 2011 due to initial delays in the recruitment process of the long-term technical assistance. . Project implementation was slow due to changes in staff within the Economic Governance Program of PIFS and further delays in the recruitment of new staff to key positions. Delayed appointments meant that key staff, namely the Trade Advisor, Trade Officers (2 positions) and Project Accountant in the Aft Unit did not commence until 2012. In 2012 and 2013 the project progressed well and executed most of its workplan
Overall objectives	To improve economic integration through strengthened national systems and institutional frameworks to develop trade capacity, increase private sector competitiveness and increase international market access.
Specific objectives	To improve trade policy outcomes by building technical capabilities, increasing private sector engagement in trade policy processes, and increasing exports and investments in the region.
Expected results	Four key results areas (KRA) are envisaged: KRA1: a) Completion of key negotiations (EPA, PICTA), b) PACPs regularly engage in WTO process KRA2 : Trade policy frameworks implemented and regularly reviewed KRA3: Increase the number of exporters operating under new trade frameworks KRA4: Increased degree of satisfaction of all stakeholders in the regional coordination mechanisms and performance reporting
Activities	Main activities corresponding to the respective KRAs are: KRA1: Support to the conclusion of PICTA, EPA and for WTO engagement. KRA2: Support for the development and refinement of national trade policy frameworks as well as focusing on mainstreaming trade policy into national development plans. KRA3: Support to PIPSO. Capacity building and TA to increase trade in investment through the Pacific Islands Trade and Investment Commissions. KRA4: Support to the RAO to better coordinate with National Authorizing officers, National authorities, CROP and other sub regional organizations such as MSG and development partners in the Aft sector and to coordinate the development and implementation of the Pacific Aid for Trade strategy
Main achievements	The project, that is still ongoing, has already contributed to strengthen the capacity of the PIFS secretariat to organise the policy discussions underlying the preparation of the new Aid for Trade Strategy, and in helping member countries to prepare their trade policy framework.

Intervention Title	Pacific Integration Technical Assistance Programme
Project's main weak points	The expected results KRA3 and KRA4 are impossible to monitor. For KRA3 the indicators are unclear, not measurable and overambitious. For KRA4 there is no base line so that progress cannot be assessed.
Issues	The conclusion of Regional Economic Integration agreement in particular the comprehensive EPA, is stalled notwithstanding considerable resources spent on negotiations, and implementation of ongoing agreement is not progressing. z
Monitoring reports marks	n.a.
Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EC: Strengthening Pacific Economic Integration Through Trade. Identification Fiche. 2009 ▪ EC: Strengthening Pacific Economic Integration Through Trade (SPEITT). Action Fiche. (No date, but budget €30m.) ▪ EC: Strengthening Pacific Economic Integration Through Trade (SPEITT). Annex to Financing Agreement N°... Technical and Administrative Provisions. (No date, these TAPS cover the Agreements with SOC, OCO and SPTO and correspond to €22m out of the total budget of € 30 m. ▪ Mid-Term Review of The SPEITT, Component PITAP, October 2013 ▪ EC: Strengthening Pacific Economic Integration Through Trade (SPEITT).Monitoring Report MR-145092-01. October 2012

Intervention Title	Pacific Regional Tourism Capacity Building Program (PRTCBP)
Country/Region	Pacific Region
Commission Ref.	FED 2010/022-414 (SPEITT overall Programme)
Intervention Start date & End date	SPEITT overall programme: 14/3/2011 to 14/3/2015 PRTCB component financing agreement signed in 20/12/2014) In practice PRTCBP Component: started in the second quarter of 2012.
Budget planned	EDF Contribution € 4.73 million grant contract SPTO Cofinancing € 1.18 million Total € 5.92 million
Implementation	The PIFS provides provides the overall coordination of the implementation of this SPEITT Program component while the implementing agency is the SPTO.
Programme Background & History	The programme started with considerable delay due to 1° Poor quality of the logframe in the financing agreement (notably an absence of links between the indicators and tourism); 2° the signature of the PRTCB grant agreement nine months after that of the SPEITT financing agreement. The recruitment of the project staff could not start before January 2012 and the project manager hired in April 2012. The project started effectively in the second quarter of 2012 and implementation has achieved its “cruising speed” in 2013. The project will therefore need an extension until the end of 2015. .
Overall objectives	To improve PACP economic integration through strengthened national systems and institutional frameworks, so as to develop trade capacity, increase private sector competitiveness, and increase international market access in the tourism sector.
Specific objectives	To strengthen PACP productive export capacity as regards to sustainable tourism.
Expected results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tourism Planning, Investment, and SME Development: to facilitate sustainable tourism development in the Pacific region, particularly focused on eco-tourism and SME development ▪ Market Research and Marketing: to increase tourism and foreign exchange earnings for the region through a market-led approach to tourism promotion and product development. ▪ Human Resource Development and Capacity Enhancement: to improve human capital through regional and national training initiatives, in order to enhance the quality and sustainability of the tourism products and services in the area.
Activities	Activities have focused on development and implementation of regional statistical systems, conducting, cruise analysis and development, market intelligence and e-marketing, specialized regional training of overseas travel agents, human resource development based on priorities and importance, institutional capacity building, and strengthening of SPTO. These activities are conducted at regional level whereas the development plans are elaborated at national level
Main achievements	Country workshops on specific topics (e.g. e-commerce) have been organised and have attracted participants from quasi all PACP countries. More than 100 SMEs have benefitted on TA. Developing the capacity of the sector to work with electronic booking has been a major effort of the project and is already achieving results as the number of electronic bookings has significantly increased beyond past trends. The SPTO has demonstrated the appropriate leadership commitment and technical capacity to continue working with the programme, and the operational capacity of the local partners, also known as capacity resources, such as technology, finance, and staffing, has been strengthened.
Project's main weak points	The long delay in starting the project resulted in the first months of activity being mainly devoted to capacity building of the project staff and, therefore, with some exceptions, it is still

Intervention Title	Pacific Regional Tourism Capacity Building Program (PRTCBP)
	too early to observe real results of activities implemented for the benefit of the national and sector stakeholders.
Issues	The sustainability of the effort undertaken with PRTCB will crucially depend on the capacity of the SPTO to funds its activities. Currently the bulk of its income are the governments, membership contributions (650 000 FJD in 2013) .
Monitoring reports marks	n.a.
Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mid-Term Review of the SPEITT, PRTCPB Component. Draft Mid-Term Review , October 2013. ▪ EC: Strengthening Pacific Economic Integration Through Trade (SPEITT).Monitoring Report MR-145092-01. October 2012

Intervention Title	Trade Facilitation in Customs Cooperation (TFCC)
Country/Region	Pacific Region
Commission Ref.	FED 2010/022-414 (SPEITT overall Programme) TFCC: Contract number: 2011/269-255
Intervention Start date & End date	SPEITT overall programme: 14/3/2011 to 14/3/2015 TFCC component: Financing Agreement: 20/12/2011 Start date: 1/1/2012 End date (planned): 20/12/2014
Budget planned	€ 7 572 880
Implementation	The project is funded through a grant of the EU and implemented by the Oceania Customs Organisation Secretariat (OCOS)
Programme Background & History	Effective preparation and commitment by OCOS allowed the project to start immediately after the signature of the Grant contract (which had been delayed for several months). The project has conducted activities along its three key results areas according to plan. It is unlikely, however, that all activities can be ended in December 2014.
Overall objectives	To strengthen PACP customs services to internationally compliant standards, increase private sector competitiveness and increase international market access
Specific objectives	Improved trade facilitation through improved customs management and efficient systems.
Expected results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved and sustainable institutional capacity of the OCO Secretariat; ▪ Internationally-compliant customs legislation developed, 1 adopted and enacted by PACPs; ▪ Internationally-compliant customs processes and systems in use in PACPs.
Activities	27 activities are enumerated in the logframe that can be regrouped as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthening the OCO Secretariat: training, human resources, management, communications. ▪ Activities to review the custom legislation in all PACP countries and to assist PACP customs administration with the preparation of customs legal and operational manuals. ▪ Activities to assess needs assessments and gaps in PACP compliance with international customs systems and standards and to help the customs administration with feasibility studies, TA and operational support for the to implementation of performing customs procedures compliant with internal standards.
Main achievements	The project effectiveness, at mid term, is considered very good with many outputs delivered relative to strengthening the capacity of the OCOS, and supporting a number of PACP with improvement of customs legislation , training, adoption of HS2012, IT development.
Project's main weak points	The project effectiveness is hampered by a later than expected start, a possibly excessive number of activities, too few of which directly trade facilitating.
Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Important obstacles remain in terms of trade facilitation, among which Non-Tariff Barriers to Trade for which a comprehensive and updated review is missing. ▪ Absence of reliable trade statistics.
Monitoring reports marks	n.a.
Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mid-Term Review of the SPEITT, TFCC Component. Draft Mid-Term Review , October 2013. ▪ EC: Strengthening Pacific Economic Integration Through Trade (SPEITT).Monitoring Report MR-145092-01. October 2012

¹ This is inappropriate terminology and unachievable given that OCOS has no control over national legislature and is merely advisory.